

Transactions
OF THE
Shropshire Archæological
AND
Natural History Society

(WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE SHROPSHIRE PARISH REGISTER SOCIETY).

ESTABLISHED 1877.

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VOLUME XLVI.

Part II.

(1932).

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

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SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

(WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE SHROPSHIRE PARISH REGISTER SOCIETY.)

ANNUAL MEETING, 1931.

Sir Charles Marston, President, presided over the Annual Meeting of the Society, held at the Castle, Shrewsbury on June 30th, 1931. He was supported by Miss Auden and Professor White.

The report, presented by Miss Auden, stated that during the year much work had been done in arresting the ruined condition of Acton Burnell Castle, which had been taken over by the Office of Works, which had done similar work at Buildwas Abbey. Through the liberality of Sir Charles Marston, the president of the Society, the dumps of refuse earth had been removed from the site of the 1859-61 excavations at Wroxeter, and the foundations concealed had been carefully traced and opened out. A new edition of the Guide to Wroxeter had been issued.

In the late autumn the Roman Roads Committee had undertaken excavations within the area of Bury Walls, near Hawkestone, which Camden, in the 17th century, explicitly stated to be a Roman site. Nothing, however, was found to confirm this statement. The foundations of a large sandstone building were unearthed under the supervision of Mr. E. W. Bowcock, at the expense of Sir Charles Marston, and quantities of wall plaster were found, but nothing that could be identified as of Roman origin.

Since the formation of the Parish Register Society by the late Mr. Stanley Leighton in 1900, 120 complete parochial registers from their commencement to the year 1812 had been printed, and twenty-two Nonconformist and six Roman Catholic registers.

Forty-five volumes had been completed, and of these eighteen belonged to Lichfield Diocese, eighteen to Hereford, eight to St. Asaph and one volume contained the Nonconformist and Roman Catholic registers. As soon as the register of Acton Burnell, now in the press, was indexed and printed, volume 19 of Lichfield would be completed.

This fine record of work accomplished was mainly due to the untiring exertions of the honorary editor, the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, to whom the best thanks of the society, and of the county as a whole, were due.

Eighty registers are transcribed and ready for printing when funds are available for the purpose, and only twenty-eight registers are as yet untouched, and the cost of printing one of these has been provided by the gift of the late Mrs. Seymour.

The Society had viewed with satisfaction the putting into sound structural condition of the Norman tower of Much Wenlock Church after the crushing weight of the 18th century spire had been removed.

It had to report that several ancient buildings were still suffering much from the inroads of ivy, but the custodians of others were becoming awake to the mischief wrought by its insidious rootlets.

A movement was being made, but was not as well-known as it should be, for the preservation and bringing up to modern requirements of the ancient cottages, which were such a charm of the countryside. Much remained to be done in that respect.

The Society had to report the death of several members in the last few months. Mr. H. E. J. Vaughan was one of the first members and contributed several papers to the early *Transactions*. Mr. T. C. Cantrill possessed much knowledge of pre-historic subjects, and the Rev. C. S. James was a keen genealogist.

The Society pleaded for new members to take the place of those who were gone, that the archæological work in which they took so much interest might not suffer loss.

The accounts, presented by Mr. A. E. Cooper, showed that the general account started the year with a balance in hand of £29 9s. 10d., expenses amounted to £215, and at the end of the year there was an overdraft of £18 5s. due to an insufficient number of members. The Uriconium excavation fund balance in hand increased from £11 19s. to £22 14s. 8d. The Sir Charles Marston special fund, principally for Bury Walls and Uriconium work, began with a balance of £17, and stood at the end of the year at £11 1s. 1d. The Historical Antiquities Association began the year with a balance in hand of £78 and ended with a balance of £56 13s. 9d.

The President moved the adoption of the report and accounts, and said he was anxious that they should get among the young people so that they should take an interest in the history of their county. He felt that if they understood that they were a live Society doing a live work some of them would come in.

Mr. J. A. Morris seconded, and the Report and Accounts were adopted.

The Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher and Mr. T. E. Pickering were elected additional Vice-Presidents of the Society.

The following were elected members of the Council:—Miss Auden, Mr. Bowcock, Rev. Preb. J. R. Burton, Miss L. F. Chitty, Rev. Preb. W. G. Clark-Maxwell, Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, Mr. H. E. Forrest, Dr. M. Gepp, Mr. H. Hobson, Mr. R. Lloyd Kenyon, Rev. A. J. Knapton, Miss Rachel Leighton, Sir Charles Marston, Rev. Canon Moriarty, Mr. J. A. Morris, the Dean of Norwich, Mr. J. B. Oldham, Mr. T. E. Pickering, Rev. E. C. Pigot, Rev. R. C. Purton, Dr. Watkins-Pitchford, Mr. H. T. Weyman, and Professor White.

Sir Charles Marston gave an address on Biblical archaeology, in the course of which he said that one of the things to be remembered about the excavations in Mesopotamia was that a tremendous civilisation must have existed on the banks of the Euphrates and in that country thousands of years before Christ.

Dr. Langdon, who was in charge of an expedition to the City of Kish, near Babylon, had told him that the ruins of Kish might be compared almost to the ruins of modern London, supposing London were to be destroyed and left to be covered by dust and sand for 5,000 years.

Both Dr. Langdon's expedition at Kish and Professor Woolley's expedition at Ur found ample traces of the Flood, and the interesting thing was that the Flood took place approximately at the date indicated in the Bible.

After dealing with the discoveries which had been made at old Gaza and the results of work at Jericho, Sir Charles said that some of the houses there must have been two or three stories high, and civilisation must have been of a very advanced character.

What they needed all the time in connection with Bible history was more knowledge, and the more knowledge they got from archaeology in particular regarding Bible history the more they were impressed with the extraordinary reliability of the Old Testament narratives.

Sir Charles was thanked for his address on the motion of Mr. H. E. Forrest, seconded by Dr. M. Gepp.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Mayor of Shrewsbury and the Castle Committee for the use of the Castle, and after the meeting the members took tea.

ANNUAL MEETING, 1932.

Sir Charles Marston presided over the Annual Meeting of the Society, held at the Castle, Shrewsbury, on July 20th 1932. He was supported by Miss Auden, Professor White and Alderman Gowen Cross.

The chairman said they mourned the loss of Lord Wenlock, and Mr. Lloyd Kenyon, and he was anxious that they should get new members to push forward the work that these men had started.

The Annual Report was presented by Miss Auden :—

The Society has gone on quietly with its work since the last Annual Meeting on June 30th 1931. It has watched with sympathetic interest the work of reparation undertaken by H.M. Board of Works at Buildwas and Haughmond Abbeys and Acton Burnell Castle.

There have been interesting excavations at Wombridge on the site of the Priory of S. Leonard, carried on by the Rev. J. H. Herbert when Vicar there.

It is much to be regretted that the Society is unable to help financially in such work, but it is increasingly hampered by narrow means. Not only is it unable to give financial support directly in archæological causes, but the printing of *Transactions* and of *Parish Registers* has to be greatly restricted for lack of funds. The Society needs many more members, and would especially welcome younger ones. It is not necessary to turn 50 before becoming a useful archæologist. Unless new members come forward, the Society must inevitably dwindle and its usefulness become seriously impaired.

A certain amount of work has been carried on at Viroconium, thanks to our President, and the Roman Roads Committee has been much helped by his gift of a set of photographs taken from the air, which show in a wonderful way the lines of roads and old cultivations. An old road running north and south of Roden can be traced in this way for more than a mile, and if ever the site of Mediolanum is found it may be by a similar clue.

The ravages of ivy have been carefully watched, and the Society is very glad to record that three sides of the Castle at Bridgnorth have been freed from its stranglehold.

The list of Wills proved in the Peculiar Courts of the County has been completed by the Rev. R. C. Purton, and will be of great use to future genealogists; and the site of Viroconium has been most ably surveyed and planned by Mr. Percy W. Taylor, who also kindly did the same at Bury Walls.

Mr. A. E. Cooper, presenting the accounts for 1931, said that subscriptions amounted to £138 12s., and donations towards the cost of printing to £13, the total income being £179. The total expenditure was £221, which included the paying off of the old debit. They had lost £20 during the year.

Sir Charles Marston, moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said he supported what Miss Auden had said about getting additional members. They wanted to make a strong push to get some younger members of the district into the Society.

Mr. J. A. Morris, in seconding, expressed a doubt as to whether the Society was able to bear the expense of printing both the *Transactions* and the *Register* Section yearly under present conditions.

The Report and Accounts were adopted.

Alderman Gowen Cross moved, and Mr. A. T. Marston seconded, the election of the following members of the Council :—Miss Auden, Mr. Bowcock, Rev. Preb. J. R. Burton, Miss L. F. Chitty, Rev. Preb. W. G. Clark-Maxwell, Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, Mr. H. E. Forrest, Dr. M. Gepp, Mr. H. Hobson, Mr. E. J. James, Rev. A. J. Knapton, Miss Rachel Leighton, Sir Charles Marston, Rt. Rev. Bishop Moriarty, Mr. J. A. Morris, the Dean of Norwich, Mr. J. B. Oldham, Mr. T. E. Pickering, Rev. E. C. Pigot, Rev. R. C. Purton, Dr. Watkins-Pitchford, Mr. H. T. Weyman, and Professor White.

Professor Robert Newstead, F.R.S., then gave an interesting Lecture, illustrated by Lantern-slides, on "Roman Chester," dealing especially with recent excavations there. Chester was for the greater part of the Roman occupation a strong military station, possibly succeeding Wroxeter in that capacity. We know that Viroconium began as a military outpost, but later became a centre of civil life, while Deva was the outpost of the Roman legions. The fortress of Deva occupied a small portion of the modern city. Its walls can be traced overlooking the Roodee, in those days a widening of the river over which passed the shipping to the port of the city. Recently much of the Roman amphitheatre has been brought to light, showing much of the arrangements familiar on a larger scale to those who know the Coliseum at Rome. The foundations lie under the proposed new car-park, and may again be lost to sight.

Professor White moved, and Mr. J. A. Morris seconded, a vote of thanks to Professor Newstead for his Lecture.

A vote of thanks to the Mayor and the Castle Committee for allowing the Society the use of the Castle brought the proceedings to a close.

ANNUAL EXCURSION, 1931.

The Society were favoured with very fine weather on Wednesday, August 26, when a large party of members and friends made their annual excursion. Leaving Shrewsbury at 10.15, the first halt was at Haughmond Abbey, where the ruins have been lately taken over by H.M. Board of Works, and several interesting new features have come to light

The Abbey is fully described in *Transactions*, 3rd Ser. X, 169.

From Haughmond the party drove through Roden to Poynton, where the 14th century east end of the parochial chapel is still standing. It has been described by Mr. J. A. Morris in *Transactions*, 3rd Ser. viii, 55.

Mr. Evans, of Poynton Manor, and his daughter and son welcomed the members and took them over their old house, with its traditional chaplain's room. In the 17th century the house belonged to Sir Henry Wallop, of Farley Wallop, in Hampshire, who had married the heiress of the branch of the Corbets who owned it.

