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## CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Henry Francis John Vaughan .....	1
Bridgnorth Castle and Ethelfleda's Tower. By W. WATKINS-PITCHFORD, M.D., L.L.D., F.R.C.S. ....	3
The Manor of Oldbury near Bridgnorth. By the REV. R. C. PURTON, M.A. ....	13
Flint Flakes from the Shrewsbury and Wellington Dis- trict. By the late T. C. CANTRILL, B.Sc., F.G.S. ....	19
Another Elizabethan Clergy List. By the REV. A. J. KNAPTON, M.A., B.D., F.R.Hist.S. ....	31
Austin Friars and the Town Drainage. By J. A. MORRIS, F.R.S.A. ....	51
William Burnel. By the REV. A. L. BROWNE, M.A. ....	53
Buildwas Abbey, The Survey of 1536. By the REV. W. G. CLARK-MAXWELL, M.A., F.S.A. ....	65
Some Old Shropshire Houses and their Owners. By H. EDWARD FORREST, F.L.S.	
XI. Aston Botterell; XII. Bedstone Manor;	
XIII. Chelmarsh ....	70
Bury Walls, Hawkstone. By J. A. MORRIS, F.R.S.A. ....	85
Robert Burd of Tong. By the REV. J. E. AUDEN, M.A. ....	90

## MISCELLANEA.

I.	The Library of Wentnor Church .....	i
II.	The Local Peculiar Courts of Shropshire.— Additional Notes ....	ii
III.	Putlog Holes in Bridgnorth Castle ....	v
IV.	Wroxeter Excavations ....	viii
V.	A Note on Eyton, v. 214 and 216 ....	ix

## ILLUSTRATIONS.

Bridgnorth Castle:—

Fig. 1.—The Tower from the North.

Fig. 2.—Lower Part of Tower, from the North.

Fig. 3.—Interior of Tower, from the South-East.

Fig. 4.—Masonry of Inner Surface of North Wall of Ground  
Floor Chamber.

## SUPPLEMENT.

Calendar of Wills and Administrations proved in the Peculiar  
Court of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury.

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*The Council respectfully solicit contributions of Papers, specially  
Parochial Histories, for future volumes of the 'Transactions' of the Society.*

*The Society does not hold itself responsible for the Statements,  
Opinions, or Errors of Authors of Papers.*

## HENRY FRANCIS JOHN VAUGHAN.

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By the death, in the Autumn of 1930, of Mr. Henry F. J. Vaughan of Humphreston (Co. Salop) and of The Rosery, Ashburton (Devon), the Shropshire Archaeological Society has lost one of its original members, and one who in earlier years was a frequent contributor to its *Transactions*. A son of John Jones, Esq. of Ruckley Grange (Co. Salop), he was born on January 3rd, 1841, so consequently was in his 90th year. Matriculating at Christchurch, Oxford, on Oct. 19th, 1859, at the age of 18, he took his B.A. in 1863, subsequently proceeding to his B.C.L. Having been ordained the next year, he served as Curate of Tong 1864-66. Then, becoming dissatisfied with the Church of England, he made his submission to Rome, and was for several years on the teaching staff of the newly founded Catholic University at Kensington. Mr. Jones, soon after leaving Tong, took the name of Vaughan, assuming that of his direct male ancestor, Ithel Vaughan Prince of Powis, in lieu of his patronymic of Jones.

Mr. Vaughan married in 1876 Mary Dorothea Scott, daughter of Scott Nasmyth Stokes, by whom he had two sons to survive. The eldest was killed in the Great War. His elder brother, the late Daniel Jones of Kilsall, J.P., F.G.S., was also a member of the Society, and was keenly interested in the Caradoc and Severn Valley Field Club, of which at one time he acted as Vice-President.

That Mr. Vaughan was well versed in heraldry and genealogy is amply proved by his various Papers in the Society's *Transactions*. He also contributed to the Montgomeryshire Collections and to the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, while notes from his pen frequently appeared in the "Byegones" column of the Oswestry Advertiser.

His Papers in the *Transactions* were:—

*First Series.* Ruckley Grange (II. 213); Lord Herbert of Chirbury's MSS. (III. 353); Records of Morville (IV. 293); Amy, Countess of Leicester (V. 107); Inscriptions in the Churches of Tong and Donington (V. 313); Donington Church and Lordship (VI. 1); Cilhendref and the Family of Edwardes (VII. 1); Further Particulars of Donington (IX. 1); Mitton and Ludlow Pedigrees (IX. 267, X. 412); Extracts from the Register of Much Wenlock (XI. 1).

*Second Series.* Wenlock Corporation Records (VI. 223).

*Third Series.* Notes on Albrighton (IX. 31).

Mr. Vaughan was also the originator of the proposed Index to *Transactions*, he himself promising to undertake the heraldic subjects; but, for various reasons, this Index never materialised.

J. E. A.

## BRIDGNORTH CASTLE AND ETHELFLEDA'S TOWER.

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED AT

BRIDGNORTH

TO

THE SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

14th August, 1930,

BY

W. WATKINS-PITCHFORD, M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.S.

BRIDGNORTH CASTLE was intended by Robert de Belesme to be a feudal stronghold, but within a few weeks of its completion it assumed the joint functions of a royal residence, a military station, and a civil prison. Its history is so many-sided, and is so closely woven into that of the English people, that one cannot intelligibly compress it into the few minutes allowed us. I will therefore say a few words about the origins of the building and about its builder, point out some of the salient features of the surviving ruin, briefly recall the outlines of the former state of the castle, and summarily relate the manner of its downfall.

Florence of Worcester, a monk who died in 1118, compiled a chronicle which began with the creation and ended with the year 1147; his chronicle is reliable—at least with respect to the events of his own time. Under the year 1100, Florence states that " Robert de Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury . . . . . began to rebuild (against King Henry as it turned out) with broad and lofty walls in its citadel, the fortress which Ethelfleda, once Lady of the Mercians, had constructed, during the reign of her brother Edward the Elder, in the country west of the Severn at a place which is called in Saxon 'Brycge.' "

The fortress of Ethelfleda was built, as a defence against the Danes, about the year 912, but in Eyton's opinion\* it did not stand on this spot but on the artificial mound known as "Pam-pudding Hill," which I shall presently show you, and which is a bowshot away from here to the south-west. I shall refer again to this opinion of Eyton.

\* *Antiquities of Shropshire*, I, p. 132.

The work of building Belesme's castle was carried on, by night as well as day, with the greatest possible speed. Bridgnorth, as a town, hardly existed then, and large numbers of Welshmen, and a whole army of masons, were brought here for the work. By their strenuous exertions, this castle—one of the most formidable in the kingdom—was completed in less than one year ; this, however, is not the whole tale of Belesme's remarkable building record, for he caused a very similar castle to be built, at the same time and in the same incredibly short period, at Carreghova, near Llanymynech. Now, as Belesme was already possessed of at least three other great castles (Shrewsbury, Arundel, and Tickhill) it is evident that he was hurriedly concluding his preparations for some formidable enterprise ; and, in fact, he had no sooner completed, victualled, and garrisoned his two new castles in Shropshire than he declared against his King (Henry I.), in September, 1102. This was not the first time that he had played the traitor, for he had supported Robert's rebellion against the Conqueror (in 1077), and had conspired against Rufus (in 1088). Henry declared him an outlaw, seized his castles at Arundel and Tickhill, and marched against Bridgnorth Castle with an army which, in the words of Ordericus, comprised "the legions of the whole of England." The King doubtless believed that Belesme was at Bridgnorth, but he had secretly retired to Shrewsbury Castle as the royal army drew near. The King besieged Bridgnorth Castle for three weeks, and many doughty deeds were done, but the stronghold still held out. The King now summoned the defenders to a parley, and informed Roger Fitz Corbet, their Commandant, that in three days' time he would storm the Castle and hang every member of its garrison found alive. Thereupon the castle was surrendered into the King's hands, and the royal army struck camp and marched upon Shrewsbury to find Belesme. He, however, met the King outside the town, gave up the keys, and threw himself upon the royal mercy. He was banished to Normandy, where he immediately conspired against Duke Robert, whom he finally betrayed at the battle of Tinchebrai (1106). Henry had him arrested, in 1112, and confined him in the dungeons of Wareham Castle. Here he died, a few years later, in great misery.

Robert de Belesme was a tall, handsome man with a plausible and winning personality, but he was so ferociously cruel that

he became known as " Devil Belesme." It is recorded that he provided the outer walls of his castles with large iron hooks upon which he was wont to impale his prisoners whilst still alive ; it was, indeed, suggested by King, the Antiquarian, that the row of six or seven rectangular iron hooks, with two others at a lower level, which are still to be seen high up on the outside of the north wall of our castle ruin are proof of the truth of this story.\* This, of course, cannot be accepted ; the local tradition is that they were put up during the Civil War, and that from them were suspended large mattresses of wool, as a protection for the wall from the effects of bombardment. Why this particular part of the wall should require a special protection you will shortly see.

The ruin, in its general architectural features, is reminiscent of the early Norman keep at Malling, or of that at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The walls of its different parts vary in thickness between six and nine feet.

The whole structure is leaning over towards the east at an angle of 17 degrees from the perpendicular, and thus, merely as a statical curiosity, surpasses the Leaning Tower of Pisa, the inclination of which is only 5 degrees, and even the leaning tower in Caerphilly Castle, which is not more than 10 degrees out of the perpendicular.

The north side of the building (Fig. 1) shows no loop-hole or window opening ; it is provided, as were evidently the other sides, with a wide and flat buttress at each extremity. There is a slightly inclined setting-back of both buttresses and wall at the 9th, 33rd and 48th course of masonry, corresponding to the position of the floors between the chambers within. The masonry of the upper part is composed of well-cut ashlars of hard grey sandstone, of similar size in any one course, and laid in the finely-jointed style which came into vogue about the beginning of the 12th century. Towards its lower part (four courses up, and near the right hand buttress, Fig. 2) you will notice a mark which was probably produced by the impact of a cannon-ball. It is suggestive of haste that some twenty of the original putlog holes, which carried the scaffolding when this particular part of the wall was erected, were not filled in.

\*These hooks may perhaps be detected in Fig. 1, just below the third line of putlog holes.

The lower eighteen to twenty feet of the wall (Fig. 2), unlike the upper part, are built in soft red sandstone. Most of this lower part is unfortunately covered with ivy, but one can nevertheless see that it is not uniform in construction, and that it has the appearance of having been built at two different periods—Whilst the ashlar which compose the flat buttresses are of similar height, well-cut and finely-jointed, the masonry which comes between them is obviously wide-jointed; moreover, the blocks here vary in height, the courses being kept levelled-up by odd pieces of thin stone. Parts of this piece of primitive wall are so irregular that I think they may be correctly termed “coursed rubble.” This soft and clumsy masonry is evidently the weak part of the wall which required the special protection previously referred to, and I cannot but think that it is the remains of some former building which was incorporated by Belesme in his castle. Some might argue that this rude stonework may have been inserted when repairing a large breach in the lower wall; but this contention would be disproved by the fact that almost the whole of the inner surface of the building is similarly constructed. It will also be noticed that the grey ashlar does not reach the top of the tower, leaving about two feet of the original “coursed rubble” wall unfaced. Again, it might be held that the more primitive masonry is part of Belesme’s original work, and that the grey ashlar dates from some years later; against this is the fact that the grey ashlar construction is in the style of Belesme’s period, whilst there is no record of such an important undertaking as the rebuilding of this tower after it had been surrendered to Henry I.

Old drawings of the ruin, made before its owners permitted it to become overgrown with ivy, show certain architectural features which are now completely hidden. We will glance at some of the details on the other side of the building which are still uncovered by this inevitable destroyer.

Viewed from the south-east (Fig. 3), the ruin is seen to consist of the north-west angle, and a fragment of the south-west angle, of a rectangular tower, about seventy feet in height and containing ground-floor and three upper storeys; the floor of the second storey appears to have been supported by very massive beams. The floor-area of the apartments was

ascertained many years ago, by King, to be approximately 23 ft. 10 in. x 21 ft.

The broken edge of the west wall in the first-floor chamber passes through a small round-headed doorway. This opened directly into an arched passage, about six feet high, which ran horizontally in the thickness of the west wall; I do not know to where it led, as it is now blocked up with masonry. In the second-floor room, the broken edge of the west wall carries part of the embrasure of a round-headed window; this opening is splayed both internally and externally, so that the actual window was in about the middle of the wall—a characteristic of late Saxon, but not of Norman windows. Coarse stucco is still adhering to the inner splay of the embrasure and to parts of the wall of the room. In the same wall of the room, near to its junction with the north wall, is a small recess under a pointed arch. I think this probably has a sanitary significance, or was possibly used to accommodate a lamp. The floor of the recess would have been about twenty-eight inches above the floor of the room and has the appearance of having been worn into a concavity. The highest chambers seem to have consisted of two garrets, one on either side beneath the roof.

The inner surface of the north wall of the building, except for a part in and above the highest chambers, discloses the primitive, mainly red sandstone, masonry (Fig. 4) which was noticed in the lower part of its outer surface. There are several incomplete courses of thin flat stones in this wall, and about nine feet from the ground there is a double course of small flags (some of which are shaly) which is suggestive of the tilecourses in a Roman wall; this appears to indicate the height of the ground-floor room (Fig. 3.)

High up on the inner surface of this wall are two straight lines of stone moulding (perhaps semihexagonal in section) which converge downwards, at an angle of 93 degrees, to meet on a single stone upon which is carved the junction of the two mouldings. It is evident that this moulding (which has grey ashlar both above and below it) did not support the roof, for the latter appears to have come a foot or so lower down; one supposes that the moulding was intended to be a dripstone, to prevent water from running down the face of the wall to the flashing of the roof.

About fifteen inches below the angle-stone of the moulding, but not quite central, is the top of an upright, elongated, rectangular aperture, about two feet in height. I think this opening was a window in the original tower, and that when the tower was restored by Belesme the opening was intentionally blocked on the outside by the facing of new masonry, and utilized to receive the end of the beam which supported the rafters of the two inclined roofs. It is probable that the original Saxon tower had lost its roof, and that an inverted ("valley") roof, discharging its rainwater by a single opening through the wall on the south side, was best suited to the new purposes of the building. This style of roof was, of course, very wasteful of space in the storey below, and it can hardly have been that of the original tower.

Apart from the possibility of mid-wall passages, access was given to the upper apartments, I imagine, by an external staircase on the east wall, which latter has now entirely disappeared.

It is stated by more than one of the mediæval historians that Belesme built his castle on the site of a Saxon fortress, and I am venturing the conclusion that the "Tower of Bridgnorth," at which we are now looking, is in fact the tower of that Saxon fortress. Buttressed, re-roofed, and re-faced, it was retained by Belesme as one of the principal features of his castle. If this conclusion is a valid one, Eyton was wrong in allocating the site of Ethelfleda's fortress to Pampudding Hill,\* and Florence of Worcester was right in explicitly stating that Belesme rebuilt, or rather restored ("restaurare coepit"), the fortress of Ethelfleda.

We have no certain knowledge as to the use to which the rooms in this tower have been put; all of them were probably originally intended as places of refuge. It is not an unreasonable surmise that the ground-floor chamber housed the Saxon mint from which issued the coins of Ethelred II. and Cnut which are still extant and which, from their inscription, are attributed to Bridgnorth†. In Norman and later times this lowest chamber

\* Pampudding Hill "was far more probably the site of the siege-castle (no doubt of wood) which was erected by Henry I. when he besieged the town, (*Cf* Florence, 1102)." E. S. Armitage, *Norman Castles*, 1912, p. 33. Vestiges, or at least the tradition, of this siege-castle appear to have survived for some centuries, the site being known to the common people as that of "the old castle."

† B. E. Hildebrand, *Anglosachsiska Mynt*, 1881; and Brit. Mus. Catalogue of Anglo-Saxon Coins.

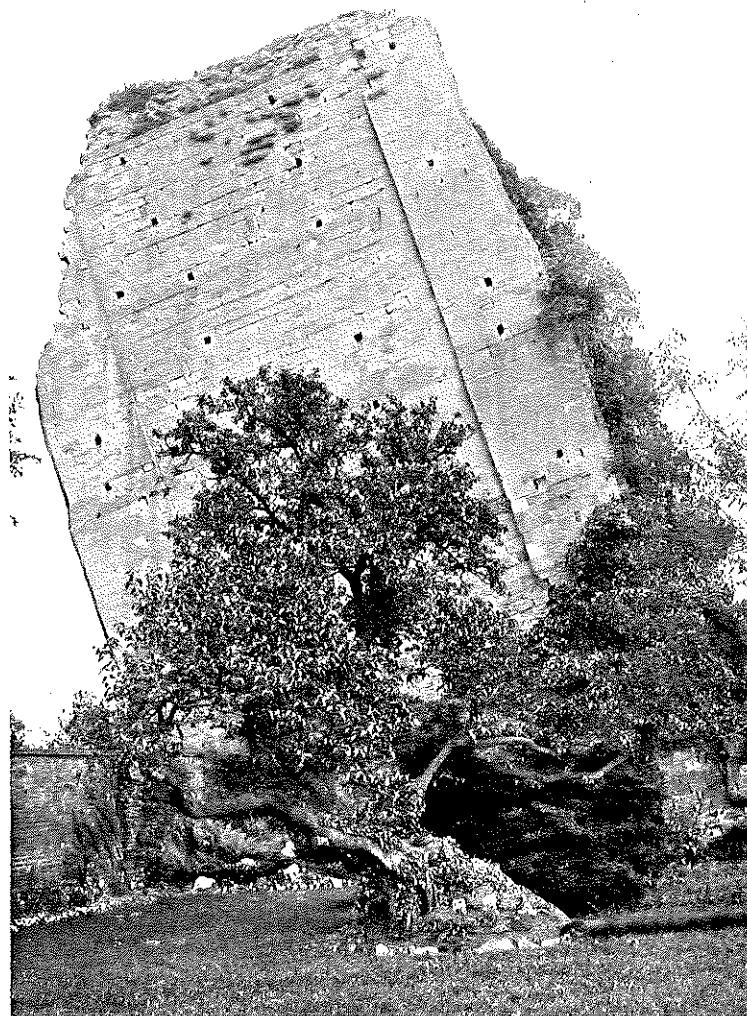


FIG. 1.—THE TOWER OF BRIDGNORTH CASTLE, FROM THE NORTH.  
A portion of the original wall, unfaced, appears on the summit.

*(Photo, by Valentine & Sons, Ltd.)*



Fig. 2.—LOWER PART OF TOWER, FROM THE NORRH. Norman masonry is evident in the buttresses and in the facing of the upper part; the original wall is seen below, between the buttresses.

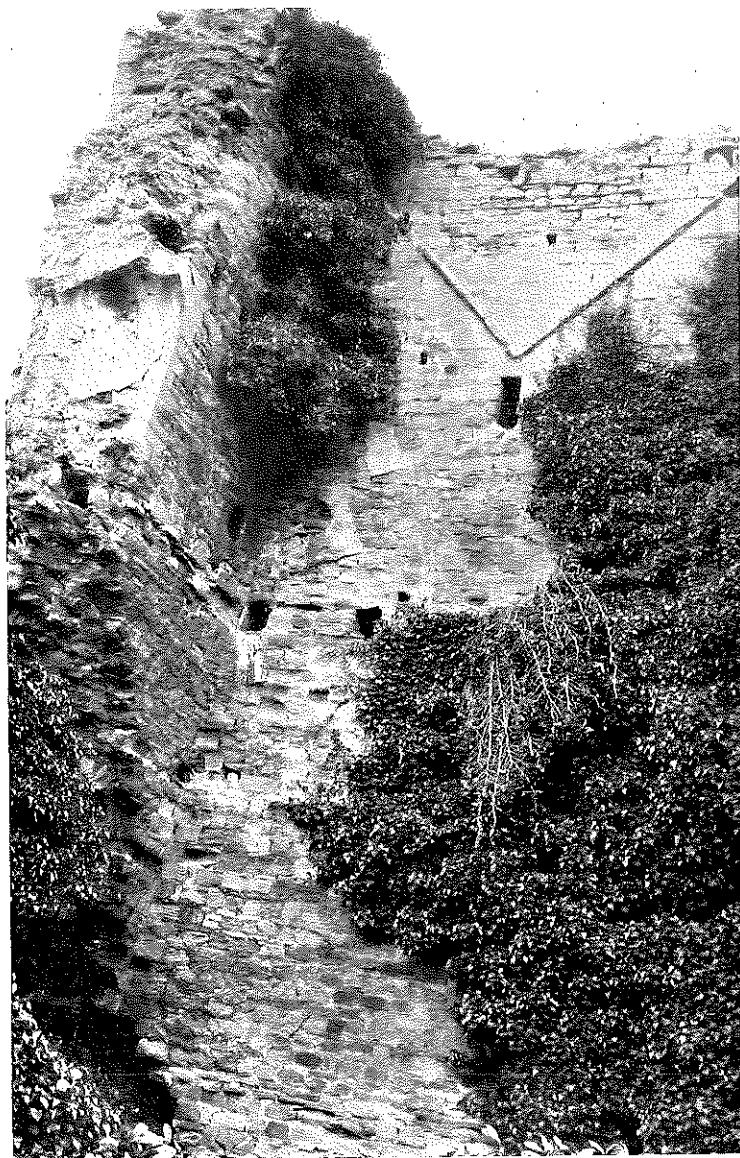


FIG. 3.—INTERIOR OF TOWER, FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

Norman masonry appears in the converging lines of dripstone-moulding and adjacent face of the wall.



FIG. 4.—MASONRY OF INNER SURFACE OF NORTH WALL OF GROUND FLOOR CHAMBER.

may well have been a dungeon ; if it was, two hollows, roughly and laboriously scraped out in the west wall, suggest pathetic attempts to form seats.

Projecting from the outer surface of a fragment of the south wall is the springer of a somewhat flattened arch ; and on the eastern face of this is the channel for a light portcullis.

The western side of the ruin—at least that part of it which is not covered with ivy—is of finely-jointed grey sandstone ashlar, with a flattened buttress at its remaining corner and another buttress midway between this and the broken edge of the wall ; the latter buttress reaches to a little more than half-way up the tower, but it is noteworthy that its lower part is entirely missing. A print of 1785 shows part of a round-headed arch projecting from the lower part of this face a few feet below the base of the second buttress. Hooks for holding ladders, and staples for receiving a flagstaff, are now visible in the upper part. These were inserted probably not more than a hundred years ago, and were used for flying a flag from the ruin at election times. The Castle belonged to the Whitmore family at the time of its destruction, and it was a time-honoured prejudice of the town that a Whitmore should always represent it in Parliament. You have doubtless heard the Shropshire tag—"All one way, like the Bridgnorth election," and its variant, "All one way, like the Tower of Bridgnorth."

Lying on its beam ends, as it were, in a south-easterly direction from the ruin, and quite isolated from it, is a large fragment of masonry. This appears to be the topmost portion of the south-west angle of the building.

It is somewhat curious that no sketch or plan of the Castle, made before its demolition, has ever been discovered ; some years ago Mr. J. H. Cooksey was authorised to offer a reward of £100 for such picture or plan, but without result. A skeleton idea of the general appearance of the building may, however, be formed by a perusal of the brief notes which Leland made between 1536 and 1542 :—"The walles of it be of great heighth. There were 2 or 3 stronge wardes in the Castle, that now goe totally to ruine. I count the Castle to be more in compasse than a third part of the town. There is one mighty gate by north in it, now stopped up, and a little posterne made of force thereby through the wall to enter into the Castle. The Castle

ground, and especially the base court, hath now many dwellinge houses of tymbre in it newly erected." Leland's "mighty gate" of the Castle was disclosed during some building alterations near the site of the present Post Office in 1821; but, although it consisted of a magnificent Norman archway, it was demolished.

When the Castle was surrendered to Henry I. it became a royal residence, and the manor of Bridgnorth, which had also belonged to Belesme, became a royal Borough. The royal residence within the Castle is always referred to in mediæval documents as "the King's House at Brug," and from the Exchequer Accounts of the 12th and 13th centuries we learn a few details concerning it. Thus we find that there was a great hall provided with a chimney and "glass windows" two of which were in its "north part"; a King's Chamber and a Queen's Chamber, the latter with "an oriel at the door," a royal kitchen, pantry, and butlery, all of stone; and royal stables. From other sources we gather that there was a great tower with a dungeon in its basement (presumably referring to Ethelfleda's Tower), turrets on the outer walls, a tilt-yard, a barbican in which was the Constable's house with a prison below it, stables, a drawbridge and a well. The well, which was probably the only one in the Castle and the position of which is not now known, is frequently mentioned as having been repaired. It must have been at least 120 feet deep, and if it could be discovered it would certainly be worth very careful clearing out under the supervision of an expert antiquarian.

It is a matter of slight conjecture (supported by local tradition) that underground cellars might also be found, since the records make frequent reference to the receiving and dispatching of large quantities of wine for the use of the King and his Court; in August, 1205, e.g., six tuns of wine were sent up the river to the Castle from the King's cellars at Bristol. One is tempted to surmise that these, and other heavy stores arriving by boat, would be admitted to the Castle by some entrance, now forgotten, low down on the side of the hill—perhaps almost at water-level, as in Pembroke Castle. That there were special facilities for access to the Castle from the river is also suggested by the following events:—In 1198, the wife of Griffith ap Rees, Prince of South Wales, who had been kept as a hostage in the

Castle, was sent down the river to Gloucester in a barge—the hire of which cost 6s. 3d. ; whilst Edward II., when a fugitive, reached the shelter of the Castle in a small boat.

The country surrounding Bridgnorth was at one time heavily wooded, and a little poaching incident, recorded by Eyton, and which occurred in 1209, shows how close the woods came to the town :—A stag had wandered into the bailey, or base court, of the Castle through a postern which had been left open, and was promptly converted into venison by the warders. Unfortunately, the matter was reported to the King's Verderers, who thereupon arrived at the Castle to hold an enquiry. The Sheriff of the County was summoned, and a promise was obtained from him that the five delinquent warders (one of whom was a Richard Bromwich) should appear for trial when summoned. The trial duly came on at the Forest Assizes of Salop, but the accused did not attend ; we may infer from this that the Sheriff was a good sportsman.

The Chapel of the Castle, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, stood close to the site of the present church of that name, but, unlike its successor, it was properly orientated. In August, 1212, King John passed through Bridgnorth with an armed force on his way to raise the siege of Mathraval Castle, about fifty miles distant. He left behind him in Bridgnorth Castle certain coffers containing sacred relics, and which usually accompanied him on all ordinary journeys ; these coffers were doubtless deposited in the Castle Chapel, since we are informed that " over these coffers, during the three nights which they remained at Brug, wax candles were burnt at the expense of the King." After an absence of only two days the King was back again in Bridgnorth, having not only relieved the siege of Mathraval but also demolished its castle in the interval. He was doubtless very hungry and, although it was Friday, he ate two meals, which was contrary to the ordinance of the Church. On the following day, however, he atoned for his offence by feeding one hundred Bridgnorth paupers with bread, fish and beer.

The chapel contributed in an indirect manner to the downfall of the Castle in the 17th century. The town was seized by a Parliamentary force on the 31st of March, 1646, but the garrison of the Castle refused to surrender. A battery was immediately stationed on Pampudding Hill and, I think, a gun was mounted

on St. Leonard's tower, which had been left standing. From these two positions the Castle was bombarded for twenty-six days. Surprisingly little damage was, however, done to the Castle, and the garrison returned the fire from Pampudding Hill with a big gun which had been mounted in the great tower. It is related that a shot from the Castle tower landed right into the bore of one of the guns on Pampudding Hill, burst the gun, and killed the gunner. Whilst this artillery exchange was in progress on the west side of the Castle, a Parliamentary engineer, Col. Lavingstone, was occupied in driving a tunnel into the east side of the Castle Hill. Knowing that the defenders had stored all their gunpowder in St. Mary's Church, i.e., the Castle Chapel, he drove his mine in that direction, with the intent of blowing up the magazine and thus destroying both the Castle and its garrison. The defenders soon learned of what was going on, and during many sleepless nights they listened to the underground sound of the picks. Finding himself helpless to avert the threatened destruction of life, Sir Robert Howard, the Governor, surrendered the Castle to Col. Andrew Lloyd, on the 26th of April, 1646. Although the military power of the Royalists had now been broken throughout the land, it was deemed unsafe to leave the formidable Castle of Bridgnorth standing; a few months after its surrender, its complete demolition was therefore ordered by the Parliamentary Committee at Shrewsbury. The fittings, equipment, stores and furniture of the Castle were thereupon removed and disposed of. What became of all the panelling and furniture is not known; no corporate attempt has ever been made to recover any of these intensely interesting objects. The early Jacobean communion table which was formerly in St. Mary's Church, and which is now used in the Mission Chapel in the Low Town, is the only authentic relic from the old Castle, as far as one knows, which remains in Bridgnorth. After the buildings had been stripped, they and the outer walls of the Castle were systematically mined and blown up. One great fragment of the oldest building within the Castle walls heeled over to an alarming angle and then came to rest. It has not moved since, and has been known to all the English people for 284 years as the "Leaning Tower of Bridgnorth." I think it should be called "Ethelfleda's Tower."

THE MANOR OF OLDBURY,  
NEAR BRIDGNORTH.

BY THE REV. R. C. PURTON, M.A.

The Introduction to the printed Registers of this parish is inaccurate as to several particulars relating to the manorial history. The following is a more correct and somewhat fuller account of the devolution of the manor.

The mound called "Panpudding Hill" is undoubtedly an ancient earthwork, and it is supposed to be the site of the stronghold erected by Ethelfleda, Lady of the Mercians, as a defence against the Danes. If so, it had been abandoned some time before the Domesday Survey, which makes no mention of it. But the spot was known for centuries after as the "Old Castle."

At the time of the Survey "Aldeberie" was a manor of one hide and three virgates, held by Rainald the Sheriff, Ralf being his undertenant. The mill which is mentioned is no doubt that which is still working at Harpsford, where lived William Hobald "of the mill" in 1297. William Hobald was assessed to subsidy in 1327. for lands in Oldbury. This mill is mentioned as "Hubbal's mill" in the Chetton Churchwardens' Accounts for 1632, while Harpsford occurs as "Hubbal's ford" in a road-book of a far more recent date. The survey also mentions a "wood for fattening 100 swine," which must be Westwood, which forms the Western portion of the parish. Traces of it can still be seen by the banks of the Mar brook.

Rainald's overlordship passed to Fitzalan, under whom Oldbury was held by the Constantines of Eaton Constantine, whose line ended in an heiress Isabel, wife of Adam de Montgomery, who died in 1290, holding the manor under Richard Fitzalan of the Honour of Oswestry by service of a third of a Knight's fee. In 1304 Owen de Montgomery had a grant of Free-warren in Oldbury "Juxta Bruges," but before 1316 the manor had passed to Walter de Langton, Bishop of Lichfield, who purchased the adjoining manor of Tasley from Thomas Corbet in 1298. The Bishop was a man of some note in his day,

but, beyond the fact that he was at one time in the service of Bishop Burnel, his stormy career had little connection with Shropshire. He died in 1321, his heir being his "cousin" Edmund Peverel, who held the manor of Oldbury of the Earl of Arundel as of his manor of Stretton. Nicholas Devereux, who was assessed to subsidy for Oldbury in 1327, must have been tenant here of Peverel.

Edmund Peverel died in 1331, seised of the manors of Oldbury and Tasley. His son John Peverel of Castle Ashby (Northumb.) died without issue, his heir being his sister Margaret, who married William de la Pole, son of Richard de la Pole, whose brother William was father of Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk and Lord Chancellor. In 1353 there is a Fine between William de la Pole and Margaret his wife, plaintiffs, and Sir John de Insula and others, defendants, of the manors of Oldbury and Tasley; and five years later William de la Pole conveyed Oldbury by a Fine to Henry Goldsmith, a wealthy merchant of Bridgnorth, whose daughter and heir Joan married John Langley. In 1381 we have a Fine between John Langley and Joan his wife, plaintiffs, and William Thornhull and Florentia his wife, defendants, of the manor of Oldbury. This points to some claim made by the heirs of Constantine, for Florentia and her husband had an interest in the Constantine estates. The above-mentioned Joan Langley was Lady of the manor at her death in 1418.

By deed dated 8 Hen. V. William Goldsmith of Bridgnorth and Nicholas Liney grant to John Wynnesbury of Glazeley, Hugh Harnage and Hugh Cresset all lands, etc. in the Fee of Oldbury; and these latter in the same year grant them back.<sup>1</sup> The re-grant is dated 8 Hen. IV., but the mention of Hugh Cresset favours the later date.

In 1470 Isabella, widow of Walter Langley of Over Sodington (Glos.), was lady of the manor. Blakeway states that, according to a MS. in the British Museum (3975), she was daughter and heir of William Pole, serjeant at law, by Margery daughter and heir of John Langley of Milcote, whom Blakeway supposes to be the John Langley mentioned above, husband of Joan Goldsmith.

In 1470 Isabella Langley constitutes her son Edmund Langley her attorney to make entry upon her manor of Oldbury and

<sup>1</sup> Blakeway MS. (Bodl.) 11.

upon all her lands and tenements in Oldbury, Severnhall, Bridgnorth and Brugeys (?), and to make livery and seisin thereof to John Wikes and others as trustees to the uses specified in an Indenture, etc., namely, to herself for life and after her decease remainder to William Langley her son and heir in tail, etc. She was living in 1474, when John Bruyn was found to have held two messuages and lands in Oldbury of her.<sup>2</sup> These lands were then known as Goldsmith's land, land in Westwood, and a pasture called Farthing meadow; and passed from Bruyn to Oteley of Pitchford, who owned them for generations.

Isabella Langley was dead in 1476, when her son William Langley held his court in Oldbury.<sup>3</sup> He died in 1483, seised of the manor of Oldbury, held of the King in free burgage and 2s. rent, and worth £10. This burgage tenure does not agree with the other Inquisitions, nor can I explain how the manor had come to be in the King's hands.

William Langley was succeeded here by John Langley, who was dead 12 Hen. VIII, when the Inquisition on his death stated that he had been seised of and in the manors of Severnhall and Oldbury with their appurtenances, 8 messuages, 6 gardens, 8*r* acres of land, 30 of meadow, 100 of pasture, 20 of wood and roos. rent in Severnhall, Oldbury, Astley Abbots, Bridgnorth and Bruge (?); that he had suffered a Recovery, and by Indentures dated 6 Hen. VIII had settled his estates to the use of himself and his wife Joan (who appears to have been a sister of Sir John Peyton<sup>4</sup>), and then to the use of Edward Peyton, son of Sir Robert Peyton, and his heirs male, remainder to John Peyton, brother of Edward, remainder to Robert, another brother, remainder to Sir Robert Peyton and his heirs. The manor of Oldbury is stated to have been held of the Abbot of Shrewsbury, as of his monastery, but by what service the jurors did not know. It was worth £11.

It is evident from this that the Abbey, which had held the advowson as early as 1300, had acquired an interest in the manor, which it retained till the Dissolution. But this did not apparently extinguish the seigniorial rights of Fitzalan. The Peyton's were of Iseham in Cambridgeshire, and Oldbury passed to John

<sup>2</sup> Blakeway.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> See the Peyton Pedigree in the Visitation of Cambridgeshire.

Peyton of Knowlton (Kent), who appears to have purchased it from his brother the second Sir Robert. In 3 Ed. VI we have a Fine between John Peyton, plaintiff, and Sir Robert Peyton, defendant, of the manors of Oldbury and Severnhall, and lands in Oldbury, Westwood, etc.

By Indentures dated June 14th, 7 Ed. VI, John Peyton of Knolton (Kent) Esq. for the sum of £480 conveys to Thomas Bradburne of Worfieldhome (Worfield), yeoman, and John Heyward of Bridgnorth, merchant, all that his lordship and manor of Oldbury with the appurtenances, etc., "courte Leyte, veywes of frankepledge, wayves, estrayves, free warrennes, fishinge waters" etc., lying and being in Oldbury, Severnhall, Westwood, Bruge, King's Astley, Bridgnorth, Claverley, Bovington and Broughton, of the yearly value and rent of £10. Provision is made for the dower of Dorothy, now wife of John Peyton. The Deed of Feoffement is dated June 16th.<sup>5</sup>

In 1556 John Heyward releases all his interest to Thomas Bradburne,<sup>6</sup> whose interest in Oldbury seems to have been little more than the actual lordships at the time of his death (3 and 4 P. and M.); for the Inquisition p.m. states that he died seised in the manor of Oldbury of 2 acres of land of the yearly rent of 40s., 2½ lbs. of cumin and 1 lb. of pepper in Oldbury, Abbot's Astley, Broughton, Bulwardyn, Chicknall and Heyghton in his demesne as of fee, parcel of the possessions of the Monastery of SS. Peter and Paul now dissolved, held of the King and Queen in socage only and not in chief, that is by fealty and a yearly rent of 2s.—John Bradburne, his son and heir being aged 22 years.

By Indenture dated Oct. 12th 12 Eliz., John Bradburne of Worvelde, yeoman, conveys to Robert Acton of Aldenham, gent., the lordship or manor of Oldbury for £40.<sup>7</sup>

The Actons were already landowners here. In 9 Eliz. William Acton of Aldenham died seised of lands in Oldbury, held of John Bradburne as of his manor of Oldbury.

In 1570, Thomas Warram of Norton, yeoman, releases to Robert Acton gent. all right, title, etc., of and in a parcell of

5 Shrewsbury Free Library, MS. 252.

6 Ibid.

7 Shrewsbury Free Library, MS. 252.

land called le Tirrett, "alias le Old Castle," in the parish of Oldbury.<sup>8</sup>

In a Rental of the Manor of Acton Round (1576) Robert Acton owes suit of Court "pro manerio de Wowbury," as the place was sometimes written, and no doubt pronounced.

In 1600 Christopher Westwood "alias Woberye" died seised in his demesne as of fee of a messuage, 6 acres of land, 30 of pasture, and 4 of meadow in Oldburye, held of the Queen as of her manor of East Greenwich in free and common socage by fealty only and not in chief, and worth 10s. yearly. This tenure points to property formerly belonging to an ecclesiastical body, in this case I suppose the Abbey of Shrewsbury.

Christopher Westwood "alias Oldbury" was buried at Oldbury in 1600. The Oldbury family was of great antiquity in Oldbury, and still own land in the adjoining township of Eardington.

Among Oswestry Tenures (in or about 1613) Walter Acton, Esq., is stated to hold "Adberry" (which appears to be Oldbury) of the Earl of Suffolk by service of half a Knight's fee.<sup>9</sup>

In 14 Chas. I. (1638-9) William Greenowes died seised in his demesne as of fee of 2 messuages, 2 cottages, 100 acres of land, 20 of meadow, and 40 of pasture in Oldbury and Westwood, held of Walter Acton, Esq., as of his manor of Acton Round, by fealty, suit of court and a yearly rent of 6d.<sup>10</sup>

Among the Particulars as to the estates of Sir Edward Acton in 1647, mention is made of a Rent in Oldbury of £20 7s. 10d. yearly, and of a Chief Rent in Oldbury of £1 16s. od. yearly.

In the excellent Introduction to the printed Register it is stated (following Blakeway and Dukes) that the Robsarts were lords of the manor. This statement is incorrect, and is due to a confusion of this manor with that of Oldbury in Halesowen,—now in Worcestershire, but formerly a detached part of Shropshire. In a MS. in the Bishop's Registry at Norwich mention is made of Margaret, relict of Anthony Cocket of Sibton (Suff.), "nunc uxor Arthur Robsete gen. de Oulbery Hall alias Blakeley Hall in com. Salopiæ." Blakeley is in Halesowen, and the name

<sup>8</sup> Ibid

<sup>9</sup> See *Transactions*, IV. iii. 1.

<sup>10</sup> See *Transactions*, IV. xi. 2.

of Arthur Robsart occurs in deeds connected with that place. He was lord of this Oldbury in 1607, when coals were being dug there.<sup>11</sup>

The further statement that Charles Cornwallis was lord of the manor is due to the same confusion, for a reference to Nash's *History of Worcestershire* shews that in 1648 Cornwallis was lord of the manor of Oldbury in Halesowen.

It seems clear therefore that the families of Robsart, Greene, Smallbroke and Cornwallis had no interest in the manor of Oldbury near Bridgnorth.

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<sup>11</sup> Vict. Co. Hist. of Shropshire, p. 460.

FLINT FLAKES FROM THE SHREWSBURY AND  
WELLINGTON DISTRICT.

BY THE LATE T. C. CANTRILL, B.Sc., F.G.S.

At intervals during the years 1914-21, while engaged in mapping for the Geological Survey the district lying between Shrewsbury and Wellington, I had the good fortune to pick up on the surface a few flint artifacts referable to the prehistoric period. In all cases they were found singly, as if lost or discarded by their owners; and they come from a district, about  $52\frac{1}{2}$  square miles in area, lying between Shrewsbury, Preston Gubbals, Tibberton and Hadley. This tract falls wholly within Sheet 61 of the Large-sheet Series of the Ordnance Survey one-inch maps and covers parts of the following Small-sheet maps: Shrewsbury (152), Wem (138), Stafford (139) and Wolverhampton (153). The six-inch sheets actually surveyed geologically are the following:—

Shropshire 28 S.E., 29 S.W. and S.E., 30 S.W.

34 N.E., 35 N.W. and N.E., 36 N.W.

35 S.W. (eastern half) and 35 S.E. (northern border).

Not all of these yielded artifacts. The productive sheets are given in the tabular list below (p. 22). The latitudes and longitudes, taken from the six-inch maps, will enable the find-spots to be plotted within a limit of error of 20 yards. The result of such plotting shows that the finds are scattered at wide intervals; the specimens found nearest together being two (1293 and 1295) at Walcot, which were about 300 yards apart. A tract of country running from Charlton northward through Walcot and up the Roden valley seems to be the least barren.

The district surveyed, which forms part of the low-lying plain of north Shropshire, lies most of it between 150 ft. and 400 ft. above sea-level, and is drained by the rivers Shropshire, Tern and Roden, and by Astley Brook, which joins the Severn near Uffington. The chief solid geological formations that

underlie the district are the red sandstones and conglomerates of the Bunter and the red marls and sandstones of the Keele Beds (Upper Coal Measures); but these are to a great extent concealed by superficial drifts of Glacial origin—boulder-clay, sand and gravel—and, in the main valleys, by river-gravels, alluvium, and peat. The most significant geological factor is the presence of occasional flint-pebbles in the superficial deposits, especially the older river-gravels. But these relics of the ice-sheet are so generally and widely spread over this part of Shropshire that even where no drift is now present it is seldom as much as a mile distant. The occurrence of an isolated pebble of flint on a driftless area is therefore easily accounted for; it was either dropped there by the ice, or was carried thither by man from some adjacent tract of drift. On the other hand, the nearest outcrop of Chalk, with its seams and nodules of flint, is the Marlborough country in Wiltshire, 90 miles away to the south-east.

Most of the ground is under permanent pasture and the soil invisible, except where rabbits and moles have thrown up samples, or along hedge-banks, where it tends to become denuded of turf. On such pasture-lands whatever implements may have been lost by primitive man are sealed up and hidden, and few have come to light. On the arable lands, fortunately, the soil is open to examination whenever the state of the crops will permit; and it is on ploughed fields that most of the finds described herein have been picked up. But even here no systematic search has been conducted: where the crop would not be damaged, a single traverse across the field or along one or two of its hedges has been all that it was necessary for the geological surveyor to make; and it has sometimes happened that in this way a worked flint has been found. From all this it will be clear that to plot the find-spots on a map would afford no clue to the real incidence of flint implements in this part of Shropshire: it would record merely the accidents of their discovery.

The objects themselves are in most cases waste chips and simple flakes, or implements of such a poor technique and such an uninteresting form that, had the district in question yielded anything better, these finds (save the Clive Hill graver) would in themselves be scarcely worth recording. But apparently

they are the only flint artifacts that have yet been found in this part of Shropshire.<sup>1</sup>

Nothing in the nature of a chipping-floor or open-air implement factory has been found in this district. The raw material, flint, is extremely rare, and occurs only as battered nodules and pebbles in the Glacial drift, or in the river-gravels derived from that drift. Such nodules and pebbles are notoriously difficult to flake, and it is virtually certain that most of the flint artifacts were brought ready made from other districts.

This part of Shropshire is singularly deficient in structural remains of early man. It contains only four defensive earthworks: Wall Camp near Kinnersley, Ebury Camp near Uffington, and two<sup>2</sup> at the south-west end of Haughmond Hill, in the same parish of Uffington. No barrows whatever are marked on the Ordnance maps, though several mounds on Haughmond Hill cry aloud for skilled examination; and cooking-places, marked by mounds of burnt and broken pebbles, where the primitive practice of stone-boiling was used, are numerous, especially near Kinnersley and Wrockwardine. But in no case can one trace any causal connexion between the incidence of the flint artifacts and the proximity of the earthworks; for none of the flints was found in or near the earthworks or the cooking-places.

The objects, 23 in number, may be classified as follows:—

Waste flakes	6	Strike-a-lights	3
Waste chips	3	Notched flakes	2
Cores	4	Graver	1
Scrapers	4		

This grouping is, however, of slight value, as some of the specimens may have served more than one purpose.

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1. At the Dolgelly Meeting of the Cambrian Archaeological Association in 1850, W. Ormsby Gore, Esq. exhibited "an ancient flint knife, found in the peat at the Wildmores, in Salop" (*Arch. Camb.*, 2nd Series, Vol. I, p. 331).
2. T.C.C. in *Trans. Caradoc & S. V. Field Club*, Vol. vi. (1915-16), pp. 136-142, with a map. Shropshire seems to be acquiring a well-earned notoriety as an exploiter of its earthworks in the interests of roadstone, labour, and (possibly) royalties. The removal of Abdon Burf has now reached completion; good progress has been maintained at the great rampart on the Titterstone, and substantial headway has been made at Ebury.

## 22 FLINT FLAKES FROM SHREWSBURY AND WELLINGTON DISTRICT.

In the following table the order adopted is that of the civil parishes arranged alphabetically ; but as this is a purely artificial system (though useful for indexing and reference) it will be abandoned in the descriptive part for a geographical order, generally from east to west.

No.	Parish.	Label	Object.	Site.	SIX inch Map.	Latitude.	Long'tde				
						°	'	"	°	'	"
1	Albrighton	1308	Strike-a-light	Plex Farm	28 S.E.	52 45 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	44 14			
2	Astley	1307	Waste chip	Bings	29 S.E.	52 45 46	2	41 14			
3	Clive	1308	Graver	Clive Hill	21 S.E.	52 48 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	42 48			
4	Edgmond	1286	Core	Buttery Farm	30 S.E.	—					
5	Ercall Magna	1203	Scraper?	Lower Shirlowe	35 N.E.	52 44 19	2	35 35			
6	"	1304	Waste Flake	Crudgington Leasowes	29 S.E.	52 45 26	2	32 13			
7	"	1305	Strike-a-light	High Ercall	20 S.E.	52 45 18	2	38 9			
8	Longdon	1206	Waste chip	Lower Farm	35 N.E.	52 43 41	2	33 36			
9	"	1207	Waste Chip	"	35 N.E.	52 43 46	2	33 48			
10	"	1208	Scraper	Longswood	29 S.E.	52 44 46 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	33 10			
11	Preston	1288	Core?	Preston	36 N.W.	52 44 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	28 8			
12	Rodington	1300	Core?	The Broaches	35 N.E.	52 48 35	2	35 42			
13	"	1301	Core?	The Poplars	35 N.W.	52 48 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	37 58			
14	"	1302	Notched flake	Rodington	35 N.W.	52 48 24	2	36 26			
15	Tibberton	1287	Waste flake	Tibberton Grange	30 S.W.	52 45 48	2	28 3			
16	Upton Magna	1306	Notched flake	Upton Hollow	35 N.W.	52 42 50	2	40 6			
17	Withington	1299	Strike-a-light	Barker's Square	35 N.W.	52 48 6	2	36 36			
18	Wrockw'rdine	1291	Scraper	Orleton	35 S.E.	52 42 5	2	32 32			
1	"	1292	Waste flake	Charlton	35 S.E.	51 41 43	2	36 25			
20	"	1293	Waste flake	Walcot	35 S.E.	52 42 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	35 53			
21	"	1294	Waste flake	Tiddicross	35 S.E.	52 42 26 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	34 33			
22	"	1295	Waste flake	Walcot Mill	35 S.E.	52 42 27	2	36 0			
22	Wroxeter	1299	Scraper?	Walcot Waste	35 S.W.	52 41 56	2	37 18			

I propose now to give, under the names of the several parishes, further details about the sites, together with some descriptive notes on the finds themselves.

## PARISH OF EDGMOND.

No. 1286.—Core. On Buttery Farm, a mile east of Kinnersley. Exact site unrecorded ; probably on arable field a few yards west of the house.

A core or waste piece of black unpatinated flint, from which small flakes have been struck from two sides; some of the brownish-white crust of the original nodule still remains. Length, 21 mm (0.83 in.).

PARISH OF TIBBERTON.

No. 1287.—Waste flake. In pasture field; 400 yds. south of Tibberton Grange, a mile south of the village. On boulder-clay, 10 yds. north of the edge of the peat of Tibberton Moor, and at the northern end of a long narrow pond.

A waste flake of dark greenish-brown flint. Length 13 mm. (0.5 in.).

PARISH OF PRESTON-UPON-THE-WEALD MOORS.

No. 1288.—Core? Near western hedge of arable field; 420 yds. north-east of St. Laurence's Church.

Half a battered pebble of yellow flint, from the margin of which some rough flakes have been detached. The pebble almost certainly came from the local Glacial gravel, and its flaking was probably all produced by natural abrasion during its journey from the bed of the Irish Sea. Height, 20 mm. (0.79 in.).

PARISH OF WROXETER.

No. 1289.—Scraper? In arable field, west of stream and north of railway, 200 yds. west by north of Walcot Waste, a mile south of Withington.

A broad external flake of mottled light-grey flint, with one face covered with brown and buff crust. Slight trimming at a curved part of the margin suggests that the flake was designed as a crude scraper. The striking-platform at the bulbar end is faceted. Length, 43 mm. (1.7 in.); maximum width, 28 mm. (1.1 in.).

PARISH OF WROCKWARDINE.

No. 1291.—Scraper (Fig. A). In pasture field ; 450 yds. N.  $13^{\circ}$  W. of Orleton, a mile south-east of the village.

A scraper, of white flint or chert ; roughly semi-circular ; both faces flat, but inclined towards each other at  $12^{\circ}$  ; no bulb ; basal plane stained red with iron oxide. The curved margin has been roughly and very unsymmetrically trimmed to a chisel edge, which, at the thin edge of the implement, makes a right angle, and at the thick edge an angle of  $50^{\circ}$  with the broad face of the implement. Width along diametral edge, 19 mm. (0.75 in.) ; length, 15 mm. (0.6 in.) ; maximum thickness, 7.5 mm. (0.29 in.). The implement is thus wider than long.

No. 1292.—Waste flake. In arable field ; 780 yds. west by south of junction of roads at Charlton, a mile north of Uppington.

An irregular flake of dark smoky-brown unpatinated flint. The bulbar face shows a scar where an attempt has been made to remove the bulb. The outer face shows a small lozenge of brown crust. Slight nibbling on the edges looks like the result of use, perhaps as a scraper. Length, 27 mm. (1.06 in.).

No. 1293.—Waste flake (Fig. B). In south-west corner of arable field in angle between two lanes, 300 yds. south-east of Walcot Mill, a mile south-east of Withington.

A single-ridged blade of mottled grey flint. Distal end missing ; the fracture patinated to the same degree as the rest of the flake. The side edges which are parallel, have been notched at a later period, probably by movements of the soil. Length 29 mm. (1.14 in.) ; width, 19 mm. (0.75 in.) ; thickness, 6 mm. (0.23 in.).

No. 1294.—Waste flake. In arable field ; 500 yds. north-north-west of Tiddicross, five furlongs west of Wrockwardine.

FLINT FLAKES FROM SHREWSBURY AND WELLINGTON DISTRICT. 25

A short, broad, and thin waste flake of grey flint. Length, 13 mm. (0.51 in.) ; width, 18 mm. (0.7 in.), i.e., greater than length.

No. 1295.—Waste flake. On south-east (left) bank of the River Tern, 100 yds. north-east of Walcot Mill.

A thick, single-ridged flake of grey flint ; hinge-fracture at each end. All uniformly patinated grey. Length, 22 mm. (0.86 in.) ; width, 12 mm. (0.47 in.) ; thickness, 5.5 mm. (0.21 in.).

PARISH OF LONGDON UPON TERN.

No. 1296.—Waste chip. In arable field ; 220 yds. south by east of Lower Farm,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  furlongs south-south-west of St. Bartholomew's Church.

An irregular chip of dark smoky-brown unpatinated flint. Length, 24 mm. (0.94 in.).

No. 1297.—Waste chip. In arable field ; 200 yds. west-south-west of Lower Farm and 280 yds. north-west of No. 1296. Several natural pebbles of flint were seen in the next field to the south.

An irregular chip of dark-grey unpatinated flint, mottled with light grey. One end retains the crust of the original pebble. Length, 18 mm. (0.70 in.).

No. 1298.—Scraper. In arable field ; 10 yds. back from edge of Bigwood Quarry, 500 yds. north-north-west of Longswood.

A thick, irregular graver-like piece of flint, milky white at one end and passing into light brown at the other. At the white end a slice has been struck from each edge and the end trimmed to a steep scraper-like form ; the result is a bluntnosed end-scraper (*grattoir*) rather than a graver (*burin*). The other (brown) end is roughly pointed. Length, 34 mm. (1.3 in.) ; width, 20 mm. (0.8 in.) ; thickness, 10 mm. (0.4 in.).

PARISH OF WITHERINGTON.

No. 1299.—Strike-a-light. In arable field; 150 yds. north-west of Field Cottage, Barker's Square. On sandy and gravelly drift, in which occasional pebbles of flint may be found.

A thick square flake of black unpatinated flint, with grey blotches. The two side-edges retain the greyish-brown crust of the original nodule. The bulbous face is nearly flat. The outer face is deeply concave near the butt end; the distal end, which has a slightly convex curve, shows some nibbling, which may be the result of wear. The specimen is more likely to be a modern strike-a-light than a prehistoric scraper. It seems too large for a gun-flint. Length, 46 mm. (1.8 in.); width, 45 mm. (1.77 in.); thickness, 13 mm. (0.5 in.).

PARISH OF RODINGTON.

No. 1300.—Core? In arable field; 230 yds. south-east of the Broaches, half a mile north-east of the village. On boulder-clay.

An irregular core-like lump of ochreous yellow flint, with white crust on one corner. There are flake-scars on several sides; but they may be the natural results of rolling and battering in a glacial or other stream. Length, 33 mm. (1.3 in.).

No. 1301.—Core. In arable field; 300 yds. west-south-west of the Poplars, Drury Lane, a mile west of the village. On glacial gravel.

An irregular flake of black unpatinated flint; probably a core left after the removal of the numerous flakes whose deep and strongly rippled scars cover the surface. Length, 30 mm. (1.18 in.).

No. 1302.—Notched flake (Fig. E). Just above the edge of the alluvium of the Roden, 220 yds. south by east of St. George's Church. On Glacial gravel.

A delicate double-ridged flake of pale honey-coloured flint, unpatinated. Near the distal end a wide shallow notch has been worked in one edge ; on the opposite edge is a slightly convex curve, 11 mm. long, on which some minute teeth and notches suggest that it was used for sawing. If so, the implement appears to be a combination of hollow scraper and saw. Length, 29 mm. (1.14 in.) ; width, 11 mm. (0.43 in.) ; thickness, 3 mm. (0.12 in.).

PARISH OF ERCALL MAGNA.

No. 1303.—Scraper? In arable field ; beside old stream-course, 650 yds. west of Lower Shirloe, half a mile west of Long Waste. The specimen was picked up 200 yds. south-east of two prehistoric cooking-places.

A scraper-like disk of pale-grey flint, with some white crust on the convex face. Possibly entirely natural ; though it may have been used as a scraper or a strike-a-light. Length, 19 mm. (0.75 in.).

No. 1304.—Waste flake. In arable field ; 260 yds. south-south-east of Crudgington Leasowes,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of High Ercall.

Middle part of a thick single-ridged flake of white flint. Crackled, and edges damaged, by fire—probably a squitch-fire. Length, 17 mm. (0.67 in.).

No. 1305.—Strike-a-light. In arable field ; 130 yds. north-north-west of the Cleveland Arms, High Ercall. On Bunter sandstone, close to edge of Glacial gravel.

Wedge-shaped part of a pebble of yellowish-brown flint with light-brown crust, probably from the local gravel. Two of its sharp edges show signs of use, doubtless as a strike-a-light. Greatest dimension, 35 mm. (1.37 in.).

PARISH OF UPTON MAGNA.

No. 1306.—Notched flake (Fig. C.). In arable field ; 430 yds. west-south-west of Upton Hollow cottage, half a mile north of the village. On boulder-clay.

A good flake or blade of flint, of a creamy white or old ivory colour. The bulbar face is nearly flat ; the outer has two strong longitudinal ridges. The bulbar end of the flake shows a slight concavity between two points, but not necessarily designed. The distal end shows on one side a sharp point between two shallow notches, apparently designed. On one of the side-edges a shallow notch has been worked. Length, 51 mm. (2 in.) ; width, 19 mm. (0.75 in.) ; thickness, 5 mm. (0.2 in.).

The implement was not made from a pebble from the local drift, but was imported ready made from a distance, probably from a Chalk district, and was no doubt white before it reached Shropshire.

PARISH OF ASTLEY.

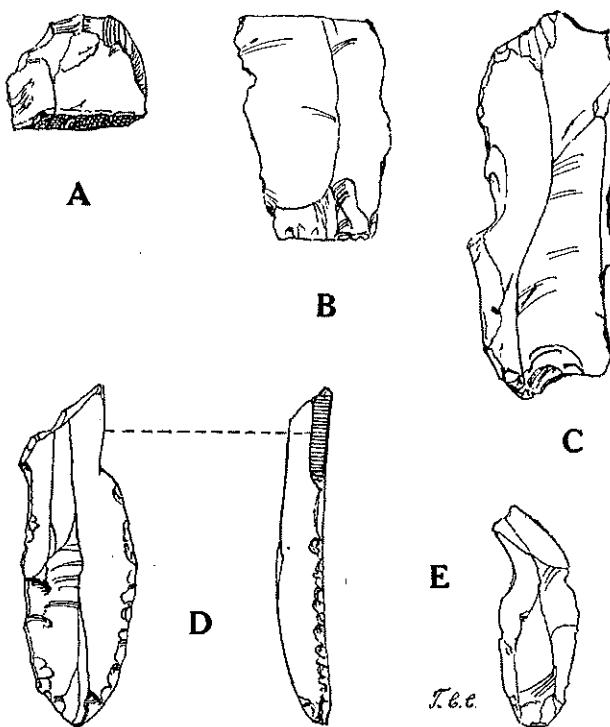
No. 1307.—Waste chip. In arable field crossed by footpath between Bings and Astley ; 230 yds. north-east of smithy.

A waste (or possibly natural) chip of flint ; honey-coloured, with white and grey mottling. Length, 22 mm. (0.86 in.).

PARISH OF ALBRIGHTON BY SHREWSBURY.

No. 1308.—Strike-a-light. In arable field crossed by footpath ; 400 yds. south-south-west of Plex Farm, half a mile north-east of the village. Near hedge 50 yds. north of Lion's Rough.

A triangular right prism of grey flint, with flat base and irregular ridged top. There are altogether twelve edges, of which at least ten show abrasions, apparently from use as a strike-a-light. Height of prism, 23 mm (0.9 in.) ; length of longest side of triangular base, 19 mm. (0.75 in.).



A, B. Nos. 1291, 1293, Wrockwardine.  
 C. No. 1306, Upton Magna.  
 D. No. 1309, Clive.  
 E. No. 1302, Withington.

#### PARISH OF CLIVE.

No. 1309.—Graver (Fig. D.). On pasture about 30 yds. north of the summit of Clive Hill (marked on the Ordnance six-inch map, edition of 1902, by the point 629 ft.). Found in 1920 by Mr. R. W. Pocock, of the Geological Survey.

A blade of dove-grey flint; the bulbar face without ridges, the outer having several. The bulbar end has been worked to a lancet-shaped tip, which shows much smoothing by wear. The side-edges have some rough secondary flaking. The distal end has been worked to a steep edge, which makes an angle of  $55^{\circ}$  with the middle line of the flake; and from this acute angle a slice has been struck down the edge, leaving a strong chisel-like

tip at right angles to the faces of the flake. Length, 45 mm. (1.77 in.) ; width, 15 mm. (0.6 in.) ; thickness 6 mm. (0.23 in.).

This interesting implement, which has been pronounced by Mr. Reginald A. Smith, of the British Museum, Bloomsbury, to be a graver of Magdalenian type, should be compared with some specimens figured by Mr. Smith in the 'Stone Age Guide'<sup>3</sup> from the French caves of Les Eyzies (Solutrian-Magdalenian) and Bruniquel (Magdalenian), and with others illustrated in the same authority's manual on 'Flints'<sup>4</sup>. The Clive Hill specimen is not of local manufacture, and was doubtless brought ready made from one of the Chalk districts.

The 23 specimens show a great range of colour and patination. Some are possibly nothing but natural core-like pebbles and chips (e.g., 1288, 1300, 1303, 1305, 1307). Of the undoubtedly artifacts, some few may have been made from pebbles derived from the local gravels ; and possibly 1289, 1298, and 1308 are of this origin. But the dark unpatinated flint of 1286, 1292, 1296, 1297, 1299 and 1301 looks nearly as fresh as if recently struck from a nodule taken direct from a chalk-pit ; and the edges and the ridges between the flake-scars are sharp, unabraded and unweathered. Nos. 1293, 1295 and 1309 are so much alike in colour and patination that they might well be the work of one maker. The only thoroughly white specimens are 1291, 1304 and 1306 ; but these differ slightly in tint. On the whole, poor and indefinite though they be, these Shropshire artifacts suggest great diversity of origin and date ; and the only ones that conform to well-known types are the rough little scraper from Orleton (1291) and, still better, the Clive Hill graver (1309). Whether the latter is of Magdalenian Upper Paleolithic date or is only a Neolithic or a Bronze Age survival from that period I am not prepared to say.

The specimens are deposited in the Free Public Library and Museum, Shrewsbury ; and I am greatly indebted to Mr. R. W. Pocock for allowing the Clive Hill graver to be included with the rest.

3. British Museum ; ed. 2, 1911, Figs. 42, 44 and 47.

4. 'Flints' (British Museum Handbook), 1926, Fig. 22 on p. 31.

## ANOTHER ELIZABETHAN CLERGY LIST

BY THE REV. A. J. KNAPTON, M.A., B.D., F.R.Hist.S.

Let me clear the ground by saying that the article which follows refers to the diocese of Hereford, and in particular to that part of it which is in the county of Salop. This was known as the archdeaconry of Shropshire, or the archdeaconry of Salop, until the nineteenth century, when it became the archdeaconry of Ludlow. To be exact, it included parishes in the neighbouring counties of Worcester, Hereford, and Montgomery, as may be seen in the *Transactions* for 1927-28, pp. 196-202.

The sixteenth century was well-off for clergy lists, or for materials for making them. In the second category are the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1535, and the *Inventories of Church Goods in the time of Edward VI*. The latter are printed in the *Transactions*, second series, vol. XII. Then there is a list from a MS in the British Museum, Lansdowne 36, of probable date 1563, printed in the *Transactions* for 1927-28, pp. 196-202. This is referred to below as *Lansdowne*. Next comes a MS from the Parker collection at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, of probable date 1567. This will be found in the *Transactions* for 1925-26, pp. 209-214; 1927-28, pp. 185-195; 1929-30, pp. 97-112. It is referred to below as *Parker*. Lastly, perhaps twenty years later, there is the list which follows. It is from Lambeth Palace and is headed "The Clergy in Hereford Diocese temp. R. Eliz. viz. Their Preferments, Abilities, Residence, etc." (Cartæ Miscellaneæ 12. No. 5. pp. 35-61.) But besides all these lists we have the Bishops' Registers up to 1539, printed by the Cantilupe Society, and from 1539 to 1590 Canon Banister's invaluable *Institutions*, referred to as *Inst.* Unfortunately the Register of Bishop Westphaling or Westfaling, 1586-1602, is lost, and others were badly kept, so that there is only one institution recorded after 1580 till 1614. And that is where the special value of this Lambeth list comes in. There is, however, one other source of information—Bishop Westfaling's visitation returns of 1587. His Articles, dated 1586,

the year of his consecration, are printed in Professor Kennedy's *Elizabethan Episcopal Administration*, III, pp. 222-234. The returns have not yet been printed, but the Rev. Edward Powell, rector of Munslow, who is transcribing them, has been good enough to go through them with me, comparing the names of the incumbents. They are almost identical. Any differences have been noted below with the reference *West*.

With regard to date, our list cannot be before 1587, for it gives Henry Griffith as rector of Worthen, and according to Lee's *Notes on Worthen*, (*Transactions*, Third Series, VI., p. 102) he was only instituted in that year. It was presumably not later than 1590, for in that year fresh incumbents (not in this list) were admitted, Francis Kerry to Burford first portion, and Roger Greene to Downton ("First Fruits. Bishops' Certificates", *Transactions*, Third Series, VIII., p. 39). We may go further and presume it was not later than August 1588, for Cherewell of Pontesbury died in that month. There is no doubt of the intimate relationship between our list and the Westfaling returns of 1587, from which it may very well have been compiled. The marginal notes would presumably be later additions, indeed in the case of Josiah Pope, 'reader' of Ludlow (*see below*), if the dates are correct, that particular note cannot have been earlier than 1593.

Our MS is written in Latin, in tabular form, in twelve columns. I give as a specimen the headings and one entry with abbreviations written out in full.

<i>Ecclesiasticæ personæ</i>	<i>Gradus scholæ</i>	<i>Presbiteri ordinati</i>
Rogerus Stedman	Non	A Johanne Episcopo Herefordiensi
<i>Promociones spirituales</i>	<i>Annuus valor</i>	<i>Patronus</i>
Vicarius de Stoke Milborowe	Sex libræ tredecim solidi quatuor denarii	Richardus Hopton armiger
<i>Concionator</i>	<i>Priusquam fuerunt in ministerium cooptati</i>	
<i>Concionator</i>	<i>scolaris</i>	
<i>Stipendium Curati</i>	<i>Conversationis honestæ</i>	<i>Non residens</i>
	honestæ	Non
<i>Appropriatur</i>		
Dominæ Reginæ		

In order to save space the return is printed in English straight on with numbers referring to the headings, thus:—after the clerk's name, (2) degree if any, (3) by whom ordained, (4) pre-ferment held, (5) its value, (6) the patron, (7) whether a preacher, (8) former status, (9) curate's stipend, (10) whether of honest conversation, i.e. of good character, (11) whether resident, (12) name of lay impropriator if any.

Notes are added in brackets. The year of institution, where known is given ; unless otherwise stated it is from *Inst.* Thirteen men had degrees, and eight of them were preachers. There were also four preachers without degrees, making twelve for the archdeaconry. Three deaneries, Clun, Pontesbury, and Wenlock had only one preacher each, while Ludlow had four, though one had gone away. Burford had four degrees and so had Ludlow if we count the absentee, while Wenlock had none. In order to preach, a parson had to be specially licensed by the archbishop, bishop, or royal authority. It would seem that those who could preach were kept busy, for one of Westfaling's Articles reads:—"Whether your minister hath preached or caused to be preached his monthly or quarterly sermons at the least ; and who they be that preached them ; and whether he hath suffered any not licensed to preach, or forbidden any that was licensed ?" Unlicensed ministers had to read at least part of an Homily every Sunday. (Kennedy, *Elizabethan Episcopal Administration*, I., p. cvi. ; III., p. 223).

It will be noted that the clergy came from a variety of dioceses. Among the ordaining bishops appear John Scory, B. Hereford, 1559 to 1585 ; Edwin Sandys, B. Worcester, 1559 to 1570 ; John Whitgift, B. Worcester, 1577 to 1583 (when he became archbishop of Canterbury) ; Thomas Bentham, B. Coventry and Lichfield, 1560 to 1579 ; Richard Cheyney, B. Gloucester, 1562 to 1579 ; John Bullingham, B. Gloucester, 1581 to 1598 ; Cuthbert Scott, B. Chester, 1556 to 1561 ; William Downham, B. Chester, 1561 to 1577 ; Anthony Kitchen or Dunstan, B. Llandaff, 1545 to 1563 ; Hugh Jones, B. Llandaff, 1566 to 1574, William Blethyn, B. Llandaff, 1575 to 1590 ; Thomas Davies, B. St. Asaph, 1561 to 1573 ; William Hughes, B. St. Asaph, 1573 to 1600 ; Nicolas Robinson, B. Bangor, 1566 to 1585 ; Richard Davies, B. St. David's, 1561 to 1581 ; John Best, B. Carlisle, 1561 to 1570. Bishops of Exeter and Lincoln are also

mentioned, but without name. John, B. Sodor and Man, who ordained Holte of Cleobury North presumably before 1563, may have been John Salisbury, when he was suffragan B. Thetford ; he was consecrated in 1536, and was B. Sodor and Man 1570 to 1573.

Four men, Brian Harris of Richard's Castle and Burrington, Robert Jones of Clun, Lawe of Madeley, and John Walker of Abberley, were ordained by 'Episcopus Padavensis', or 'John E. Padavensis'. Canon Bannister informs me that Brian Harris was given Subdeacon's orders at Wigmore by Bishop Smart, titular Bishop of Pavada, Dec. 18, 1535, and priested by the same Bishop, April 1, 1536. Padavensis must therefore, in this case, be a scribe's error for Pavadensis, and this no doubt applies to the other three cases. In the case of Owen of Churchstoke there is high probability that 'a certain suffragan' was the Bishop of Pavada and this is supported by the case of Normecott of Acton Scott, where we have 'a certain suffragan then abbot of Wigmore.'

John Smart, abbot of Wigmore, became suffragan to Bishop Bothe in 1523 with the title of Bishop of Pavada, 'a place of uncertain site in the province of Constantinople' (Phillott, *Hereford*, in Diocesan Histories series, p. 153). Owing to Bothe's indifferent health or absence from the diocese, he frequently took ordinations, as he also did for Bothe's successors ; indeed he took eight between 1527 and 1538. For Smart, see further *Registrum Caroli Bothe*, p. vi, and p. 372 (Foxe's Register printed in Bothe), with footnotes.

Turning to column (8) 'scolaris' probably means that the man had received a grammar-school education before being ordained, or possibly he had been at the university without taking a degree. In that sense he may be termed 'scholar'. Great efforts were made to produce a better educated ministry. "The Canons of 1571 laid down standards for orders—training if possible at the university, a sufficient knowledge of Latin and of the Scriptures, lawful age, and good reputation." Also "there was constant administrative zeal to improve clerical studies after ordination." This does not concern us here, unless it may be permitted to draw a parallel with the present day ! (Kennedy, *Ibid.*, I., pp. lxxxii and xcvi).