The party proceeded from Poynton to High Ercall Church, where the vicar (the Rev. A. N. C. Scott) gave a full and interesting address on the church, and Mr. H. E. Forrest spoke of the hall and its history during the Civil Wars (see his paper in *Transactions*, 4th Ser. vii, 139).

The next halt was at Cherrington Manor, where Mr. and Mrs. Jones kindly gave permission to the members to visit their pleasant garden and admire their beautiful half-timbered house on its once moated site.

Then a move was made through Tibberton village, with its half-timbered houses, to Edgmond Church, which is of very early foundation, though now mainly of 14th century work. It has a quaint monumental brass to one of the Yonge family of Caynton.

After seeing the church the party were welcomed by Mrs. Talbot and taken over the most interesting Provost's House, formerly the rectory of the wealthy living of Edgmond, of which the abbots of Shrewsbury were the patrons.

At Newport the party were privileged to examine Mr. C. W. S. Dixon's collection of Deeds and MSS., which were arranged in the Vestry of the Church, which is a stately 15th century building, owing not a little to modern restoration.

The ringing chamber of the tower seems to have been the abode of a recluse, and a quaint cell is cleverly planned in the angle buttresses of the tower, while a stone window seat seems to show that the larger room may have also been used by the anchorite, whom old deeds speak of as living at Newport.

Mr. Forrest called attention to an old timber house in High Street, in which the spaces between the uprights had been filled with specially moulded bricks with projections at each end to fit into the grooves, which had originally been used for laths.

After tea at Newport a start was made on the return journey to Shrewsbury by way of Wellington. A halt was made at Apley Castle to see the remains of the old fortified mansion.

now the stable. The present Georgian house is on another site. The old castle was surrounded by a moat and had an internal courtyard. It had the Royal licence for crenellation in the early 14th century. The features still visible, unobscured by modern work, exhibit the plinth characteristic of that period, but the walls above this date from the Civil War. The Castle was then occupied by Francis Charlton. It was destroyed by the Royalists, but re-built, apparently during Cromwell's time, the stone mullioned windows, etc., being of this period.

From Apley the drive was continued homewards, after a very enjoyable day's excursion.

ANNUAL EXCURSION, 1932.

On Wednesday, July 21st, the Society joined the Caradoc Field Club in a united excursion to the Pontesbury and Stiperstones districts. Leaving Shrewsbury at 10.30, the party motored via Lea Cross to Pontesbury, where they were joined by other friends.

At Lea Cross they passed the site of a Roman villa discovered in 1793, which probably had been the residence of officials connected with the important lead mines worked by the Romans in the Stiperstones country.

The spacious church of Pontesbury has a stately 13th century chancel, and the nave and tower built in 1829 possess much dignity. The original church had a central tower which fell in 1826 ruining the nave. Leland, who was in Pontesbury about 1530, or a little later, calls it an "uplandish townlet," 4 miles toward the south-west from Shrewsbury. He goes on to say: "In the Church of Pontesbury is a dean and 3 prebendaries. Cole, Sub-dean of the King's Chapel, late Dean of Pontesbury, did much cost there of the Mansion House. There be two other fair houses of the prebendaries. The Lord Powis is Patron there. On the south side of the churchyard appear great tokens and stones fallen down of a great manor place or castle; and thereby yet remaineth the name of the castle pavement."

After looking at the Church and its interesting mural tablets, the party, by kind permission of the Rector and Mrs. Stockley, visited their interesting house, long the house of the Rector of the second portion of the parish. It contains much attractive 17th century work, attributed to William Owen, who held Pulverbatch and two portions of Pontesbury in turn, and was Prebendary of Worcester. He was ejected by the Puritan party in 1646, but came back to his own at the Restoration. He

was the third son of Sir William Owen of Conover, and seems to have held that living also, as he was buried there in March, 1672.

From Pontesbury with its traditions of a great battle, and the search on the hill on Palm Sunday for a golden arrow, the members drove on through Ministerley to Snailbeach, and along a well-kept road with beautiful views to Pennerley Post Office where a halt was made for lunch, overlooking ruined and deserted lead mines, which in 1800 were busy centres of work, while the history of the industry goes back to Roman times.

From Pennerley the more energetic members walked up the hill to the Devil's Chair in its setting of heather and bilberry plants. The weather was perfect for the climb, and the view delightful. The rocks looked less forbidding than they are pictured by Mary Webb, but on a grey day they answer thoroughly to her description.

The return drive from Pennerley was made to Ministerley, where the party enjoyed tea at the Bridge Hotel, and visited the quaint 17th century church, with its "Maiden Garlands." After tea, they were most kindly allowed to go over the hall, a fine half-timbered 16th century house, with later additions, where they were welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. Latter in the absence of their daughter, the mistress of the house and her husband, to whom very hearty thanks were accorded. This closed a pleasant and interesting day in a most picturesque part of the county.

MINUTES OF THE MONTHLY COUNCIL MEETINGS.

17th September, 1930. Mr. Pickering in the Chair.

Miss Auden promised to write to Mr. Peers as to the remains of Bridgnorth Castle, and ask if it were possible for an expert from the Board of Works to visit the ruins and give a report.

S. T. Medlicott, Esq., 58 Castelnau, Barnes, S.W. was elected a Member of the Society.

Sir Charles Marston and Dr. Watkins-Pitchford were elected Delegates to attend the Congress of Archaeological Societies to be held in London on Nov. 18th next.

15th October, 1930. Professor White in the Chair.

Mr. Forrest stated that Sir Charles Marston was prepared to provide funds for work at Bury Walls, and that Mr. Bowcock had promised to superintend it.

19th November, 1930. *Rev. R. C. Purton in the Chair.*

A letter was read from Mr. Pickering, asking the Council to accept his resignation as Chairman. His resignation was accepted with great regret. The question of a successor was deferred.

It was unanimously resolved to nominate Mr. Pickering as a Vice-President of the Society at the next Annual Meeting in recognition of his valuable services.

Dr. Watkins-Pitchford reported on the Congress of Archaeological Societies, which he had attended, at which Dr. Cyril Fox had read a Paper on Offa's Dyke.

17th December, 1930. *Miss Auden in the Chair.*

A letter of appreciation to Mr. Pickering for his services was composed and signed by all present.

Mr. Morris reported on the present position at Bury Walls.

Miss Auden promised to attend, on behalf of the Council, the Anglo-American Historical Conference in London next July.

21st January, 1931. *Sir Charles Marston in the Chair.*

At this Meeting Miss Auden was elected Chairman of the Council, and Mr. Morris Vice-Chairman.

Prebendary Clark-Maxwell reported on the Congress of Archaeological Societies, and it was resolved to obtain copies of the Report for each member of the Council.

Mr. Morris reported on the position at Wroxeter, and the President expressed a hope that some work might be done there every year, and especially in the coming Spring.

Miss Chitty reported on the aero-photographs of N. Shropshire, and the President offered to purchase a set for the Roman Roads Committee.

18th February, 1931. *Miss Auden in the Chair.*

It was resolved that the revision of the Guide to Uriconium be taken in hand by a Sub-Committee consisting of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Mr. Jackson; and the Secretary was instructed to obtain estimates from a number of printers.

The Council resolved to take advantage of Sir Charles Marston's offer of financial assistance, and to proceed with the preliminary work of clearing the surface of the ground on the site of the old dump.

A letter was read from Mr. Gilbert B. Stretton of Chichester House, Hurstpierpoint, asking whether the Council would accept, at his death, some water-colour drawings by his grandfather, in number about 250, of Shropshire Churches, and 140 other Shropshire views, made in the early years of last century. This offer was gratefully accepted.

The question as to whether the Society could hold property was considered, and it was deemed advisable to obtain legal advice.

18th March, 1931. Miss Auden in the Chair.

Messrs. Wilding's tender for 5,000 copies of the Guide to Uriconium was accepted.

It was resolved that future meetings of the Council be held on the second Tuesday in each month at 2-45 p.m., subject to the approval of the Castle Committee.

A letter was read from Mr. H. T. Weyman, advising that, as the Society could not hold property, persons who wished to leave by will to the Society any pictures, books, or other property, might leave such articles to "the President and Chairman for the time being of the Shropshire Archæological Society in trust for the Society"; and that there should be a declaration that the receipt of the President and Chairman should be a good discharge to the executors of the donor.

Attention was called to the possible demolition of the old cottages in Fish Street known as "The Oriel," and it was resolved that in the opinion of this Council these old buildings should be preserved as one of the most picturesque features of the town of Shrewsbury.

14th April, 1931. Rev. R. C. Purton in the Chair.

A proof of the revised Guide to Uriconium was laid on the table, and it was decided to order new blocks and to ask Mr. Morris to bring the plans up to date.

It was resolved to call the attention of the Parish Council to the condition of the old footbridge at Rushbury.

A circular from the British Museum was read, calling attention to Treasure Trove, and asking the Council to make known the fact that the finders would receive the full market value of all objects found.

12th May, 1931. Miss Auden in the Chair.

A letter was read from the Vicar of High Ercall, stating that when he last visited the medieval Well at Haughmond Abbey, a large ash sapling was rooted in its roof and threatened to split the masonry. It was decided to notify the Office of Works.

A letter was also read, calling attention to the destruction of a tumulus on Offa's Dyke near Brompton and of another near Kinnerley. Dr. Watkins-Pitchford promised to visit these spots and report.

A plan of Bury Walls, showing the recent excavations, prepared by Mr. Percy W. Taylor, was laid on the table, and it was decided to reproduce the plan for the *Transactions*.

The enlarged photograph of the Wroxeter excavations was sent by Mr. Morris for inspection.

9th June, 1931. Rev. R. C. Purton in the Chair.

It was resolved to nominate the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher as a Vice-President at the Annual General Meeting, in recognition of the very valuable services which he has rendered to the Society for many years.

It was reported that £10 had been received from two anonymous donors towards the cost of printing papers in the *Transactions*.

Mr. Fletcher made a statement with reference to Mrs. Seymour's gift to the Parish Register Society, and it was resolved to record in the minutes that there is a considerable sum of money lying in Barclays Bank, Shrewsbury, the residue of a sum of £1500 given by Mrs. Seymour for printing 19 Registers, of which 18 have been printed. The balance is ear-marked for printing the Wellington Registers as soon as circumstances permit, and it has been standing in the joint names of R. Lloyd Kenyon Esq. and the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher as Trustees of the Fund. On June 1st inst. all this money and the securities for the same were transferred to Miss Rachel Leighton and the Rev. E. C. Pigot, who have consented to act as the Trustees of this Fund.

14th July, 1931. Mr. J. A. Morris in the Chair.

Dr. Watkins-Pitchford reported on his visit to Offa's Dyke, and it was decided to send a copy to Mr. Gregory, who first drew the attention of the Council to the matter, to the Office of Works, and to the County Councils of Salop and Montgomery.

8th September, 1931. Miss Auden in the Chair.

Mr. Morris reported on an interview which he had had with Mr. Corbet as to the Well at Haughmond Abbey, and read a letter from Mr. Corbet promising to attend to the necessary repairs.

A circular letter was read from the Society for the preservation of Ancient Buildings, asking that a small poster be exhibited; and it was decided to ask for 220 copies for distribution among members of Town and Urban Councils and others interested in old buildings.

Miss Auden reported on the Anglo-American Historical Conference held in July.

The following were elected members of the Society:—

Major T. E. Price-Stretche, The Manor House, All Stretton.

Mrs. R. C. Purton, Shirley, Church Stretton.

James Thompson, Esq., Ludstone Hall, Claverley.

George Green, Esq., Ludstone Cottage, Claverley.

6th October, 1931. Miss Auden in the Chair.

Mr. Percy W. Taylor exhibited plans which he had prepared showing the whole area of Viroconium and a large scale plan of the excavations and buildings. He presented a copy to each member present, and was thanked for the gift and for the valuable work which he had done.

The following were elected members of the Society:—

Miss M. L. Holman, Watertown, Mass., U.S.A.

Sir Gilbert Grindle, K.C.M.G., C.B., Bromley, Kent.

10th November, 1931. Rev. R. C. Purton in the Chair.

A letter was read from the British Records Society enclosing a memorandum on Records of Boards of Guardians, and inquiring what action was being taken to preserve them. The matter was left in Miss Auden's hands.

Prebendary Clark-Maxwell and Dr. Watkins-Pitchford were appointed delegates to the Congress of Archæological Societies to be held on Nov. 17th.

A Leaflet was received from the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, and it was agreed to ask for 160 copies to enclose with the next issue of *Transactions*.

8th December, 1931. Miss Auden in the Chair.

Prebendary Clark-Maxwell gave a report on the Congress of Archæological Societies, held in November.

Miss Chitty reported on the enquiries which she had made respecting a Canoe which had been found at Madeley.

12th January, 1932. Miss Auden in the Chair.

The following were elected members of the Society:—

Mrs. Hayes, Wollerton, Market Drayton.

W. F. Lloyd, Esq., Silverdale House, Highley.

It was agreed to nominate Mr. J. A. Morris as Curator of Archæology in place of Miss Auden, who wished to resign.

9th February, 1932. *Miss Auden in the Chair.*

Mr. E. J. James, Chief Librarian at the Shrewsbury Free Library, was elected an *ex-officio* member of the Council.

Dr. Watkins-Pitchford reported that the ivy had been cleared off three sides of Bridgnorth Castle, but that it still remained on the North side. It was decided to write to the Town Council, appreciating their action.

It was reported that the surplus specimens formerly stored in the Basement of the Free Library Buildings had been returned to Wroxeter, where they would be on view to visitors.

8th March, 1932. *Miss Auden in the Chair.*

There was considerable discussion as to the removal of the dump at Wroxeter.

Mr. Morris read a letter which he had received from Lord Berwick with reference to the condition of Sutton Church, which was in need of repairs :

The Assistant Secretary was instructed to convey the congratulations of the Council to Sir Charles Marston on his election as a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

12th April, 1932. *Miss Auden in the Chair.*

It was agreed to give a donation of £10 from the Historical Antiquities Special Fund towards the repairs to Sutton Church.

The Lord Bishop of Hereford and Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart., were elected members of the Society.

It was decided to accept an invitation from the Cambrian Archaeological Association to join their excursion to Clun on Sept. 1st.

10th May, 1932. *Miss Auden in the Chair.*

Arrangements were made for the Annual General Meeting, and to ask Professor R. Newstead to give a Lecture on Roman Chester.

It was decided to join the Caradoc Field Club in their Excursion to the Pontesbury and Stiperstones districts in July.

14th June, 1932. *Rev. R. C. Purton in the Chair.*

The Rev. H. E. Evans, Vicar of Lyneal, exhibited an Inquisition of the Parishes of the northern part of the County, taken in 1655, with a view to publication in the *Transactions*.

Mr. Forrest, on behalf of the North-Western Naturalists Union, invited the Society to join in the Excursion to Chester in August. The invitation was accepted, and it was resolved to become affiliated with the Union.

J. K. Morris, Esq., Port Hill Avenue, Shrewsbury, was elected a member of the Society.

The chairman called attention to the financial position of the Society, with an adverse balance of £42 at the end of the year 1931, and it was unanimously resolved that no further liability be incurred until the overdraft had been considerably reduced.

20th July, 1932. Miss Auden in the Chair.

A report on Titterstone Camp, prepared by Dr. Watkins-Pitchford, was read by the Chairman.

The draft Annual Report of the Society was approved.

RULES.

1. The Society shall be called the "Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society (with which is incorporated the Shropshire Parish Register Society)."

2. The Council shall consist of the following persons in whom the management of the Society shall be vested, that is to say :— The President, Vice-Presidents, the Editorial Committee, Hon. Treasurer, Secretary, and other officers, and not less than twelve other members. Any vacancy which may occur in the Council, or in the office of Secretary or Treasurer shall be provisionally filled by the Council.

3. A General Meeting of the Members shall be held annually at such place as the Council shall appoint. The President, or in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents, shall have power to call an extraordinary General Meeting on giving through the Secretary, a fortnight's notice to the Members.

4. The Subscription of each member shall be paid in advance to the Secretary or Treasurer, and shall be the annual sum of One Guinea. If any Member's subscription shall be in arrears for two years, and he shall neglect to pay his subscription after being reminded by the Secretary, he shall be regarded as having ceased to be a Member of the Society.

5. The objects of the Society shall be carried out with the honorary assistance of the Members, and the funds of the Society shall be disbursed in printing and illustrating such information as shall be contributed by the Members searching for and transcribing public records, and other objects approved of by the Council, and for the necessary expenses of the Society, including the care of the Excavations at Uriconium.

6. Contributors of papers shall be entitled to twelve copies of such articles as they may contribute.

7. Every Member not in arrear of his annual subscription will be entitled to one copy of every publication of the Society.

8. The Council shall determine what number of each publication shall be printed.

9. No alteration shall be made in the Rules of the Society except at the Annual Meeting, or a General Meeting called for the purpose.

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 1932.

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with which is incorporated the Shropshire Parish Register Society).

Statement of Accounts for the Years 1930 and 1931.

RECEIPTS.			1930.		1931.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To Balance in hand 1st Jan., 1930	29	10 2				
„ Subscriptions	154	7 0	138	12 0		
„ Sale of Publications	2	19 0	24	0 6		
„ Dividends on War Stock	1	18 6	0	19 4		
„ Bank Interest	2	4 8	1	4 3		
„ Donation per Mr. Forrest towards cost of printing "Some Old Shropshire Houses and their Owners"	6	6 0				
„ Donations towards cost of printing			13	0 0		
„ Surplus from tea at Castle			1	8 8		
„ Overdrawn 31st December	24	5 4	42	4 0		
	<u>£221</u>	<u>10 10</u>	<u>£221</u>	<u>8 9</u>		

PAYMENTS.			1930.		1931.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
By Bank Overdraft 1st Jan., 1931						
„ Brown and Brinnand, printing Transactions	128	2 7			51	4 7
„ W. B. Walker, printing Registers	61	11 0			97	9 0
„ Miss MacLeod, Indexing	2	10 0			6	11 6
„ Assistant Secretary, Salary	12	0 0			12	0 0
„ Postages and Printing	11	8 3			11	12 9
„ Congress of Archæological Societies	5	19 0				
„ Mr. Taylor, expenses at Bury Walls					5	2 9
„ Cheque books and bank charges					1	5 6
„ Return to Parish Register Society					11	17 4
	<u>£221</u>	<u>10 10</u>	<u>£221</u>	<u>8 9</u>		

ADDERLEY AND ITS CHURCH.

BY THE REV. PREBENDARY F. A. HIBBERT, M.A.

The Council of the Shropshire Archæological Society solicits, "especially," Parochial Histories for publication in its *Transactions*. Such a notice, regularly appearing in each number, is not without its dangers. It shows the Society is up-to-date and is determined to "live dangerously." For the notice is a tempting invitation to every enterprising student of local history to try his hand upon difficult material, and possibly he has more enthusiasm than knowledge. Still more risky does it become when the material is small. In the case of Adderley, the available sources appear to be scanty in the extreme. But something is to be gleaned as concerns its ecclesiastical history, and that is the story which the present paper attempts to tell.

For all the facts which are stated there is good warrant. In their interpretation there may well be mistakes to be corrected. Where points other than ecclesiastical are touched upon, this is because they seem to help in the telling of the tale.

Adderley is a small place and it has never played any important part in the history of our county and still less of our nation. But its history touches the national history at various points, and serves to illustrate what is the real value of local history. When such history does not run parallel with the general history it enables us to check and estimate the latter: when it does, as is usually the case with Adderley, it helps to make it real and living, and gives it an interest which no merely general and impersonal outline can do. The interest of Adderley is that it has always been a microcosm of England. I expect that will be found to be the case when, sometime, its Manor Rolls yield up their treasures: it is certainly true of the one side of its history which is now related. That does not make this side any the less worth telling.

I.

It is proposed to give an account of the Rectors of Adderley and of the Church in which they ministered. This will take us back far beyond the date of the present building, which only dates from 1801. We must first find how the place came to be Adderley at all and how it obtained a Church. That means we must look at it before it was English. When the English first saw it, their long and slow advance westwards was reaching its end. The mountains of Wales finally held them up. In the hilly country round Oswestry the names of places are mostly British, but round here we still call places by the names the English conquerors gave them. The new owner often had to build a wall or mound round his possession for protection, and the English name for such a defence is *tun*. So we have Drayton and Wellington. When times became somewhat more peaceable he would round off his place into an estate or *wardine*, so we have *Cheswardine* and *Shrawardine*. He would quickly set about regular farming. To do this he had to make a clearing in the rough forest land, and the name for such a clearing for pasture is *ley*. The oldest name we have for our village is Eldredley, i.e. Eldred's Pasture, the clearing made by Eldred.

For many years the difficulty with the old inhabitants remained. But gradually they were confined to what came to be called Wales, and the English gradually became more or less united among themselves. They had originally come in separate parties, each "on its own," and for years they were fighting among themselves. Not far from Adderley a famous battle was fought between Oswald, the English King of Northumbria, and Penda the English King of the Midlands. As the English pushed westwards they came more and more into contact with Christianity, for the British were Christians. Gradually the invaders were converted to the religion of the Church. Oswald was one such, but Penda remained heathen, and when he killed Oswald he savagely stuck his dead body on a stake on the battlefield in derision. The stake took root and became a tree, and thus gave its name to the town where the battle was fought—Oswald's Tree, Oswestry. But Christian Oswald did more than give a Christian name to Oswestry. The Bishop he helped so materially, S. Aidan, trained S. Chad, and S. Chad came to the Midlands and gave them Christianity : he became the first Bishop

of Lichfield. All over the Midlands, and far beyond, names of places still record his work and success. Close to Adderley is S. Chad's Church at Norton-in-Hales, and a little further away are Shrewsbury, Prees, Stockton, Montford Bridge, Stafford, etc. all with ancient Churches dedicated to S. Chad. It was the English Church which gave the English the example of unity, and there was an "English Church," so named, a century before there was anything like an English state.