Only four livings were worth more than £20 a year—Worthen, £25 15s. 6d. ; Munslow, £20 5s. 2½d. ; Eastham, £23 ; Ribbesford, £27 19s. 0½d. Some incumbents, however, held more than one living, for instance Hanley William was joined to Eastham. It may be noted that three of these livings were held by men with degrees. The stipend of four curates, Stretton, Preen, Shipton, and Abberley is given in marks. Four marks each.

Besides those already noted, the following abbreviations are used below:—B = bishop, R = rector, V = vicar, C = curate, res = resident. Names marked with \* will be found in *Lansdowne*, and with † in *Parker*. C.M. means that the information is derived from Prebendary Clark-Maxwell's *Rural Deanery of Clun*. With regard to the Westfaling Return, all names that are not marked may be taken to be the same there. Variations and additions are distinguished by *West*.

#### LUDLOW DEANERY.

MR. JOHN BIRSTE [Parish register Buste] [Foster 1580] (2) M.A. (4) R. Ludlow (5) £19 12s. 6d. (6) The Queen (7) preacher (10) yes (11) res. [He was student of Christ Church, Oxford ; B.A. Feb. 1564-5 ; M.A. 1568 ; proctor 1574 ; B.D., March 1574-5 ; licensed to preach, Feb. 1583-4. Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses*.]

MR. JOSIAH POPE, (margin) he has gone away (?) for other pre-  
ferment (recessit) (2) M.A. (7) preacher (10) yes. [Pope was  
B.A. from Brasenose College 1570, M.A. 1574. He was  
'preacher' of the town of Ludlow 1587-1593. See Mr. H.  
T. Weyman's introduction, p. vii, in vol. 2 of the *Ludlow  
Registers*. He was admitted to the rectory of Coreley,  
31 May, 1593. See "First Fruits. Bishop's Certificates",  
*Transactions*, Third Series, VIII, p. 40. Foster, *Alumni  
Oxoniienses*, suggests that he perhaps became vicar of  
Monkton, Kent, in 1596. This may well have been the case  
as there was a new rector of Coreley, Jan. 1595-6].

RICHARD HILL [1576] (3) John B. Hereford (4) V. Bromfield  
(5) £6 (6) Charles Fox esq. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res. (12)  
the same Charles Fox esq. [He was buried 30th March,  
1597. *Parish Register*.]

WILLIAM CHURCHMAN (3) B. Hereford (4) R. Onibury  
(5) £8 12s. 0½d. (6) John Savage, Kt. (8) scholar (10) yes (11)  
res. [He was instituted 8 June, 1582. His wife Joyce was

buried 23 Jan. 1601-2. He resigned in 1602, and was buried 10 April, 1620, 'sometime Parson of Onibury.' There was also a Wm. Churchman, R. of Onibury, instituted in 1569. *Parish Register*, Introduction, p. vii.]

WILLIAM MAUNDE [1576] (3) John B. Hereford (4) V. Stokesay (5) £4 13s. 4d. (6) right of presentation is the subject of a lawsuit [*Inst.* gives the patron in 1576 as Roland Ludlow] (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

EDWARD KEISELL (3) B. Gloucester (4) C. Hawforde (Halford) a chapel belonging to Bromfield church (8) scholar (9) £3 (10) yes (11) res. (12) the said Charles Fox esq.

†JOHN CORBETT, (*marg.*) an old man [between 1563 and 1567, see *Lans.* and *Parker*] (4) R. Wistanstow (5) £18 (6) Henry Varnon (Vernon) esq. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) non-resident. [He was also R. Shrawardine].

WILLIAM GREENE (3) B. Gloucester (4) C. Wistanstow (8) scholar (9) £8 (11) res.

JOHN HABBERLEY [*Inst.* Chaburley] [1569] (3) B. Chester (4) V. Diddlebury (5) £12 15d. (6) Dean and Chapter of Hereford (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res. (12) Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Hereford.

RALPH GREVES [*Inst.* Graves] [1578] (2) B.A. (3) John B. Carlisle (4) R. Culmington (5) £18 19s. 2d. (6) George, earl of Shrewsbury (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

JOHN WHATELY (3) B. Gloucester (4) V. Staunton lacie (5) £16 (6) Henry Clare, gen. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) non-resident (12) several viz. Wm. Vyyan gen. etc. [Whately died in 1634. The parish register notes that he preached painfully (i.e. laboriously, painstakingly), lived religiously, and died comfortably].

RICHARD CHAUNER [*West.* Choner] (3) John B. Hereford (4) C. Staunton lacie aforesaid (9) £8 (11) res.

ABRAHAM DEWCE [*West.* Dewx] (3) Richard B. Gloucester (4) C. Clee Saint Margaret (5) 48s. 4d. (8) scholar (9) £5 (10) yes (11) res. (12) Richard Cresset, esq. [Also R. Abdon.]

ROGER STEDMAN (3) John B. Hereford (4) V. Stoke Milborowe (5) £6 13s. 4d. (6) Richard Hopton esq. (7) preacher (8) scholar (10) yes (11) non-resident (12) The Queen. [*West.* ecclesia vacua, Wm. Stedman C. (sequestrated). See under Munslow.]

\*† HENRY SMALEMAN, (*marg.*) an old man [before 1563, *Lans.*]  
 (4) R. Sylvington (5) £3 6s. 8d. (6) Humphrey Hill gen.  
 (8) scholaris (10) yes (11) res.

MR. JOHN ACHLEY (2) M.A. (3) John B. Worcester (4) R. Bitterley (5) £18 6s. 8d. (6) Henry Anderson esq. (7) preacher  
 (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

ROGER BUCHER (3) B. Llandaff (4) R. Colde Weston (5) 46s. 8d.  
 (6) Richard Hopton of Hopton gen. (8) scholar (10) yes  
 (11) res.

\*† JOHN PORTER [1543] (3) B. of Coventry and Lichfield (4) R. Hopebaggarde (Hope Bagot) (5) £3 6s. 8d. (6) George Hill of Court of Hill (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

THOMAS HALL [1570] (3) John B. Hereford (4) V. Cainham (5) £4 13s. 4d. (6) The Queen (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res. (12) Edmund Fox of Ludford esq. and Charles Addams gen.

HUMPHREY MADDOX (3) B. Llandaff (4) C. Ludford chapel belonging to the church of Bromfield (8) scholar (9) £4 (10) yes (11) res. (12) Charles Fox esq.

\* THOMAS BROWNE (3) B. Coventry and Lichfield (4) C. Ashford [Bowdler] chapel belonging to the church of Bromfield aforesaid (8) scholar (9) £5 (10) yes (11) res. (12) the said Charles Fox esq.

† BRIAN HARRIS [1563] (3) B. Pavada [MS. Padavensis] [West. suffragan, the diocese of Hereford being vacant] (4) R. Richard's Castle [also V. of Burrington] (5) £15 15d. (6) B. Worcester (8) scholar [West. scolaris a cunabulis] (10) yes (11) res.

## CLUN DEANERY.

— DILOE, (*marg.*) Peculiar [i.e. exempt from the jurisdiction of the diocesan bishop. Little Hereford was sometimes counted in the Burford deanery, and sometimes in Ludlow, e.g. *Parker*. It is manifestly an error to put it in the Clun deanery.] (4) V. Little Hereford with chapel of Ashford [Carbonel] (5) £6 14s. 2d. (6) Chancellor of the Cathedral Church of Hereford (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res. (12) the same Chancellor.

\*† ROBERT JONES [1556] (3) B. Pavada [MS Padavensis] [West. suffragan ab antiquo] (4) V. Clun (5) £13 10s. 2d. (6) Thomas Harley esq. (7) [West. nullo modo] (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res. (12) the same Thomas Harley esq.

EDWARD HOME [*Inst. Horne*] [1579] (3) William B. Chester (4) R. Moore (More) (5) £8 13s. 4d. (6) Thomas Burnell, draper [*Inst. of Shrewsbury* gen.] (8) scholar (10) yes (11) non-resident.

THOMAS MOUNTFORDE (3) B. Gloucester (4) C. Moore aforesaid (8) scholar (9) £10 (10) yes (11) res.

The same EDWARD HOME [1571] (3) as above (4) R. Wentnor (5) £7 2s. 10d. (6) Edward, lord Stafford (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

JOHN BRAGGER [*C.M.* 1582 and in 1587] (3) B. Llandaff (4) R. Clungunforde alias Clungunwas (5) £16 (6) William Bartley [probably Barkley, cf. *Inst.*] gen. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

THRUSTAN [*C.M.*, Thurston] TILSTON [*C.M.* 1579] (3) B. Coventry and Lichfield (4) R. Hopton (Hopton Castle) (5) £5 (6) heirs of Robert Corbett esq. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res. [He was buried 18 Jan. 1611-2, but Henry Gosden signs as R. in 1609. *Parish Register*.]

\*† THOMAS PRICE [*C.M.* 1559] (3) B. St. Asaph (4) R. Hopesaie (5) £16 12s. 6d. (6) The Queen (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

\*† The above-mentioned BRIAN HARRIS [1541] (3) B. Pavada [*MS Padavensis*] (4) V. Burrington [also R. Richard's Castle] (5) £5 (6) The Queen (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res. [He is put 'resident' also at Richard's Castle, but according to the Parker MS he lived at Burrington].

JOHN BALL [1578] [*West. ægrotat*] (3) William B. Chester (4) V. Leintwardine (5) £8 3s. 4d. (6) The Queen (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res. (12) Philip Cockeram gen. etc.

RICHARD VERNOLLS (3) Hugh B. Llandaff (4) R. Aston (in Clun) (5) 53s. 4d. (6) William Wigmore of Lucton esq. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

† CHRISTOPHER MASON [1564] (3) B. Gloucester (4) V. Backnill (Bucknell) (5) £5 6s. 8d. (6) John Brome of Brome (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res. (12) B. Hereford and the same John Brome.

\*† WILLIAM TITHER [*Inst. Tudor*] [1546] [*West. invalidus et senex*] (3) B. St. Asaph (4) R. Bedston (5) £4 13s. 4d. (6) William Jenyng [*Inst. Jenyns*] of Waliborne and Robert Irelands of Salop esq. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

THOMAS PRICE (3) B. St. Asaph (4) C. Bedston aforesaid (8) scholar (9) £8 (10) yes (11) res.

RICHARD PALFREY [*Inst.* Pawfrey, *C.M.* Pumphrey] [1569]

(3) John B. Hereford (4) V. Downton (5) £4 10s. (6) The Queen [*Inst.* Edward Langford, of Kynton, representing the late abbey of Wigmore] (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

\*† THOMAS HARELEY [*Inst.* Harley] [1555] (2) B.A. (3) B. Hereford (4) R. Brampton Bryan (5) £5 11s. 0½d. (6) The Queen (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

† The same THOMAS HARELEY [1563] (2) as above (3) as above (4) V. Stowe with chapel of Knighton (5) £6 (6) The Queen (8) scholar (10) yes (12) The Queen.

WILLIAM TAILOR (3) B. Coventry and Lichfield (4) C. Knighton above mentioned (8) scholar (9) £6 (10) yes (11) res.

EDWARD LLOIDE (3) William B. Llandaff (4) C. Clunbury (8) scholar (9) £8 (10) yes (11) res.

THOMAS PHILLIPPS (3) pe B. Llandaff (4) C. Mainstone belonging to the church of Clun (8) scholar (9) £8 (10) yes (11) res. (12) Powall esq. of Ednoppes. [*West.* gives also before Philipps, John ap Thomas].

DAVID MERRICK [West. inhibititus recessit] (3) B. Chester (4) C. Laverwaterdine (Llanfairwaterdine) (8) scholar (9) £6 (10) yes (11) res. (12) Thomas Harley esq. [*West.* gives also before Merrick, Owen Lawrence].

EDMUND JONES [West. and *C.M.* Edward] (3) Dominus Smarte formerly suffragan at Wigmore (4) C. Bettus (Bettws-y-Crwyn) chapel belonging to the church of Clun (8) scholar (9) £6 (10) yes (11) res. (12) Thomas Harley esq.

JOHN AMBLER [*C.M.* 1579 (?)] (3) B. Hereford (4) V. Liburie (Lydbury) North (5) £13 6s. 8d. (6) Edmund Plouden gen. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res. (12) the said Edmund Plouden.

RICHARD MELLARDE (3) John B. Hereford (4) R. Mindtowne (5) £4 13s. 4d. (6) Thomas Minde (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res. [*Inst.* has Richard Aylward, instituted 1578, patron, William Mynde; *C.M.* has Richard Myllward, same date].

CHARLES AMBLER (3) B. Llandaff (4) C. Norbury chapel belonging to the church of Lydbury North (8) scholar (9) £10 (10) yes (11) res.

WALTER STEVENS [*C.M.* 1576 (?)] 2) M.A. (3) B. St. Asaph (4) V. Bishop's Castle (5) £8 (6) The Queen (7) preacher (8) B.A. (10) yes (11) res. (12) The said Queen. [Stephens matriculated at Gloucester Hall, Oxford, 10 Jan. 1574-5.

aged 24. He became M.A. May 1580. Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*].

JOHN HOWELLS (3) B. St. Asaph (4) R. Lidom (Lydham) (5) £10 (6) Richard Brooke of Lapley gen. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res. [He was buried Nov. 4, 1638. *Parish Register*. But John Ambler became R. in 1636. *C.M.*]

RICHARD TAILOR (3) William B. Llandaff (4) C. Edgton Chapel belonging to the church of Clun (8) scholar (9) £9 (10) yes (11) res. (12) Thomas Harley esq.

EDWARD KEYSELL (3) B. Gloucester (4) C. Sibdon (8) scholar (9) £3 (10) yes (11) res. (12) Thomas Harley esq. [West. gives also before Keysell, Robert Maunde].

#### PONTESBURY DEANERY.

HUMPHREY CHEREWELL (2) B.A. (3) Priest (4) R. Pontesbury First Portion (5) £17 13s. 4d. (6) Henry Varnon [*Inst. Vernon*] esq. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res. [He was buried 24 August 1588. *Parish register*].

JOHN PHIPPS (3) B. Exeter (4) R. Pontesbury Second Portion (5) £17 13s. 4d. (6) the same Henry Varnon esq. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res. [John Phipps and Margeria Price were married 13 Oct. 1584. *Parish Register*.]

EDMUND TIPTON [1576] (3) B. Coventry and Lichfield (4) R. Pontesbury Third Portion (5) £8 10s. (6) the same Henry Varnon esq. (7) preacher (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res. [He was buried 28 March, 1627-8. *Parish Register*.] [West. adds Lancelot Lake nuper curatus]. [Lake's daughters Amea and Susanna were baptized in 1568 and 1571 respectively; his wife Bennetta was buried 5 Sept. 1597, and he himself 27 July, 1617. *Parish Register*.]

JOHN ISTON [1575] (3) B. Gloucester (4) R. Westbury First Portion (5) £7 9s. 7½d. (6) John Vernon of Hodnet esq. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

ROWLAND BARKER [1576] (3) B. Gloucester (4) R. Westbury Second Portion (5) £6 10s. (6) John Vernon of Hodnet gen. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

HENRY GRIFFITH [1587, according to *Notes on the Parish of Worthen and Caus Castle*, by Rev. Lancelot John Lee, rector, in *Transactions*, Third Series, VI. p. 102.] (2) B.A. (3) B. Chester (4) R. Worthen (5) £25 15s. 6d. (6) William

Spencer gen. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res. [Henry Gryphes, R. de Worthin, obiit 11 die Aprilis et sepultus fuit 15 eiusdem mensis, 1619. *Parish Register.*] [Venn *Alumni Cantabrigienses* has a Henry Griffith, matriculated sizar from Magdalene, Easter 1575; B.A. 1577-8].

ROBERT JONES (3) B. St. Asaph (4) C. Wolstanminde (or Trelystan) a chapel belonging to the church of Worthen (8) scholar (9) £6 (10) yes (11) res.

\*† THOMAS THOMPSON [1562] (3) B. St. Asaph (4) V. Chirbury (5) £9 6s. 8d. (6) The Queen (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res. (12) Richard Prince esq. [West. abfuit ratione et sepultus]. [He died 1594. *Parish Register*, Introduction, p. viii.].

HUGH MORRIS [Inst. Mories] [1574] (3) John B. Hereford (4) R. Montgomery (5) £17 4s. 4½d. (6) The Queen (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

RICHARD CROSSE [1579] (3) John B. Hereford (4) R. Pulverbach (5) £10 13s. 4d. (6) Philip Butler kt. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

JOHN HATTON (3) B. Lincoln (4) R. Hanwood (5) £3 (6) John Onsloe, Thomas Gilvorte gen. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res. [He was buried 30 April, 1597. *Parish Register.*]

THOMAS HINCKES [Inst. Hynkes] [1572] (3) B. Coventry and Lichfield (4) R. Habberley (5) £4 os. 2d. (6) Richard Mitton esq. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

JOHN SHERER [Inst. Sherar] [1571] (3) John B. Hereford (4) V. Meole Brace (5) £5 (6) Laurence Bannester esq. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res. (12) the said Laurence Bannester esq. [He was buried 16 April, 1618. *Parish Register.*]

WILLIAM WILLIAMS (3) William B. St. Asaph (4) R. Cardeston (5) £3 (6) Edward Leighton esq. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res. [He was buried at Alberbury 27 Feb. 1612. *Cardeston Register*, Introduction, p. iv. Also *Alberbury Register*, Part I.]

ROWLAND PERKES [1573] (3) B. Chester (4) R. Shelve (5) 53s. 4d. (6) The Queen (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

† MR. JOHN CORBETT, (marg.) an old man [1566] (4) R. Shrawardine [also R. Wistanstow] (5) £9 13s. (6) Thomas Bromley esq. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

EDMUND BENNETT (3) B. Gloucester (4) R. Sutton by Sallopp (5) £3 (6) The Queen (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

RICHARD DAVIS (3) B. Chester (4) C. Ratlinghope (5) £3 6s. 8d.  
 (8) scholar (9) £7 13s. 4d. (10) yes (11) res. (12) Thomas Duckes  
 esq. [According to the Ratlinghope *Register*, Introduction,  
 p. iv., he was presented by William Whittingham, gent.]

MORGAN THOMAS (3) B. Gloucester (4) C. Forden (8) scholar  
 (9) £5 6s. 8d. (10) yes (11) res. (12) The Queen.

\*GRIFFIN OWEN, (*marg.*) an old man (3) A certain suffragan (4)  
 C. Churchstoke a chapel belonging to the church of Chirbury  
 (8) scholar (9) £8 (10) yes (11) res. (12) The Queen.

THOMAS FOORDE (3) B. Llandaff (4) C. Snead a chapel also  
 belonging to the said church of Chirbury (8) scholar (9) £4  
 (10) yes (11) res. (12) Thomas Burnell of Sallopp gen.

The above mentioned ROWLAND PARKES (3) B. Chester, as above  
 (4) C. Hyssington a (?) free chapel belonging to the same  
 church of Chirbury (8) scholar (9) £5 (10) yes (11) res. (12)  
 Thomas Burnell draper [see More].

JOHN EDWARDES (3) B. Chester (4) C. Foorde (Ford) (5) £6 13s.  
 4d. (8) scholar (9) £5 (10) yes (11) res. (12) The Queen.

JOHN LEWIS (3) B. St. Davids (4) C. Buttington a chapel belong-  
 ing to poole (Welshpool) outside the diocese (8) scholar (10)  
 yes (11) res. (12) Christchurch in the university of Oxford.

JAMES EDWARDS [1580] (3) Anthony B. Llandaff (4) V. Abber-  
 burie (Alberbury) (5) £5 10s. (6) Collegiate church of All  
 Souls, Oxford (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res. (12) Collegiate  
 church of All Souls, Oxford [For his institution previous to  
 1580 see pp. 111, 112 of the 1929 *Transactions*] [West.  
 adds Thomas Davis C.]

THOMAS DAVIES (3) B. Bangor (4) C. Woolaston (Wollaston) a  
 chapel belonging to the church of Alberbury (8) scholar (9)  
 £6 (10) yes (11) res. [West. *concurrit cum Alberbury*].

#### WENLOCK DEANERY.

CHRISTOPHER TERNE [1565] (3) Cuthbert B. Chester (4) V.  
 Much Wenlock with Barrow and Bentall chapels belonging  
 to the same (5) £10 (6) The Queen (10) yes (11) res. (12) The  
 Queen.

EDMUND TARTE (3) B. Gloucester (4) C. Barrow (8) scholar  
 (9) £6 13s. 4d. (10) yes (11) res.

JOHN UXLEY (3) B. Hereford (4) C. Linley (8) scholar (9) £4  
 (10) yes (11) res.

\*ROGER NORMECOTT [1567] (3) a certain suffragan then abbot of Wigmore [see above p. 34] (4) R. Acton Scott (5) £10 10s. (6) Alicia littleton, widow (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

EDMUND DOWNTON [1571] (3) William B. Chester (4) R. Little Wenlock (5) £11 13s. 4d. (6) Walter Luson esq. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

WILLIAM GRIFFITHES (3) John B. Hereford (4) V. Cardington (5) £6 (6) William Leighton of Pleeshe (Plaish) esq. (7) preacher (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res. (12) the same William Leighton esq.

THOMAS LAWE [1569] (3) John B. Pavada [MS. Padavensis] (4) V. Madeley (5) £4 13s. 4d. (6) John Brooke esq. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res. (12) the same John Brooke esq. [West. adds Rowland Cheese, C. Madeley].

THOMAS GWILLM [Inst. Gwilliam] [1571] (3) John B. Hereford (4) R. Beckbury (5) £4 13s. 4d. (6) John Grey of Envilde esq. Also [1573] (4) R. Badgson (Badger) (5) £4 13s. 4d. (6) Thomas Kinnisley (Kinnersley) of Badgson, esq. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res. [The *Parish Register* states that he was presented by the Queen on the nomination of Kinnersley.]

JOHN UXLEY [1572] (3) John B. Hereford (4) R. Broseley with chapel of Linley belonging to the same (5) £5 (6) James Clifford esq. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

EGIDIUS [i.e. GILES] HODGKIS [1571] (3) B. Lichfield and Coventry (4) R. Willey (5) £5 (6) Rowland Lacon esq. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

\*RICHARD LEWYS (3) Cuthbert B. Chester (4) C. Acton Round (8) scholar (9) £10 (10) yes (11) res. (12) Rowland Heywarde of London kt.

THOMAS WEALE (3) William B. Llandaff (4) C. chapel of Muncke hopton belonging to the church of Much Wenlock (8) scholar (9) £5 13s. 4d. (10) yes (11) res. (12) Thomas Lawley, gen.

RICHARD CHURCHMAN [1580] (3) William B. Chester (4) R. Hughlie (Hughley) (5) £4 7s. 8d. (6) Gattacre esq. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

The same RICHARD CHURCHMAN [1572] (3) as above (4) V. Staunton long (5) £7 (6) Dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Hereford (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res. (12) the same dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Hereford.

WILLIAM BENBOWE [1571] (3) William B. Chester (4) R. Esthope (Easthope) (5) £3 3s. (6) Morice Ludlowe esq. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

WILLIAM HARRIS (3) William B. Chester (4) R. Stretton in the dale (Church Stretton) (5) £15 10s. (6) Rowland heiwarde kt. [see Acton Round] (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res. [According to the *Parish Register*, Introduction, p. v., he became R. 1579.]

WILLIAM CHILDE (3) John B. Gloucester (4) C. Stretton aforesaid (8) scholar (9) 4 marks (10) yes (11) res.

WILLIAM HARPER (3) B. Chester (4) R. Wolstaston (Woolstaston) (5) 50s. 4d. (6) Thomas Chorleton, Roger Pope gen (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res. [He was buried 17 Jan. 1624-5. *Parish Register*.]

PETER SCRIVENER (3) William B. St. Asaph (4) R. Hope boulder (Bowdler) (5) £6 13s. 4d. (6) Simon Kemsey esq. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

WILLIAM PARSONS (3) B. Chester (4) C. chapel of Preene (Church Preen) belonging to the church of Cardington (8) scholar (9) 4 marks (10) yes (11) res. [Wm. Penson became perpetual C in 1590. *Parish Register*.]

ADAM LITTLETON [1578] (3) B. of Coventry and Lichfield (4) R. Rushbury (5) £18 (6) Richard Cressett esq. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

<sup>†</sup>RICHARD CLEARKE (3) B. Hereford (4) V. Eaton (under Heywood) (5) £5 (6) John Lutley gen. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res. (12) Richard Acton gen. and others. [In the Parker MS. Clerke was a 'reader,' not yet admitted into holy orders. For 'readers' see Kennedy, *Elizabethan Episcopal Administration*, I, p. lxxxii].

ROGER STEDMAN [1580] (3) John B. Hereford (4) R. Munslowe (5) £20 5s. 2½d. (6) Thomas Littleton gen. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res. [He was instituted 18 May, 1575; resigned 16 Jan. 1579-80; and again instituted 27 Jan. 1579-80. He was buried 2 March, 1629-30. *Parish Register*, Introduction, p. vii. *Inst.* corroborates the double institution, but gives the first as on 24 March, 1576, the second on 17 Jan. 1580, the patron then being the Queen *hac vice*. Presumably he was the same as the V. of Stoke Saint Milburgh; both were ordained by John B. Hereford, and Stedman of Stoke was non-resident].

\*†EDWARD FEWTRELL (3) Anthony B. Llandaff (4) R. Holgate-  
(5) £13 6s. 8d. (6) B. Hereford (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

THOMAS BAILIES (3) John B. Hereford (4) R. Tugford  
(5) £4 13s. 4d. (6) B. Hereford (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

ABRAHAM DEWX [Inst. Tewce] [1579] (3) Richard B. Gloucester  
(4) R. Abdon (5) £3 6s. 8d. (6) Richard Cressett esq. (8) scholar  
(10) yes (11) res. [Also C. Clee Saint Margaret].

The above mentioned RICHARD CHURCHMAN (3) B. Chester,  
as above (4) C. Shipton (8) scholar (9) 4 marks (10) yes (11)  
non-resident (12) John Lutw<sup>ch</sup> gen.

#### STOTTESDON DEANERY.

JOHN BARKER [1577] (3) William B. Chester (4) V. Stottesdon  
with chapel of Farelo (Farlow) belonging to it (5) £15 10s. 10d.  
(6) The Queen (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res. (12) Sheldon,  
widow.

JOHN ACTON [1575] (3) Richard B. Gloucester (4) R. Wheathill  
(5) £7 4s. 6d. (6) George Detton and William Holland gen.  
(8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

FULK SMITH [1575] (3) John B. Hereford (4) R. Burwarton  
(5) £4 (6) The Queen (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

WILLIAM CROWTHER [1578] (2) M.A. (3) B. Gloucester (4) R.  
Aston bottrell (Botterell) (5) £7 12d. (6) Edward Scryven esq.  
(7) preacher (10) yes (11) res. [Foster *Alumni Oxonienses*  
has a William Crowther, B.A. 10 Oct. 1566; M.A. 8 July  
1570].

DAVID MILLCHOP (3) John B. Gloucester (4) C. Aston bottrell  
aforesaid (8) scholar (9) £6 13s. 4d. (10) yes (11) res.

†GODFREY SMALEMAN [Inst. Geoffrey Smalman] [1565] (3) B.  
Hereford (4) R. Upton Cressett (5) £4 13s. 4d. (6) Richard  
Cressett esq. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

JAMES BURTON [1580] (3) William B. Chester (4) R. Ouldburie  
(Oldbu y) (5) £5 (6) Thomas Aston gen. [Inst. The Queen]  
(7) preacher (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

FRANCIS LEWIS (3) B. Gloucester (4) C. Ouldburie aforesaid  
(8) scholar (9) £6 (10) yes (11) res.

ROGER HARRISON [Inst. Garrison], (marg.) chaplain to the earl  
of Shrewsbury [1575] (4) R. Tashley (Tasley) (5) £5 6s. 8d.  
(6) Earl of Shrewsbury (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

ROWLAND TITHER (3) B. of Worcester (4) C. of Tashley aforesaid (6) Earl of Shrewsbury (8) scholar (9) £6 (10) yes (11) res.

†JOHN HOLTE [1563] (3) John B. Sodor (and Man) (4) R. Cliberie (Cleobury) North (5) £5 12s. 3½d. (6) Humphrey Hill gen. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

‡The above mentioned GODFREY SMALMAN [1564] (3) as above (4) R. Neenton (5) £5 3s. 3d. (6) Humphrey Hill gen. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

WILLIAM WURDE [*Inst. Warde*] [1573] (3) Richard B. Worcester (4) V. Ditton Priors (5) £6 2s. 4d. (6) Humphrey Packington esq. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res. (12) The same Humphrey Packington esq.

\*†WILLIAM WOODDE [*Inst. Wood*] (*marg.*) an old man [1555] (4) V. Chelmarsh (5) £6 13s. 4d. (6) The Queen (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res. (12) The said Queen. [He was buried 7 July, 1597. *Parish Register.*]

JAMES BURTON (3) Thomas B. Coventry and Lichfield (4) R. Billingesley (5) £4 13s. 4d. (6) Thomas Aston esq. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

THOMAS WYNN [1575] (3) Richard B. Gloucester (4) V. Neen Savage (5) £6 (6) The Queen (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res. (12) The Queen.

WILLIAM WREDNALL [1575] (3) John B. Hereford (4) R. Chetton with chapel of Loughton belonging to it (5) £11 (6) John Savage kt. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res. [West. adds Fulk Smith C. Loughton (see Burwarton)].

JOHN PIPER [*Inst. Pip*] [1580] (3) William B. Chester (4) R. Sudburie (Sidbury) (5) £4 17s. 8d. (6) Earl of Shrewsbury (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

JAMES ELCOCKE [*Inst. Alcock*] [1579] (3) Edwin B. Worcester (4) R. Glaseley (5) £3 (6) Edward Corbett esq. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

THOMAS BENTE [*Inst. Benke*] [1578] (3) Richard B. Gloucester (4) V. Kinlett (5) £8 10s. (6) The Queen (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res. (12) The Queen.

\*†THOMAS OSLANDE (*marg.*) an old man [1554] (4) V. Higley (Highley) (5) £5 19s. (6) John Litelton kt. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res. (12) the same John Littleton.

RALPH DEYOS (3) John B. Worcester (4) C. Aston Ayer (Aston Eyre) (8) scholar (9) £5 16s. 0½d. (10) yes (11) res. (12) George Smith gen.

RICHARD NIXTON (3) B. Coventry and Lichfield (4) C. Morvield (Morville) (8) scholar (9) £5 (10) yes (11) res. (12) the same George Smith gen.

WILLIAM BAILIE (3) B. Chester (4) C. Abbots astley (Astley Abbotts) (8) schiolar (9) £6 13s. 4d. (10) yes (11) res. (12) Francis Billingsley gen.

WILLIAM COX [West. Cocke] (3) B. Llandaff (4) R. Middleton Scriven (5) £4 6s. 8d. (6) Edward Scryven esq. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

JAMES ELCOX, above mentioned (3) B. Worcester, as above (4) R. of dewx hill (Deuxhill) united [with Glazeley] (5) 32s. 4d. (6) The Queen (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

#### BURFORD DEANERY.

†THOMAS LANE [1567] (3) John B. Hereford (4) R. Burford First Portion (5) £9 13s. 4d. (6) Thomas Cornwall (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res. [He was buried 10 Feb. 1589-90. *Parish Register.*]

RICHARD DEYKINS [West. Decons] [1575] (3) the said John B. Hereford (4) R. Burford Second Portion (5) £8 (6) the same Thomas Cornwall (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res. [He was buried 4 May, 1594. *Parish Register.*]

JOHN SMITH [Inst. Smythe] [1571] (3) William B. Chester (4) R. Burford Third Portion (5) £8 13s. 4d. (6) the said Thomas Cornwall (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res. [He was buried 22 Nov. 1619. *Parish Register.*]

CHARLES LANGFORDE [1573] (2) M.A. (4) R. Estham (Eastham) with chapels of Orleton and Handley (Hanley) Childe (5) £23 (6) the said Thomas Cornwall (7) preacher (10) yes (11) res. [Langford was scholar of Brasenose; fellow of All Souls' 1565, B.A. 1566, M.A. 1570, sup. for licence to preach Jan. 1574-5, after 20 years in theology, B. and D.D. 1602, rector of Eastham 1573, dean of Hereford 1593, and canon 1593, vicar of Lugwardine 1604, canon of Bristol; buried in Hereford cathedral 28 Oct. 1607. Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*].

The same CHARLES LANGFORD (2) as above (4) R. Hanley William joined to the church of Estham (5) £5 5s. 5d. (6) the said Thomas Cornewall (7) preacher (10) yes (11) non-resident.

JOHN LANGFORD, (marg.) an old man (4) C. Hanley Child and Hanley William aforesaid (8) scholar (9) £5 (10) yes (11) res.

HUMPHREY HALWEY [*Inst. and West. Holwey*] [1579] (3) Richard B. Gloucester (4) R. Sheldesley Wallic [*West. parva*] (Shellesley Walsh) (5) £3 8s. 11d. (6) Francis Welshe [*Inst. Walsh*] (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

\*† EDWARD CHURCHMAN [1560] (3) Thomas B. St. Asaph (4) R. Hopton Wafer (5) £5 17s. 4d. (6) Richard Hide [*Inst. Hyde* gen. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res. [The *Parish Register*, Introduction, p. iv., gives the patron as Humphrey Hide.]

WILLIAM MARSTON (3) William B. Chester (4) V. Cleobury Mortimer (5) £13 (6) The Queen (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res. (12) The Queen. [The *Parish Register*, Introduction, p. ix., gives his date as 1587. He was buried 10 Aug. 1624.]

WILLIAM BRIMELDE [*Inst. Brunelde*] [1580] (3) Richard B. St. Davids (4) R. kyere Wiarde (Kyre Wyard) (5) £6 17s. 2½d. (6) Edward Pitt esq. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

\*† JOHN HOLLANDE [*Inst. Hollam*] [1562] (3) John B. Hereford (4) R. Greete (5) £5 (6) Edward Fox esq. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

The same JOHN HOLLANDE [*Inst. Holam*] [1570] (3) as above (4) V. Lindridge with Knighton[-on-Teme] and Pensax, chapels belonging to it (5) £18 (6) Dean and chapter of Worcester (8) scholar (10) yes (11) non-resident (12) The said Dean and chapter of Worcester.

RICHARD FEARNE (3) priest (4) C. Lindridg aforesaid (8) scholar (9) £6 (10) yes (11) res.

THOMAS HUGHES (3) William B. Chester (4) C. Knighton chapel belonging [to Lindridge] (8) scholar (9) £10 (10) yes (11) res.

THOMAS VINCENT [*West. lately C. Pensax*] (3) B. Coventry and Lichfield (4) R. Stockton [-on-Teme] (5) £5 13s. 11d. (6) Thomas Walshe esq. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

GEORGE SHAWE (3) William B. of Chester (4) V. Baiton (Bayton) (5) £5 os. 2d. (6) The Queen (8) scholar (11) res. (12) Thomas Brian yeoman.

(1) BLANK, (*marg.*) This church is the subject of a lawsuit [*West. Vacant Richard Luce C. (see Milson)*] (4) R. Neen Sollars with Milston (Milson) chapel belonging to it (5) £13 9s. 0½d. (6) Evan Luce. [\*†Sir Richard Luce was presented to Neen Sollars 'cum sacello de Myleston' by the King, 1531, April 6. He is also mentioned in the *Valor* and in the *Inventories of Church Goods*. Introduction to *Parish Register*.]