So when the Normans came in 1066 to take the land from the English, as the English had taken it from the British, the country was again Christian. But it was a backward country, and if there was a Church at all at Adderley it was only a wooden shanty.

The Normans quickly conquered. Not that their victory at Hastings brought submission everywhere. There were risings in various places, but they all failed because the Normans were better armed, better organised, and above all better educated. One of the English patriots who proved a thorn in the side of the Normans, was the owner of Adderley. His name was Edric the Wild, or Edric the wild man of the woods. He owned many places along the Border, and he remained for many years as a legendary popular champion, like Robin Hood in later times. Whenever there was trouble brewing, Wild Edric was seen riding furiously on a white horse along the hills. In sober fact he once nearly won Shrewsbury.

Roger of Montgomery was William the Conqueror's representative in Shropshire, and in the difficult task of subduing it he was eminently successful. For his reward he received the greater part of it. From Wild Edric, whom he eventually forced into submission, he took Adderley, and put one of his own men here.

It was not much of a place, largely uncultivated, and wild with thickets and coppices, like much other land in Shropshire. But it had some obvious attractions for the Normans for they were great hunters. Here Roger soon enclosed and fenced two coppices for hunting roebuck. These small deer abounded in the woods of Shropshire. Such enclosed coppices were called Hawes or Hayes, from the Haw or Hedge which fenced them round. Hence we have the word Haw-thorn to describe the

thorn used for fencing, and "Haw-haw," a sunke fence. Roger Montgomery's two fenced coppices remained, as we shall see, for many years.

But the Normans besides being great hunters and great soldiers, were also great Churchmen. Everywhere they set about showing their gratitude to God who had given them this fair country of England. They built Castles, as Roger did at Shrewsbury, the better to enforce order; but they built many more Churches as thankofferings to God.

The English had not much skill in building in stone. But the Normans built solidly of stone, and all over the country people saw stone Churches rising. Where a Church had existed previously the new one seemed such an improvement that it sometimes even gave a new name to the place. Near here was Weston: but when the Normans built their Church there, using the white sandstone of the country, people soon called the town after it, and Weston became 'White Church'—Whitchurch. We can be sure the Normans built a church here, not only because they never failed to do so, but also because we still possess the Font they made for it. The fact that our dedication is to S. Peter is also a reason for thinking the Normans were the first to give Adderley a Church. For they were very fond of S. Peter. Near us Earl Roger built the fine Abbey of SS. Peter and Paul at Shrewsbury and S. Peter's Church at Edgmond. The Norman owners of Stoke-on-Tern built a S. Peter's Church there. So we may conclude it was Earl Roger or his early successor who first gave a Church to Adderley.

It was small because Adderley was small. Twenty years after the Conquest there were only four tenants of any substance and both the village and the Manor had much land out of cultivation. Shavington, which Earl Roger also took, was equally behind hand though a little progress had been made there. When Earl Roger got possession of it there were no inhabitants at all, but now there were three cottagers and, on the Manor estate, a couple of serfs or farm labourers as we should call them. They were bought and sold with an estate, but they were not quite slaves. Spoonley, also owned by Earl Roger, was still uninhabited.

Of the small Church built for such a scanty population no memories remain, but some of its stones were used when the

present Church was built. Usually the village Churches built by the Normans had a square-ended Chancel ; some, however, had an apse. I wonder whether the one at Adderley was one of these apsidal exceptions. In 1801 the new Church was given internally an apsidal sanctuary and this was at least as exceptional then as it was in Norman days. Was it continuing the traditional arrangement here ? The roof was shingled with slabs of oak instead of being tiled or leaded. The position allotted for the Church was within the park but on its extreme edge. Such a situation was convenient for the villagers, but it seems to indicate that there was no Manor House : if there had been, the Church would probably have been placed near it. As we shall see, the owners of Adderley for many years were not the sort of people likely to live here. Roger of Montgomery of course never lived here, and the succeeding Lords of the Manor probably followed his example. A Bailiff or Steward to collect the rents and manage the estate represented the owner. The Park was enclosed by Walter de Dunstanville, whose effigy is in the Abbey Church at Shrewsbury, between 1175 and 1190, for Adderley was forfeited to the King when Earl Roger's son revolted in 1102, and Alan de Dunstanville received it. Earl Roger had given some land at Adderley to Shrewsbury Abbey and Walter exchanged this for some land at Betton so as to round off his park. By this time the Church was provided with the Font which is still in use. Not that its use has been unbroken. When the present Church was built or perhaps earlier, it was turned out and used for a sundial in the Churchyard. That was typical of those days, for in them both the great Sacraments of the Gospel had been radically altered from their original intention and from the position which our English Reformers intended for them. Instead of being great public, social, functions they had become " hole and corner " affairs. So a decent Font for the public admittance of a new member into the society of God was as much an anachronism as a decent Holy Table for the great Family Meal. It was brought back in the early fifties of the last century.

It is of very great interest. It is a large four-sided bowl standing on a circular stem, all carved out of a single stone. The oblong bowl is ornamented outside with scroll-work, a cross *patee*, and simple foliage, all boldly cut. Its date is about 1160. But what gives it its chief interest is its inscription. This is in

large capitals and was cut somewhat later than the Font itself. Its significance has defied everybody. For this reason it may be worth while making an attempt to solve it, though some detailed reasoning is required in doing so.

The inscription on the Font at Adderley runs

HIC MALE PRIMUS HOMO FRUITUR CUM CONIUGE POMO.

In itself it presents little difficulty. It is a reference to the story of Adam and Eve which came, rather late in Jewish thought, to be regarded as an account of the Fall of Man. It is true that in the Bible it is hardly ever so regarded except by S. Paul, and even by him as little more than a useful *argumentum ad hominem*. But it came later to be generally accepted, and Milton could write without hesitation

Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into the world, and all our woe.

In I Corinthians xv. 21, and Romans v, 12-21, we have a contrast drawn between Adam and Our Lord, and in I Corinthians xv, 47, the *primus homo* of our inscription has for his antithesis *secundus homo*. It became a commonplace of Christian thought and remains so still. It is expressed commonly and freely in poems and hymns: Newman's well-known verses in *Gerontius* work it out in detail.

But its appropriateness in an inscription on a Baptismal Font is not yet very obvious. We must recall the idea of the Church as the New Eden. This also became a familiar one. It is frequently expressed in various ways. The Gate of admission to this New Garden is the sacrament of Baptism, administered usually at a Font. In the Church at Denstone there is a very beautiful Font with carvings of the four rivers of Eden, as types of "the river of the water of life" which in the Apocalypse flows round the New Jerusalem. The Font is modern, but it expresses the old idea. Bearing this in mind, so familiar to mediæval thought, we seem to begin to see some "sense" in the Adderley inscription.

Now when we quote the first words of a well-known saying, or the opening words of a familiar verse of poetry, we thereby suggest the remainder. If we say "'Tis better to have loved and lost" everybody knows the inference we wish to draw.

When we quote "O God our help in ages past" everybody realises that the inference is a confident "hope for years to come." Newman, in the poem to which we have referred, wrote

O wisest love ! that flesh and blood,
which did in Adam fail,

and goes on, like S. Paul,

Should strive afresh against the foe,
should strive and should prevail.

It is the old antithesis, and if the first half of Newman's verse is quoted alone, it is sufficient to suggest the completion of the thought which the second half expresses.

May not this suggest a possible explanation of the puzzling inscription ? The line is a good hexameter, with its two halves rhyming as was the common mediæval custom. It is the first line of a couplet, of which the second was so well-known that it did not need to be written : "everybody" knew it and would naturally recall it and thus complete the sense.

I do not know any mediæval couplet which this reasoning requires, but it is natural to suppose there was one, or several. My old housemaster, Canon Lacey, when I consulted him, failed to give an old one but almost on the spur of the moment produced one of his own—

HIC MALE PRIMUS HOMO FRUITUR CUM CONIUGE POMO
GAUDIA NUNC PROFERT VERA SECUNDUS HOMO.

The first line of such a couplet, well-known and familiar, would naturally suggest the second. Carved on the Font it would direct the reader's thoughts to reflect that once Adam and Eve in the first Garden plucked the fruit of sin, but now the sacrament administered at the Font gives admittance to the New Garden where grows better fruit. So the first line was cut in stone and the second left to be inferred. After all it was only like printing at the top of a musical composition the words "Te Deum." In themselves they are meaningless ; but everybody knows the continuation which gives them sense and meaning.

II.

The earliest Rector whose name is known was Alan Corbet. His deed of resignation of the living is preserved at Lichfield but is undated. The Rev. Athelstan Corbet, Rector from 1863

to 1900, attributes it to the reign of Edward I. (1272-1307). In 1286 there is a definite record that the Parson of Adderley was Henry de Shaumton, for in that year he was one of the Attorneys for Thomas de Stoke, parson of Standish, a very important living, who went to Scotland on official royal business. Probably he was one of Edward I's. representatives to discuss the proposed marriage of Edward of Carnarvon to the "Maid of Norway." Shaumton is spelt 'Shaunton' in the Index to the state papers, which suggests that our Rector was Henry of Shavington. In the Scottish State Papers the word is Shamuton.

Adderley passed from the possession of Walter de Dunstanville (II) to his sister Petronilla de Montfort. She married John de la Mare, and in 1283 he had a grant of Free Warren, which means hunting rights in Adderley.

A year before this the great King himself may have been here ; if so, it was in one of the lulls in the sporadic contest with Prince Llewellyn of Wales. At any rate, on June 4, 1282, Letters Patent were granted at Adderley giving to Amadeus of Savoy the custody of the lands of a royal tenant who was a minor. This was Count Amadeus the Great, the King's cousin who, though unpopular as a foreigner, helped Edward much and was worth rewarding.

Edward was a great lawyer and did much to regularise the powers of landowners and to secure better government in general. But work like this costs money, and he had also wars with Wales and Scotland. It was really in order to raise money for such government purposes that Parliament came into being. Edward put the assessments for taxation on a business-like footing. In 1291 a thorough revision of the assessments of the Clergy was made which lasted until the Sixteenth Century. At Adderley the Rector was assessed at £5.

It was about a dozen years after this that we have a definite record of a Rector's appointment. In 1305 "Master Richard of Northampton, priest," was nominated to the living by Sir John de la Mare in right of his wife Petronilla de Montfort : of Richard of Northampton we know almost nothing. In 1309 he was in debt. He and another man owed one creditor 30 marks and another 50 marks, and as security they had mortgaged lands in Shropshire and Northampton. But the descrip-

tion of him as " Master " shows that he possessed an university degree, and, as we shall see later, it was by no means the rule for every Rector to be even in priest's orders. He died in 1319.