\*‡ ROGER SYVALL [Parker Sivold] (3) John B. Hereford (4) R. Stanford [-on-Teme] (5) £7 4s. 7d. (6) Arthur Salwey esq. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

\*‡ JOHN WALKER [1545] (3) John B. Pavada [MS. Padavensis] (4) R. Abberley (5) £11 6s. 8d. (6) William Walshe esq. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

HUMPHREY WALKER (3) John B. Gloucester (4) C. Abberley aforesaid (8) scholar (9) 4 marks (10) yes (11) res.

EDWARD THRELKELD [1573] (2) LL.D. [*Inst. D.C.L.*, MS. legum doctor] (3) John B. Hereford (4) V. Tenbury with chapel of Rochford belonging to it (5) £16 (6) Thomas Lucy kt. (7) preacher (8) LL.D. (10) yes (11) res. (12) the same Thomas Lucie kt. [Threlkeld was admitted at King's a scholar from Eton, 1544. Born at Burgh-by-Sands, Cumberland, 1526. Matric. 1544; B.A. 1548-9; M.A. 1552; LL.D. 1561-2. Fellow 1547-54. Archdeacon of Carlisle 1568. R. Salkeld 1568-88. V. South Cheriton, Somerset 1570-88. Preb. Hereford 1571-89. V. Tenbury 1573. V. Much Marcle 1574-5. Chancellor of Hereford diocese about 1583. Died 1588-9. Venn's *Alumni Cantabrigienses*] [N.B. According to *Inst.* Richard Kyrle was instituted to Much Marcle, March 6, 1575].

EDMUND ALRED (3) John B. Worcester (4) C. Tenburie aforesaid (8) scholar (9) £8 (10) yes (11) res.

PETER BLITHE (3) John B. of Hereford (4) C. Rochford chapel (8) scholar (9) £6 (10) yes (11) res.

GEORGE BLAKEWEY (3) Nicolas B. Bangor (4) C. Bocletoon (Bockleton) (8) scholar (9) 46s. 8d. (10) yes (12) the dignity of the treasurer of Hereford.

The same GEORGE BLAKEWEY (3) as above (4) C. Laisters (Leysters) (8) scholar (9) £6 3s. 4d. (10) yes (11) res. (12) Thomas Acton gen.

WILLIAM COCKES (3) John B. Hereford (4) R. Rocke (5) £17 11s. 8d. (6) Robert Acton of Ribbesford esq. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res. [Wm. Coke (or Cooke) died 1607. Preb. J. R. Burton, *History of Bewdley*, p. 94.]

\*‡ JOHN POTTER, (marg.) dead [1554] (4) R. Sapie inferior (Lower Sapey) (4) £4 4s. 9d. (6) Allan Cliffe clerk (10) yes (11) res.

WILLIAM WILKES (3) John B. Gloucester (4) C. of aforesaid (8) scholar (9) £4 (10) yes (11) res.

GABRIELL CLIFF (2) M.A. (3) presbiter (4) V. Clifton (-on-Teme) (5) £6 (6) William Jeffreis esq. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) non-resident (12) the same William Jeffereis etc. [Foster *Alumni Oxonienses* gives Gabriel Cliff (or Clyff) of co. Worcester, gent., Balliol Coll., matric.-entry under date 2 May, 1581, aged 17; B.A. 7 Feb., 1583-4, M.A. 6 July, 1587, rector of Ipsley, co. Warwick, 1589.]

HENRY HEYCROFT, (*marg.*) resides in the diocese of Worcester (2) M.A. (4) R. Ribbesford with chapel of Beawdley (Bewdley) belonging to it (5) £27 19s. 0½d. (6) Robert Acton esq. (7) preacher (10) yes (11) non-resident.

NICHOLAS CRUNDALL, (*marg.*) he has gone away (4) C. Ribbesford aforesaid (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

THOMAS WARTER [1571] (3) B. Coventry and Lichfield (4) R. Dowles (5) £4 6s. 8d. (6) Francis Newport esq. and Humphrey Hill gen. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) non-resident.

The same THOMAS WARTER (3) The same bishop (4) C. chapel of Beawdley above mentioned (8) scholar (9) £8 (10) yes (11) res.

HUMPHREY LANGLEY [*Inst. Longley*] [1579] (3) William B. Chester (4) V. Momill (Mamble) (5) £9 3s. (6) The Queen (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res. (12) Walter Blunte esq.

ROWLAND LONGFIELD (3) B. Chester (4) R. Coreley (5) £5 3s. 4d. (6) Richard Otley esq. (8) scholar (10) yes (11) res.

JOHN PERKINS (3) Richard B. Gloucester (4) C. Edvineloch (Edvin Loach) (5) £10 1s. 10½d. (8) scholar (9) £10 (10) yes (11) non-resident.

THOMAS VINCENTE (3) B. Coventry and Lichfield (4) C. Pensax a chapel [see Stockton] (8) scholar (9) £4 (10) yes (11) non-resident.

RICHARD LUCE (3) John B. Gloucester (4) claiming to be [pre-tensus] C. Milson a chapel [see Neen Sollars] (8) scholar (9) £5 (10) yes (11) res.

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The MS has been copied for me by Mr. P. E. T. Edwards of the British Museum. I desire to thank Prebendary Clark-Maxwell and the Rev. R. C. Purton for valued information and help.

## AUSTIN FRIARS AND THE TOWN DRAINAGE.

By J. A. MORRIS, F.R.S.A.

In tracing the lines of the walls constructed in the Norman period, one is sometimes inclined to wonder why certain portions of land were included within the limits of the town, and other portions left outside. Why, for instance, did the wall commencing at the Welsh Bridge, follow an irregular line as far as the postern gate leading to the Friary of the Austin brotherhood? and then continue in an almost direct line towards the Stone Bridge on the other side of the town: thereby excluding a large area of land, now known as The Priory, The Quarry, and the Tenter fields.

Leaving aside the last two, we may consider what was the condition and use of the land outside the walls, between the Welsh Gate, Cripple Lode and the fields now known as The Quarry. As a general principle the walls followed the highest part of the contour, and avoided the low lying lands near the river. They were originally constructed as a protection to the town from outside invasion, and the reasons for their general direction are fairly obvious.

It follows that the land outside the walls was generally liable to flood, and in process of time became the place of deposit for debris and rubbish.

This supposition applies to the land on which the Austin Friars were allowed to build their house in the 12th century. At this point, the river was very low; and could be readily crossed by a ford just below the Welsh Bridge, in times of drought.

At what date it became the outlet of the town sewer we do not know, but it is possible that in early times the pool or swamp which at one time covered the site of the Shire-hall, found an overflow and outlet down the Gullet passage to Mardol Head, and thence via Dog Lane (Claremont Street) along Barker Street to the bottom of St. Austin's Street, and finally discharged into the river.

Whether this was so or not, we know that one of the earliest systems of drainage in the town consisted of a culvert following the suggested line of the overflow from the pool on the Shirehall site to the bottom end of St. Austin Street, where it discharged on the area of ground, recently a builder's yard, now the site of Messrs. Morris and Co's Bakery and Warehouses, and known within living memory as "The Mudholes." This culvert was so large that it was possible to walk through it from the river to Mardol Head, and at the lower end it was so wide (8 or 9ft.) as to suggest that it may once have been the bed of a stream flowing into the river.

There was a postern gate somewhere near the angle formed by the line of the walls near the bottom of Claremont Bank, when they were constructed in the 13th century. This gate would give access to the ford, and the waste land towards the river.

Until this time the land would be from 15 to 20ft. below its present level, sloping gently down to the bed, of the ford : it could have been of little value and was probably even then a convenient place for dumping the debris of the town. Indeed, the grant made by Edward III. in 1342 to the Friars states "the aforesaid plat of land is worth nothing by the year, because "the aforesaid water of Severn commonly overflows it." The higher portion of the land (probably the site of the present Priory School Buildings) had been used as a grave-yard, early in the same century, when the country lay under an interdict from the Pope, and burials in Church-yards were not permitted.

As an additional protection from enemies, who, might cross the ford in the river, a curtain wall was erected on the bank of the river terminated by two round towers : one of these towers remained until the early part of the 19th century, and its foundation still exists, and may be seen on the side of the avenue below the Priory Schools. The base of the other tower was discovered under a cottage, when the Bakery premises were erected. That is close to the border of the stream or sewer which found its outlet to the river near the house known as The Quarry Inn, which was taken down a few years ago.

About the year 1255, the Friars of the Augustin order who had already erected a small house on the other side of the town,

were granted a portion of the land with access through the postern gate at the bottom of Claremont Bank ; in time, it is probable that they acquired the whole site between the stream before referred to, and the fields, now known as The Quarry. They built a parallel line of walls from the postern gate so as to give access to the river for the public. The foundation of these walls still exist and generally follow the dog-legged line of the road leading from the bottom of Claremont Bank, past the entrance to The Priory to the river avenue.

The actual site of the church and conventional buildings are not known, a building—which may possibly have been the Refectory—is all that remains. The walls of this building are carried down at least 16 feet below the present level, showing to what extent the surrounding ground has been raised. When the foundations for the Priory Schools were being excavated, several paved paths and foundations of walls were discovered, which suggested that this might have been the site of the Prior's residence. Numerous interments were also found on the same site ; suggesting that it was once a graveyard, possibly that of the time of the Interdict in King John's reign, and probably also for the interment of the brethren of the Friary.

Beyond the discovery of a few pieces of moulded tracery which might have belonged to the window of a church in the early English period, no evidence of the church has been discovered. It could not have been built earlier than 1250, and when the Friary was suppressed in 1538, it was described as in a ruinous condition, so that it had but a short period. The Friars seem to have had a precarious existence : they must have commenced the work of building their house and church with energy and enthusiasm ; the site had no attractions, and they no doubt made the best they could of it. But, in time, The Friary acquired an ill-repute, owing to the frequent quarrels between the fraternity and the burgesses, probably accelerated by a general slackness in discipline, which eventually gave good ground for its suppression.

Possibly anticipating enquiry into the conduct of his house, the Prior, Richard Lynall in 1524 " leased all his lands behind "the walls," to John Baynes for 80 years ; so that when the King's Commissioners visited the house in 1535, they found very little of value about the place.

Whatever may have been the condition of the land between the present remains of the Refectory and the Quarry Inn, it had in Queen Elizabeth's reign become the deposit of the town sewage.

The following documents copied from a manuscript in the collection of Sir Thomas Phillips now in the Reference Library, describe the methods of dealing with sewage in those days. At this period the site of the recent builder's yard was very little raised above the level of the river ; the culvert which discharged the sewage on to the land, had but little fall, and the solid matter passing out of the sewer would be deposited on the sides of the stream, unless owing to the height of the river it was carried rapidly into the main stream. Even in those days the manurial value of the deposit was appreciated, and the letter written by Thomas Wright described his anxiety to secure the "Muck" which he had "cluttred" (raked) out of the open drain.

The letter suggests the condition of affairs as regards sanitation under which our forefathers existed, and one can imagine the offensive state of the river and its banks in mediæval times.

From the "Spout hole" it became the "Muckhole" and within living memory "The Mudholes."

The documents are as follows :—

7th. ELIZABETH, 1565.

George Lee and George Higgins Bailiffs grant to Thomas Lawrance Shereman all that parcel of waste or void ground lying at Cripple Gate without the town and utter wall, of the said town at the Loade aforesaid and adjoining to an old disused tower there standing into the water of Severn and continueth in length from the upper part of the said tower down to the door in the lower part of the said tower twelve woolen yards in breadth from the said tower towards the Sink hole or gutter that which cometh out from the tower aforesaid fourteen woolen yards. All which premises were then in the occupation of Lawrance to be held in fee at the receipt of 3/4 at first of August terminable for non payment in 7 weeks after day of payment. Richard Meighen Tanner or Roger Frances Lessees to Roger Pope Esq. for a parcel of void ground without the walls near the spout hole and adjoining the tanhouse 3/4.

By an indenture made ye 7 August 10 of James the first Roger Pope for the consideration of £280 grants to several Aldermen and Common Council men of the town all his lands and a parcel of land meadows and portion or Close commonly called "behind the walls" saving allways and

reserving unto the said Roger Pope and his heirs and assigns Suit and indifferent and convenient way to and from his Garden Barn Stable, and etc. and outhouse of ye said Roger Pope adjoining unto ye said Close or Penthouse called "behind the walls " as heretofore hath been used hereunto.

A grant from ye Mayor and Aldermen to Roger Rowley. A parcel of land without ye walls between a parcel of land granted formerly by the Bailiffs, etc. to Roger Jouty with move over key or Wharf for laading Barges, etc. and a place called Cripple Lode gate containing in length from ye aforesaid Key or Wharf to the said place called Cripple Load gate 33 yards in length and in breadth from ye wall of ye said tower into ye womb of ye river Sevearn next to ye said Key or Wharf 15 yards and at ye end thereof next to Cripple Load Gate 13 yards upon part of which land or ground there is a water house sutended attached formerly or now in ye occupation of ye said Roger Rowley and to him and his heirs for ever paying 3/4 a year.

THOMAS POWYS Esq.

Mr. Thomas Wright about land at ye Spout Hole or Cripple Lode.

THE MUCK HOLE.

Sir,

I have provided you copy of what is among the grant of the town relating to Esquire Pope the spot of land you will find described between the decayed tower and Cripple Lode, the spot of land hath some building upon it belonging to you the anshant map of the town describes the gate going out of Tomkis' garden to be Cripple Loade. I have not carried any manure out of the hole below the spout as you caushioned me not but carried some yesterday from the dung hill above Coffin. I must be obliged to cast up the muck in the hole daily for the water to pass through otherwise I shall lose what I have been clutting all sumer for the water will carry it into the Severn and I should be willing to carry some of it away as soon as you are satisfied, Who am

Your faithful servant,

THOMAS WRIGHT.

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George Lee and George Higgins were the Bailiffs in the 7th year of Queen Elizabeth's reign 1565 and from the first letter it will be seen that Roger Pope had acquired the property which had been leased to John Baynes in 1524. It refers to Richard

Meighen, Tanner—evidently one of the Meighen Family of Frankwell, one of whom was Head Master of Shrewsbury School. It also refers to the adjoining tan house, and as it is known that the old Refectory building was used as a tan house during the 18th and earlier part of the 19th century ; it was probable that the old Friary buildings were converted into a Tan house very soon after the dissolution. The open sewer and proximity of the river, would no doubt make the premises convenient and desirable for such a business.

The "Key" referred to in the correspondence, would be the space between the Quarry Inn, and the side of the "Old" Welsh Bridge at the bottom of Mardol, the name of which still survives as "Mardol Quay."

In the year 1603, Roger Pope built himself a "capital messuage" on the land between the Refectory and the Quarry, now known as The Priory ; some of the foundations of this house still remain in the cellars of the existing houses.

From being one of the most undesirable parts of the town, outside the walls, The Priory acquired the status of a "desirable residential" neighbourhood ; and remained in the possession of the Pope family until 1712 when Bromwich Pope Esq. of Wolstaston sold the property to Thomas Jelf Powys Esq. and he in time sold it in 1812 to Edward Hughes Esq. The house was altered by Mr. Hughes during his lifetime when an ancient doorway was discovered with richly "recessed mouldings of the gothic style." Captain T. J. Powys was in command of a company of the Shropshire Yeomanry in 1802, of which Mr. John Haycock was Ensign.

Mr. Edward Hughes married Jane Haycock in 1792.

The Haycock family were long residents in St. Julian's Parish and Mr. John Haycock founded a business, and erected extensive workshops on the site of the play ground of the Priory Schools.

He carried on one of the most extensive building businesses in the west of England, and erected many of the most important Mansions in Wales and the County of Shropshire. About the year 1820 he re-built The Priory, occupying it as his residence, as well as other houses on the property, some of which have been taken down to make room for the new school.

These houses were the residences of some of the most prominent residents in St. Chad's Parish.

In later years Mr. Edward Haycock became the leading Architect in Shropshire. He was Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1842-3, and is buried in the family vault at St. Chad's New Church-yard.

His grandson sold the property to the Shropshire County Council, on which the Secondary School has been erected.

WILLIAM BURNEL,  
 FELLOW OF MERTON COLLEGE, OXFORD.  
 PROVOST AND DEAN OF WELLS.  
 BENEFACTOR OF BALLIOL COLLEGE, OXFORD.  
 FOUNDER OF BURNEL'S INN, OXFORD.  
 By THE REV. A. L. BROWNE, M.A.

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Among the many relatives clustering round Robert Burnel, Chancellor, friend and confidential minister of Edward I., is a nephew, William by name, whose record has escaped attention, and whose name does not even appear in many genealogies of the Burnel family.

Sir Hugh Burnel (a brother of the bishop) lord of Eudon Burnel and Wellington, Salop, was dead by May 24th, 1290 (Inq.) leaving a widow Sibyl, two sons Philip and William and two daughters Alice and Petronilla. Taking the ladies first; Alice married Sir Walter de Beysin, lord of two-thirds of Billingsley, and in *Nom. Vill.* Alice appears as joint 'Domina' of Wyrketon, Billingsley and Silverton. Petronilla married Sir William de Ercalwe, lord of High Ercal jointly with his wife. (Inq. 32 Ed. I.)

Of the two sons, Philip the first-born (*Cal. Gen.*) became heir to the bishop's numerous manorial acquisitions; William the younger was reserved for Holy Orders and thanks to his uncle's influence ultimately attained much ecclesiastical preferment. That William was a son of Sir Hugh is clear from Chancery Rolls (various). Under date 14 April, 1297 "letter of protection granted to Master William, son of Hugh Burnel, because he previously had the King's protection at the exchequer." William was possibly born at Eudon Burnel, where his father had a residence (Crown Pleas, 1292), and is best known as a dean of Wells (1292-95) but before becoming dean was canon and provost. He would seem from the Calendar of Papal Letters to have been only 21 in 1289, and not in priests orders for sometime after, if at all. He resigned the deanery as unable to hold it canonically, but appears as provost till his death. Dr. Armitage Robinson, the present dean of Wells, writes:—"The provostship of Wells was an office without cure of souls; it meant the superintendence of the capitular estates at Combe and Wells, certain stipends being paid to prebendaries the profits

being taken by the provost himself. In the chapter registers (*Cal. of Wells MSS. i. 153.*) it is stated that in 1295 the chapter demised the manor of Wynescumb with the church, to farm, to William Burnel, dean of Wells."

William was also archdeacon of Taunton 1294-98, and held a prebendal stall of Flixton in Lichfield Cathedral (Le Neve's *Fasti*). From an entry in the register of John de Pantissara, bishop of Winchester, dated 18 Nov. 1304 he was also beneficed in the diocese of Salisbury, "presentation to the bishop of Salisbury of Robert de Harwedon for the rectory of Downton, vacated by the death of Mag. William Burnel." He would also seem from a very early age to have been a member of the chapter, at a meeting of which (June 26th, 1284) "William Burnel by his proctor agreed to the election of Walter Scammel to the bishopric of Salisbury" (*Sarum Charters*). Also he held a canonry in Exeter Cathedral (Bishop Byton's<sup>(1)</sup> Register, 1291). Again in 1293 among other presentments, the jury of Tattenhale Liberty say, that the church of Tattenhale with five prebends annexed is a free chapel of the K., and is worth 100 mcs, p.a., and the K. has the donation of the deanery, and the dean confers the 5 prebends; that William Burnel now holds the deanery by collation of the present K. (*Staff. Assize Roll*). All this pluralism is no doubt shocking to the modern mind, but a man must be judged by the standards of the period in which he lived, rather than by those of a later and more enlightened age.

William seems to have been the business man of his generation. It was this aptitude that commended him to the chapter of Wells and to his cousin Robert (s. of Sir William Burnel, another brother of the bishop) who entrusted to him the administration of their respective properties. That he likewise gained and held his uncle's confidence appears from his being the only Burnel nominated to be an executor of the bishop's will. From numerous entries in the Close Rolls from 1294 onwards he and his co-executor William de Hamilton, archdeacon of York, had a busy time in collecting the outstanding debts of his deceased relative. Among these his cousin, the aforesaid Robert, figures as owing 40s., followed by the usual formula "to be levied in default on his lands and chattels." A curious position as at the time (1294) William farmed a manor of Robert in co. Glouc.

<sup>1</sup>. Byton was Burnel's predecessor in the deanery of Wells.

After the expulsion of the Jews by Edward I., the Bishop seems to have adopted their trade, and in spite of the current ecclesiastical objection to usury, Robert Burnel developed an extensive money lending business.

The total income derived from the many benefices acquired under the fostering care of his uncle must have made William a well to do man, but as the sequel shows, the money was used for a beneficent purpose. In 1298-99 he is given a life interest in his mother's lands with ultimate reversion to his married sisters (named) and their heirs. (The charter conveying the gift is conserved in the muniment room of Shrewsbury Museum). From the Ercalewe Inq. (32 Edw. I.) the heirs had not to await the death of William for the bequest. William and Petronilla his wife were enfeoffed jointly by one Master William Burnel, of one carucate of land and 6s. 5d. rent in High Ercal.

Now for his Oxford career. He is mentioned as a Fellow of Merton College in Broderick's Memorials of that foundation, and the writer adds "the said William gave to the Common Place or Chest of Books several MSS. among which was (1) A Scholastic History, worth 40s. ; (2) A Postill on the Psalter by N. Gorham ; (3) Augustin de Civitate Dei, worth 20s., with several others. He was also a benefactor of Balliol College, wherein as 'tis probable, he had been sometime a student. Kilner mentions that he held a prebend of York, to which he was appointed by Papal letters."

In 1291 begins the purchase from the Crown, of property in Oxford, confiscated on the expulsion of the Jews, the year previous. An entry in Chancery Extracts (P.R.O.) contains a list of tenements bought " which were of Moses, son of Jacob, a Jew of London, and of a house which was a Jewish school (synagogue ?), and the house which was of Margalicie, widow of Vines of Gloucester," and seven others mainly in the parish of St. Aldgate " in the same will." In the year following William exchanged five of the tenements for two others with the hospital<sup>2</sup> of St. John, doubtless to consolidate the property as a site for the foundation of an Inn or Hall of residence, for University undergraduates. A quotation from Wood's City of Oxford (vol. i.) continues the narrative :—" He, it seems, noe sooner had the

2. Cartulary of the Hospital of St. John, by H. E. Salter, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, deeds 645-649 quoted therein record the transaction.

synagogue in his hands but converted it into a hall for students, and for their better convenience turned the said synagogue or at least part of it into an oratory to exercise their devotion therein having licence from Oliver (Sutton) bishop of Lincoln to celebrate divine service within it."

William died in 1304. Inq. p.m. (Writ dated 6 April, 33 Ed. I.) held at Oxford the Tuesday after Palm Sunday. The jurors say that "his capital messuage in which he dwelt, was held in chief of the Master and brethren of the hospital of St. John, outside the eastgate of Oxford by service of 6d. yearly ; a plot of land 50 feet by 60 feet lying between "le Grekale" and the mess. aforesaid, held in chief of the convent of St. Frideswide by service of 12d. yearly : 2 mess<sup>s</sup>. of the gift of the Master of the said hospital, held of the Prior of Frideswide by service of 32d. yearly ; 4 mess<sup>s</sup>. and a school in psh. of St. Aldate held of John, son of Walter le Orfevere by service of 15d. yearly ; one which was a Jews school and which after their exile, the said Master William had of the K's gift, and by service to the prior of 4d. yearly "and upon the said 4 messuages are built nine shops and 4 cellars ; he also died seized of a mess. he had of the gift of Robert de Driffeild, by service of 12d. yearly ; also a plot of land 80 feet by 100 which he had of Robert de Morton, and is held in chief of William the goldsmith by service of 7s. 6d. yearly ; the jurors say that Edward Burnel, son of lord Philip Burnel is kinsman (nephew) and nearest heir of Master William Burnel, and as they understand is 18 (?) years of age."

A later Inq. and Balliol deeds suggest that William pulled down the ten<sup>s</sup> re-placing them with shops and an Inn behind, called The Pike and later The Dolphin (Salter's Balliol Deeds). By his will, the whole of the Oxford property was bequeathed to Balliol to be held in trust on behalf of Burnel's Inn or Hall. To appreciate the position and the troubles which ensued, it is necessary to remember the distinction between a Hall<sup>3</sup> and a College that prevailed and continues so to do in the older Universities. Both are integral components of a University, but a college is a corporate body and a hall is not. Any bequest or gift to a hall must therefore be placed in the care of trustees

3. St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, is the only survivor of these ancient foundations.

appointed for the purpose. William selected Balliol College to fulfil this responsibility, and Balliol's acceptance involve that College in many years of litigation.

The name of only one of the executors of his will survives, in the person of Henry de Hegham, a contemporary Fellow of Merton<sup>4</sup>. This is learnt from the following amusing incident in which William's co-executor figures:—

Dec. 1, 1318. Writ to John de Sandale, bishop of Winton, against Henry de Hegham, executor of William Burnel deceased, to distrain the benefice he has in your diocese, and that he appear at the Exchequer to answer our faithful John de Makynfield, chancellor of our Exchequer, executor of the will of William de Hamelton, deceased, of 65<sup>1/2</sup> which he unjustly detains, as he says, in part payment of a debt which William de H. owes him." To this the Bishop replied:—"Henry Hegham, the clerk in the writ is not beneficed in our diocese, and therefore we are unable to do anything."<sup>5</sup> This writ was first sent to the bishop of Bath and Wells, who replied "that Hegham was said to reside in the diocese of Winchester."

Reverting to William's bequest and its adventures. Administration of the terms of the will was impossible without the King's licence, as required by the Statute of Mortmain. The executors apply for leave to proceed and an Inq. was accordingly held in Oxford on Dec. 3rd, 1304, when the jurors say that it would be no hurt to the King for the Master and scholars of the hall of Balliol to have the messuage and nine shops left to them by William Burnel. The return is endorsed "Fiat per finem dimidie marce."

On Jan. 16, 1305, Letters Patent were issued giving the required permission for the executors to proceed. However another personage appears on the scene, in the sinister figure of Hugh le Despencer. He had recently purchased for a thousand marcs the 'maritagium' of Edward Burnel (a minor) nephew and heir of William Burnel, with a view to marrying the said Edward to his daughter Alyna, and proves a vigilant guardian of all possible rights of his future son-in-law. The intervention of Hugh produces an appeal to parliament by the "Executors and the scholars of the Hall of Balliol who complain that Hugh

4. Broderick's Memorials of Merton.

5. Winton Registers.

le Despencer had ejected them by force from the tenements bequeathed."<sup>6</sup> It appears that the petition was not settled immediately for the first reply is " Vocetur Hugh le Despencer." The next reply probably represents the result of his examination, " that if the ten<sup>s</sup> in that town may be left by will according to the custom of the vill, let a writ be obtained from Chancery to the mayor and bailiff to deliver the shops." Accordingly on Nov. 10th, 1305 the writ required is issued.

However the difficulties of the executors were not yet finished. The profits of the town of Oxford had been granted to Queen Margaret, second wife of Edward I., and her bailiffs claim the ten<sup>s</sup> in the name of wardenship. On Feb. 1, 1306, the K. issues an order bidding the Escheator disregard the claim of the Queen's bailiffs. Thereupon a second Inq. was held on April 24 by the same officer, when the jurors declare the heir to be of full age according to the custom of the town, i.e. when 15 years old.<sup>7</sup> A further step towards a settlement of the contention was made in 1313 by Edward lord Burnel executing a deed formally renouncing any title he may have had to his uncle's estate. " That whereas Master William Burnel bequeathed all his lands in the town of Oxford by will, according to the custom of the town, to the Master and Scholars of the house of Balliol, the said Edward, though having obtained seisin as next heir, considering it dangerous to the health of his soul, to detain ten<sup>s</sup> so bequeathed, has resigned to the executors of the will all rights and claims." (CL.R.) Margaret, now Queen Dowager, on Aug. 27, 1314, likewise relinquishes her claims and confirms the gift.

Thus the dispute appeared definitely determined in favour of Balliol. But somewhere a loophole was left, of which on the death of Edward, lord Burnel, baron of Holgate, in 1316, the Despencers took advantage and litigation ensued concerning the ten<sup>s</sup> between Alyna his widow and Maud his sister.<sup>8</sup>

" The Warden of the Schools of Balliol, Oxford, appeared by attorney against John de Haudlo and Maud his wife, sister and heir of Edward Burnel, in a plea that they should warrant to him the third part of 2 mess, and 10 shops in Oxford, which Alyna, widow of Edward, claimed as dower. John and Maud

6. Pleas of Parliament.

7. Oxford City Documents, pub. by Oxford Hist. Soc.

8. Maud Burnel had by this time taken for a second husband John de Handlo, "kinsman and Counsellor of Hugh le Despencer."

did not appear, and the sheriffs were ordered to take land belonging to them of the same value into the K's hands, and to summon them for a day at Easter ; the Sheriff of Oxford ordered to return the value of the dower claimed."<sup>9</sup> A postscript states that at the quindene of Hilary, the Sheriff returned the value of the property at £12 yearly, of which the third part was £4."<sup>10</sup> And with this the litigation appears to end.

Returning to Wood<sup>11</sup> for further light on the Burnel benefaction, " and though it came into other hands, as 't is said, yet it continued in a flourishing state for students and changed its name from the Jews synagogue to Burnel's Inne and Bell Hall till Henry IV.'s time, and then it came to be called London College." And so the Hall lived until there appears on the scene Cardinal Wolsey, a vigorous and restless personality, with a scheme for the establishment of a new foundation in Oxford to perpetuate his name and fame. The commission appointed by him to find a suitable site determined on one which unfortunately included Burnel's Inn, and negotiations were opened with Balliol College for its surrender. Compensation is offered in the shape of advowsons of churches and monastic houses, which the College accepted, but never obtained. The great Cardinal falls into disfavour, his property is forfeited to the crown before the fulfilment of his undertaking. So Balliol got nothing.

" Soe far may be said of Burnel's Yn or College, which stood where Dr. Mayne's lodgings now are on the north side of Christ-church great gate, opposite Pennyfarthing lane."<sup>12</sup>

Thus in the process of centuries William Burnel's benefaction became part and parcel of that splendid foundation thenceforward known as Christ Church or " The House."

Had a more kindly fortune attended the bequest, Burnel's Inn might have rendered good service to Shropshire men, even as Exeter College has rendered service to men of Devon seeking to be " clerkes of Oxenford."

The foregoing narrative must not close without fully acknowledging a debt to the valuable study and transcript of " The deeds of Balliol " compiled by Canon Salter and published by the Oxford Historical Society.

9. De Banco Roll, Michaelmas, 1317.

10. Wood's City of Oxford, Vol. I.

11. Now Pembroke Street.

## BUILDWAS ABBEY—THE SURVEY OF 1536.

By THE REV. W. G. CLARK-MAXWELL, M.A., F.S.A.

By the Act of Parliament passed in March 1536 the lesser monasteries of England, those namely of less than £200 yearly income, were suppressed and given into the King's hand. This Act had been led up to by the visitation of monasteries carried out by Dr. Layton, Dr. Legh, and their associates, and by the "comperta" or list of offences furnished as the result of that visitation. Controversy has raged round the question of the truth or falsity of that hideous list of moral offences ; that moral evil existed in some houses is proved by the records of episcopal visitations, while it is equally true that anyone who sets out with the intention, and desire, of discovering immorality, will find it anywhere, whether it exists or not. On the whole the "comperta" is discredited as containing gross exaggerations, but must be allowed to contain also a measure of truth. Be that as it may, there can be little doubt that the dissolution policy of Henry VIII. and Thomas Cromwell was inspired by motives of policy and cupidity rather than by zeal for morality ; and the smaller houses were attacked first, as being likely to have less power of resistance ; not necessarily for the reason given in the preamble to the Act, that religion was better kept in the larger monasteries.

After the passing of the Act, it became necessary to establish definitely which houses came within the fatal limit, and commissioners were appointed in every county to furnish a return on this point, also to report on the moral and financial condition of each house. These commissioners were for the most part country gentlemen ; and where their reports survive and can be compared with the "comperta," it is noteworthy that the commissioners' report is far the more favourable of the two, even where it does not completely exonerate the "religious."

But neither the "comperta" nor the commissioners' certificates survive for the whole of England. There is a "Compendium Compertorum" at the Record Office for the province of York, part of the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry,

and of Norwich: the Commissioners' Reports for the counties of Leicester, Warwick, Rutland, Huntingdon and Lancaster, were published in Letters and Papers of Henry VIII. Vol. X. (1536) No. 1191; while those for Wilts, Gloucester, Hampshire, and Bristol, were afterwards discovered among the Chantry Certificates, and printed in the *Dublin Review* of 1894. But nothing for Salop, either in the way of "compta" or Commissioners' Survey, has yet been brought to light; and it is therefore of some interest to record that a certified copy of the Commissioners' Survey of Buildwas, of approximately contemporary date, exists at that house, in the possession of the owner, Capt. H. R. Moseley, who kindly permits its publication. From this document, one learns the names of four of the six commissioners appointed for Shropshire, and recognize in them some names well-known in the annals of the county, *e.g.*, Thomas Bromley of Wroxeter, and Richard Hord of Hord's Park near Bridgnorth. John Scudamore, of Holme Lacy, Hereford, was as busy in the work of the dissolution, as his descendant was in the work of restoration in the case of Abbey Dore. The document is, as stated before, not the original certificate returned into the Court of the Augmentations, but a copy certified as correct by three signatures, presumably those of officials of that Court. Why the copy was made, is matter for conjecture, it seems to be contemporary, and may have been required for the purpose of checking the accuracy of the "particulars" for the Grant to Edward, Lord Grey, of Powis, who on 4 July 1537, received the site of the suppressed Abbey of St. Mary, Buildwas, together with the Granges of Harnage, Hatton, etc., at an annual rent of £55 8s. 8d.<sup>1</sup> This was only one half of the annual value set down in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (referred to in the Certificate as "the last valuation") and even this sum was remitted by a later grant.<sup>2</sup> This apparent liberality on the part of the Crown is explained however, by a question of exchange of property, Grey having surrendered the manor of Cottingham, Yorks. A pension of £16 to Stephen Green the last Abbot and one of £12 6s. 8d. to Richard Emery formerly Abbot, no doubt the person referred to in the Certificate as "Abbot quondam," were to be discharged by the Crown.

1. Letters and Papers, Henry VIII. Vol xii (2) g. 411 (13).

2. *Ib.* Vol. xxi. (1). g. 716 (12).

The Commissioners' Certificates or returns to the questions given below, are as been already stated, much more favourable to the religious than the evidence furnished by the "comporta" or by the letters written to Cromwell by the King's visitors, such as Layton or Legh; and though the "comporta" for Shropshire are not extant, we may detect in a note inserted at the head of the answer touching the number and character of the monks, an extract, or fragment of this lost return. The answer, properly so called, begins with the statement that there are eight religious; but preceding it is the note "xij at the visitacion wherof then inco'z so/2/" implying that four monks were guilty of grave moral evil. It may be that the guilty four had fled or been expelled; in any case the Certificate states that there are but eight inmates, all of good life "except the Abbot." Despite this indirect condemnation, however, the Abbot received a pension of £16, about an average sum for the size of the house. This strengthens the conviction that the outcry against the evil life of the monks was a mere blind; the real object was political and financial, and no distinction between virtue and vice was made, in the matter of giving or withholding pensions.