During Richard of Northampton's incumbency, Sir William de Montfort sold, in 1309, the Manor and advowson of Adderley. The purchaser was Bartholomew de Baldesmere. He made a bid to increase the worth of his new possession, and obtained a royal Licence for a weekly Market here on Thursdays and an annual Fair at S. Peter's Day. Adderley was on the road which led from the Midlands to Nantwich, and Nantwich was the chief salt producing place in Cheshire. Salt was even more necessary then than it is now, because through the lack of winter fodder most of the cattle had to be killed at Martinmas and salted down for winter consumption. The staple food, so far as flesh-meat was concerned, was salt beef and bacon. The Salt was carried on pack-horses from Cheshire, and through Adderley there was a constant stream of traffic. So Adderley challenged the position of Drayton as the market town, and in 1327 there were 27 people here of sufficient substance to be taxed (and only the better-off people were taxable then) whereas at Drayton there were only 22 lay tax-payers. Of course we must remember that most of Drayton belonged to Combermere Abbey and was taxed separately, but evidently Adderley was then a place of some standing.

The market cross stood at the corner where Rectory Lane branches off. When the Reformers reformed away all such reminders of Christianity its broken shaft was used for a sundial, and when the Hall was built some 70 years ago it was taken there to adorn the site. There was also in this corner a pound for straying cattle. Part of the Churchyard cross, dug up about 1880 while digging a grave, is under one of the Yew trees in the Churchyard.

Badlesmere, in the political quarrels which marked the reign of Edward II. was at first on the King's side. He made himself generally disliked. Then he schemed to get influence in the Council and got from the King the important manor and castle of Leeds in Kent (1312). He bought it by giving Adderley in exchange, alleging that Adderley Manor was worth £99 a year and the Rectory 60 marks, whereas Leeds was only worth £21

6s. 8d. The woods at Adderley were said to be worth £3521 6s. 8d. This was in 1318, and soon afterwards Bartholomew de Badlesmere got his nephew Henry Burghersh forced by the King into the see of Lincoln, though he was still under age. It was a typical piece of jobbery. Badlesmere and the rest of the Lords were purely selfish in their aims, and Edward presently opposed them by using the Dispensers, who were able officials. The Lords of course raised the parrot-cry of "favouritism." In the midst of the quarrel Richard of Northampton died. The presentation of Adderley was in the King's hands and he appointed a Rector who was typical of the age, and whose career is therefore worth telling in some detail.

We all know that for generations it was the common practice to pay royal and state officials by giving them Church benefices. But we usually associate it only with the higher offices: we do not realise that it permeated right down to the smallest. Adderley was always an insignificant place, yet its Rectory was used for adding to the emoluments of officials in quite unecclesiastical occupations. The Rector now appointed was a good example of the common custom.

That he was a typical incumbent is certain, however uncertain was his birth; and even his name varied. Detractors asserted his surname to be "Poor" because he had sprung from the gutter or from still more discreditable parentage; but it looked better when it was spelt "Power." His Christian name was Robert. The careless indifference of a papal office boy made out his form for "William": it was a pardonable slip because at Avignon they were busy in those days with the crowds of applicants, on the look out for any good job that might be going.

Robert Power started in some menial office in the service of the Pembrokes. In 1309 he went in the retinue of John of Hastings, the elder, to Gascony, in connection with Edward II.'s splendid gift to Gaveston of lands and jurisdictions there, which would bring in to the unpopular favourite some 5,000 marks a year. Power was a pushing young man of ability, and was determined to make his way in spite of, or in consequence of, his dubious parentage. Naturally he took up law as a profession; it was a wise choice, especially in those days, and he was evidently well fitted for it. In the Courts was plenty of work

for an ambitious youth. Equally naturally he made the Church a stepping stone, and was ordained acolyte ; it was a very minor Order, but it qualified him in the eyes of the law to obtain a benefice, and any bishop could give him dispensation from the disqualification of illegitimacy, especially as he recognised the obligations of religion to the extent of endowing a Chantry in 1311 at an outlying village near Hayton in Nottinghamshire. When such luxuries were suppressed in Edward VI's reign, it was reported that this priest at Tilne had for his work ' to celebrate mass and minister the sacraments to the inhabitants adjoining, for that they, for the greatness of the waters, cannot divers times in the year repair to the parish church ' ; for ' the water doth abound so much within the said hamlets that the inhabitants thereof can by no means resort unto their parish Church of Hayton, being two miles distant from the said Chapel, neither for christneing, burying nor other rights.' By that time such work had been found to be superstitious. It was also of some financial value, and Robert Power's Chantry Chapel was sold by the government for £11 19s. 8d.

As a lawyer he practised in the Courts. When the Rectory of Adderley fell vacant in 1319 he secured it. The place was a desirable one ; the living was worth 60 marks a year, and there were some 30 substantial householders. Power was still only an acolyte, and could not do any of the religious work. That did not matter ; the work was done, as we should now say, by a curate, while Robert Power drew the 60 marks.

Meanwhile he pushed ahead in his legal work. He entered the Civil Service and was made Chamberlain of North Wales. If he ever went to Adderley it was probably only on his way to or from Caernarvon. He soon was transferred to the Irish Civil Service, and in 1327 was made Treasurer in Dublin. This was a yearly appointment, and he held it annually. In the Irish Exchequer Office he found his metier. Another of the King's Clerks in the Irish Office was Thomas de Burgh : 15 years earlier he had briefed Power in a Chancery case : he was a capable civil servant, but Power outstripped him.

There were many openings for such men and Power was careful to prepare for taking advantage of anything that might happen. Why should he not aim at high ecclesiastical office ?

A namesake had once, in spite of handicaps not dissimilar, once risen to the highest office in the Church. As a beginning, the Prebend of Swords in S. Patrick's Cathedral happened to be vacant, or appeared to be vacant ; why not make a bid for it ?

The first step was to obliterate the bar sinister. This was an easy matter. Application was made to the Pope, and the necessary dispensation followed, so little more than a matter of routine that, as has already been noted, the clerk made out the form to "*William*, son of William le Power, already dispensed on account of illegitimacy, and Rector of Adderley, to hold Cathedral dignity." Armed with this, he gave up his English living of Adderley, and pulled the strings in Ireland to such good effect that a Royal Warrant was obtained, giving him the choice of the next vacant benefice in the King's gift in Ireland, with or without cure of souls, as he should fancy. Swords was a bird in the hand ; he applied for it, and obtained it, and the Mandate to the Archbishop to admit him was issued.

Then an unexpected, but characteristic, check occurred. The missing Prebendary was, like Power, a King's Clerk, by name Master Richard de Clare. He might follow the fashion and do as little for Swords, except draw the stipend, as Power had done for Adderley ; but to the stipend he would cling. So he brought an action in the Court of King's Bench in Dublin, and the grant to Power was annulled, and the Mandate to the Archbishop quashed.

It was a disappointment. But Power was consoled with promotion in the Civil Service. He was made a Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer, and the promise of the next vacant benefice was renewed ; moreover, this time instructions were issued to the Justiciar and the Chancellor to see that the royal wishes were carried out.

Power threw himself wholeheartedly into his legal work and administration, and was soon promoted to be Chancellor himself ; his old colleague, Thomas de Burgh, succeeded to the Treasurership. This exchequer work in Dublin was not a full time job, and Power had other irons in the fire in England—he picked up various lucrative offices such as the guardianship of minors ; in 1329 he was guardian of the Manor of Lynton during the minority of the heir. But the Irish service meant a yearly

visit, so provision had to be made for eventualities occurring during his annual absences, and, moreover, the crossing of the Irish Sea was a serious undertaking—not only was there wind and weather with which to contend, but Barbary pirates extended their operations there until Strafford suppressed them many years later. Accordingly Power had to give letters of Attorney year by year, and one of his two attorneys was invariably a William Power, probably a brother. This William, like his brother, was never above turning an honest penny; in 1327 he obtained what was doubtless a lucrative contract for providing fish for the Royal Household when it happened to be in Norfolk. John de Roos, a connection of the Badlesmeres, was Steward of the Household at the time.

The Chancellorship of the Irish Exchequer, like the lower grades of that service was normally an annual appointment. Robert Power obtained it year after year, until in 1337 he received a grant of it for a period of seven years. This was expressly stated to be in recognition of the fact that he had "borne himself prudently" in it. In that dignified and lucrative position we take leave of him. As was said at the start, his career was typical of his age. He was unquestionably an able Civil Servant. He was also an ecclesiastic. But he was an ecclesiastic in accordance with the usage of his time, and in these days of "public duties" and "social service" we shall do well to refrain from throwing stones at him.

III.

In 1330, John of Farndon became Rector of Adderley. There are various Fardons, the nearest being on the other side of Cheshire, with a Castle and a fine bridge of ten arches across the Dee. Seventy years later than our Rector's time it received a royal Charter giving it a Mayor. Another Farndon, near Newark, gives his title to a Prebendary in Lincoln Cathedral; a third is near Daventry.

But John, when he became Rector, was a Clerk (*clericus*) which may mean anything, and least of all that he was a priest. He received his appointment from King Edward III, for Edward II. had confiscated the lands and patronage of Bartholomew Lord Badlesmere for turning against him. In 1321 Lady Badles-

mere, at Leeds Castle in Kent, obtained from the King in exchange for Adderley, had grossly insulted the queen by refusing her admittance, and Lord Badlesmere himself had been captured next year at Boroughbridge in open rebellion, and executed. The queen punished the widow by taking back Leeds Castle and making her put up with Adderley, but she did not obtain the right to the next presentation to the benefice until 1331. Thus it was that Farndon was presented by the King. Like his predecessor, he was a lawyer. He specialised in politics and finance. It was political influence which obtained for him the benefice. Quite early in his incumbency he was Attorney for the Abbot of Waverley, while the Abbot went to France in the manœuvres for position which only ended in war. At first a sort of peace was patched up and there was even talk of arranging a marriage between Edward's infant son and King Philip's daughter, and the Pope tried to get both Kings to unite in a Crusade against the Turks. It was in these negotiations that the Abbot went to France in 1331. Although Badlesmere had opposed Edward II, Edward III. found his nephew Henry Burghersh, Bishop of Lincoln, one of his ablest diplomatists, and as the rift between Edward and Philip widened, Burghersh found ample scope for his abilities in arranging alliances with princes who feared the power of France. John Farndon was in his suite when he went on one such mission in 1337.

Like many another lawyer, Farndon was constantly suing for money due to him. Whether these debts had been incurred to him in the capacity of a money-lender, or whether they were unpaid fees, is impossible to ascertain. But again and again we find him in the law courts concerned with debts. His preferment to Adderley came at a convenient moment, for he was himself being pressed for the payment of 40/- by Master Thomas of Garton for which he had mortgaged land in Staffordshire. He was already a Chaplain at Glastonbury, but that was not a very lucrative office, whereas Adderley Rectory was worth £25 a year. It set him on his feet, and whether he was assiduous in his clerical duties at Adderley or no, he was certainly active in the collection of his debts. In 1331, John Pippard, Vicar of Mentmore, owed him 100 shillings, and in 1334 he briefed Thomas de Burgh, the friend of Robert Power, to sue for it, and also for £40 owed to him by John le Faron of Newbury. In the same

year he was also suing William of Leversete for 40 marks. Next year John Daulys of Brampton (Hunts.) forfeited to him lands and rents in default of repayment of a loan. In 1336, the parson of Whaddon, Richard of Newcastle, was sued for the sum of £20 and in 1338 the case was again in court. In 1341 William Titley owed him 40 marks.

When Farndon had been Rector 18 years he obtained a Licence for a year's leave of absence. This implies that he had been resident in his parish, which must mean that he had been ordained to priest's orders and had been "taking the services" himself and not merely paying a "Curate" to do the work. Eyton says the reason was in order to study; perhaps he wanted to obtain a university degree. But just then was not a time when learning was particularly in demand. Edward III. had not long returned to England in triumph, he and scores of others laden with the spoils of France. The Order of the Garter was founded, and gay festivities at Lichfield and elsewhere celebrated the success of the war. The living of Uttoxeter was appropriated to the Chapel of the Order at Windsor. Everything seemed to promise a period of unbounded prosperity, when plenty of good things were to be picked up. So John Farndon may have resolved to be in with the crowd. On August 19, 1348, his leave of Absence was signed. Edward III. had determined to re-open the war, and Parliament was called for next January. As was always the case, the approach of a Parliamentary Session meant the gathering of the legal fraternity in the neighbourhood of Westminster, and probably it was thither that Farndon went. But the crowd of office-seekers soon received an unexpected shock. A terrible epidemic broke out amongst them and spread alarmingly. Parliament was again and again prorogued, and actually did not meet until 1351.

By that time John Farndon was dead: the date of his death was August 29, 1349. Whether he was among the many thousands who fell victims to the Black Death cannot be known, but it looks as though he would have acted more wisely if he had remained in his quiet secluded country parish than have exposed himself to the manifold risks of infection in the crowded city and its purlieus.

We know something about the Manor of Adderley in John of Farndon's time, for ten years before his death it was surveyed

on behalf of the government. This was probably on the death of Giles de Badlesmere, when Adderley passed to his sister Margaret or Margery. The enquiry was held at Newport and the report states that the two "Hayes" of Domesday Book still remained. A custom called Grestak rendered at Martinmas the sum of six shillings. The author of *Piers the Plowman*, who was perhaps a Salopian, calls little pigs "gris": was this a customary payment for pannage in the hayes, taxed at the sum mentioned? Everybody in those days kept pigs and in the Autumn they were turned into the cornfields after harvest and into the woods to gather mast and acorns. For the latter the Lord of the Manor received a penny or a halfpenny for each head of swine.

At the Sheriff's Tourn 2s. 4d. yearly was paid, and in the Parks there was a profit from honey which was worth 2s. 4d. a year to the Government. Through the Manor ran a convenient road, for the use of which a Toll was charged (*Passagium Strati*). A hundred and fifty years earlier, Walter of Dunstanville (ii) gave the Canons of Haughmond the privilege of using this road free of Toll so long as their carts carried articles for their own consumption only and produced the necessary vouchers to this effect. In 1339 this Road Toll was so remunerative that it was rated at 6s. 8d. a year. The Manor was held in chief of the King by service of a Knight's Fee.

When John Farndon died in 1349, Margaret de Badlesmere was a widow. She had married Sir William de Roos, a member of one of the great families in the North of England. In that way she had known the Parson of Egylescliff or Eaglescliff near Durham. He had been presented by the Crown through the vacancy of the See in 1336, and was still on the Crown's list of candidates for promotion. His name was John of Assheby. Dame Margaret recognised his worth and gave him the Rectory of Adderley (Dec. 13, 1349) just before the King offered him the living of Grafton in Northamptonshire. Grafton had come to be in the King's gift in consequence of the war with France. It belonged to the Alien Priory of S. Fromand in Normandy. Its Rector was William of Brides hall. The presentation would have entailed an exchange with him, but our new Rector decided that he would stay where he was. Grafton subsequently attained some notoriety, as Edward IV. married Elizabeth Woodville there in 1464, surreptitiously and without banns.

John of Assheby is described as being a Clerk at his institution, and as 'the Parson of Adderley' in the Royal Letters Patent of 1350. He never really settled down here. Early in 1354 he obtained a year's leave of absence, and before it was half over, he exchanged with the Rector of Newport (Salop). This was William Cooke, a priest. He was apparently also vicar of Careswell Abbots in Devon. The Devonshire living happened to fall into the King's hands in 1353 through a vacancy at Sherbourn Abbey, to which it belonged, and it was given to Cooke.

In succeeding years there is much confusion in regard to our Rectors. William Cooke, as we have seen, came here in 1354, yet Eyton gives John of Beyston as Rector in the very next year, with a two years' leave of absence. Whatever may be the explanation and whatever may have actually happened, John of Beyston did not come here, for in 1360 the King presented to Whittington "William Cooke, Parson of Adderley." This must have meant an exchange. The Rector there was Sir Roger of Acton, who in this same year acted as Proxy for Sir William of Salop when he was instituted Archdeacon of Salop on the nomination of the King, the See being just then vacant. Acton, like Beyston, did not come, and William Cooke remained until 1369-70. Then he moved to Market Drayton, where he was Vicar from 1370 until he died in August 1375.

During his time here the patrons were in difficulties. In 1364 Sir Thomas de Roos had to raise money on his estates and mortgaged Adderley to a firm of money-lenders, Richard of Stafford and Robert of Tynton, clerks, and John of Aymundreby. It cost him £80 in fees to the Court. Three years afterwards he lost them entirely through being found guilty of treason. Demoralisation both in politics and in social matters was setting in, and disorderly elements were making themselves felt. In 1368 a man named William de Lye was murdered here.

When William Cooke went to Market Drayton in 1369-70, the Patron of Adderley was Sir Robert de Roos, and he agreed to an exchange which brought William de Montgomery here as Rector. But the new Rector's stay was short. Almost immediately he exchanged with the Rector of Biddulph, Sir John Brett, priest, who was instituted to Adderley by Bishop Stretton in June, 1371. John Brett had been six years in his last parish. His title of "Sir" indicates that he was a university graduate.

He has left no history, and the only thing we know about Montgomery as Rector of Adderley is that during his short incumbency he instituted proceedings against two debtors, one of whom was a Chaplain. The case dragged on for some years, and in 1374 they were outlawed until the money, £13 6s. 8d. was paid. "The law's delay" is well shown also in the difficulty which Brett's executors experienced in settling up his affairs. Twelve years after his death they were still trying to get 40 marks out of William Egerton of Betley.

In 1384 Sir Thomas de Roos died, leaving an heir aged 18 years, and a widow Beatrix, who was daughter of the Earl of Stafford. The heir, whose name was John, died in 1393, just about the time when our oldest brass was placed in the Church.

This is extremely interesting. It is the memorial of someone who presumably was buried here, for there appears to be no suggestion that it was brought here from elsewhere, though the Rev. Edward Williams, who visited the church on Sept. 1, 1794, does not mention it; nor does an earlier visitor, Randle Holme (British Museum, Add. MS. 21, 236, fol. 176; Harl. MS. 2, 129, fol. 154a.) The head is missing and the whole of the inscription, but the rest of the figure is perfect and in very good condition. The design and workmanship are admirable.

It is peculiar in several details. It represents a Bishop or an Abbot, for the person is shown holding a pastoral staff and wearing a dalmatic under his chasuble. But he holds his staff in his right hand instead of the left which is more usual. In his left hand he holds a book, which is very uncommon for the date at which the brass was made. The third peculiar feature is that he has no tunic or stole: these however may be supposed to be concealed under his dalmatic.

The style is that of the later part of the 14th Century, say round 1390, when brasses were about at their best, and ours is a fine example. It is also the oldest Shropshire brass commemorating an ecclesiastic, and indeed is almost the oldest of any kind in the county. Burford and Acton Burnel each has one a little older, the former to a lady and the latter to Sir Nicholas Burnel.

With all this interest, it is strange that there is no clue at all to its identity, nor has anyone, apparently, ever ventured to make a guess.

As the head is absent we do not know whether there was a mitre or not, but as there is a pastoral staff we may take it there was a mitre. But that does not afford much help, because many Abbots, like the Abbot of Shrewsbury, were allowed to wear mitres. We might think that if the person commemorated were a Bishop there would be some record somewhere of the death of a Bishop at Adderley. But with the many suffragans then employed, the Bishop who died here, if he were a Bishop, may quite probably have been a very insignificant person. There is really no ground at all even for conjecture.

Many prominent people were in our neighbourhood at about this time. In 1398, Parliament met at Shrewsbury, and the quarrel which there showed itself between the Earl of Norfolk and Bolingbroke led to both of them being summoned to meet the King at Oswestry. The consequence was their banishment. But next year Bolingbroke's father, John of Gaunt, Earl of Lancaster, died and Richard II. stupidly seized his property and thus gave Bolingbroke the best possible excuse for returning. He did so to such effect that he promptly seized the crown and became King Henry IV. As was to be expected, he had much trouble from "the other side," and in 1403 the Percies in the North came down to join with the Welsh at Shrewsbury. Henry IV. attacked them there and defeated them. The new Lord Roos was one of the King's supporters and held high offices of state.

IV.

When Sir John Brett died in 1407-8, it is not clear who succeeded him as Rector. Eyton gives Sir Hugh de Seton, with Feb. 18, 1408, as the date, and "the noble woman Beatrix, Lady de Roos," as the Patron. But he does not call him Rector, but Chaplain; and the husband of Beatrix (he was her second) had died so long ago as 1384. It is not probable that she was Patron of the living, and Seton was most likely her own Chaplain at Adderley. We know that in 1409 she allotted twelve marks per annum to a chantry priest whom she maintained to pray for the soul of Sir Thomas at S. Paul's Cathedral. When William de Roos died in 1414 he left £400 to maintain 10 Chaplains for 8 years. This would provide a stipend of £5 to each Chaplain if they all were paid alike; but one of them was to be tutor to Sir William's sons *in disciplina et grammatica*. From instances

such as this we learn what was the pay of a Chaplain at the time, and we see also that such men were often engaged in the work of teaching.

We find ourselves on firm ground in 1423. In that year, on July 30, the King, Henry VI., or his government, presented to Adderley John Accres, Vicar of Dronfield. The living was in the King's gift because the patron, Thomas de Roos, brother and heir of John de Roos, was still a minor; and John Accres exchanged with Edward Flode. This fills up the long period between 1408, when Brett died, and 1449 when Sir Robert Catryke is mentioned as being Rector. In fact this royal presentation in 1423 gives two new names, for neither Flode nor Accres has hitherto figured in the Lists of Rectors of Adderley.

Sir Robert Catryke (or Catterick, or Ketterick) is mentioned as being Rector in a Licence issued to him by Bishop Norbury, empowering him to administer the rite of matrimony in Shavington Chapel. To judge by his name he came of a family of some note, for "Master John Catterick, Bachelor of Degrees" was one of Henry IV's ambassadors, became Bishop of Lichfield in 1415, and attended the Council of Constance. But of his namesake at Adderley not even the date of his institution is known.