The normal proceeding in the case of a religious house under £200 income, was to pension off the head (in the case of Buildwas two would have to be thus provided for), and of the rest, to furnish those who desired 'capacities' (to serve a secular cure) with the means of obtaining them, and to transfer those who wished to remain in religion, to other houses of their order. How far this was done we cannot say. Sir Thos. Butler's Wenlock Register, which preserves notices of so many of the Wenlock monks, records only two as formerly White Monks from Buildwas: Sir Thomas Parkes, buried Aug. 8, 1553 "somtyme a white monk of the Cist'nes order in the Monastery of Buildwas" . . . and Sir Thomas Lydgate, Vicar of Leighton "who somtyme was monk in the Monastery of Buildwas in the time of Abbot Stephen there."

I subjoin the text of the document.

at Buildwas Abbey.  
entred and surveyed.  
Com. Salopp. In the breff Certificat of Thomas Bronbley

Esquier Richard Hord Esquier John Scudamore Esquier and Robert Burgoyne comyssioners appoynted by o<sup>r</sup> sou'erayn Lord the Kyng amongst others to survey all petie Monasteries of Monkes Channons and Nonnes within the said countie not being above the clere value of cc li by yere the names wherof doethe appere in a Scedule annexed to o<sup>r</sup> seyd sov'eign Lords comyssion dated the xxiiij<sup>th</sup> daie of Apryll in the xxvij<sup>th</sup> yere of his most noble Raigne emongest other things is conteyned as followeth

that is to saie

- [Q] The names of howses of what Religion to whom they be Celles, and of what valewe at this last valua'ion.
- [A] The abbey of Bildewas pied monks of the order of Cesteux and of St. Bennetts rule, certified the last valuacon at ..cx<sup>ii</sup> xix<sup>8</sup> iij<sup>d</sup>.
- [Q] The clere yerelie value of the same at this new Survey.
- [A] cxlii<sup>ii</sup>. xiiij<sup>8</sup>. vij<sup>d</sup>. ob. wherof the de[mes]nes at xxvij<sup>ii</sup>. viii<sup>8</sup> x<sup>d</sup>. And in other rents and farmes w<sup>t</sup> ympropriacions. And w<sup>t</sup>. iiiij<sup>ii</sup> of the rent of the tythe of Leyton graunted for certeyn yers for the payment of a certein debt wherof v yere been yet to come cxv<sup>ii</sup>. v<sup>8</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. ob. Increc xxxi<sup>ii</sup>. xv<sup>8</sup>. iij ob.
- [Q] The nombre of religiouse psions w<sup>t</sup> their liffe and conversacon how manie been preists and how many will have capacity.
- [A] [added at top] xij at the visitac' wherof then inco/2/so/2 viij w<sup>t</sup> the Abbott All prests and the more part of them auncient men/ all of good conv'sacon and lyving by reporte except the Abbot and God well and devoutlie served by the prior and his brethren. And also good hospitalitie there kept. And desier all to contynew religion there if it maie so be the Kings pleasure and otherwise to be sent to other houses of religion.
- [Q] Nombre of s'vants.
- [A] xxxvj wherof yeomen s'vents viij hynde s'uats xij women s'vants iij/ p'sons having lyving of almes iiij/ preistes to serve and discharge Cures j p'sons having lyvings or corrodies by Covent Seale iij on' being Abbot quondam and p'sons having fees extraordynerie vj/
- [Q] Value of bells lead and other buyldings to be solde/ with the estate or ruyne of the said house

- [A] iiiij<sup>xx</sup> xiiij<sup>li</sup> iii<sup>s</sup>. iiiij<sup>d</sup>. The house beyng in convenient  
repaire
- [Q] The entire value of the moveable goodds stocks stores  
w<sup>th</sup> debt owyng unto the house
- [A] lvij<sup>ll</sup> x<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup> as maie appere by an Inventory therof  
rem[aining].
- [Q] The woodds w<sup>th</sup> the age of them parkes forrests and comons  
belonging to the house and nombre of acres
- [A] ciiij<sup>xx</sup> acr' woodds of c yeres growe and upwards worthe  
to be sold cxxi<sup>ll</sup> Comons w<sup>th</sup> the fferm's and occupiers  
doo take/ and fishing in the Seuerne runnyng nigh unto the  
Abbey in all places against the grounds and lands of the  
Abbey/ parkes and forests *None*
- [Q] The deb<sup>t</sup> owyng by the house
- [A] lxxv<sup>li</sup> ix<sup>s</sup>. i<sup>d</sup>. as maie appere by a booke therof remayning
- [Q] The names of the houses of Religion lefte out at the laste  
valuacion
- [A] Null'

RICHARD HORD  
 by the Kings comission's      { JOHN SCUDAMORE  
                                     T. BRUMLEY  
                                     ROBT. BURGOYNE

Ex[aminatu]m cum Record' in p'sens

JONIS LUTCHWYCH  
 WILLMI TAYLER  
 ALUERYE KELLET

## SOME OLD SHROPSHIRE HOUSES AND THEIR OWNERS.

## SECOND SERIES.

By H. EDWARD FORREST, F.L.S.

## XI. ASTON BOTTERELL.

The Hall at Aston Botterell consists of two distinct buildings. Both are ancient, but one much older than the other. The older portion is a large and lofty rectangular building of stone with walls 5 feet thick. In the centre of the northern end wall is a single small lancet window, and this, with a similar window at the opposite end—since obliterated by the insertion of a larger window—seems to have been the only means of lighting the original baronial hall. It is Early English—thirteenth century—and probably consisted of one great chamber, open to the roof, with low basement for stores. The floor of the latter is below the ground level, (?) has it been raised) and it was entered by a low doorway on the west side which is now a blocked-up recess in the dairy. The Hall itself was doubtless entered by an external stone staircase adjoining the doorway of the basement. The arrangement was similar to Vaughan's Mansion, Shrewsbury—See drawing on page 38 of my *Old Houses of Shrewsbury*. The doorway into the Hall was in the position where is now the entrance to the bathroom. A few years ago several stones, with Early English filleted mouldings up one corner, were found in the rubble used to fill up behind a fireplace in the east wall of the best bedroom. These stones probably came from the jambs of the doorway of the Hall, and were removed thence when this was remodeled and decorated by William and Anne Botterell, whose initials and arms with date 1576 appear on the beautiful ceiling of the principal room. There is also a fine plaster frieze all round the room above—a running vine pattern with, here and there, a peculiar human face, and armorial shields. There can be little doubt that the Old Hall was built by Sir Thomas Botterell who in 1264 had a grant from Henry III. “of a market on Tuesday at Eston Botterel, and a fair at Michaelmas, and also privilege of Free warren.” (*Dukes p. 245*).

The other portion of the house is an early Tudor close-timbered building of two storeys, set on to the west side of the stone structure at right-angles, so that the whole plan is L-shaped. The S. side has been rebuilt in modern brick, and the N. side is partly plastered over, but here can still be seen the head of an oak-mullioned window with narrow lights: while near the west end is a very quaint lean-to projection containing a newel staircase of solid oak blocks, the lower part contained in a curved stone wall, above which is a timber wall with a tiny oak-mullioned window of two lights. The ceiling of a large lower room has very massive oak beams intersecting in the middle, and heavily moulded. The whole appears to date from the time of Elizabeth, and it seems probable that this part of the house was built by the same William and Anne Botterell, whose initials, arms, and date 1576, we saw on the ceiling of the principal room of the old house. It was also they, probably, who improved the lighting of the rooms in the old stone building by inserting Tudor windows with stone mullions. Two of these may still be seen in the east wall. An Elizabethan silver chalice and paten in the church bears the initials W.B.; also a fine pewter flagon.

I omitted to mention that the fine open timber roof, with collar-beams, and quatrefoil bracings to the side panels, is still perfect, though hidden by the interposition of modern flat ceilings to the chambers beneath. The latter have also side walls of lath and plaster within the old stone walls, and separated from them by a space of nearly two feet.

It is really remarkable that both the 13th and 16th century portions of Aston Botterell Hall have preserved most of their original features unaltered to the present day.

#### ASTON BOTTERELL HALL.

Aston Botterell takes its name from the family of Botterell which was seated here from very early times. The earliest named in the pedigree in the *Herald's Visitation* is

SIR WILLIAM DE BOTTERELL (I.) whose arms are given in a military summons tempo Edward I., as, Checky Or and Gules, a chevron argent. He was probably father of

SIR THOMAS BOTTERELL I., who had a grant of free warren, etc., from Henry III. in 1264. He and all his successors bore arms which may be seen on the tombs in the Church here: Argent a chief Gules, over all a lion rampant sable. He was probably the builder of the older (stone) portion of the Hall which dates from the 13th century. Of his three sons, the second

PHILIP BOTTERELL had a daughter Matilda (who married Richard Lacon of Lacon) and a son

JOHN BOTTERELL (I.) who was living in 1309. His son Sir THOMAS BOTTERELL (II.) was living in 1366. By his wife Margaret, daughter of Richard Eyton, he had two sons—Richard and Henry. The latter was killed at Poictiers in France leaving no issue. The former

RICHARD BOTTERELL (I.), predeceased his father, but left a son

JOHN BOTTERELL (II.) living in 1372. By his wife Margaret, daughter of Robert Corbet he had a son

RICHARD BOTTERELL (II.) born before 1386. He married Jane Bruen, and had three sons, of whom the eldest

JOHN BOTTERELL III. had by his wife Isolda, a son

JOHN BOTTERELL, IV. He died in 1479, and on the N. of the altar in Aston Botterell Church is an incised gravestone with mutilated effigies of him and his wife Mary, daughter of Robert Corbett of Longnor (died 1500). They had three sons and two daughters. The eldest son

ROBERT BOTTERELL (I) was living in 1507. He was twice married, but had only one son (by his second wife Elizabeth Cotton).

THOMAS BOTTERELL (III). By his wife Joyce, daughter of Thomas Cressett, he had two daughters and four sons. The eldest son ROBERT BOTTERELL II. left no issue. The second son WILLIAM BOTTERELL (I) married Anne daughter of Dr. Thomas Bentley, physician to Henry VIII, who rented Sir Hugh Clopton's Great House at Stratford-on-Avon (see my *Old Houses of Stratford-upon-Avon*, p. 102). As we have seen, he made great alterations and additions to the buildings of Aston Botterell Hall. His only child Agnes, born 1557, married in 1581 Edward Scriven of Frodesley. William Botterell died 23 Jan. 1586, having devised Aston to Edward and Agnes Scriven and the issue of their bodies.

EDWARD SCRIVEN had by his wife Agnes a son Sir Thomas Scriven (b. 1584) who was a prominent Royalist officer: he died of wounds in 1643 and was buried at Condover, having by his wife Margaret daughter of Sir Vincent Corbet a son Richard Scriven (1625-1683) whose only child Margaret (bp. 1654) married Roger Whitley of Peover, and was the last of the Scrivens of Frodesley. Edward Scriven of Frodesley (1548-1631) married as his second wife Sara daughter of Richard Foljambe (bur. 1620) and had by her a daughter Anne (b. 1599) who in 1620 married her cousin EDWARD BOTTERELL I. of the Heath House in the parish of Stoke St. Milburgh—see below. To return to Thomas Botterell III. His fourth son Leonard Botterell married Margaret Deene, and had two daughters—Joyce wife of William Holland, and Margaret wife of Thomas Hill. The only son of Thomas Botterell III. who left male issue was the third son

JOHN BOTTERELL V., who is described as of Aston Botterell and Norton (part of the manor). He married Elizabeth daughter of John Trowe. In the S. aisle of Aston Botterell Church is a canopied altar tomb with recumbent effigies to him (d. 1588) and his wife (d. 1596) while round it are effigies of a son and two daughters—William, Frances, and Ann. Ann married William Marston of Cleobury Mortimer. The son

WILLIAM BOTTERELL II. had by his wife Margery, who survived him, three sons of whom the second WILLIAM BOTTERELL III. is said to have been Parliamentary governor of Ludlow Castle in 1651. The eldest

EDWARD BOTTERELL I. lived at the Heath House in the parish of Stoke St. Milburgh. In 1620 he married his cousin Anne Scriven who died in 1677 and was buried at Stoke S. Milburgh. By her he had four sons and three daughters. The eldest son was

EDWARD BOTTERELL II. of the Heath House, buried at Stoke St. Milburgh in 1686 and his wife Elizabeth in 1680. They had two daughters of whom Elizabeth married Edward Baldwyn in 1704. The eldest son

EDWARD BOTTERELL III (1652-1728) married in 1676 Joan daughter of Francis Kinge of Sapy Co. Hereford, and had a son

JOHN BOTTERELL, who re-built the Heath House. In 1714 he married Martha Bright of Cheney Longville. He was buried at Stoke S.M. 1752, and she in 1719, leaving a son

EDWARD BOTTERELL IV. of the Heath (1714-1782) who was High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1768. There is a mural monument to him in Stoke S.M. Church, as also to his son

THOMAS BOTTERELL IV. of the Heath (1756-1786). He married Drusilla Wall of Neen Solars in 1783. They had two sons

EDWARD BOTTERELL V. of the Heath (1784-1834) and Thomas (1787-1808) both of whom died without issue. The only daughter

DRUSILLA BOTTERELL (1786-1847) was the last of the Botterell family. She married

EDWARD PRICE of Tugford, and later of the Heath, who was buried at Diddlebury. Their daughter Betsey Price married James Briggs Stretche, father of Major Price Stretche of the Old Manor House, All Stretton. Many of the Botterell family relics are in the latter's possession, including a pedigree of the family, drawn by William Hardwicke, the Shropshire genealogist, in 1819, from the Heath and Norn-cott estate deeds, for his great-uncle Edward Botterell V.

## XII. BEDSTONE MANOR.

This is a good sized timber house situated in the village of Bedstone, near Bucknell on the Herefordshire border of Shropshire. As now seen it is L-shaped in plan, but was probably originally built in 4 or 5 bays in a straight line, the west wing being a later addition in the 18th century, although the ceiling, beams, etc. in it have been copied from those in the older part of the house. The latter is mainly Elizabethan, the framework consisting of small square panels, while there are fine moulded ceiling beams in the hall. The most interesting feature of the house is an immense pair of principals in the hall, reaching from the ground to the ridge of the roof, its inner face heavily moulded throughout. This is obviously older than the rest of the building and was probably the end of a house on the same site dating from the 15th century. At right angles to the principal is a large tie-beam which probably formed part of the same building, though now it forms the base of the timber-frame on the north side of the house. The entrance was also on this

side, but is now through a porch on the S. side above which is inscribed

E  
I B  
1775

The initials are possibly those of a Bennett and his wife who owned the manor at that date, and, doubtless made the alterations mentioned above—adding the porch and the western wing. If this be so, the B. should be in the top centre, not the right side.

In view of the family history given below I am inclined to think that the Jay family lived at Jay until that house was sold in 1421 by Thomas de Jay III: the manor house at Bedstone was probably built either by his son John Jay III., or by his grandson Sir Rowland Jay: it was rebuilt by David Ireland, a wealthy Shrewsbury mercer, who had married Sir Rowland's grand-daughter Katherine Knight: finally it was altered and added to in the 18th century. Although owned by the Ireland's for more than two centuries there is little or no evidence that any of the family resided at Bedstone manor. Nor is it stated how the Bennett's aquired it. Probably it was by purchase from the Ireland's. Bagshaw in 1851 describes "Edward Bennett Esq. as lord of the manor, and sole proprietor of the land."

According to the Preface to the printed Register—The Manor of Bedstone was held at Domesday by Picot de Say under Roger de Montgomery, the sub-tenant being Fulco. From Fulco it passed to the family of Jay, who continued lords of the manor and patrons of the rectory until the reign of Henry VII., when it came by descent to the Irelands of Albrighton. It afterwards came to the Bennett family and was purchased in 1879 by Sir Henry William Ripley. About the middle of the 18th century the patronage of the Rectory seems to have passed from the Ireland's to the Sneade's, and from them to the Brown's who now hold it.

The family of Jay took its name from the hamlet of Jay situated on the Herefordshire border between Bedstone and Leintwardine. The ancestral home appears to have been at Jay up to about 1450. The pedigree in the "Herald's Visit-

ation" is founded on deeds which were in the posession of Thomas Ireland of Albrighton in 1623. An abstract of these is given together with drawings of the seals attached to the same (Plate III). The first of these relates to

BRIAN DE JAY and the marriage settlement on his wife Edelina,  
| daughter of William Burley. His son

JOHN DE JAY I, married Joan daughter and heiress of Gilbert  
| de Bucknell, and had a daughter Elena and three sons—  
| Peter, Hugh, and

WALTER DE JAY, who by his wife Joan had a son

THOMAS DE JAY I, who was living in 1282 and 1321. By his  
| wife Joan, who was living in 1324, he had two sons—John II,  
| and

THOMAS DE JAY II, who was living in 1350. His grandson

THOMAS DE JAY III, was living in 1421 when he granted his  
| manor of Jay with appurtenances and lands in Beckjay  
| and Bedstone to John Ho and Richard Ewyas. He had  
| a son

JOHN DE JAY III, who was living in 1428. His son Sir

ROWLAND JAY, knight, was living in 1451. By his wife Isabella  
he had two daughters, coheiresses, with whom the Jay line  
ended. The younger, Eleanor, married Thomas Jenyns  
of Wallborne, Co. Salop; the pedigree of this family is given  
in the Herald's Visitation. The elder

ELIZABETH JAY married Robert Knight of Shrewsbury, and was  
living in 1508. She had two daughters, coheiresses. The  
younger Joan Knight married Ralph Rowlet of London,  
goldsmith, and from thence derive the family of Maynard.  
The elder daughter Katherine Knight married

DAVID IRELAND, mercer, of Shrewsbury who was living in 1529.  
His ancestors were residing in good figure at Oswestry  
throughout the 14th century, but David's father Robert  
was the first to settle in Shrewsbury.

"David Ireland, mercer and alderman of Shrewsbury gave £100, and Katherine Dudley his widow (who married Robert Dudley as her second husband) gave £80 for the use of the poor in ye Almshouses of St. Chad's commonly called the Mercer's Almshouses; which sum of £180 the said widow delivered to her

two sons Thomas and Robert Ireland and tied ye lands of Lithwood charged with £8 per annum for ever to be paid to the said almshouses. Esther Ireland sister to Thomas Ireland of Albrighton, gave £10 to the same."

Copied from an old MS. book.

Blakeway remarks (*S. A. T.* 1889, p. 99) of the above lady that although she married "a younger brother of the baronial house of Dudley, yet, such was the simplicity of that age, she continued her first husband's occupation of a dealer in iron." The Mercers Company included Mercers, Ironmongers, and Goldsmiths.

#### IRELAND FAMILY OF SHREWSBURY.

In the Herald's Visitation of Salop, 1623, the earliest member of the family mentioned is

ADAM IRELAND, of Hale and Hutt, Co. Lancaster. Adam de Ireland, of Hutt, joined Hale to his estate in 1308, when he married Avena, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Robert Holland, of Hale. The Hutt, Halewood, was one of the finest baronial mansions in Lancashire, with a great hall 100 feet long and 30 feet wide. When the old mansion became no longer habitable the original gatehouse was added to early in the 15th century, and occupied by members of the family. The arms of William Ireland and Ellyn, his wife, are carved on stone shields over the principle window, and in 1608 John Ireland had his name carved on a stone mantelpiece in one of the upper rooms and also over a door in the courtyard.

ROBERT IRELAND I., younger son of the above Adam, appears to have been the first to settle in Oswestry. He had a son

ROBERT IRELAND II., whose son

RICHARD IRELAND I., of Oswestry, was living in 1390. His son

ROGER IRELAND I., had by his wife, Cecilia, two sons, Thomas Ireland, who appears to have left no issue, and

RICHARD IRELAND II., who was appointed in 1434 receiver for the King in Oswestry and Shrawardine in the Marches of Wales on the death of John, Earl of Arundel. He was twice married, first to Anna, daughter of Ralph Brereton; and

secondly to Tibota, daughter of Roger Salter, of Oswestry. By the former he had a son, Ralph Ireland I., whose son, Ralph Ireland II., died without issue. By his second wife, Tibota Salter, he had five daughters and two sons. One of the daughters, Gwen, was twice married, and by her second husband, Owen ap Lewellyn, of Machynlleth, she was mother of Richard Owen, of Shrewsbury, whose son Judge Thomas Owen, built Condover Hall, and died in 1598. The second son THOMAS IRELAND I., of Oswestry married Mabel, daughter of Howel ap Morris Kyffin, and left issue. The eldest son,

ROBERT IRELAND III., was of Oswestry in 1487, but later settled in Shrewsbury. He married Margaret, daughter of John ap Meredith, and had by her two sons and two daughters. One son, John Ireland, died without issue : the other

DAVID IRELAND, was admitted burgess of Shrewsbury in 1487, when he was described as "servant of Thomas Goldsmith, son of Robert Ireland, of Oswestry." He was twice married : by his first wife, Anna Lister, of Rowton, Salop, he had two sons and three daughters : the elder son, Richard Ireland, was vicar of Trellonge ; the younger, William Ireland, was of Oswestry, and had two sons, David and Edward, and a daughter, Katherine. By his second wife, Katherine, daughter and coheiress of Robert Knight, of Shrewsbury, he had a numerous family, of whom more anon. David Ireland was bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1510, 1519, 1524 and 1528. He died in 1529. He was a mercer and was admitted to the freedom of the Mercers' Co. in 1491. His wife's mother, Elizabeth Jay, wife of Robert Knight, was coheiress to Jay in the parish of Bedstone, and his marriage brought Bedstone manor into the Ireland family estate, though they never resided there. After David Ireland's decease his widow, Katherine (Knight) married a younger brother of the baronial house of Dudley. By her David had five daughters and two sons, of whom the younger, ROBERT IRELAND IV. (bur. St. Chad's 1599), was ancestor to the Ireland's of Lythwood, near Shrewsbury, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Thomas Pontesbury, of Albright-lee, near Shrewsbury. The elder son

THOMAS IRELAND II. (bur. 10 Nov., 1554), was bailiff of Shrewsbury 1538, 1543 and 1550. In 1543 he purchased from the Crown, for the sum of £292 6s. 9d., the manor of Albrighton, "lately holden by the Dean and Chapter of St. Mary's" collegiate church, Shrewsbury. Like his father, he was a mercer and freeman of the Mercers' Company. His death is thus recorded in the Taylor MS. Chronicle. "November roth, 1554, was buried Master Thomas Ireland, of Salop, Mercer, a right protestant and dylygent favourer of the woorde of God, and was also a verteous and charitable man unto the poore, zealous and carefull in prouydinge for them : and yf he had lyvyd he wold have brought hys mynd to pas in the same for hys perpetuall memorye." He married Joan, daughter of William Oteley, of Pitchford, and had by her three sons and two daughters. The eldest son and heir

ROBERT IRELAND V. married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Scriven, of Frodesley, but died without issue. He it was who built the fine house in High Street, known to this day as Ireland's Mansion. He was bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1566, 1579 and 1592. He was one of the local patriots who subscribed to the Armada fund in 1588. His death is thus recorded by our chronicler. "1599, October 6th, Mr. Robert Ireland, Esq., departed thys present lyffe, who was a stout protestant and furtherar of the poore, a good house-keeper, and one that kept greate countenance in his proceedings in this towne. He died godly in good remembrance unto the last ende and was buried in St. Chadd's Churche, for whom were many weeping tears and greate moane. He will be myssed by his kinsfolke and freends." On his decease without issue the estates passed to his younger brother

GEORGE IRELAND, of Albrighton, who had married Mary, daughter and sole heiress of Thomas Purcell, of Vaynor, and had by her six sons and four daughters. The High Street mansion appears to have been occupied by SAMUEL IRELAND, third son. In 1659 he married Mary Anderton and had four children, who died young. He was buried at St. Chad's in 1663, and his widow, Mary, in 1666. Albrighton passed to George's eldest son

THOMAS IRELAND III., J.P., who was sheriff of Shropshire in 1632, and was buried at St. Chad's in 1650. He it was who recorded the family pedigree in the Herald's Visitation, 1623. He married Jane, daughter of Roland Dutton, of Hatton, Co. Chester (bur. St. Chad's, 1643), and had two daughters and one son

ROBERT IRELAND VI. (born 1612), who succeeded to Albrighton on the death of his father in 1650. He had two sons—Thomas and Joshua. Joshua Ireland was of Edgebold, and was admitted burgess of Shrewsbury in 1721.

THOMAS IRELAND III., of Albrighton, was buried there in 1729, leaving by his wife, Frances, who died 1712, a son

THOMAS IRELAND IV. (1712-1789), of Albrighton. He was twice married. His first wife, Sarah, died without issue in 1740 : his second wife, Amy, died 1759, leaving three sons (1) Thomas Peshall, (2) Robert and (3) Edward.

THOMAS PESHALL IRELAND (1742-1792) of Albrighton, was unmarried, but had two natural daughters by Mary Sadler—Anne (1776-1792) and Mary (1777-1796), the latter of whom survived him. On her death the Albrighton estate escheated to the Crown, but was soon afterwards granted to the nearest of kin, the above

ROBERT IRELAND VI. (1752-1811), who sold it in 1804. He was admitted burgess of Shrewsbury in 1796, when he was described as late of Nobold, now of Mardol, gent. He was buried at St. Chad's in 1811, and his wife, Elizabeth, in the same year. His younger brother

EDWARD IRELAND (1754-1812), cabinet-maker, St. John's Hill, was admitted burgess at the same time : he married Sarah Lloyd in 1799.

### XIII. CHELMARSH AND THE MORTIMERS.

Chelmarsh is a village some four miles south of Bridgnorth. Earl Edwin was lord of the manor before the Conquest. At the date of Domesday (1086) it was held by Ralph de Mortimer, and it remained as a possession of that powerful family for several centuries.

RALPH DE MORTIMER I. came over with William I. and was one of his principal commanders at the Battle of Hastings. Soon afterwards he was sent into the Marches of Wales to subdue Edric, the Saxon Earl of Shrewsbury (" Wild Edric"), who still resisted the Norman yoke. This gallant nobleman, after much difficulty and a long siege in his Castle of Wigmore, Mortimer captured and delivered into the King's hands. In reward for these services he obtained a grant of all Edric's estates, and seated himself henceforth at Wigmore. He had three sons—Hugh, William and Robert. Of these Hugh was lord of Wigmore ; William was lord of Chelmarsh ; and Robert was ancestor to the Mortimers of Richard's Castle. Hugh's descendant in the 7th generation

ROGER MORTIMER III., is notorious in our histories as the paramour of Isabel, queen consort of the unfortunate Edward II. His career is too well-known to need repetition here. Upon the attainder and execution of the Earl, all his honours became forfeit. But his grandson

ROGER MORTIMER IV., in 1354, obtaining a reversal of the attainder of his grandfather, was restored to the Earldom of March and to his forfeited lands. His son

EDMUND MORTIMER III., third Earl of March, although a minor, yet by reason of his singular knowledge and ability, was, at the age of eighteen employed to treat with the commissioners of the King of France, touching a peace between the two realms. In 1375 he gave " the manor of Chelmarsh to the Abbey and Convent of Wigmore, to maintain a secular priest resident in the church of Leintwardine, to sing mass, and daily pray for the souls of himself, family and ancestors." He married

PHILIPPA PLANTAGENET, daughter and heir of Lionel, Duke of Clarence. This marriage had important results. The second son, SIR EDMUND MORTIMER IV., married a daughter of Owen Glyndwr ; while the eldest daughter, Elizabeth, was wife to Henry Percy (Hotspur). The eldest son

ROGER MORTIMER V., fourth Earl of March, was only seven years old when his father died in 1381, and during his minority was committed to the guardianship of Richard, Earl of Arundel. He was made Lieutenant of Ireland, and in a

parliament held 1396 was declared, by reason of his descent from Lionel, Duke of Clarence, heir apparent to the Crown. He married Alianore, daughter of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, and had by her two sons, Edmund (fifth and last Earl of March), and Roger, both of whom died without issue. He had also two daughters (Anne and Alianore), of whom the eldest

ANNE MORTIMER, married Richard Plantagenet, Duke of Cambridge, younger son of Edmund, Duke of York, and thus conveyed the right of the Crown to the House of York. Their son

RICHARD PLANTAGENET, Duke of York, succeeded to the Mortimer baronies and estates on the death of Edmund fifth Earl of March, and when his son and heir succeeded to the throne of England as

EDWARD IV. all these dignities became merged in the crown. The effigy now on the front of the Old Market Hall in the Square, Shrewsbury (removed thither from the Old Welsh Bridge when it was demolished), is that of the above Richard Duke of York.

#### CHELMARSH HALL.

Although much modernised by the insertion of doors, windows and partition walls in different places, Chelmarsh Hall still retains considerable portions of the original home of the Mortimers. The walls of the main building are of stone and are from three to four feet thick. At the rear may be seen several blocked up doors and windows with pointed arches, which indicate a date tempo Henry III. Above these arches the masonry has relieving arches to direct the thrust side-ways. There is a good-sized bracket over the present back door, which presumably used to support an image. To the right of this a blocked-up doorway has the "Carnarvon" or shouldered arch: this probably indicates that a wing came out where the present conservatory is.

Inside the house there are several doorways with acutely pointed heads of early date; while at the end of the drawing room is a wide arched recess, now a cupboard, which may have been the original main entrance to the mansion. In one of the

bedrooms there is a projecting stone bracket by the fireplace, evidently to support an image of a saint. Possibly this was the room used by the Abbot of Wigmore when he visited Chelmarsh, which would no doubt be used as a Grange (farm). In the attics may still be seen some of the old timber-frame of the roof. Among the outbuildings is a block of stabling, one stone gable of which is fitted up as a dovecote—probably 17th century.

Chelmarsh Hall must have been the residence of the Mortimers from very early times. It will be seen from their history, related above, that in 1375 the manor was given to Wigmore Abbey by Edmund Mortimer, great-grandfather of Edward IV. It would remain monastic property till the Dissolution in 1538, when it appears to have been bought by a member of the Nichols family, whose descendants have held it down to the present day.

JOHN NICHOLS I. was here in 1559. His son

THOMAS NICHOLS I., who was buried here in 1621, married in 1575 Elizabeth Overton, and had by her five daughters and two sons—William (b. 1578) and Rev.

THOMAS NICHOLS II. (1589—1654), who was Vicar of Chelmarsh. In 1618 he married Joan Butcher and by her had three daughters and four sons—Thomas (1622), William (1625), John (1627) and Francis (1632-52). The two last died without issue. [Thomas was twice married and had four daughters and one son, William (1671), who by his wife, Elizabeth, had two sons—Thomas (1695) and William (1697)]. The second son

WILLIAM NICHOLS I. (1625—1684), yeoman, had by his wife, Margery (d. 1706), six sons and four daughters. One of the sons, William (b. 1638), matriculated at All Souls, Oxford, 1676, B.A. 1680. The only son who left issue was

JOHN NICHOLS II. (1662—1728), husbandman. In 1694 he married Mary Phillips, but she died 1696. By his second wife, Anne, he had four daughters and two sons—John III. (1700) and

WILLIAM NICHOLS II. (1711—1774). In the parish register he and his wife, Mary, are entitled "Mr." and "Mrs."—terms of unusual respect. On May 5, 1774, was buried "Mr. William Nichols, one of ye best of men in every relation;" and on January 4, 1791, "Mrs. Mary Nichols, who was

truly estimable in every view." These entries were doubtless written by their second son, Rev.

WILLIAM NICHOLS III. (1750—1801), who was curate of Chelmarsh. [His elder brother, John, was born 1745; and a younger brother, George, 1752]. By his wife, Ann, he had a son, John, and three daughters—Mary (1783-6), Elizabeth (1786) and Mary Ann (1788). The son

JOHN NICHOLS III. (1787—1867), was the owner of Chelmarsh Hall in 1851, but it was then occupied as a farmhouse by Francis Bishop. John had two sons—William IV. and John IV.—both of whom left no issue. The elder,

WILLIAM NICHOLS, having no issue, Chelmarsh devolved on

WILLIAM NICHOLS MARCY, son of the above Elizabeth Nichols (b. 1786), who in 1805 had married GEORGE MARCY I. of Westmoreland, Jamaica. Of this marriage there was issue two sons and two daughters. The elder son was the above named Wm. Nichols Marcy. He was Clerk of the Peace for Worcestershire for 50 years, but, dying in 1894 without issue, Chelmarsh passed to the heir of his brother,

GEORGE MARCY II., who married, first Maria Nock, and second Elizabeth, daughter of William Downes, of Ticklerton Hall. By the last-named he had eleven children, the eldest being

GEORGE NICHOLS MARCY (b. 1844), who inherited Chelmarsh on the death of his uncle, William, 1894. He is a barrister-at-law and Past President of the Institute of Conveyancers. In 1925 he made over the Hall to his son, William Nichols Marcy, though he is still lord of the manor and owns the mineral rights.

## BURY WALLS, HAWKSTONE.

By J. A. MORRIS, F.R.S.A.

On a spur of the Hawkstone range of hills, there is an enclosed plateau containing about 20 acres. It is approached from the north by a gradually ascending slope and protected by precipitous declivities on the other sides.

At some unknown period, possibly in the iron age, this plateau was surrounded by an artificial vallum, so as to form one of the largest enclosed camps in the western country. In times of trouble, the inhabitants of the surrounding country with their flocks and herds, would occupy it as a place of refuge from their enemies. Hartshorne says that "Bury, in its primary "signification denotes a place of defence whether strong by "nature or fortified by art." Whether it was ever anything more, remains to be proved. Camden says "On a spot of ground "a small city once stood, the very ruins of which are almost "extinct ; but Roman Coyns that are found there, with such "bricks as are used in building, are evidence of its Antiquity "and Founders."

Horsley in *Britannia Romana* when treating of the stations of the Second Antonine Iter places a Roman Camp at Bury Walls ; and the Rev. J. B. Blakeway is stated to have suggested that it was the site of Rutunium.

The Victoria History of Shropshire describes Bury Walls as a promontory fortress and says :—

"This formidable stronghold is formed out of a tongue of land "jutting from the high ground on the north, in a south-westerly "direction. The promontory attains a height of 250 feet above "the valley, and is surrounded by a vallum 10 feet in height "constructed on the edge of the hill, the slope of which is con- "tinued with the escarpment.

"An exception is to be found on the south-west, where instead "of following the line of the two projections of the hill, it takes "a continuous curve leaving these two external projections "as external platforms. These, however offer no temptation "to an enemy who would have the almost inaccessible hillside

" to scale before gaining a foothold. The entrenchments cutting off the promontory on the north are a double vallum and fosse.

" The first vallum rises from the interior 21 feet in height, and " has an escarpment 38 feet in height. The fosse is 5 feet deep, " and the second vallum of 20 feet has a counterscarp of 6 feet. " The outer vallum and fosse are nearly straight and end at the " north-east after a course of 880 feet; the inner vallum, how- " ever continues in a curve round the north-east angle to the " margin of the hill, where it curves inwards 120 feet leaving " an entrance path between its base and the edge of the hill " which then passes the end of the eastern vallum here curving " outwards on the crest of the hill-top."

It may be added that some parts of the approaches to the entrance and some of the steeper portions of the escarpment, were built up with dry rubble walls; and that the vallum is constructed with broken rock, probably hewn from the surface of the hill, mixed with earth.

The plateau has a convex surface, sloping towards the north, where there is a pond of water. It collects the water from the higher ground, and is stated never to be dry. It has been suggested that this pond was the site of a bath in Roman times, but excavations show that there was no masonry or floor except the native rock which forms its bottom.

The tradition of Roman occupation continued all through the ages; pieces of pottery, metal, coins, etc. are stated to have been found on the site. In 1812 when draining Moston Pool which lies just below the declivity of the plateau on the south side, a bed of gravel was found, which it is possible was a portion of a Roman road leading from Viriconium in the direction of Whitchurch. In confirmation of this theory, four large stones were discovered, which had originally formed two rude four-sided shafts surmounting quadrangular pedestals. The Rev. J. B. Blakeway who examined the stones was of opinion that they were milestones. He describes them as shafts and pedestals 4ft. 6in. high, besides 1 foot 8 inches let into the ground. Both shafts and one of the pedestals had borne inscriptions; on the one were the letters IMP. CAE, and on the other the letters M.P. It is fortunate that these were seen by such an excellent

authority as they have since disappeared : but the evidence that there was a Roman road adjacent to Bury Walls seems to make it probable.

Somewhere about the middle of the 19th century excavations were made on the plateau of Bury Walls, by permission of the late Lord Hill ; and when the recent excavations were contemplated, enquiries were made from Lord Hill and other members of his family in order to find the site on which these excavations had taken place. Mr. Heber Percy was also consulted, with the result that they met the Roman Roads Committee at Bury Walls, and with the permission of the owner, Mr. John Fox, arrangements were made to cut trial holes and trenches at various points for the purpose of ascertaining whether any evidence of Roman occupation could be found.

Under the supervision of Mr. E. W. Bowcock, F.R.G.S. work was commenced late in the autumn of 1930. Trenches were cut across the approach to the entrance, which showed ruts and grooves in the rock surface, probably caused by vehicular traffic passing on to the site through all the ages. The horn shaped area on the right of the entrance, was then explored. This space, it was thought, might have been occupied by the guard which controlled the access to the camp. Two irregular groups of broken stone marked X on the section were found, which may have been the beds of fireplaces. A much corroded piece of iron eight inches long and about half an inch square which might have been a spike of some kind, and an irregular triangular shaped piece of stone which appeared to have been part of the upper portion of a quern, were also found.

Attention was then directed to the pool and its surroundings at the northern end of the camp, about which the tenant Mr. Massey wrote in 1871,—“There is a spring within the area “with remains of stonework below the surface, supposed to “have been a bath.”<sup>(1)</sup> Excavations were made around this pool, but no masonry was found ; and nothing to suggest that it was anything more than a natural basin in the rock into which water collected from the higher ground. Trenches cut to the north-east of the pool, mid-way between it and the base of the inner vallum, showed a bed of white flag rock about 5 feet below the surface.

(1) S. A. Transactions, Vol. 2, 1879, page 326.

It was then decided to make trial holes along the central higher portion of the ground, where the native rock was found to be a short distance below the surface: in no case were the excavations on this portion of the plateau more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet below the surface.

A track of broken stone 130 feet long and 6 feet wide was then uncovered on the crest of the ground. Various theories have been suggested as to its purpose; it might have been the foundation of a track-way or road, and it might have been the foundation of a wall; but in all likelihood, it is the broken surface of the natural rock covered with earth.

At its southern end foundations of walls varying from 2 to 3 feet wide were uncovered; they had evidently enclosed some kind of building. The first of these structures was about 12 feet by 9 feet outside, with a base of roughly dressed stones: on the western side three slabs from 2 to 3 feet long, and 2 feet wide had been laid as though to form an entrance, or, alternately, as the base of a fireplace. These stones showed no sign of wear, they had not been tooled, but dressed with a pick, and bedded on a rough kind of mortar made from stone dust and earth.

The inner area of the base of this building was constructed with roughly squared stones laid at irregular angles, with a hollow space in the centre, which might have been an oven.

On the south was a second chamber 28 feet 8 inches long inside, by 15 feet wide, which had evidently been of some importance; the external walls were 4 feet and 3 feet 3 inches wide, and might have carried a superstructure. Continuing in a southerly direction, traces of other walls were found but not entirely excavated.

It is a point of some significance, that whilst the foundation walls were generally constructed with rubble stone, without mortar, other than a sort of composition of stone dust and earth, the surrounding soil contained quantities of broken pieces of surface plaster, made with gypsum lime which must have been brought from a considerable distance.

Nothing was found that would indicate the period when the buildings were constructed, nor any evidence of Roman occupation. It may be that the foundations are the foundation of some early building of an unknown period, the date of which

future excavations may reveal : and it may be that the pieces of broken plaster indicate the superstructure of a domestic building of the 13th or 14th century, when similar plaster was used. It is improbable that this plaster belongs to the Roman period, when wall plaster usually contained a large proportion of crushed brick, and was much thicker than the large quantities found in the debris around the foundations.

The finds were few ; they included common shells, broken bits of brick which did not appear to be old, and lumps of black substance which might have been decayed vegetation, or burnt material. Small portions of oyster shells were the only things that suggested that the Romans might have visited the camp.

Mr. Bowcock who took charge of the operations, during most inclement weather, enabled us to have the generous assistance of his friend Mr. P. W. Taylor, M.I.Min.E. who has prepared the plans and sections which accompany this report.

Copies of this plan have been supplied to H.M. Office of Works, and placed with the Government records ; also a framed plan has been presented to the Library Committee of the Shrewsbury Town Council, to be exhibited in the Reference Library.

All these activities owe their inception to the interest of the President of the Society, Sir Charles Marston, who also provided for the expense incurred.

## ROBERT BURD OF TONG.

BY J. E. AUDEN, M.A.

In the "List of persons who were instrumental in preserving the life of King Charles II" after his defeat at Worcester in 1651, collected by Sir Roger L'Estrange and published by him in the *Royal Observator*, 1681-5, occurs the name of "Robert Bird of Tong."

The Church Registers of that parish contain the following entries relating to him, which prove that he was a staunch and fearless Royalist in the first Civil War, though they do not tell us whence he came from into the parish, for the name of Burd or Bird is not found previously to the following entries.

- Jan. 12, 1642-3. Rupert, son of Robert Bird and Anne, bap.
- Sept. 16, 1643. Rupert, son of Robert Burd and Anne, bur.
- Aug. 24, 1644. Charles, son of Robert Burd and Anne, bap.
- Aug. 23, 1647. Henry, son of Robert Burd and Anne, bap.
- Aug. 30, 1647. The said Henry, bur.
- Feb. 9, 1648-9. Robert, son of Robert Burd and Anne, bap.
- June, 7, 1649. Charles, son of Robert Burd and Anne, bur.
- Nov. 18, 1665. Ann wife of Robert Burd, bur.

These entries may at first sight seem but common place. But when we remember that the Civil War was declared on August 22, 1642, we must confess that Robert Burd was no "Mr. Facing Bothways." He did not hesitate to name a son after the great Cavalry General of the King's side, nor another after the King himself, even when the latter's fortunes were beginning to totter.

What part he played in the First War has not been handed down to us, but his efforts for the son of Charles I. are known.

According to the pamphlet "A true Narrative and relation of His Majesty's Miraculous Escape from Worcester (published in 1660), "Towards three o'clock Thursday morning the fourth of September, the King came to a place called Whiteladies in the parish of Tong".... "Where after a short consultation George Pendrill was sent to Tong to one Robert Beard, an

honest subject, to inquire of him whether there were any scattered parties of the King's thereabouts, or any of the enemies appearing, who brought word that the coast was yet clear, and no parties at all to be seen."

But Burd's services did not end here. For, according to a Certificate, signed by Charles Giffard and William Carlos, two of the principal saviours of the King (State Papers, Domestic, March 31, 1670), "he was diligent by constant correspondence with the five brothers Pendrill and others, and discovering what was passing between each army, and he informed of those impious regicides who endeavoured to imbue themselves in his Majesty's blood, and gave such information to Carlos as added much to the endeavours for his Majesty's blessed escape."

The Certificate also adds that he was "utterly ruined and disabled from supporting himself and many children through his loyalty and services after the defeat at Worcester and giving intelligence of his Majesty's arrival at Whiteladies."

But there seems to be a large element of exaggeration in this. According to an order of the General Quarter Sessions of Shropshire, held in January 1652-3 "all Alehouses that be presented for keeping tippling upon the Sabbath day shall be suppressed," and at the Sessions, held 8 January, 1655-6, "Robert Bird of the parish of Tong, Aleseller, was ordered to be suppressed."

This points rather to the sufferings of a Cavalier for declining to be bound by the Puritan regulations of that date, whose delinquencies had been laid bare by Roundhead enemies keen to trip up a strong Royalist of five years ago, than to troubles incurred in 1651.

The fact that Robert Burd was an Innkeeper no doubt gives the reason why George Pendrill was sent to him for news. Both the fugitive Royalists, and the pursuing Cromwellians would call at such a house if in need of direction or refreshment.

His suppression was removed, though possibly not till the Restoration in 1660, as the following Agreement proves; it also shows that he had not been so "utterly ruined and disabled" that he could not continue his trade.

"This Indenture made the tenth day of February in the year of our Lord Christ according to the Accompt used in England,

one thousand six hundred sixty and ffowr, and in the 17th yeare of the Reigne of our sovereign Lord Charles the 2nd. . . . Betweene The Hon<sup>ble</sup>. William Pierrepont of Thorsby in the County of Nottingham, Esquire and George Pierrepont of the same Esquire, second sonne of the said William Pierrepont of the one part, AND Edward Bird of the City of London, Vintnar, one of the Sonnes of Robert Bird of Tonge in the County of Salop, Inn houlder, on the other parte. Witnesseth that the said William Pierrepont and George Pierrepont for and in consideration of the yearly rent and reservation in and by these present specified and reserved, have devised, graunted, leased, sett, and to ffarme let unto the said Edward Bird All that one messuage or tenement with the appurtenences situate, lyng, and being in Tonge aforesaid, commonly called or knowne by the name of THE TALBOTT; together with all houses, buildings, barnes, stables, orchards, gardens, backsides, lands, meadows, leasows, pastures, feedings, arable and field lands, wayes, waters, commons, easements, proffits, emoluments, and comodityes whatsoever with all and singular these and every of these appurtainyng to the same messuage or tenement; and also that one close or inclosed piece or parcell of land with all the appurtenances commonly called or knowne by the name of THE CROSSE RIDDINGE, together with all that one meadowe or inclosed piece or parcell of land with the appurtenances beinge in Ruckley Wood, which said close and meadow are parte and parcell of the demeasne lands of the said W. P. and G.P. of their or out of their Mannor or Lordshippe of Tonge aforesaid, now in the tenure or holdinge of the said Robert Burd, father of the said Edward Burd, or his assignee, except and always reserved, out of this present demise and graunt, unto the said W. P. and G. P. and unto the heyres of the said G.P., all and all manner of trees, woods, and underwoods with sure liberty of ingress and regress for them or their servants or workmen, to enter and come in and upon the same at all convenient tymes nott only to fell or cutt downe the said trees etc., but also to carry away the same with carts, carriages or otherwise, and for the devise or survey of them, and further for use or taking of his, their, or any of their pleasure or disporte in or through or upon the premises from time to time, for and during the terme of 21 YEARS, for the yearly sum of nyne pounds thirteen shillings

and four pence at the twoe most usuall feasts of the year, that is to say att the feast of S<sup>tt</sup>. Mycheall the archangle and att the Annuntiacon of the Blessed Virgin S<sup>tt</sup>. Mary, and also two fatt capons at the feast of Easter and two fatt geese at the feast of S<sup>tt</sup> Mychael, and further yealding and paying at the death or decease of him, the said Edward Burd, and also at the death of every other person beyng tenant, the some of twoe poundes for and in the name of or in lewe of an Herriott, and further yealdinge and doeinge suite of Courte to all and every of the Courtes ffor and during the saide terms to be houlden for the said Mannor or Lordshippe of Tonge, upon reasonable and sufficient summons and warneinge to be given to the said Edward Burd by Bayliffe or other officer of the said Mannor for the time being, and also all other reasonable duties and services as hee the said Edward Burd shall be required to perform.

But if the said William Pierrepont or George Pierrepont should desire to take into their owne handes all the said arable and feild landes lyeinge and beinge only in a certeine feilde within the said manor or Lordship of Tonge called HOLLYES-FEILD to the aforesaid Messuage or tenement then belonginge they shall allow other landes within the said parish more or less of the yearly value or worth of 20s.

John Cranmer, Robert Burd, John Traunter jun., John Cwpper."

Robert Burd's statement that he was "utterly ruined and disabled from supporting himself and many children" by his loyalty in 1651 hardly agrees with the above documentary evidence, which proves that in 1655 he was keeping an Inn, and in 1664 was following the same occupation and was also tenant of a fairly large farm. Possibly he was one of a numerous class who at the Restoration, when rewards for past loyal services were being granted, exaggerated, in his recital, the sufferings he had undergone and the dangers he had braved "for the good old cause" in a desire to make his recompense as large as he could. Though probably his utter ruination and disablement were but temporary, and (whether owing to what happened in 1651, or in 1656), were soon things of the past, yet they were, in his opinion and retrospect nineteen years afterwards, deserving of pecuniary recognition from the King whom he had helped

to save. So he did not hesitate to colour them as brightly as he could,

The ultimate result of the Certificate of Giffard and Carlos was a Royal grant to Robert Burd of an annual pension of £30 per ann., made on June 30, 1670.

Anne, wife of Robert Burd had been buried at Tong on Nov. 18, 1665, but he married a second time, for, on his death, his allowance was renewed for life to Anne Burd, his widow, who, therefore, had the same christian name as his first spouse. She was living in 1685 when, on March 25th, her pension was in arrears to the amount of £7 10s. od., (State Papers, Domestic, 1685.)

The reference made in 1670 to his "many children," must refer to those born before he came to Tong, for of those born at that place only one, Robert, was surviving in 1651, and he was then three years old. Any others, as Edward, born elsewhere, would be all over nine.

There is now no Inn at Tong called the TALBOT, nor has any legend of one survived. But the CROSS RIDING is still the name of a field on the Tong Hill Farm, and the HOLLIS FIELD of one on the New Buildings Farm.

Of Edward Bird there are but the three following entries in the Tong Register:—

1666, May 11. Thomas, son of Edward Bird and Mary, bap.  
1667-8, Feb. 22. Mary, daughter of Edward Bird and Mary, bap.  
1669, April 14. Mary, wife of Edward Bird, buried.

And after the last the surnames Burd and Bird disappear entirely from the records of the parish.

The Churchwardens' accounts, however, contain the following notes:—

" 1666. Memorand: that upon the 17th day of Aprill in the yeare of our Lord God, 1666, Robbert Clarke and Edward Bird were Elected Churchwardens of the p'ish of Tonge."

The former of these failed to carry out his duties, and the accounts of the year are headed:—

" The Accompts of Mr. Edward Bird Sole Church Warden and Over Seer of ye poor for the Parish of Thonge (which he disbursed) for ye said p'ish in Anno 1666."

There is just one more reference, which is, however, interesting:—

“The Inhabitants of the p'ish of Tong Doe aknoledg to have rec'd. an aquittance from Mr. Edward Bird of twentie three shill: collected for sufferers by fire in London: the 11th of January, 1668.”

Edward Bird had been a Vintner in the City of London, before he succeeded his father at the Talbot, and, no doubt, when the Fire of London Brief came to Tong he exerted his energies to send all the relief he could collect for those on whose behalf it was issued, among whom would be many personal friends and acquaintances. At all events the sum given to it was many times greater than to any other, the average of the sixteen previous briefs recorded in the Tong books being only 2s. 4d.

## 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.

#### THE LIBRARY OF WENTNOR CHURCH.

Accounts of two Church Libraries in the south-west of the County have been given in the *Transactions* of the Shropshire Archaeological Society, namely:—of the Chained Books at Chirbury, in Vol. 8 (by Will: Wilding) and “on the Library of More Church, Salop,” (by the Rev. W. G. Clark Maxwell, M.A., F.S.A.) in Vol. VII. of the 3rd Series. There is a third which is at Wentnor, to which references have been made by several County Historians. The earliest mention of it which we have come across being in additional MS. British Museum No. 21018, which states that “Over the Communion Table is a large cupboard or sort of bookcase containing about 140 volumes, chiefly works on Divinity, which were left by Mr. Rogers for the use of the Clergyman and such of the Parishioners who applied for them, but the legacy does not seem to have been much attended to.”

The Revd. Edward Rogers belonged to an ancient Wentnor family who resided at The Home in that Parish. He signs the Register as Curate in 1737 during the time the Rev. Thomas Griffiths was Rector. Mr. Rogers was also Rector of Myndtown. He is described in a Pedigree in the MSS. of the late Mr. Joseph Morris as a great antiquary. Add MS. 21237, Brit. Mus. states that “Upon a slate slab between the Communion Rails, and ye North side of the chancel

Edward Rogers born the 28 Dec. 1711. Died the 13 Dec. 1788.”

In the Shrewsbury Reference Library, Ref. 443, MS. 23 is found—“In the Church is a Library of Theological books, which were given by the Revd. Edwd. Rogers, Rector of Myndtown, and some books were afterwards added by the Revd. Jno. Cooke, Rector of Wentnor.” The Add. MS. 21018 before referred to

states—"1793 The Revd. Jno. Cooke, M.A. was Incumbent; he resides in or near Totnes in Devon and had not been at Wentnor for two years, he departed this life in 1790." It seems however, that as his successor the Revd. Phineas Pett, B.D. was not admitted Rector till 9 May, 1795, the date of the death of Mr. Cooke may not be correct. He had been instituted 21 June, 1781.

The Parish was doubtless fortunate in having in the Revd. Edwd. Rogers a member of a local family as Curate, and the last mentioned manuscript is great in praise of the Revd. Richard Lloyd, who was the Revd. Jno. Cooke's curate, so that together with his gifts to the Library, Mr. Cooke was evidently not unmindful of his Rectory of Wentnor.

The following extract is from the Bodleian Library, Blakeway MSS. Vol. 2, Shropshire Parochial Notes, p. 258 :—"Com. Table a small library left by some Clergyman who lived in the Parish—some lost but there is [? not] now a list."

It is presumed that the books remained in the cupboard over the Communion Table until the Incumbency of the Revd. H. North in 1875, and it is not mentioned by "Boileau" (the Revd. C. H. Drinkwater) in his account of Wentnor in that year (Salopian Shreds and Patches, Vol. IV., p. 115). They were afterwards stored at the Rectory until lately placed by the Rector (the Revd. C. E. Burd, M.A.) on shelves in the Vestry.

The Library now consists of 108 volumes, one of which is, however, numbered 131. The earliest volume is dated 1594, being a Greco-Latin Concordance to the N.T. Seventy-two belong to the 17th century.

W. MEDLICOTT.

*[At the time of Mr. Medlicott's death, some blanks were left in the MS., which have been filled to make the Paper more complete. R.C.P.].*

## II.

### THE LOCAL PECULIAR COURTS OF SHROPSHIRE. ADDITIONAL NOTES.

*Page 273, line 1.* The authority for the statements in this quotation seems to be Sir E. Coke, 9 *Reports*, 37, 38. For he says that by the ancient law of England the King was entitled to seize the goods of any person dying intestate, and that this prerogative was granted as a franchise to many Lords of Manors and others. Afterwards the King invested the prelates with this privilege, and the Ordinary might seize the goods, and give, or sell them and dispose of the money, to pious uses. By degrees,

through an abuse of this power of the Ordinary, the clergy secured the intestate's estate without paying his lawful debts. It was therefore enacted by the Statute of Westminster, 13, Edward I., (1284), that the Ordinary should be bound to pay the debts of the intestate as far as the goods would extend. But still the residue remained in the hands of the Ordinary till the Statute 31, Edward III., (1357), provided that he should depute the nearest and dearest friends of the deceased to administer his goods.

*Page 275, lines 2-3.* "The Bishops tried to attract to their own [Consistory or Diocesan] courts all the testamentary business of the country." As an instance, the Will of Humphry Kynaston was proved "in the parish Church of St. Oswald of Oswestry, on the 16th day of the month of January in the year of our Lord 1534, before Master Richard Kyffin, bachelor in degrees, Commissary principal of the Archbishop of Canterbury as also of the Bishop of St. Asaph within the Marches and Powisland." As far as records go, there never was a Probate Court at Oswestry. This will was proved at a sitting of the Consistory Court of St. Asaph, held there on the occasion of a Visitation by the Bishop of that see. According to the late Dr. J. C. Cox, wills could be proved and administrations granted in any church, when it was "visited" by a Bishop and his officers. Thus the trouble of a journey by the executors to a Cathedral would be saved, and the fees go directly into the Episcopal coffers.

*Page 276, line 10.* "No doubt there were also many other [Probate] Courts in the county." Mr. R. Lloyd Kenyon in his paper on *The Borough of Ruyton*, (S.A.S.T. series II, vol. iii, p. 251, 1891), wrote:—"A Court for the registration of wills and administrations was held for the manor at large, but during the first 34 years of this century only two wills were proved in it, and no administration was granted. It was doubtless a relic of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Haughmond Abbey, and quite unconnected with any borough privileges." But may it not rather have been connected with the civil court granted by the Earl of Arundel in 1308, of which all burgesses were to be members and jurors, and which would, no doubt, be presided over by a bailiff nominated by the Lord of the Manor?

*Page 279, line 22.* "Testators sought for their wills the protection of the King." In his notes on *The will of Wulfgate of Donnington*, drawn up at the beginning of the 11th century, the late Mr. W. H. Duignan wrote, (S.A.S.T. series II, vol. iii, p. 39, 1891), "It was the custom to make bequests to the King, for the purpose of assuring recognition of the will, there being no general right to devise land. I assume his lord was King Ethelred." Wulfric Spot gave this King 200 gold marks "for a confirmation of his will," in 1002,

Page 281, line 11. "How did Royal Free Chapels obtain this exemption?" In *Notes and Queries* of April 18, 1931, was a paper on *Royal and Other Free Chapels*. It stated that such chapels were "survivors of a class of religious institutions which in Mercia, and possibly in some other parts of England, were the forerunners of the Diocesan and Parochial system." Instances of free chapels in which the right of patronage was vested in a subject (which must have been constituted by or with the consent of the King), were not wanting, but there also were in existence a number of Royal Free Chapels which had no documentary proof of their constitution, the very names of their founders being often unknown. Of this class some notable instances were to be found among the Mercian Colleges. From a Bull of Pope Clement IV., (1265-68), preserved among the archives of the Royal Free Chapel of Bridgnorth, it appeared that King Henry III. had complained to the Bishop of Rome that, before Diocesan bishops had been constituted in England, the Kings of that realm had founded and endowed in it many churches, which, ever since the date of their foundation, had been absolutely free and immune from the jurisdiction of Archbishops, Bishops, and all other their inferior ordinaries, and that down to then recent times such churches had enjoyed full liberty. But in the disturbances which had arisen in the kingdom, the Archbishops, and Bishops, and other ordinaries of the Dioceses in which such churches, commonly called Chapels Royal, were situated, had usurped to themselves undue jurisdiction in these same churches, and had assumed the right of visitation in some of them, the clerks of these churches not daring to resist on account of the disturbances. It would be observed that the churches referred to in this Bull were claimed to be exempt, because they had been founded before Bishops were constituted, and so had never been subject to Episcopal control. Therefore it might safely be assumed that they exercised an ordinary jurisdiction of their own within an area prescribed by their founder, and that thus they might well be described as Royal Free Chapels by prescription. For the above mentioned Bull the reference was to Owen and Blakeway, *History of Shrewsbury*, vol. ii, p. 188.

Page 290, line 6. This ought to read "about 100 Cistercian Houses for men in it." The Cardinal did not include the many Cistercian Nunneries for women in his enumeration. The revenue of the Cistercian monasteries and nunneries at the Dissolution was estimated to be £18,691 12s. 6d. per ann.

Page 300, line 27. "The Prebendal Manor [of Prees] seems to have been generally held by the Bishop himself." The King of England claimed it on one occasion at least, if not on more. A Patent Roll of 2 Richard II., dated Westminster, 10 July, 1378, says that "the late King [Edward III], recovered the presentation to the Vicarage of Prees, against Robert, Bishop

of Coventry and Lichfield." And another Roll, dated Westminster 10 June, 3 Richard II, (1379), repeats that "the right to the possession of the Vicarage of Prees was in the late King's gift, which presentation the said King recovered by decree of his court against Robert, Bishop of Lichfield, on certificate by Robert Bealknap, Chief Justice of the Common Bench, that the late King recovered the presentation aforesaid, by default, without trial of his title, by verdict of the country." Presentation to the living probably meant also possession of the manor since the latter was the more valuable and worth claiming. The Bishop evidently managed in course of time to re-possess both.

J. E. AUDEN.

### III.

#### PUTLOG HOLES IN BRIDGNORTH CASTLE.

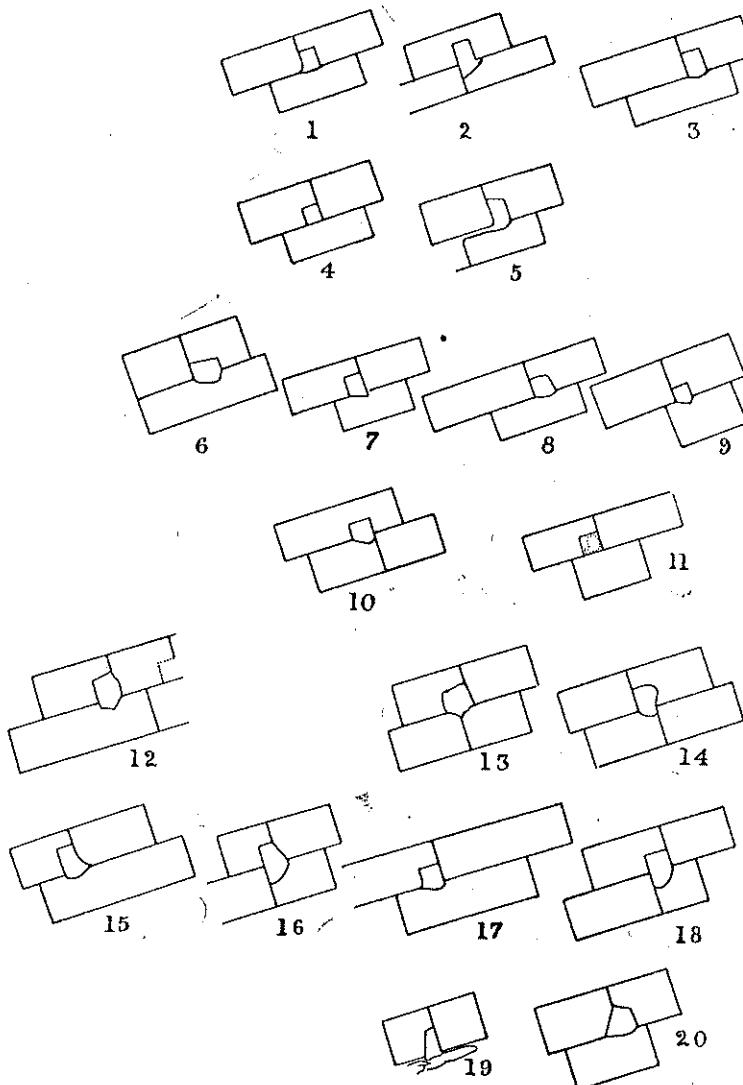
One of the illustrations (Fig. 1) which accompany the article on *Bridgnorth Castle and Ethelfleda's Tower*, in this number of the *Transactions*, shows the north face of the tower. This side of the ruin presents numerous holes for the reception of "putlogs," or timbers for the support of scaffolding-boards. A few similar holes are present in what remains of the west face, and also in the east face of the north-east corner buttress. The accompanying sketches give diagrammatic representations of twenty of the holes which are not covered by ivy on the north face; the drawings are all to the same scale and have been made by micrometric measurements from original photographs. One of the holes (No. 11 in the diagram) can only be detected in the original photograph by scrutinizing it with a lens, whilst two others (Nos. 16 and 19) are not seen in Fig. 1 as they are hidden by the old mulberry tree. One may remark, in passing, that this tree shares with another old mulberry tree (in the garden of 23, East Castle Street) the tradition of having been planted by Charles I.; if true, this would probably have been when he stayed at the castle for three days in October, 1642.

The caretaker states that all he knows about these holes is that they go a very long way into the wall. This statement has not yet been confirmed owing to their inaccessibility.

A study of the external appearance of the holes (preferably by inspection of the ruin itself, or alternatively of Fig. 1 and the diagram) leads to a few conclusions, some definite and some tentative:—

(1) The putlog holes were made before the destruction of the castle in 1646; for if they had been made after the tower had heeled over they would have been arranged in horizontal lines, irrespective of the tilt of the tower.

(2) It is thought by some that the holes were made shortly before the destruction of the castle, and that they indicate that a scaffolding was erected to enable the two lines of hooks to be driven into the wall. This, however, would not account for the



presence of similar holes on the other faces : and that they were not made for this purpose is definitely shown by the fact that there are three lines of holes above the highest line of hooks.

(3) It seems probable that the holes were made before this face of the tower was completed ; for if made afterwards it may be assumed that each line of holes would be cut in one and the same course of masonry ; it will be seen, however, that there is a discrepancy of one course in both the 1st and 3rd line of holes, and of two courses in the 5th line.

(4) The assumption that a scaffolding (the extent of which is outlined by these holes) was erected by Belesme's masons for the work of buttressing and "casing" a pre-existing tower with grey sandstone ashlarising seems justified by the fact that the casing of Norman masonry only begins about twenty feet from the ground, and does not reach the top ; this assumption leads to the conclusion that the dimensions of the tower were approximately the same after restoration as before.

(5) The facts that the work of "casing" was not completed, and that the putlog holes were not filled in whilst the scaffolding was being taken down, accord with the historical note that Belesme carried out his restoration in great haste.

(6) Hole No. 19 is immediately above the primitive masonry, and cuts it slightly. From the warrantable assumption that the putlogs were fixed in the face of the original Saxon tower it would follow that the height of the courses of Norman ashlarising would have to be adjusted so as to fit accurately beneath the putlogs. This would be secured by varying the height of some of the courses ; and we can see that a definitely narrower course has been introduced below the 1st and 2nd line of holes, and under holes Nos. 7 and 8.

(7) It probably occasionally happened that, owing to the irregular shape of the putlog, an aslar could not be fitted in under it without first notching the upper surface of the stone. It seems possible that this accounts for the unusual extension downwards of the holes numbered 2, 6, 12, 14, 16, and 18. If the tower had been built *de novo* by Belesme, each putlog, of course, would have rested on the top of the ashlars beneath it, and no cutting out of these ashlars would have been required.

I imagine that it must be a general rule in old buildings that, unless the entire height of a putlog hole is in the lower side of an aslar, the hole must have been cut when the putlog was already in position in the wall : that is to say, that it was cut during some work of repair, restoration, or addition.

In studying the putlog holes in Bridgnorth Castle we must remember that the courses of the masonry were level for 544 years, and that they have been tilted for 285 years. The lower margins of all the holes have been exposed during these two periods to wearing away by the solvent action of rainwater and, more especially, by the claws of the birds which have nested in the holes. It is noteworthy that hole No. 11, which appears

to be occupied by one or two loose stones, shows no sign of this wearing, whilst it has obviously occurred in almost all the others. In certain of them, however, the depth to which the hole has been excavated seems much greater than can be reasonably attributed to these natural agencies.

W. WATKINS-PITCHFORD, M.D.

Bridgnorth,

20, June, 1931.

#### IV.

#### WROXETER EXCAVATIONS.

The two metal workers' shops on the left of the modern gateway entrance were excavated about 1860: and in the meantime debris and vegetation had accumulated to such an extent as to give them the appearance of little more than rubbish pits.

In the Summer of 1930, with a small staff of workers, Mr. Jackson cleared all this away down to the level of the original excavations. He found that the floors had disappeared, but their levels were indicated; and he exposed the remains of the furnaces and steps in the north-east corner which had been buried under the rubbish. By cutting away the soil, and forming a slight slope, the masonry of the front of the building has been exposed, and the built up openings in the wall can now be seen.

Commencing in the Spring of this year, 1931, work was resumed upon the area marked 13 on the plan in the Guide Book, which it was believed had not been excavated when Wright covered it with a large dump of earth in 1860. The possibility of doing this was made practicable owing to the removal of this particular dump three years ago.

This area includes the north and a portion of the west peristyle, as well as a courtyard adjoining the baths. The floor of the courtyard was found about 4 feet below the modern level; the surface had been destroyed, but small portions of the tessellated paving indicated the original formation of the floor.

Many interesting finds were made: broken pottery—both coarse and Samian; a few coins—one of Trajan, several of Constantine and Valens, but none in good condition. The broken fragments of three large amphoræ, and many metal objects, including iron slag and melted lead: all suggesting that they belonged to the later period of the occupation, and formed part of the debris which accumulated after the destruction and decay of the city.

Just beneath the floor level tusks of wild boar were found which had probably lain there previous to the Roman occupation.

Surrounding this courtyard were the north and west peristyles, which had formed a covered way leading from the apodyterium and continued around the bath buildings: the bases on which a line of columns had stood, cutting off the corridor passage way from the courtyard, were also exposed. Evidence was found to show that an attempt had been made to trace this line of columns, when one of the bases was removed; probably by Wright.

Excavations were made in order to find the foundations of the wall which formed a continuation of the "Old Wall," and separated the northern peristyle from the basilica. They were found 10 feet below the modern surface. The earth has been removed along the whole length of this basilica wall, and openings leading from the north peristyle to the basilica exposed.

The northern end of the site of the latrines was cleared out; it had evidently formed a cesspool. From this point there ought to be a drain: indeed at page 367, of Wright's "Uronicum," he says that Dr. Johnson had informed him, that "a regular drain or sewer" had been discovered. Whether he was misinformed we do not know, but all our efforts failed to find it.

The general result of this year's work goes to show the general plan and arrangement of an hitherto unexplored portion of the site, with the walls that surrounded it, and peristyle bases.

It is proposed to exhibit the best of the "finds," which are numerous, in cases in the Wroxeter Museum.

A plan showing these excavations, as well as the whole area is being prepared by Mr. P. W. Taylor, M.I.M.E. The work has been done under the supervision of Mr. Francis Jackson, and the necessary funds provided by the President, Sir Charles Marston. All, in their several parts have generously contributed towards the success of the work.

J. A. MORRIS.

## V.

### A NOTE ON EYTON, V., 214 and 216.

On p. 214 Eyton mentions Ashford as probably a member of Bromfield Manor, and on p. 216 he mentions corn and hay-tithes of Ashford. This last was from the *Valor*, i.e. 1534-5. In a footnote (p. 216) he says "This Ashford was in Bromfield Parish, and must, I think, have been near Bromfield. It was probably the Efford named in Henry II's Charter. I cannot trace it in any modern locality."

I would suggest that it was in fact Ashford Bowdler, two or three miles south of Ludlow. In Bishop Trillek's register, p. 237, A.D. 1353, particulars are given of the visitations of Bromfield priory by bishops of Hereford. Among other things it is

MISCELLANEA.

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stated—"dicti rectores, collectis fructibus capelle de Assheford Boulers, vendunt eosdem singulis annis laicis merchatoribus de Lodelowe."

In Mascall's register, p. 44, A.D. 1405, there is a commission to William Broun, chaplain of Ashford Bowdler, to publish the sequestration of the fruits of the chapelry till the rector, the prior of Bromfield, makes good the dilapidations.

In Spofford's register, p. 23, A.D. 1422, the chapels of Dudinghope, Halford, and Ashford are mentioned as depending on Bromfield.

Again on p. 49, the vicar of Bromfield is compelled to provide chaplains for the chapelries of Ludford, Ashford, Dudinghope, and Halford, dependent on Bromfield.

A. J. KNAPTON.

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At the time of Mr. T. C. Cantrill's death, his Paper was in the hands of the printers, and it has been seen through the Press by Miss Chitty.

The Society has suffered a further loss in the death of the Rev. C. S. James, who has contributed to the *Transactions*. A Paper on "Mainstone Pew-holders," dealing with a little-known part of the County, will be printed shortly.