We know nothing either, of any of his successors until nearly a century has passed. It was not a happy time for England, and it saw the disappearance, in the wars of the Roses, of the old aristocracy who, with all their faults, were at any rate great men, while the new aristocracy who took their place were only great scoundrels. Lord Thomas de Roos, who was a minor in 1423, married the sister of one of them. This was Philippa, and her brother was the infamous Tiptoft, who became Earl of Worcester. He was the earliest of the parvenus whom Adderley knew; like the rest an unprincipled time-server who shrank from no disgraceful 'deal' which might serve his own advancement. He helped Edward IV. to get the throne, and was given the advowson of Adderley and the management of the Manor, nominally on behalf of his sister. For her husband had been one of Henry VI's supporters who fought at Towton and in many skirmishes in the North, and lost many of his estates. But he preserved his loyalty, and finally he was taken fighting for it at Hexham. He could expect no mercy and was executed.

The traditional loyalty to the Lancastrians which had marked our Lords of the Manor, cannot have made the Adderley people very enthusiastic admirers of Philippa. But her influence probably saved them from being involved in the Battle of Blore Heath in 1459. The Yorkists were making for Ludlow and came from the North by way of Newcastle-under-Lyme, pursued by the King himself.

Queen Margaret was at Eccleshall, and quickly collected a large force to intercept them. Lord Audley rallied most of the squires of Shropshire and Cheshire, and they caught the Yorkists just outside Market Drayton. Audley forced them to fight while, tradition says, Queen Margaret watched the battle from the Tower of Muckleston Church. She saw her troops foiled of victory by superior generalship, and during the night the Yorkists slipped past and continued their march.

Philippa, our Lady of the Manor, married Sir Thomas Wingfield, and then got back some of her possessions, but not Adderley. Her brother, who exemplified in himself what intellectual ability divorced from religion meant, who seemed to Caxton surpassing "in science and moral virtue" yet whose hideous cruelties in the administration of law earned him the title of "Butcher," was taken, in the brief restoration of Henry VI. in 1470, and beheaded; and when Edward IV. regained power, Adderley was given to the young Earl of Shrewsbury. His father had been killed at the battle of Northampton (1460) where treachery, which had become epidemic, gave Henry VI. into the rebels' hands. A few stalwarts kept their faith and were slaughtered round their King as they strove by a stand of hopeless bravery to gain him time to escape. Among them was Thomas, the 2nd Earl of Shrewsbury. His son followed the fashion and sold his soul for a bribe, of which Adderley formed part.

Of the Church in which the Rectors or their "Curates" ministered during all these centuries, no records have survived and hardly any remains. But evidently a tower had been built; and perhaps a transept for the mediæval equivalent of the Squire's Pew, which was provided in the building of 1801, had been added. In earlier days they thought less of the comfort of the Lord of the Manor and more of the glory of the Lord God.

They built Chantry Chapels and side Altars, at which ministered such priests as the Chaplain whom Beatrix de Roos appointed here in 1408. Such men were in addition to the Rector, and as we have noticed, they often kept a school. It was by means of such "additional clergy" that regular services and education were carried on," and, surprising as it may seem in face of the non-resident and "unordained" incumbents whom we have met, regular services were the rule and education was available for any who desired it. When a heating chamber was being made in 1869, seven old tiles were found and a large well-worn step of alabaster. Both indicate improvements in the Church interior, and the latter seems to indicate a Chantry Chapel.

The tower contained four bells, three described in 1553 as "great" and one as "a small bell." This last was probably in a bell-cote on the eastern gable of the nave, such as still survives on the Church at Market Drayton. Its rope hung down into the chancel so that it could conveniently be rung by the server: the groove worn by the rope through the moldings of the chancel arch is still to be seen at Market Drayton. It was the Sacring Bell, rung at the consecration to give people outside the opportunity of joining in the sacrifice of the Altar; and its Christian "Good morning" was heard every day. It also rang the Angelus at sunset, reminding the faithful of the message of the angel which told of the coming of the Saviour and marking the day's close. Millet's beautiful picture representing this ancient custom as observed to-day is well known.

Of the three bells in the Tower one remained until our own times. It measured 28 inches across, and was made by a mediæval founder whose bells were also at Hope Bowdler and Hordley. It bore the rare, though not absolutely unique inscription

SANCTA MARIA VIRGO INTERCEDE PRO TOTO MUNDO

In the course of centuries this bell became badly cracked and damaged. Its head cannons were broken and its side cannons disappeared altogether. At the beginning of the present century it was in a sorry condition, and was just screwed roughly to its stock. By that time it had come to be the only pre Reformation bell remaining in the district, and it ought to have been preserved. Unfortunately it was melted down and recast in 1913. The cost

was £17 and the money would have been better spent in buying a new bell. If the old " Mary Bell " had been preserved it would have been a most interesting relic, and a link with the time preceding the Reformation.

V.

There can be no doubt that reform was needed, and not only reform of religion. Reform is always costly, and for the Reformation of the 16th Century we certainly paid handsomely. We paid morally as well as financially. Church and people were well pillaged.

We have seen how earlier governments took the money of foreign clergy to pay for their wars. Henry VIII. followed their example by robbing the English clergy first, and the English people afterwards, to pay for his extravagances. First he robbed the religious houses, but to carry through such an undertaking he had to bribe accomplices, and in the end it turned out that these got most of the spoil. How completely the monarchy was hoist with its own petard, we realise when we reflect that Combermere Abbey was dissolved in the year 1539, and in 1649 Charles I. was executed, since when our Kings have reigned but not ruled. Their power passed to a new aristocracy created out of the Great Pillage.

One of them was Sir Rowland Hill, born at Hodnet. He made money in trade and, being a rich man, was favoured by Henry VIII. He lent money to the King and was ready to oblige by not pressing for payment. Thus he had a powerful lever and he did not hesitate to use it for his advancement. He was an able financier. Like others of his type he aimed at becoming a member of the landed aristocracy, though they looked on their estates less as homes than as investments. The many forfeitures resulting from the working out of the Wars of the Roses, followed by the dissolution of the religious houses, caused an unparalleled slump in estates, and men like Rowland Hill made easy fortunes. Among his purchases were Adderley and Stoke-on-Tern, and the possessions of Combermere Abbey in Market Drayton. He bought livings too, and we read of him doing a deal with the Rector of Stoke-on-Tern, his own nominee. He was ready to face any way so long as it was the way of the powers that be, and held office quite impartially under Edward VI.

and Mary. He is glorified as 'the first Protestant Lord Mayor of London' under Edward VI., and when the pendulum swung back under Mary he became one of the Commissioners against Heretics. To his credit it is to be remembered that he founded Market Drayton Grammar School. One of his nieces married John Gratewood of Adderley, and we shall see how important that was to our history.

Contemporary with Sir Rowland Hill was William Hill, a priest, and one of the King's Clerks, like Robert Power had been, and a Royal Chaplain. If the two Hills were not relatives they were certainly members of the same pack of jackals. William Hill, like earlier "Clerks" whom we have met, was the nominal incumbent of various livings. As Rector of Stoke-on-Tern he mortgaged the living and some of its glebe to the value of 20s. a year to Sir Rowland Hill in 1540. Those were halcyon days for men like these. In 1542, William was given another "good living," that of Swepton in Leicestershire; in 1543, Sir Rowland added a moiety of the Rectory of Malpas; in 1544 he got the rich living of Edgmond; in 1545 he got tithes in Preston (Glos.); and in 1546 he was presented to the Rectory of Adderley, where William Tomson had just died. The living was worth £12.

In most of these transactions Sir Rowland figured. He was patron of Adderley and co-patron of Malpas, and in each of these cases he allowed the presentation to be exercised by the government. Each was probably a job. Indeed the deed of presentation to Malpas is endorsed "at the suit of the Clerk of the Closet," which has a backstairs sound. But the presentation to Adderley proved to be too flagrant to be acted upon. It is a very interesting little story.

Towards the close of Henry VIII's reign he became so bloated and diseased that he could not even sign state documents. So it was arranged that the royal signature should be affixed by three officials with a dry stamp, and afterwards inked over. One of the documents so stamped was the presentation of "William, your majesty's chaplain" to the Rectory of Adderley. This was in June 1546, and there was promptly made out the official "Presentation of William Hill, clerk, to the parish church of Adderley, Salop void by death and in the King's hands by the gift *pro hac vice*, of Sir Rowland Hill the patron."

It is obvious that such a procedure, at a time when the Court was swarming with scoundrels, might easily lead to gross abuse. As a matter of fact even Henry VIII's will, being included in a batch of documents stated to be so "signed," was afterwards claimed to be faked, and another of the documents was actually treated as null and void. William Hill's Presentation was similarly set aside, and he never obtained the living. Instead, on Oct. 23, George Cowper was instituted, and Hill was compensated with spoils elsewhere.

In the same year Reginald Corbet married Alice Gratewood. He was the third son of Sir Robert Corbet of Moreton Corbet, and being a younger son he wisely betook himself to the law. He rose in his profession and had already been M.P. for Wenlock. Now he became one of the members for Shrewsbury, of which town he was also Recorder. He sat in the Parliaments of 1547, 1553, and 1555. It was the first of these which in 1549, authorised what is called the First Prayer Book of Edward VI. This was the first translation of the existing services into English, with some modifications and re-arrangements. But it never had a fair chance. The extreme Reformers only looked upon it as a stepping-stone, and the conservatives were irritated by the alterations. Moreover there was general discontent. The plundering of the clergy continued, and was extended to the people. Now the parish churches were pillaged of the vestments, altar furniture, lamps, and adornments generally. Nothing was left at Adderley except the four bells and a solitary chalice. When these were graciously spared to us, John Needham was "Curate" and other parishioners who signed the document were John Autte, William Howppe, John Amson, and William Ryderre. Andrew Corbet of Moreton Corbet was one of the Commissioners who managed the business. He was the husband of one of the daughters of Sir John Needham, and her figure is on one of our brasses.

The Reformers were evidently in the ascendant. They found themselves strong enough to withdraw the First Prayer Book and to issue another. The "Second Prayer Book of Edward VI." went so far that every subsequent revision has restored some of the ancient features. It was never authorised by the Church, and fortunately the King's death prevented it from ever being generally used. At the same time our Rector

went to Stoke-on-Tern where he died in 1566. Thomas Chapman succeeded him here.

In the despoiled Church a second brass was placed soon afterwards. Sir Robert Needham had bought Shavington in 1506. The family had lived there much earlier and in 1449 had had a private Chapel. Sir Robert died in 1556, and on his wife's death in 1560 the memorial to their joint memory was laid. If it had been laid on Sir Robert's death the inscription would have ended with an expression of Christian hope. As it is there is nothing of the kind. Below the figures of the parents are shown their seven sons and two daughters. The workmanship is quite good for the time.

Next year Sir Rowland Hill died childless, and his great estates passed to his nieces. Thus Reginald Corbet became possessed of Adderley. He died in 1566 and a fine alabaster tomb was placed in the Church of Stoke-on-Tern to his memory.