## V.

1694. Venables, Richd., W.  
1794. " Richd., A.  
1808. " Wm., W.

## W.

1698. Weston, Saml., W.  
1699. Wright, Allen, A.  
1709. Walford, George, A.  
1712. Webb, Thos., A.  
1713. Wingfield, Saml., A.  
1716. " Anne, W.  
1720. Webb, Rowland, W.  
1722. Weston, Thos., A.  
1730. Woods, John, A.  
1730. Weld, Randle, A.  
1734. Weever, George, W.  
1739. Winsor, John, W.  
1742. Webb, Robert, A.  
1744. Wright, John, A.  
1745. Watkiss, Thos., W.  
1749. Weston, John, W.  
1749. Watkiss, Jane, A. & W.  
1751. Watkin, George, A.  
1757. Weld, Randle, W.  
1772. Whitfield, Daniel, A.  
1773. Wright, Allen, W.  
1780. Windsor, Edwd., A.  
1795. Wright, Arthur, W.  
1796. Walford, Wm., W.  
1800. Whittingham, Thos., A.  
1805. Walford, Thos., A.

1810. Weston, Mary, W.  
1813. Weaver, Richd., W.  
1814. Wilkinson, John, W.  
1814. Walford, Thomas, A.  
1817. Whitfield, Wm., W.  
1817. Wilkinson, Mary, A.  
1822. Woolrich, Geo., W.  
1822. Walters, John, W.  
1825. Whittingham, Ann, W.  
1825. Walford, Elizth., A.  
1825. Watkiss, Wm., W.  
1826. Walton, Josh., W.  
1826. Wynn, John, W.  
1826. Whitfield, Mary, A.  
1826. Woolrich, Elizth., A.  
1835. Woollan, John, W.  
1836. Whitfield, Sarah, W.  
1837. Woodfint, George, W.  
1842. Wilkinson, Josh., A.  
1846. Whitfield, Geo., A.  
1847. " Richd., A.  
1849. Watts, Benjn., W.  
1852. Williams, Wm., W.  
1857. Wilkinson, Andrew, W.  
1857. " Robt., W.  
1857. " Thos., W.  
1857. Windsor, Thos., A.  
1857. Wilkinson, Thos., W.

## Y.

1716. Yeaveson, Mary, A.  
1723. " Thos., W.  
1839. Young, John, W.

## MANOR OF TYRLEY.

## A.

1695. Ashley, John, I.  
1705. Austin, William, I.  
1834. Abbotts, James, W. I. & Act.

## B.

1695. Bannister, Richard, W. & I.  
1699. Benbow, Thomas, W. & I.  
1701. Benbowe, James, I.  
1749. Beeston, John, W.  
1752. Bates, George, W.  
1772. Bagnall, Samuel, I.  
1772. Bate, John, I.  
1781. Bromley, George, W.  
1784. Beeston, Richard, W.  
1799. Bromley, William, W.  
1801. Beeston, Mary, W. & Cod.  
1807. Butler, Ann, W.  
1809. Bould, John, W.

1812. Boon, Charles, W. & Act.  
1820. Bird, Elizabeth, W.  
1826. Bromley, James, W. & I.  
1826. Barnett, John, W. I. & Act.  
1831. Boon, Rhoda, W.

## C.

1696. Cartwright, Margaret, W. & I.  
1697. Couper, John Preston, I.  
1819. Charles, Edward, Bond & I.  
1834. Charles, Elizabeth, W. I. & Act.

## D. &amp; E. "Nil".

1712. Frances, Richard, I.  
1826. Farmer, John, W. I. & Act.

## F.

	<b>G.</b>	
1703.	Glover, Thomas, I.	
1763.	Groom, Richard, W.	
1773.	Goodall, Thomas, W.	
	<b>H.</b>	
1697.	Hitchcock, Thomas, W. & I.	
	<b>J.</b>	
1720.	Jones, Thomas, I.	
1750.	Jervis, Andrew, W. & I.	
1751.	Jones, Jone, W. & I.	
1774.	Jones, John, W.	
1799.	Jones, Mary, W.	
1817.	Jones, Henry, W. & Act.	
1819.	Jones, William, W. & Act.	
1820.	Jones, Thomas, W.	
1829.	Jones, William, W. & I.	
1838.	Jones, Thomas, W. Cod. I. & Act.	
	<b>K. &amp; L. "Nil".</b>	
	<b>M.</b>	
1695.	Mynshall, Elizabeth, W. & I.	
1707.	Mason, William, I.	
1820.	Maddock, John, W.	
	<b>N.</b>	
1810.	Nicklin, Sarah, I.	
	<b>P.</b>	
1700.	Pitchford, William, W. & I.	
1720.	Pitchford, Thomas, I.	
1750.	Preston, George, W.	
1760.	Preston, James, I.	
1760.	Pemberton, John, W.	
	<b>R.</b>	
1699.	Royley, John, I.	
1701.	Ravenscroft, Grace, W. & I.	
1810.	Read, William, W.	
	<b>S.</b>	
1695.	Smith, John, I.	
1703.	Smith, Phelice, I.	
1770.	Shaw, Joshua, W.	
1804.	Swinnerton, John, W. I. & Act.	
1810.	Swinnerton, Sarah, W. & Act.	
	<b>T.</b>	
1704.	Turner, Thomas, W. & I.	
1709.	Tew, William, W. & I.	
	<b>V.</b>	
1813.	Venables, George, I. & Act.	
	<b>W.</b>	
1695.	Watkis, Thomas, I.	
1701.	Wilton, Mary, I.	
1704.	Wolley, John, I.	
1704.	Wade, Mary, I.	
1761.	Whilton, Robert, I.	
1773.	Whilton, Richard, W.	
1776.	Whilton, Richard, W.	
1805.	Woolley, William, W.	
1812.	Whilton, Ann, W. & Act.	
1819.	Whilton, Thomas, W	
1841.	Whilton, Thomas, Bond & I.	

## MANOR OF BUILDWAS.

1799.	Williams, John, W.		1810.	Roberts, Robert, W.
1804.	Colley, Richard, W.		1819.	Pritchard, Thos. Kymberley, Ad.
1805.	Francis, Margaret, W.			

## MANOR OF LONGDON-UPON-TERNE.

1789.	Adams, Daniel, Gent., T.		1798.	George, Richard, Yeoman, T.
1805.	Adams, Edwd., Farmer, T.		1805.	Gollins, Elizabeth, T.
1789.	Belliss, Thomas, Ad.		1829.	Griffiths, Richard, Ad.
1813.	Belton, Richard, Farmer, T.		1830.	Skitt, Mary, Widow, T.
1836.	Belliss, Ann, Widow, T.		1777.	Rodenhurst, Martha, Widow, T.
1838.	Belton, William, Ad.			

## MANOR OF WOMBRIDGE.

1788.	Brown, Edwd., Locksmith, T.	1820.	Parker, Ben., Shopkeeper, Ad.
1820.	Bannister, Willm., Grocer, T.	1824.	Parker, Jane, Widow, T.
1823.	Bethen, John, Shopkeeper, T.	1829.	Parker, Roger, Grocer, T.
1827.	Bethen, Ann, Widow, T.	1829.	Pursal, Samuel, Butcher, Ad.
1790.	Cadman, James, Collier, T.	1817.	Rowley, John, Labourer, Ad.
1787.	Cooke, Edward, Yeoman, Ad.	1802.	Sherwood, Samuel, Yeoman, T.
1797.	Cadman, Willm., T.	1815.	Silletoe, John, Cordwainer, T.
1839.	Cadman, George, Publican, T.	1815.	Silletoe, John, T. (second grant)
1843.	Corbett, Richd., Shopkeeper, T.	1824.	Stanworth, Thos., Carpenter, Ad.
1854.	Davies, George Horatio, Mining Bailiff, T.	1841.	Sherwood, Thos., Brewer, T.
1811.	Evans, Willm., Butcher, T.	1844.	Shepherd, George, T.
1801.	Howell, Edward, Blacksmith, T.	1800.	Tranter, James, Victualler, T.
1805.	Hayward, Zachariah, T.	1813.	Teague, William, Victualler, T.
1815.	Hart, William, Yeoman, Ad.	1837.	Teague, Sarah, T.
1787.	Pearce, Thos., Ad.	1845.	Teece, George, T.
1798.	Price, John, Yeoman, T.		

## ST. MARY'S (SHREWSBURY) WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

The MS. Calendar of these Wills and Administrations is exceedingly incomplete. Originally it contained only the name of the Testator, and the nature of the document. Since then the dates of the documents in A. B. and C. have been added, and a few in the later letters chiefly of the nineteenth century, and the numbers of some of the Wills, have also been added in pencil. The words "St. Mary" or "Shrewsbury" have been added in a great many cases; but as all the testators and intestates held property in St. Mary's parish, it is thought unnecessary to repeat these places, and they are omitted in the present printed Calendar. We have however inserted the residences of testators living in the country parts of the parish, as Albrighton, Astley, Berwick, Clive, Cross Green, Leaton, etc., etc., and also the occupation, where given. This has necessitated an inspection of every Will and Administration in the Calendar. We have added the year throughout. Some few of the documents are missing. With the number of the Will and the name of the testator, any Will can now readily be found. The work of checking the Calendar has been carried out by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, assisted by Mr. T. Plummer.

## ST. MARY'S REPERTORY.

## A.

1667. Adney, Frances, A. 1.  
 1667. Alkin, William, A. & Bond, 2.  
 1713. Adams, Ralph, Writing Master, T. & I. 3.  
 1716. Almonds, Richard, Cotton Hill, Ad. Bd. & I. 4.  
 1723. Aston, Mary, wid., T. I. 5.  
 1729. Allen, Mary, wid., T. 6.  
 1729. Amiss, Thomas, Labourer, Castle Foregate, I. (2). 7.  
 1736. Adams, George, yeoman, Clive, T. I. 8.  
 1740. Adams, Margaret, wid., relict of Ralph A., gent., T. 9.  
 1748. Allett, Martha, wid., T. 10.  
 1756. Atkis, William, A. B. I. 11.  
 1766. Archer, Andrew, Glazier, T. and Cod. 12.  
 1767. Adams, Margaret, Clive, T. 13.  
 1773. Atcherley, Jane, wid., A. Bd. 14.  
 1777. Addams, William, Stonemason, Clive, T. 15.  
 1787. Anson, Samuel, Clive, T. 16.  
 1801. Allen, Ann, wid., T., Com., Letter. 17.  
 1819. Adams, Richard, Blacksmith, Astley, T. 18.  
 1823. Archer, Andrew, Confectioner, A. Bd. 19.  
 1823. Adams, Ann, wid., Bonere Heath, T. 20.  
 1828. Arnold, Thomas, Butcher, T. 21.  
 1829. Anson, Elizabeth, wid., Clive, T. 22.  
 1830. Asterley, Martha, wid. T. 23.  
 1835. Abbott, James, Farmer, Clive, T. 24.  
 1848. Adams, Richard, Shopkeeper, Castle St., T. 25.  
 1852. Asterley, John, Painter, Ch..... St., T. 26.  
 1857. Allen, Robert, Labourer, Rose Hill, T. & C. 27.

## B.

1661. Beccoll, Richard, Butcher, T. I. 1.  
 1662. Bagley, Edward, Innholder, Castle Foregate, T. 2.  
 1663. Betchcott, Isabella, wid., Clive, A. 3.  
 663. Betton, Richard, gent., Gt. Berwick, T. 4.  
 166. Brigdall, John, Tanner, T. 5.

1668. Baugh, Thomas, Clive, Bd. A. 6.  
 1669. Braine, John, Bd., A. 7.  
 1676. Bentley, Elizabeth, wid., Astley, T. 8.  
 1679. Bowers, Richard, weaver and clothyer, Castle Foregate, T. 9.  
 1678. Birch, Joseph, T. 10.  
 1680. Braine, William, Smyth, A., I. 11.  
 1683. Brayne, Elianor, wid., Bd., A. 12.  
 1684. Braine, John, Smith, A. 13.  
 1685. Bagott, Judith, wid., T. 14.  
 1685. Bowers, Richard, A. 15.  
 1686. Basse, Stephen, A. 16.  
 1686. Beacoll, Richard, Butcher, T., I. 17.  
 1688. Bagley, William, Bd., A. 18.  
 1691. Bell, John, Draper, T. 19.  
 1693. Brayne, William, Bd., A. 20.  
 1693. Baskerville, Sarah, wid., T. 21.  
 1696. Brayne, John, A. de b. n. 22.  
 1698. Bland, Thomas, Bd., A., I. 23.  
 1699. Beddow, Samuel, Bd., A. 24.  
 1701. Bevon, Thomas, Glazier, T. 25.  
 1705. Baker, William, Instrument maker, Castle Foregate, T., I. 26.  
 1708. Barber, John, Turner, A. cum T. & I. 27.  
 1709. Betton, Thomas, Yeoman, Newton, T. 28.  
 1709. Baxandine, William, Tayler, A. 29.  
 1711. Badey, Richard, Cotton Hill, T. 30.  
 1712. Bayly, Abraham, senr., A. 31.  
 1713. Bowyer, Thomas, Yeoman, Berwick, T. 32.  
 1714. Bowers, Thomas, A. 33.  
 1715. Bucknall, Thomas, Baker, T. 34.  
 1715. Badey, Elizabeth, wid., Cotton Hill, T. 35.  
 1719. Bold, Ann, wid., A. 36.  
 1720. Blakeway, Clare, wid., T. I. 37.  
 1720. Betton, Thomas, Labourer, St. Alkmund, A. 38.  
 1726. Brown, Thomas, Leaton, T. 39.  
 1726. Beddow, Thomas, Bricklayer, A. 40.  
 1728. Ball, William, T. 41.  
 1728. Bennett, Thomas, Yeoman, Cross Green, T. 42.  
 1728. Barrow, Jane, spins., Cotton Hill, T. 43.  
 1728. Bentley, Richard, Yeoman, Astley, A. 44.

1731.	Brythen, Richard, Yeoman [Berlin ?] T. 45.	1778.	Birch, William, Carpenter, A. 83.
1732.	Browne, Mary, wid. T. 46.	1783.	Briscoe, Richard, Farmer, Cross Green, T. 84.
1732.	Burleigh, Robert, Clerk, Bd., I., A. 47.	1784.	Briscoe, Susannah, wid., Cross Green, A. 85.
1732.	Buckridge, John, Grover, T. 48.	1785.	Bishop, Nathaniel, Malster, Cot- ton Hill, T. 86.
1735.	Birchall, William, [Nailor], T. 49.	1788.	Burnett, Richard, Clive, T. 87.
1737.	Barlow, Jane, wid., Cotton Hill, Bd., I., A. 50.	1791.	Blakeway, Ann, wid. of Thos. B., gent., T. 88.
1738.	Barber, Margaret, wid. of Nehe- miah B., Tanner, A. 51.	1791.	Bentley, Cornelius, Farrier, Castle St., T. 89.
1738.	Birchall, George, Watchmaker, T. & Cod. 52.	1791.	Bentley, Cornelius, Labourer, T. 90.
1739.	Bell, Rebecca, Spinst., Castle Hill, A. cum T. 53.	1798.	Bennett, Thomas, Gardener, Cross Green, A. 91.
1741.	Beven, Richard, Yeoman, Cross Green, T. 54.	1798.	Barron, Antony, Gravel Hill, T. 92.
1742.	Bucknall, Edward, Bachelor, Astley, A. 55.	1800.	Breeze, Richard, Wools[tapler], T. 93.
1742.	Blakeway, Roger, gent., T. 56.	1801.	Birch, Edward, bachelor, Car- penter and Joiner, Bd. A. 94.
1743.	Bucknall, William, Astley, T. 57.	1803.	Bryan, James, Innkeeper, T. 95.
1743.	Blakeway, Thomas, gent., A. 58	1806.	Brayne, Edward, gent., Cotton, Hill, T. 96.
1744.	Betton, Nathaniel, Sadler, T. 59	1807.	Bentley, John, Farmer, A. 97.
1747.	Baugh, Margaret, wid., Sansall, T. 60.	1808.	Bucknall, John, Astley, T. 98.
1752.	Boles, John, Clive, T. 61.	1808.	Bradley, Elizabeth, wid., Castle Foregate, T. 99.
1752.	Blakeway, John, T. 62.	1809.	Bickerton, Thomas, Yeoman, Clive, T. 100.
1763.	Blayney, Joyous, Spinst., T. 63.	1814.	Barnes, John, Flaxdresser, Water Lane House, Raven St., T. 101.
1756.	Burley, Richard, Herald-Painter, T. 64.	1816.	Bagley, Catherine, wid., A. cum T. 102.
1757.	Burley, Richard, Herald-Painter, T. 65.	1817.	Birch, John, gent., T. 103.
1758.	Blackburn, John, Officer of Excise, T. 66.	1818.	Blakemore, Mary, Spinst., Ber- wick Almshouses, T. 104.
1760.	Bickerton, Thomas, T. 67.	1818.	Bright, Alice, wid., Ox Lane, T. 105.
1758.	Blayney, Joyous, Spinst., A. cum T. 68.	1818.	Broocie, Anne, Spinst., T. 106.
1762.	Birch, Francis, Yeoman, A. 69.	1819.	Brocas, Thomas, gent., T. 107.
1762.	Blakeway, William, A. 70.	1821.	Bedford, Edward, Broker, Bd., A. 108.
1764.	Betton, Richard, gent., Gt. Ber- wick, T. 71.	1822.	Brookes, John, Farmer, Astley, A. 109.
1766.	Brown, Catherine, wid., T. 72.	1822.	Birch, Ann, wid., T. 110.
1768.	Burray, Mary, wid., Clive, T. 73.	1823.	Barnes, John, Rope-maker, A. cum T. 111.
1771.	Betton, Mary, wid., Wolversett, T. 74.	1824.	Barnes, Edward, Rope-maker, T. 112.
1772.	Bates, George, gent., T. 75.	1825.	Beacall, William, Currier, T. 113.
1773.	Burgess, Charles, Berwick (?) T. 76.	1826.	Bickerton, John, gent., widower, Castle Foregate, A. 114.
1776.	Bickerton, Sarah, wid., Raven St., T. 77.	1829.	Briscoe, Thomas, Farmer, Cross Green, T. 115.
1775.	Ball, Robert, Gardener, Ber- wick, T. 78.	1833.	Bowen, John, Painter, T. 116.
1776.	Boore, Richard, T. 79.	1833.	Bassett, James, Weaver, T. 117.
1776.	Barnett, Thomas, Malster, Cotton Hill, T. 80.		
1777.	Bee, Sarah, Spinst., A., T. 81.		
1778.	Blunt, Jane, wid. of John B. of Solyhull, Warw., Raven St., T. 82.		

1834.	Brown, James, Innkeeper, Albrighton, A, 118.	1733.	Corbet, Richard, Innholder (Landlord of the Raven), Bd., Letters, A, 24.
1835.	Beacall, Lucy, wid., A, 119.	1739.	Cheshire, Elizabeth, Spinst., T, 25
1838.	Brookes, Ann, Moseley Pool, Lee Brockhurst, but late of Clive, T, 120.	1745.	Cooper, Thomas, Yeoman, Clive, T, 26.
1840.	Bucknall, Elizabeth, spinst., Astley, T, 121.	1748.	Chekelton, Elizabeth, wid., T, 27
1845.	Ball, Edward, gent., T, 122.	1754.	Cooke, Mary, Spinst., T, 28.
1847.	Bright, Charlotte, wid., T, 123.	1754.	Cureton, George, Yeoman, Astley T, 29.
1847.	Bather, Joseph, Shoemaker, T, 124.	1757.	Crowther, Elizabeth, spinst., T, 30.
1852.	Brown, Ann, wid., Albrighton, T, 125.	1762.	Chessus, John, T, 32.
1855.	Bowen, Sarah, wid., T, 126.	1765.	Cureton, George, Yeoman, Astley A., Bd., 33.
1855.	Bromley, John, Farmer, Leaton Farm, Bd., A, 127.	1771.	Corbett, Robert, T, 34.
		1772.	Clark, Catherine, wid., Wheatley, T, 35.
		1776.	Crocket, William, Astley, T, 36.
		1779.	Cross, Margaret, wid., T, 37.
		1779.	Calcott, John, Shoemaker, T, 38.
		1792.	Colley, John, Shoemaker, T, 39.
		1805.	Clemson, Letitia, spinst., A, Bd., 40.
		1806.	Cartwright, Richard, A, 41.
		1810.	Calcott, Sarah, wid., T, 42.
		1814.	Chandler, Ann, wid., Castle Court, T, I, 43.
		1816.	Chidley, Richard, Farmer, late of Church Pulverbach but now of Berwick, T, 44.
		1819.	Croft, John, Publican, Cotton Hill, T, 45.
		1822.	Cheshire, Thomas, Writing Clerk, T, 46.
		1822.	Clarke, Jane, spinst., T, 47.
		1824.	Crowther, John, Innholder, Castle Foregate, T, 48.
		1830.	Couldwell, Henry, Labourer, Bowmer Heath, T, 49.
		1833.	Chester, William, Labourer, Gravel Hill, T, 50.
		1834.	Clarke, Joseph, gent., T, 51.
		1837.	Corfield, William, Yeoman, Cotton Hill, T, 52.
		1838.	Cutler, James, Furrier, Cotton Hill, T, 53.
		1843.	Cowdell, Thomas, Labourer, Leaton Heath, T, 54.
		1844.	Crane, Henry, Farmer, Berwick, A, 55.
		1846.	Carden, William, gent., T, 56.
		1847.	Croft, Eleanor, wid., Coton Hill, T, 57.
		1849.	Croft, Elizabeth, spinst., A, 58.
			<b>D.</b>
		1667.	Daines, John, Blacksmith, A, 11.
		1668.	Davis, Edward, I, 6.
		1663.	Drurie, John, A, 57.

## C.

1664. Challinor, Thomas, Head Schoolmaster of the Free Grammar School, Bd., A, I, 1.

1685. Corbett, Richard, gent., T, 2.

1689. Corbett, William, gent., T, 3.

1689. Chambre, Arthur, gent., Bd., A, 4.

1691. Cowper, Robert, Bd., A, 5.

1696. Cottrell, John, Bd., A, 6.

1698. Clarke, Thomas, Glazier, Bd., A, I, 7.

1698. Clive, Robert, the elder, Esq., Styche (Moreton Say), T, I, 8.

1698. Cooper, Priscilla, wid., T, 9.

1699. Corbett, Henry, gent., T, 10.

1699. Clearke, Richard, Butcher, T, I, 11.

1707. Cartwright, Blanch, wid., T, I, 12.

1710. Chambre, Elizabeth, spinst., T, I, 13.

1713. Cotton, Thomas, Innholder, Cotton Hill, T, I, 14.

1714. Chambre, Hester, wid., I, Bd., A, 15.

1715. Crumpton, William, Bd., A, 16.

1716. Cross, John, Bd., I, A, 17.

1720. Clarke, William, Sopemaker, Bd., A, I, 18.

1721. Clarke, Mary, wid., Bd., I, A, 19.

1724. Checkleton, Thomas, Yeoman, T, I, 20.

1726. Cooper, Charles, Yeoman, Clive, Bd., A, I, 21.

1727. Cross, John, Yeoman, Little Berwick, T, 22.

1729. Chelwick, Thomas, Astley, B, A, I, 23.

ST. MARY'S (SHREWSBURY) WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS. 51

1695. Dunn, Thomas, Leighton, A. and I. 65.  
 1675. Davis, Samuel, Barker, T. 23.  
 1677. Dod, John, Baker, T. & I. 45.  
 — Dod, Mary, A. [missing].  
 1729. Dod, John, A. & I. 46.  
 1705. Dormer, Gabriel, Ratchly, Co. Warwick, Gent., T. 51.  
 1707. Dulignon, Alderbert, A. 62.  
 1681. Dugdale, Jonathan, A. 60.  
 1682. Dugdale, Elizabeth, A. 59.  
 1686. Darbyshire, Edward, A. & I. 1.  
 1687. Dulton, Rowland, Cross Green, Yeoman, T. & I. 66.  
 1689. Daviss, Sarah, A. 24.  
 1729. Dax, Thomas, A. 38.  
 1691. Davies, John, Albrighton, Yeoman, A. 13.  
 — Dod, Peter, A. [missing].  
 1694. Davies, John, T. 14.  
 1694. Dugdale, Jonathan and Elizabeth, A. 61.  
 1674. Dunn, Thomas, Leighton, A. & I. 64.  
 1696. Dax, Ellinor, T. & I. 35.  
 1699. Deakin, Peter, Astley, A. & I. 39.  
 — Davies, Thomas, T. [missing].  
 1729. Davies, Robert, A. cum T. 21.  
 1691. Dax, Thomas, A. 37.  
 — Dod, John, A. [missing].  
 1730. Davis, Mary, A. & I. 20.  
 1732. Davis, Hugh, A. & I. 18.  
 1753. Davis, John, Bricklayer, T. 17.  
 1691. Dod, Elizabeth, widow, A. 43.  
 1710. Dod, Elizabeth, Baker, T. & I. 44.  
 1715. Dawes, Thomas, Minister of St. Mary's, T. 34.  
 1731. Dawes, Mary, Spinster, T. 33.  
 1731. Downes, Edward, A. & I. 53.  
 1733. Dod, John, Baker, T. 47.  
 1723. Downes, Rowland, A. & I. 56.  
 1668. Davies, John, A. 12.  
 1724. Dullymon, Dorothy, widow, A. 63  
 ["Dulignon" in Burial Register]  
 1726. Davies, Daniel, A. 4.  
 1726. Davis, Thomas, T. & I. 26.  
 1727. Downes, George, victualler, T. & I. 54.  
 1723. Davis, John, T. & I. 16.  
 1728. Dawes, Thomas, Feltmaker, T. & I. 27.  
 1718. Davenport, Esther, spinster, T. 2.  
 1677. Dod, Elizabeth, T. 42.  
 1710. Davies, Arthur, Clothworker, T. 3.  
 1714. Davies, John, T. & I. 15.  
 1753. Dawes, Elizabeth, spinster, T. & I. 32.  
 1742. Dowdeswell, Henry, A. 52.  
 1743. Dax, Richard, Malster, T. 36.  
 1741. Dawes, Anne, spinster, T. 31.  
 1763. Davies, Thomas, Innholder, T. 28.  
 1766. Davies, Susannah, widow, A. 25.  
 — Davies, Mary, of St. Mary, A. [missing].  
 1766. Dod, Mathew, Victualler, T. 48.  
 1772. Dodd, Peter, Clive, Farmer, T. 49.  
 1773. Doncaster, Edward, Salop, Whitesmith, A. 50.  
 1788. Davies, Edward, Wheelwright, A. 7.  
 1788. Davies, Thomas, A. cum T. 29.  
 1766. Davis, Margaret, spinster, T. 19.  
 1799. Dyos, Richard, Skinner, T. 67.  
 1812. Dicken, Edw., Parish Clerk, T. 41.  
 1818. Davies, James, Brickmaker, T. 10.  
 1821. Davies, Thomas, Servant Man, A. 30.  
 1821. Davies, David, Bricklayer, T. 5.  
 1824. Downes, Jane, Clive, spinster, T. 55.  
 1827. Denston, John, Gentleman, T. 40.  
 1828. Davies, Elizabeth, Witchurch, spinster, quoad bond, T. 9.  
 1830. Davies, Edwards, Blacksmith, Cross Green, T. 8.  
 1838. Duckett, Richard, Labourer, Salop, A. cum T. 58.  
 1840. Davies, Robert, Cross Green, T. 22.

E.

1663. Edwards, Hugonis, Wollescott A, cum T. 11.  
 1675. Edwards, Dorothy, Woolascot, A. 8.  
 1703. Evans, Francis, Gentleman, T. 24.  
 1681. Eyres, Olive, spinster, A. 36.  
 1696. Evans, Richard the elder, Leighton, Yeoman, A. cum T. 29.  
 1697. Elsmere, John, Leaton, T. 16.  
 1698. Elsmere, Samuel, Yeoman, A. 19.  
 1728. Elsmere, John, A. & I. 17.  
 1728. Evans, Thomas, Labourer, T. 32.  
 1729. Evans, Elizabeth, A. 22.  
 1737. Evans, Jane, widow, T. 27.  
 1732. Edgerton, John, A. & I. 5.  
 1720. Edwards, Edward, Baker, T. & I. 9.  
 1707. Evans, William, A. & I. 33.  
 1740. Edwards, Catherine, widow, T. 6.  
 1725. Evans, Richard, Bowmire Heath, T. 30.  
 1744. Evans, Richard, Asley, T. 31.  
 1732. Evans, Jane, A. & I. 26.  
 1662. Evans [blank], Bond by Mary Evans of Astley, A. 28.  
 1684. Everson, Mary, spinster, A. 35.  
 1705. Ebrey, George, A. I.  
 1766. Eddowes, Thomas, T. 3.

1770. Elsmere, John, Farmer, T. 18.  
 1770. Ely, John, Bricklayer, A. 21.  
 1777. Elsmere, Samuel, Almon Park,  
     Gentleman, T. 20.  
 1801. Ebry, Margaret, widow, T. 2.  
 1807. Edwards, John, Tailor, T. 12.  
 1814. Everall, William, Dyer, T. 34.  
 1814. Edwards, Catherine, T. & Cod. 7  
 1815. Edgerley, Joseph, Cheese Factor,  
     T. & Cod. & monition, 4.  
 1818. Elsmere, Edward, Gentleman, T.  
     14.  
 1825. Ellesmore, Henry, Albrighton,  
     Farmer, T. 15.  
 1827. Evans, Evan, Hairdresser, T. 23.  
 1834. Evans, Francis, Grocer, T. 25.  
 1847. Edwards, Richard, Gentleman,  
     T. 13.  
 1847. Edwards, Edward, Carpenter,  
     T. 10.

## F.

1663. Fraunce, Abraham, Glover, A. &  
     T. 26.  
 1679. Fowler, Robert, Minister of St.  
     Mary's, A. & I. 23.  
 1700. Finch, Humphrey, Glover, T. 8.  
 1704. Fox, Somersett, Gent., T. 25.  
 1693. Finch, Mary, wife of Richard  
     Finch, A. & I. 9.  
 1691. Frances, Richard, A. 30.  
 1696. Farmer, Hester, spinster, T. 4.  
 1697. Farmer, William, junior, Gent.,  
     T. 6.  
 1697. Fosbrooke, Francis, A. 15.  
 1729. Finch, Richard, A. & I. 10.  
 1733. Fosbrooke, John, Gentleman,  
     T. 16.  
 1734. Fosbrooke, John, Sexton, A. cum  
     T. 17.  
 1734. Fosbrooke, Elizabeth, widow,  
     T & I. 14.  
 1723. Freeman, Thomas, A. & I. 31.  
 1724. Fosbrooke, Margaret, widow, T.  
     18.  
 1714. Fowler, Elizabeth, widow, of  
     Hodnet, T. 22.  
 1715. Fosbrooke, William, Clothier,  
     T. & I. 21.  
 1718. Fosbrook, Robt., A. & I. 20.  
 1708. Fosbrooke, Richard, A. & I. 19.  
 1712. Fosbrooke, Charles, A. 13.  
 1752. Freeman, Thomas, Baker, A. &  
     I. 32.  
 1739. Fardoe, Thomas, Weaver, A. 3.  
     Finch, Richard, A. [missing]  
 1765. Frost, Elizabeth, T. 33.  
 1781. Ford, James, Chimney Sweeper,  
     A. 12.

1788. Fardoe, John, T. 2.  
 1791. Frank, John, T. 28.  
 1807. France, William, Haberdasher,  
     A. 29.  
 1809. France, Anne, spinster, T. 27.  
 1819. Fish, James, Yeoman, T. 11.  
 1819. Fardoe, Jane, T. 1.  
 1833. Fenton, William, Yeoman, T. 7.  
 1838. Fox, Chas., Astley, Gentleman,  
     A. 24.  
 1852. Farmer, Mary, widow, T. 5.

## G.

1706. Gough, Deborah, T. & A. 12.  
 1667. Griffith, Thomas, A. & I. 32.  
 1668. Gittens, Sarah, Albrighton,  
     spinster, T. 21.  
 1700. Griffiths, John, Clive, T. & I. 25.  
 1700. Gittins, Alice, T. & I. 15.  
 1706. Gough, Sarah, T. [missing]  
 1706. Gregory, Samuel, A. 22.  
 1681. Griffiths, Edward, nun, T. & A.  
     24.  
 1696. Gittins, Roger, Clive, T. 19.  
 1700. Gardner, John, Sansaw, Gent.,  
     T. 2.  
 1698. Gilbert, Sarah, T. & I. 15.  
 1699. Griffiths, Abraham, Labourer,  
     T. 23.  
 1734. Gorsuch, John, Taylor, A. cum  
     T. 10.  
 1721. Gorsuch, Henry, Gent., T. & I. 9.  
 1722. Glover, John, Bricklayer, T. &  
     I. 7  
 1723. Gittins, Roger, Clive, Yeoman,  
     T. 20.  
 1724. Gethin, Edward, Corvisor, A. 5.  
 1714. Griffiths, Joseph, A. & I. 26.  
 1709. Golding, Thomas, Gent., T. & I. 8.  
 1755. Gates, Thomas, A. 4.  
 1772. Griffiths, Richard, Berwick,  
     Yeoman, T. 29.  
 1746. Gittins, Edwd., Gent., T. & I. 18  
 1755. Griffiths, Richard, Slater, Clive,  
     T. 28.  
 1783. Gough, Richard, Gent., T. 13  
 1669. Gough, Mary, T. [missing]  
 1814. Gardner, Thomas, A. 3.  
 1814. Gough, Tho., Albrighton, Yeo-  
     man, T. 14.  
 1823. Griffiths, Tho., Labourer, A. 33.  
 1826. Griffiths, Sarah, A. 31.  
 1830. Groome, John, Gentleman, Clive,  
     A. 34.  
 1835. Groome, William, Gent., Clive,  
     A. 35.  
 1834. Gittins, Cyrus, Ironmonger, T.  
     17.

ST. MARY'S (SHREWSBURY) WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS. 53

1834. Ganderton, Rich., Police Officer, A. 1.

1837. Griffiths, Sam., Confectioner, T. 30.

1846. Gibbins, William Barker, Whitesmith, T. 6.

1855. Griffiths, Maria, widow, T. 27.

1786. Gough, Alice, widow, T. 11.

H.

1663. Hole, Mary (wife of John), T. & I. 26.

1675. Hussey, William, A. 65.

1704. Hayward, Ann, widow, A. 81.

1705. Huffa, Peter, Clive, T. & I. 38.

1705. Harcourt, Hester, widow, A. & I. 71.

1706. Humphreyson, Richard, A. & I. 57.

1706. Holbrooke, Vincit, Yeoman, Astley, T. 27.

1689. Humphreyson, John, Great Berwick, A. & I. 50.

1684. Hayward, John, Baker, T. & I. 83

1685. Houlston, William, A. & I. 32.

1686. Humphryson, Richd., A. 56.

1689. Humphryson, Edwd., A. & I. 49.

1706. Humphreyson, John, A., Bd. & I. 51.

1698. Hayward, John, A. 84.

1695. Humphryson, Thomas the Elder, A. & I. 60.

1697. Hussey, Willm., A. & I. 66.

1705. Hill, Ann, spinster, I. 16.

1727. Hancocks, John, A. 70.

1729. Heath, Philip, Clothier, T. & I. 3.

1729. Hesketh, Francis, Malster, T. 9.

1729. Hesketh, Sarah, widow, T. 11.

1730. Heath, Bennoni, A. & I. 1.

1730. Heath, Mary, A. & I. 2.

1730. Hussey, Richard, A. & I. 64.

1731. Holmes, Mary, spinster, A. & I. 30.

1731. Hesketh, Mary, widow, A. 10.

1736. Harwood, John, A. 98.

1736. Harwood, Mary Anne, spinster, T. & C. 97.

1723. Heley, Ann, widow, T. & I. 7.

1723. Hughes, Lewis, A. 42.

1715. Haynes, Roger, T. & I. 79.

1718. Heley, Gulielmi, Blacksmith, T. & I. 8.

1708. Harrison, Abidan, Innholder, T. 94.

1709. Heath, Thomas, yeoman, T. 5.

1711. Hall, Elizabeth, widow, T. & I. 68.

1712. Humphreyson, Ann, A. 48.

1760. Huffa, Ann, Clive, T. 35.

1748. Humphryson, William, A. 61.

1748. Hayes, Thomas, A. cum T. 78.

1748. Humphryson, Johannis, yeoman, Clive, T. 52.

1752. Hotchkiss, Sarah, spinster, T. 33.

1755. Hatton, Alexander, Clerk, T. 74.

1755. Hill, Martha, widow, T. 19.

1756. Huffa, Richard, Clive, T. & I. 39

1683. Holloway, James, A. & I. 29.

1741. Hayes, Martha, widow, T. 77.

1734. Humphryson, William, Great Berwick, husbandman, T. & I. 62.

1737. Hussey, Hannah, widow, T. 63.

1739. Hayes, John, Bricklayer, T. 76.

1739. Hayward, Samuel, T. & I. 85.

1704. Hinde, Martha, A. & I. 23.

1762. Histon, Joseph, Innholder, A. & I. 24.

1762. Humphreyson, John, Astley, A. 53

1761. Huffa, Francis, T. & C. 36.

1766. Huffa, Nehemiah, Clive, T. 41.

1768. Hayward, Elianor, A. 82.

1768. Hayward, Sarah, widow, T. 87.

1769. Hicks, John, Staymaker, T. 13.

1771. Huffa, Margaret, Grinsill, T. 37.

1777. Hillous, Jeremiah, Malster, T. 22

1777. Hare, Richard, Grocer, T. 72.

1780. Hayes, Barbara, T. 75.

1793. Hawkins, Bridget, widow, A. 80.

1754. Hill, William the younger, A. 21.

1797. Harris, Mary, spinster, A. 92.

1801. Hodges, Rowland, Gent., T. 25.

1802. Humphreyson, Richard, Whitesmith, T. 55.

1802. Hughes, Thomas, Labourer, T. 44

1805. Huguenier, James Gabriel, a Foreigner, A. 45.

1809. Hollis, William, Innkeeper, T. 28.

1810. Heath, Richard, Clive, yeoman, T. 4.

1811. Hill, Richard, A. 20.

1813. Humphreyson, Marie, widow, T. 54.

1813. Hill, Chris., A. 17.

1814. Humphries, John, Malster, T. 46.

1815. Hill, Jos., Weaver, T. 18.

1818. Harries, Anne, spinster, T. & C. 91.

1823. Harrison, Mary, of Lichfield, quoad bona, T. 95.

1824. Heighway, John, grocer, T. 6.

1826. Humphreyson, Samuel, Shoemender, T. 59.

1828. Harper, Ric., Gardener, T. 90.

1828. Hayward, Saml., Police officer, T. 86.

1831. Humphreyson, Ric., Innkeeper, T. 58.

1832. Harries, Wm., A. 93.

1833. Hartwell, John, Nailor, T. 96.  
 1835. Hatchett, Bulkeley, of Ellesmere,  
     Esq. 73.  
 1835. Humphreys, Sarah, T. 47.  
 1838. Hiles, Wm., Baker, T. 14.  
 1839. Harper, Mary, Leighton, widow,  
     A. 89.  
 1839. Howell, Elizth., spinster, A. 34.  
 1839. Hughes, Robt. Henry, Medical  
     student, T. 43.  
 1844. Huffa, Wm., Clive, T. 40.  
 1844. Hiles, Wm., gent., A. 15.  
 1848. Hammonds, Richard Franks, of  
     Liverpool, Joiner. quoad bona,  
     T. 69.  
 1850. Harding, John, Clive, gentleman,  
     T. 88.  
 1850. Hewlett, Richard, Road surveyor  
     T. 12.  
 1852. Hales, Margaret, wife of Richard  
     Hales, Farmer, A. cum T. et  
     Cod. 67.

I and J.

1705. Jackson, Henry, A. & I. 6.  
 1686. Jones, Hester, A. & I. 33.  
 1689. Jones, Richard, yeoman, A. & I.  
     34.  
 1689. Jones, Roger, A. & I. 43.  
 1689. Jefferys, Edwd., A. & I. 18.  
 1690. Jones, Richd., A. & I. 41.  
 1690. James, Mary, A. & I. 13.  
 1698. Jones, David, yeoman, T. &  
     Bond, 30.  
 1699. Jones, Thomas, T. 47.  
 1732. Johnson, Joshua, Gentleman, T.  
     21.  
 1735. Jones, Richard, of Wolascott, A.  
     40.  
 1715. Ireland, Elizabeth, A. I.  
 1710. Jones, Abigail, widow, T. & I. 26.  
 1713. Ironside, Frances, widow, T. 4.  
 1713. Jackson, Richd., A. 7.  
 1760. James, William, Tailor, T. 16.  
 1757. James, Margaret, widow, T. 12.  
 1760. James, Margaret, Mantua maker,  
     T. 14.  
 1748. James, John, Tailor, A. & I. 11.  
 1751. Jones, Samuel T. 44.  
 1740. Jarratt, Francis, Gentleman, T.  
     17.  
 1740. Jones, William, A. & I. 49.  
 1762. James, John, Baker, T. 10.  
 1770. Johnson, Samuel, Gentleman,  
     T. 23.  
 1775. Jones, Edward, Clive, T. 32.  
 1786. Jones, Ann, spinster, Old Heath,  
     T. & C. 27.  
 1788. Jones, John, Farmer, A. 35.  
 1792. James, Susanna, spinster, A. 15.

1800. Jackson, William, Gardener, A. 9.  
 1800. Jones, John, Bricklayer, A. 36.  
 1801. Jorden, Mary, Totterton, Lyd-  
     bury, T. 51.  
 1802. Jones, Mary, widow, A. 38.  
 1806. Ireland, Charles, A. 2.  
 1809. Jones, Wm., Astley, Farmer, T.  
     50.  
 1812. Ireland, Charles, A. de bonis non.  
     3.  
 1812. Jones, Robert, Slater, T. 42.  
 1815. Jones, Sarah, Huxter, T. 45.  
 1816. Jeffreys, Elinor, widow, T. 20.  
 1817. Jackson, Richard, Gentleman,  
     T. 8.  
 1818. Jacks, Charles, T. 5.  
 1819. Jeffreys, Edward, Innholder, T.  
     19.  
 1821. Johnston, Sam., Publican, T. 24.  
 1822. Jones, Sarah, widow, T. 46.  
 1828. Jones, Anne, spinster, T. 28.  
 1833. Jones, Mary, widow, T. 39.  
 1833. Jones, Benjn., Wireworker, T. 29  
 1835. Johnston, Tabitha, widow, T. 25  
 1835. Jones, Lewis, Maltman, Coal-  
     brookdale, T. 37.  
 1836. Johnston, Mary, spinster, A. 22.  
 1851. Jones, Thomas, Cowkeeper, T. 48  
 1852. Jones, David, Innkeeper, Salop,  
     T. et C. 31.

K.

1700. King, Joseph, Baker, T. 7.  
 1700. King, Elianor, widow, A. 6.  
 1687. Kyffyn, John, A. & I. 8.  
 1697. Kilvert, Rich., Astley, A. 4.  
 1722. Kilvert alias Kilvert, Mary,  
     widow, A. cum T. & I. 3.  
 1762. Kent, John, Leaton, Yeoman,  
     T. 1.  
 1770. Kilvert, Hannah, widow, T. 2.  
 1770. Kilvert, Thomas, Malster, T. 5.  
 1828. Kynaston, John, Bomer Heath,  
     A. 9.

L.

1713. Little, John, A. & I. 22.  
 1713. Littlehales, Ralph, A. & I. 19.  
 1760. Llyth, Abraham, Peruke maker,  
     A. 46.  
 1748. Leake, William, Mariner, T. 12.  
 1662. Lloyd, Richard, Yeoman, A. et T.  
     34.  
 1666. Leigh, Mary, A. 14.  
 1668. Low, Sarah, T. 42.  
 1668. Lowe, John, A. 41.  
 1700. Lloyd, Gwen, widow, T. 28.  
 1704. Littleton, John, Pillington Hall,  
     Staffs., Gentleman, T. 21.

1704. Little, Jonathan, Basket maker, T. & I. 23.  
 — Lowkley, Elizabeth, A. [missing]  
 1690. Lloyd, William, Leaton, A. & I. 37.  
 1695. Leaver, Thomas, A. 13.  
 1733. Littlehales, Mary, widow, T. 18.  
 1734. Lloyd, Richard, Clerk, T. 35.  
 1735. Lyster, Elizabeth, spinster, A. cum T. 44.  
 1721. Longnor, Anne, A. 38.  
 1721. Leigh, Peter, A. & I. 15.  
 1722. Lloyd, Thomas, A. & I. 36.  
 1762. Langham, Dame Elizabeth, T. 2.  
 1790. Lloyd, Ann, spinster, A. 25.  
 1708. Lloyd, Joh., Crossgreen, yeoman, A. & I. 30.  
 1726. Low, Edward, A. & I. 40.  
 1708. Longnor, Richard, A. & I. 39.  
 1723. Lloyd, John, A. & I. 31.  
 1765. Leake, Edward, Chainmaker, T. 9.  
 1774. Larty, Wm., Flaxdresser, A. 5.  
 1776. Leighton, Mary, Spinster, A. cum T. 17.  
 1777. Lloyd, Eliz., Widow, T. 27.  
 1792. Langford, Edward, Labourer, A. 1.  
 1802. Leeke, Pet., Baker, T. 6.  
 1804. Larty, Elizabeth, Spinster, T. 4.  
 1812. Lowe, Thomas, T. 43.  
 1816. Lloyd, Andrew, Labourer, A. 24.  
 1818. Lloyd, Marth., Widow, T. 32.  
 1818. Llyth, Lydia, Widow, T. 45.  
 1818. Leake, Joh., Baker, T. 7.  
 1822. Lloyd, Mary, Widow, T. 33.  
 1822. Leake, Rob., Gentleman, T. 11.  
 1823. Lloyd, Hester, Widow, T. 29.  
 1825. Leake, Kath., Widow, T. 10.  
 1828. Leake, Pet., Baker, T. 8.  
 1829. Legh, Robt., Leaton, T. 16.  
 1831. Lloyd, Charles, Pitcherman, T. 26.  
 1837. Littlehales, Thos., Shoemaker, Leaton, T. 20.  
 1847. Lansley, Thos., Rossall, Butler, T. 3.

M.

1663. Minshaw, Ralph, A. & I. 33.  
 1676. Morris, Thomas, A. & I. 68.  
 1677. Maddox, Edward, of Astley, T. & I. 5.  
 1704. Minterne, William, Innholder, T. 34.  
 1704. Manwaring, Richard, Blacksmith, T. 21.  
 1681. Mansell, William, A. 20.

1680. Marsh, John, A. & I. 40.  
 1631. Meredyth, Edwd., A. 29.  
 1686. Maddox, Thos., Astley, A. & I. 14.  
 1688. Morris, Owen, A. 64.  
 1689. Morris, Richd., A. 65.  
 1694. Maddox, Anne, Spinster, T. 3.  
 1698. Marrow, Alexander, A. 22.  
 1727. Morhall, John, A. 54.  
 1728. Maddox, Francis, of Astley, T. & I. 10.  
 1728. Maddox, William, of Clive, A. cum T. & C. 16.  
 1729. Maddox, Edward, of Astley, Gentleman, T. 6.  
 1729. Miller, Elizabeth, Widow, A. & I. 30.  
 1712. Muckleston, Edward, Gent., T. 72.  
 1732. Maull, Thomas, Staymaker, A. 24.  
 1732. Maurice, Edward, of Penybont, co. Denbigh, Esq., 25.  
 1734. Morhall, Martha, A. & I. 55.  
 1734. Morris, John, A. 59.  
 1734. Morris, Nathl., A. 63.  
 1734. Mountford, John, Cheesenonger, T. 71.  
 1736. Morris, Richd., A. 66.  
 1722. Milward, John, A. 31.  
 1724. Minion, Thomas, Innkeeper, T. 32.  
 1632. Maddox, John, of Astley, T. 11.  
 1704. Moltin, Robert, A. 42.  
 1710. Morgan, William, A. 52.  
 1726. Mercer, Thomas, A. & I. 28.  
 1716. Maddox, John, of Astley, A. & I. 12.  
 1709. Morris, Meredith, A. & I. 62.  
 1724. Morgan, William, A. 53.  
 1710. Maddox, Elizabeth, of Clive, A. & I. 9.  
 1732. Muckleston, Edwd., of Oswestry, Gent., T. & I. 73.  
 1713. Morgan, Margaret, T. & I. 49.  
 1709. Maddox, William, Clive, A. & I. 15.  
 1752. Morgan, Ann, Widow, T. 45.  
 1734. Maddox, Edwd., Astley, T. 7.  
 1745. Morgan, Grace, Widow, T. 47.  
 1761. Morhall, Thomas, Grocer, T. 56.  
 1779. Maddox, Martha, Spinster, Astley T. 13.  
 1784. Mynshull, Eliz., Spinster, T. 74.  
 1781. Morhall, Thomas, Grocer, T. 57.  
 1782. Minton, Richard, of Pimley, T. 36.  
 1787. Manley, Thomas, T. 18.  
 1791. Manley, Mary, Widow, T. 17.  
 1802. Morris, William, Cowkeeper, T. 69.

1804. Morris, Mary, Widow, T. et C. 61.  
 1806. Morgan, John, currier, tailor, T. 48.  
 1806. Maddox, Amy, A. 1.  
 1808. Minton, Thomas, Butcher, Clive, T. 37.  
 1810. Minton, Thomas, Astley, T. 38.  
 1812. Morgan, Mary, of Crossgreen, Widow, T. et C. 50.  
 1812. Maddocks, Amy, T. 2.  
 1737. Maddox, Edward, of Astley, Gent, T. & I. 8.  
 1812. Morris, Wm., Wheelwright, A. & T. 70.  
 1812. Morris, Samuel, Painter, A. 67.  
 1812. Molineux, Margaret, Widow, T. 41.  
 1814. Morris, John, A. 60.  
 1815. Minton, Mary, Widow, Astley, T. 35.  
 1817. Moody, Edward, Tailor, T. 43.  
 1817. Matthews, Mary, A. 26.  
 1818. Moore, John, Butcher, T. 44.  
 1831. Minton, Wm., of Astley, A. 39.  
 1831. Medlicott, Thos., Saddler, T. 27.  
 1834. Manning, Mary, A. 19.  
 1834. Maddocks, Anne, A. 4.  
 1837. Morris, Anne, A. 58.  
 1838. Morgan, Geo., of Sunderton, Farmer, T. 46.  
 1839. Marston, John, T. 23.  
 1852. Morgan, Thos., Innkeeper and Butcher, T. et C. 51.

## N.

1743. Nichols, Richd., Glazier, A. cum T. 3.  
 1745. Nicholls, Mary, Widow, T. 4.  
 1746. Norton, John, Smith, T. 8.  
 1728. Newns, Margaret, Widow, T. 2.  
 1662. Nightingale, William, T. & I. 6.  
 1668. Nightingale, Edward, A. & I. 5.  
 1705. Needham, Cotton, Barber Chirurgeon, T. 1.  
 1778. Norton, John, Yeoman, T. 9.  
 1856. Northwood, Richard, Clive, Farmer, T. 7.

## O.

1669. Oliver, Adam, A. & I. 8.  
 1663. Owen, Roger, Esq., A. & I. 16.  
 1674. Onslow, John, Clive, Yeoman, T. & I. 10.  
 1674. Oliver, Edward, A. & I. 9.  
 1683. Owen, Katherine, T. & I. 14.  
 1730. Oare, George, Clive, T. 3.  
 1715. Owle, Mary, Widow, T. 20.  
 1741. Ore, John, Yeoman, Woolascott, A. & I. 4.

1728. Owen, Margaret, Spinster, T. 15.  
 1797. Owen, Sussanah, Spinster, T. 17.  
 1800. Oakley, Richard, Victualler, T. 1.  
 1805. Oare, Tho., Woolascott, Yeoman, T. 6.  
 1810. Owen, John, A. 13.  
 1815. Oare, Ann, Widow, T. 2.  
 1826. Owen, Anne, Widow, T. 11.  
 1828. Owen, Thomas, T. 18.  
 1830. Oare, William, Farmer, Albrigh-ton, T. 7.  
 1839. Owen, Thomas, Yeoman, T. 19.  
 1841. Oare, Jno., Labourer, Leaton, T. 5.  
 1849. Owen, Elianor, Widow, A. 12.

## P.

1760. Powys, Jane, Widow of John Powys, Esq., Berwick, T. 41.  
 1758. Pemberton, Thomas, Bricklayer, T. & C. 57.  
 1759. Powell, William, Mercer, T. 40.  
 1749. Parry, Richard, Malster, A. 10.  
 1750. Philips, John, Yeoman, A. cum T. & de b.n. 1770, 63.  
 1754. Price, Joseph, Shoemaker, T. 25.  
 1742. Pearson, Thomas, junior, A. 54.  
 1741. Podmore, Edward, Weaver and Clothier, T. 80.  
 1740. Peat, Richard, Innholder, T. 51.  
 1739. Pritchard, Robert, Astley, A. 31.  
 1746. Powell, Charles, Tailor, T. 34.  
 1747. Puleston, Elias, Clive, T. 47.  
 1736. Parkinson, James, Innholder, T. 5.  
 1663. Pigot, Richd., T. & I. 74.  
 1766. Philips, Richd., Grocer, T. 69.  
 1810. Pierce, William, A. 50.  
 1681. Pritchard, William, Gravel Hill, A. & I. 32.  
 1681. Poole, Jane, A. & I. 81.  
 1684. Peplow, John, T. 58.  
 1686. Pitchford, John, A. & I. 77.  
 1686. Powell, Thomas, A. & I. 37.  
 1688. Price, Margaret, A. 27.  
 1690. Philips, Martha, Spinster, T. & I. 66.  
 1691. Poole, Robt., Astley, A. & I. 82.  
 1693. Plimley, Richard, Smith, A. & I. 79.  
 1676. Powell, Thomas, Gent., T. 38.  
 1727. Pyle, John, A. 48.  
 1728. Pemberton, Eliz., Widow, A. & I. 56.  
 1730. Philips, Thomas, A. 71.  
 1731. Price, Ruth, Widow, T. 28.  
 1733. Parry, Thomas Joiner, T. 11.  
 1735. Philips, Robt., D.D., A. cum T. 70.  
 1774. Philips, Margaret, T. 65.

1714.	Payne, Edward, A. 18.	1847.	Parr, Richard, Clive, Farmer, T. 7.
1717.	Price, Joseph, Tailor, A. 24.	1852.	Parr, Mary, Clive, T. 6.
1721.	Powell, Thomas, A. & I. 39.	1857.	Pugh, Sarah, Widow, T. 44.
1721.	Pitchford, William, Yeoman, T. & I. 78.	1835.	Phillips, Elizabeth, Spinster, T. 61.
1713.	Price, Jane, T. & I. 23.	1835.	Peate, Samuel, Broker, T. et C. 55.
1703.	Philips, Mary, A. & I. 67.		
1762.	Powell, Jane, T. & C. 35.		
1765.	Peploe, Richard, A. 59.		
1676.	Philips, Richard, Butcher, T. nunc, & I. 68.		
1770.	Philips, Dorothy, Widow, T. 60.	1662.	Robinson, William of Clive, Yeoman, T. 34.
1774.	Payne, Martha, Widow, T. 19.	1745.	Robinson, John, A. 29.
1772.	Price, Mary, Widow, T. 26.	1750.	Roberts, Humphrey, Tailor, T. 18.
1772.	Pearson, Saml., Cutler, T. 53.	1746.	Robinson, Sarah, A. 32.
1782.	Partridge, James, Schoolmaster, T. 15.	1753.	Rigby, Henrietta, T. 15.
1786.	Payton, Joan, Widow, T. 20.	1753.	Richards, James, T. 11.
1793.	Prosser, Martha, Spinster, T. 33.	1747.	Richards, John, T. 12.
1794.	Pool, William, Harlscot, Farmer, T. 83.	1708.	Robinson, William, Clive, T. 35.
1802.	Puleston, Ellis, Clive, A. 46.	—	Reynolds, Edwd., A. [missing].
1802.	Parsons, William, Yeoman, T. 12.	1685.	Rolls, Richd., A. & I. 39.
1805.	Price, Francis, Gent., T. 22.	1695.	Roberts, William, Labourer, T. 25.
1805.	Partington, Thomas, Yeoman, T. 16.	1727.	Roberts, Edwd., A. 17.
1704.	Pierce, Wm., Smith, A. & I. 49.	1730.	Richards, Edwd., A. & I. 9.
1815.	Phillips, John, the younger, Huckster, T. 64.	1731.	Roberts, Thomas, of Perrill Farm, T. 22.
1815.	Piles, Sarah, Spinster, T. 75.	1726.	Rowles, John, A. 40.
1817.	Parker, Sarah, T. 2.	1727.	Roberts, Joseph, A. 19.
1818.	Price, Thomas, Cabinetmaker, T. 29.	1719.	Robinson, Thomas, Slater, T. & I. 33.
1838.	Price, Thomas, Baker, T. 30.	1719.	Roberts, Mary, A. 20.
1819.	Pidgeon, James, Gent., T. 72.	1758.	Robinson, William, of Clive, Slater, T. 36.
1821.	Parsonage, Joseph, Servant, T. 13.	1708.	Randall, John, A. de b.n. 4.
1823.	Price, Edward, Grocer, T. et C. 21.	1708.	Randall, Hannah, A. 3.
1824.	Palmer, John, Baptist Minister, A. cum T. 1.	1708.	Randall, John, A. & I. 5.
1826.	Pinchbeck, Frances (wife of James) T. 76.	1712.	Ragg, John, Carpenter, T. 1.
1826.	Pugh, Char., Shoemaker, T. 42.	1760.	Roe, William, A. 28.
1827.	Parton, Elizabeth, Middle, Spinster, T. 14.	1731.	Russell, Edward, A. 42.
1828.	Parkes, James, Drawing Master, A. 4.	1721.	Redrick, William, Yeoman, T. 6.
1829.	Pugh, Thomas, Innholder, T. 45.	1739.	Russell, William, of Clive, Yeoman, T. 44.
1830.	Parrock, Thomas, Clive, Farmer, T. 8.	1748.	Robinson, John A. 30.
1831.	Parry, Josiah, Farmer, T. 9.	—	Robinson, John, A. [missing].
1833.	Parkes, David, Schoolmaster, A. cum T. 3.	1753.	Richards, John, Bricklayer, T. 13
1836.	Pugh, Richard, Gent., T. 43.	1730.	Richards, Edward, T. (not proved) 10.
1839.	Phillips, Elizth., Spinster, T. 62.	no date.	Russell, Roger, of Clive, Yeoman, I. 43.
1842.	Pate, John Smith, Victualler, T. 17.	1754.	Russell, William, Wheatley, Yeoman, T. 45.
1843.	Powell, John, Dunsheath, T. 36.	1768.	Ravenshaw, Thos., Sansaw, Yeoman, T. 16.
1844.	Pigg, Harriot, Spinster, T. 73.	1795.	Reynolds, Wm., Yeoman, T. 8.
1845.	Pearson, Rosamond, Astley, Spinster, T. 52.	1809.	Roberts, Mary, A. 21.
		1812.	Ralphs, James, Gent., T. 2.
		1812.	Rowlands, John, Gent., T. 41.
		1813.	Robinson, Joseph, Farmer, T. 31
		1828.	Ryder, Henry, A. 47.

<p>1837. Roden, James, Labourer, T. 27.</p> <p>1843. Roberts, William, Butler to Lord Berwick, T. 26.</p> <p>1847. Reynolds, Tho., T. 7.</p> <p>1848. Rogers, Edward, Huckster, T. 37</p> <p>1848. Richards, Margt., Widow, T. 14.</p> <p>1848. Ryder, Vianna, A. 46.</p> <p>1850. Roberts, Thomas, Manchester, Gent., T. 23.</p> <p>1851. Rogers, William, A. 38.</p> <p>1852. Roberts, Thomas, Innkeeper, T. 24.</p>	<p>1817. Swift, William, Yeoman, T. 49.</p> <p>1817. Salkeld, Hannah, T. 1.</p> <p>1818. Steel, Samuel, T. 36.</p> <p>1821. Sandford, William, Gent., T. 8.</p> <p>1825. Salter, Martha, Widow, T. et C. 3.</p> <p>1828. Stanton, John, Baker, T. 34.</p> <p>1830. Skrymsher, Elizabeth, A. 16.</p> <p>1831. Swinnerton, Joseph, of Astley, Innkeeper, T. 50.</p> <p>1831. Stead, John, A. 35.</p> <p>1833. Steventon, John, T. 40.</p> <p>1848. Steventon, Ann, Widow, T. 38.</p>
S.	
<p>1664. Smith, James, A. 20.</p> <p>1668. Standley, Dorothy, A. 31.</p> <p>1678. Shipman, Henry, Gent., T. 13.</p> <p>1679. Suetor, John, A. 4.</p> <p>1704. Steene, Thomas, A. &amp; I. 37.</p> <p>1707. Smith, Saml., Baker, A. &amp; I. 22.</p> <p>1687. Solloway, James, T. [missing]</p> <p>1689. Studley, Thomas, A. 46.</p> <p>1690. Salter, George, A. 2.</p> <p>1691. Smith, Thomas, A. 23.</p> <p>1696. Steventon, James, A. 39.</p> <p>1696. Sparke, Edward, A. 28.</p> <p>1696. Sandford, William, Bricklayer, T. 7.</p> <p>1697. Shidley, Owen, A. 45.</p> <p>1727. Stanley, Elizabeth, T. 32.</p> <p>1728. Stanley, Ralph, A. 33.</p> <p>1728. Stockin, Margt., A. 42.</p> <p>1729. Steventon, Richd., A. 41.</p> <p>1732. Sutton, John, Clerk, T. 48.</p> <p>1723. Sowter, George, A. 27.</p> <p>1724. Scarrett, John, A. 9.</p> <p>1726. Studley, Mary, Widow, T. 44.</p> <p>1726. Socket, Joseph, T. 26.</p> <p>1715. Sandford, Ann, A. &amp; I. 6.</p> <p>1715. Smith, Oswald, 2nd Master Free School, T. &amp; I. 21.</p> <p>1716. Studley, John, Baker, T. 43.</p> <p>1710. Smith, Thomas, A. 24.</p> <p>1711. Scott, Sarah, A. 11.</p> <p>1712. Scott, Christabel, Spinster, T. &amp; I. 10.</p> <p>1749. Simpson, John, Coachmaker, T. 15.</p> <p>1753. Shorney, Margaret, Widow, T. 14</p> <p>1707. Smith, Elizabeth, Widow, T. 18.</p> <p>1768. Spencer, John, T. 29.</p> <p>1771. Smith, Ellis, Baker, T. 19.</p> <p>1776. Salusbury, Hum., A. cum T. 5.</p> <p>1775. Spencer, John, A. de b. n. 30.</p> <p>1800. Smout, John, A. [missing]</p> <p>1812. Shaw, Thomas, Flaxdresser, T. 12</p> <p>1814. Surley, Anne, A. 47.</p> <p>1817. Steele, Thomas, T. [missing]</p>	<p>1678. Tomkins, George, of Great Berwick, T. &amp; I. 31.</p> <p>1702. Thomas, William, of Astley, Yeoman, T. 25.</p> <p>1703. Thomas, John, of Newton-on-the-Heath, T. 20.</p> <p>1705. Tidder, Elizabeth, A. &amp; I. 26.</p> <p>1686. Tisdale, Edwd., A. &amp; I. 48.</p> <p>1686. Tyther, Andrew, A. 46.</p> <p>1686. Tomkiss, Elianor, Widow, T. &amp; I. 30.</p> <p>1795. Taylor, John, Chapman and Dealer, T. 8.</p> <p>1689. Thomas, Gabriel, Labourer, A. &amp; I. 18.</p> <p>1689. Trigg, Sarah, Widow, T. &amp; I. 41.</p> <p>1694. Thomas, Hugh, T. &amp; I. 19.</p> <p>1696. Treaver, Catherine, T. 37.</p> <p>1696. Tompson, Thomas, A. &amp; I. 33</p> <p>1698. Trever, Edwd., of Astley, Yeoman, T. 38.</p> <p>1699. Taylor, Elizabeth, A. &amp; bond, 4.</p> <p>1688. Taylor, John, Schoolmaster, T. 5.</p> <p>1699. Trever, Thomas, A. &amp; I. 40.</p> <p>1736. Thomas, John, Carpenter, T. 21.</p> <p>1722. Tannett, John, A. cum, T. 2.</p> <p>1723. Trevor, Richard, of Astley, Yeoman, T. &amp; I. 39.</p> <p>1698. Taylor, John, Taylor, A. 6.</p> <p>1727. Thomas, Andrew, Joiner, A. 17.</p> <p>1720. Twyford, Francis, of Selatyn, Yeoman, T. &amp; I. 47.</p> <p>1708. Taylor, Mary, T. &amp; I. 11.</p> <p>1708. Thomas, Thomas, A. &amp; I. 24.</p> <p>1758. Tandy, Mary, T. 1.</p> <p>1751. Tinsley, Mary, A. 28.</p> <p>1754. Tench, Rowland, A. 15.</p> <p>1737. Taylor, Michael, A. 10.</p> <p>1766. Towler, John, of Clive Wood, Yeoman, T. 35.</p> <p>1767. Tomkiss, Valentine, of The Boats, Yeoman, T. 32.</p> <p>1775. Tonge, Robert, A. 34.</p> <p>1784. Towler, Mary, of Clive Wood, A. &amp; T. 36.</p>

1788.	Tuder, John, Yeoman, T. 42.	1725.	Waring, Elizabeth, Widow, T. 8.
1724.	Taylor, John, Tailor, A. & I. 7.	1715.	Webb, Thomas, of Clive, Yeoman, T. 16.
1801.	Tudor, Mary, Widow, T. 43.	1720.	Walton, John, T. 7.
1810.	Tannett, Mary, Spinster, T. 3.	1721.	Watkis, John, A. & I. 12.
1811.	Tudor, Samuel, of Astley, A. 44.	—	Wilcox, Philip, A. [missing]
1821.	Thomas, John, A. 22.	1750.	Williams, Thomas, of Great Berwick, Yeoman, A. cum T. 44.
1829.	Teece, Charles, A. 13.	1741.	Wedgwood, Philip, A. 18.
1830.	Thomas, Margt., Spinster, of Bomere Heath, T. 23.	1763.	Wingfield, Benjamin, Clerk, T. 48
1831.	Teece, Ann, T. 12.	1765.	Weston, Mary, T. & C. 20.
1837.	Thomas, Elizabeth, Widow, T. 16.	1765.	Whitefoot, Thomas, Glazier, T. 22
1840.	Tittenser, John, Cabinetmaker, A. 29.	1786.	Wilding, Samuel, Keeper of the Gaol, T. 32.
1844.	Tudor, Samuel, of Astley, Bat- chelor, T. 45.	1794.	Walmsley, Joseph, A. 24.
1852.	Teece, James, A. 14.	1792.	Williams, Edwd., Bricklayer, T. 37.
1855.	Timbs, Richard, Innkeeper, T. 27	1784.	Wilson, Philip, A. 46.
1856.	Taylor, John, T. 9.	1794.	Wood, William, Victualler, T. 55
U. and V.			
1705.	Urwick, Samuel, Yeoman, T. & I. 3.	1799.	Williams, Robt., Innkeeper, T. 42
1720.	Urwick, Bridget, Widow, T. & I. 2.	1801.	Walton, Elizabeth, A. 6.
1749.	Vaughan, William, Pipemaker, T. 7.	1806.	Wood, Sarah, Widow, T. 54.
1807.	Vaughan, Philip, Malster, A. cum T. 5.	1809.	Weaver, William, of Gravel Hill, Farmer, T. 13.
1814.	Upton, John, Gentleman, T. 1.	1812.	Whiston, Joseph, Yeoman, T. 21.
1818.	Vaughan, Letitia, Spinster, A. 4.	1814.	Ward, Thomas, of Berwick, Yeo- man, T. 3.
1856.	Vaughan, Susannah, A. 6.	1814.	Withers, Wm., Shoemaker, A. 50.
W.			
1751.	Weeks, Joseph, of Clive, T. & I. 19.	1815.	Wycherley, Richard, of All- brighton, Innkeeper, T. 59.
1752.	Wilding, Thomas, A. & I. 33.	1817.	Worrall, Joseph, of Astley, Farmer, T. 26.
—	Wilcox, Philip, A. [missing]	1817.	Wright, Sarah, Widow, T. 30.
1723.	Wood, John, Gardener, T. 52.	1817.	Williams, Thomas, Carpenter, T. 45.
1728.	Williams, Andrew, A. 36.	1821.	Williams, John, the elder, T. 39.
1665.	Webb, Adam, A. 14.	1822.	Willcox, Phillip, T. 35.
1667.	Wolley, Thomas, of Astley, Blacksmith, T. 51.	1822.	Waring, Thos., of Church Stret- ton, Gent., T. 10.
1677.	Wright, Elianor, A. 29.	1822.	Williams, Margaret, T. 40.
1703.	Wicherley, Roger, of Clive, T. 28.	1823.	Wyke, Edward, of Rea Farm, Farmer, T. 60.
1703.	Whitcombs, Ann, T. 23.	1823.	Williams, Martha, A. 41.
1706.	Wootton, Thomas, T. & I. 57.	1825.	Wotter, Sarah, A. 27.
1687.	Webb, Saml., A. & I. 15.	1827.	Wildblood, Susannah, T. 31.
1690.	Williams, Roger, A. & Bond, 43.	1830.	Wastall, John, A. 11.
1693.	Wormsley Mary, T. 25.	1832.	Webster, Robert, of Mountfields, Gentleman, T. & C. quoad bond, 17.
1694.	Williams, Pelham, Gent., T. 38.	1839.	Wilson, Thomas, A. 47.
1694.	Waring, John, Gent., T. & I. 9.	1844.	Walkden, Richard, Confectioner, T. 4.
1730.	Wall, Richard, A. & I. 5.	1847.	Wade, Elizth., Widow, of Great Berwick, T. 1.
1731.	Wyld, Thomas, A. 61.	1849.	Wycherley, John Harvey, of All- brighton, Innkeeper, 58.
1755.	Wood, John, T. 53.	1850.	Withers, Samuel, Wheelwright, A. 49.
1724.	Wood, Mary, Widow, T. 56.	1852.	Wade, James, A. 2.
1724.	Wilkes, John, A. 34.		

Y.	
1701.	Young, Thomas, Joiner, T. 7.
1759.	Yevely, William, of Leton, T. 6.
1827.	Yeomans, Robt., of Old Heath, T. 5.
1832.	Yates, John, Farmer, of Al- brighton, A. 2.
1832.	Yates, John, of Albrighton, T. 1.
1832.	Yates, Sara, Spinster, of Al- brighton, T. 3.
1842.	Yates, Josiah, Farmer of Al- brighton, T. 4.

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