Thomas Chapman became Rector just before the end of Edward VI's reign. He was appointed under the reformed regime, and almost immediately the King died, the Pope's authority was restored, and the old services restored in their entirety. What line Thomas Chapman followed in these circumstances is not known, but most likely he did as practically all others did and stayed where he was. The frequent changes in religious matters, and the self-seeking which was so general in all walks of life, lowered the moral calibre of the clergy as it did the calibre of others. The result was a general hesitation among sincere men to receive Holy Orders, and thus many of the clergy were men of little or no intellectual ability. Our Rector, appointed in 1592, and named John Farre, had no university degree and was not even licensed to preach sermons of his own. But one of the old bells, which had become worn out, was replaced soon after he came. It bears the date 1604. It was cast by Henry Oldfield, a Nottingham Bell-founder who supplied a similar bell to Tong. The inscription on our new bell was one which is common on Oldfield's bells :

I sweetly toling men do call

To taste on meate that feeds the soole.

VI.

Gradually better days for the Church seemed to dawn. Under the influence of scholarly Bishops, like Laud, and our own Bishops Overall (the friend and patron of Cosin), Morton, and Wright, better men were attracted to the ministry. One such was Edward Woolley, whom Sir John Corbet, the patron, nominated to Adderley in 1628. He was a Salopian, the son of a Shrewsbury vintner, whose house was in the Square, facing the entrance to the Market Hall. Edward was the younger of two brothers and both were keen churchmen. In 1640 the elder Richard gave to Wollaston where the Woolleys had property, a silver chalice which is still used. Edward was six years younger and was born in 1604. He went to Shrewsbury School and then to S. John's College, Cambridge, where he received the B.A. degree in 1625 and that of M.A. in 1629. Edward Woolley soon found himself dragged into the troubles which marked the period. These were as much social and political as they were religious, and they destroyed the hopes which had been raised.

He experienced them first at Adderley. This is not the place to tell the whole story of the feud which he found in progress between the Corbets and the Needhams, though it is both amusing and instructive.

Sir Robert Needham of Shavington was a strong Royalist, and in return for services in Ireland he was made Viscount Kilmorey in 1625. Thus he took precedence in dignity over Sir John Corbet who was only a Baronet. There were squabbles over all sorts of things, but only one concerns us here.

In Adderley Church the Squire of course had his Family Pew, for the custom had become general of saving the aristocracy from the contamination of the common people even in the House of God. But the Needhams had no such sacrosanct preserve. This was hardly tolerable for the Needhams and it was obviously unthinkable for the Kilmoreys. The Rector had tried to keep the peace by letting them use one of the Rectory pews in the Chancel, but when Sir Robert became a Viscount, he determined to outdo the Corbet pew in the South Transept by building a real Kilmorey Chapel opposite to it on the North. When the Bishop hesitated to grant the necessary faculty he rebuilt the old family Chapel at Shavington, and it was consecrated just before

Edward Woolley's arrival. For a short while the quarrel slumbered. It was revived when Lord Kilmorey died in 1631. The new Viscount, incensed by Sir John Corbet's anti-royalist politics, determined he would not only outdo the Squire by having a private Chapel at home but would also outshine him in Church by having not merely a Pew of his own but even a special Chapel there. Of course Sir John violently objected, but the case was decided against him by Archbishop Laud, who granted the necessary Licence, and the Kilmorey Chapel was built in 1637. It was one of the many actions which made the country squires as bitterly Laud's enemies as the rich tradesmen in the towns. He would truckle to neither, and they bore it in mind. At his trial the Puritan merchants remembered his championship of their sweated workpeople, and the Puritan squires his interference with their high-handed rule on their estates. No John Hampden would tolerate any "village Hampden," much less an Archbishop, and it is said that Laud's action in the matter of the Kilmorey Chapel in Adderley Church formed one of the Articles brought against him at his trial. It is quite likely; even when the Chapel was built, the trouble was not at an end, and of course political feelings were everywhere growing more embittered.

In the last months before Civil war broke out there were scenes of violent and unseemly recrimination in the church itself, and once Sir John wantonly insulted his rival by having his foot-boy buried in the Kilmorey vault. The unhappy churchwardens, probably forced by the Squire, removed the handsome screen of the Chapel bodily and transferred it to the West end of the nave. The masterful Laud was powerless, for he was deposed and imprisoned, and the outbreak of Civil war ended such domestic quarrels by engaging men in more serious conflict.

The Chapel still stands, externally very much as it was when it was built, and a good example of Jacobean Gothic. Internally it was much altered in 1822 and again in 1886. The admirable screen now occupies its original position, and the panelling is of the same date. There is an inner door which evidently was once a 17th Century Altar piece.

We cannot here follow the fortunes of the protagonists during the national quarrel which occupied them both, but must confine ourselves to the Rector.

The Puritans were powerful from the start, and eventually completely crushed the Royalists. They had claimed to be champions of religious toleration, and when they got power showed what they meant by religious liberty. They forbade the Prayer Book altogether and turned out the clergy who would not break the vow they had taken at their ordination to obey it. As they had a standing army at their back they were able to enforce their orders. Church services were stopped. Edward Woolley soon became a victim. Besides being Rector of Adderley he was also a Domestic Chaplain to Charles I., and when Charles raised his standard and marched towards Shrewsbury to collect recruits, many of the Shropshire Clergy sent to him a loyal address: among them was our Rector and also William Higgins, Rector of Stoke-on-Tern. Of course they were marked men henceforward. Our Rector joined the King at Oxford almost immediately. During his stay at Oxford he was given the degree of D.D. on Dec. 20, 1542. He was turned out of his living and banished. The Presbyterians were then in power and they gave the Rectory to Peter Nicholls who, of course, was not a priest. When the Presbyterian domination began to totter he signed a petition against any "Toleration of the Errors, Heresies, and Blasphemies of these times." He meant the teaching of the Congregationalists.

For the support of the wives and children of the ejected clergy, it was arranged that a portion of the stipend, not exceeding one-fifth, should be paid over to them. This pittance was usually only obtained with difficulty, if it was obtained at all. Evidently Peter Nicholls had scruples about paying it, for in 1647 we find the order that "Mary, wife of Edward Woolley of Adderley, is to have £5 per annum out of the benefice, or Mr. Nicholls, to whom it is sequestered, is to show cause to the contrary." Her husband was then with Charles (ii) abroad, acting as his chaplain; but after seven years of exile he obtained permission to return and to make a livelihood by keeping a school at Hammersmith. In this he was more fortunate than William Higgins, who was forbidden not only from preaching but from teaching also.

This Puritan rule lasted for 20 years, and a whole generation thus grew up which had no knowledge of Church teaching or of Church services, because both were absolutely forbidden. For

that length of time no Church services were held in Adderley, and no one was baptised, married, or buried, with the Prayer Book service. It was now that the old English habit of Church-going was broken, and it has never been recovered. When people got tired of having religion forced upon them at the point of the bayonet, and recalled Charles II., holding that even a worthless King was preferable to a horde of godly tyrants, the Puritan ministers who had been put into Church livings from which the clergy had been ejected, were given the option of being ordained. Those who refused had to give up the livings, to which of course they had no moral right at all. From that day to this their martyrdom has been extolled, while the martyrdom of men like Edward Woolley and his wife is usually forgotten. At any rate the whirligig of time brought in its revenges, and Peter Nicholls had to retire to the obscurity from which he had emerged.

The Bishop of Lichfield had died while his Cathedral was actually being battered into ruins by the Puritans, but a successor had been duly consecrated at Oxford, though he had neither Cathedral, power, or income. In 1660 when the Church was restored, he was translated to York. Dr. Woolley had hope of becoming his successor at Lichfield. He was disappointed, and was given the good living of Toppesfield in Essex where he did admirable propaganda work until in 1665 he was made Bishop of Clonfert. There he restored the Cathedral and made a name for himself as a preacher. He was the author of several theological and political works.

VII.

Our narrative has now come to the end of the period which specially concerns an Archæological Society, if indeed it has not already passed beyond it. But to complete the story we may give briefly the remaining facts.

At the Restoration the work of renewing church life was terribly difficult. John Podmore, M.A. was made Rector on August 5, 1662, and contributed ten shillings to the voluntary subsidy which was given to the King in that year. He laboured to bring back the people to the ancient ways to such effect that by 1671 there were only two who refused to conform. In 1671 a new bell was cast bearing the name of Sir John Corbet, Bart.,

and the date 1671, and on the waist, "Tho. Mollinor Will. Grenewoller C.W." (i.e. Churchwardens). The Founder was Thomas Clibury. The Rector died two years later, and a small brass plate on the floor of the Church records the fact.

On Feb. 14, 1673, Thomas Millington, B.A. became Rector, the Patron then being Richard Jencks. Robert Adams, M.A. succeeded him, and in the episcopal lists as recorded in our *Transactions* for 1905 (p. 369) there are two consecutive entries as follows :

Date of admission. Patron.

Adderley Rectory, Robert Adams, 23 March 1678, John Corbet
Adderley Rectory, Robert Adams, 16 Oct. 1680, The King.

In his time (1692) the Parish Registers began. He died in 1720 and they add to their record of his burial "Pastor vere vigilans."

Benjamin Clive followed in 1720, and Henry Corbet in 1735. The list of Rectors gives in 1755, Robert Clive, Archdeacon of Salop, but a Robert Clive signed the Parish Register as Rector in 1745. In 1774 the horse block, which still stands at the Churchyard gates, was built. In 1792 William Judgson, M.A. became Rector. He came from Market Drayton where he had started "Psalm-singers" and restored the dilapidated church, erecting in it the fashionable "three-decker" pulpit. Our Patron then was H. C. Cotton. A William Cotton, M.A. is noted as becoming Rector in 1842, but William Judgson certainly died in 1820, as his gravestone in the Churchyard bears witness. That leaves an interval of 22 years, and Cotton is stated to have ended his incumbency after two year, but it is not until 8 years later that the next Rector is noted. This was William Broome, and his date is given as 1852, but in 1853 he still signs the Vestry Book as "Curate," and not until 1855 as "Rector." The list evidently needs a good deal of straightening out. A note in the next Rector's handwriting says that Mr. Broome "held the living for 10 years *in commendam*." This must have been one of the last instances of this practice. It will be recalled that the famous law case about *commendams* in the 17th Century had been concerned with the diocese of Lichfield.

Meanwhile the new Register was recording abundance of illegitimacy and illiteracy for many years, but very little of interest. Under the date 1713 we read

Turris lapidea (loco lignae lateritiaeque et nutandis) hujus Ecclesiae parochialis insta aedificari fuit Ann: Dom: 1712 et eadem fere finita omnino subsequenti ex sumptibus nostratim per diplomata Dom: nostr: Reginae Annae nobis concessa.

The appeal for which the Briefs were issued was for £800, but they did not produce much, and money was borrowed. But Shobrooke in Devon responded with 5s. 10d. and Harbottle in Northants sent £2 6s. Dr. Cranage has described the tower thus built. The rest of the Church was built in 1801. It was a bad time for architecture, but as no attempt was made to produce anything elaborate the result is not at all bad, while the iron "tracery" in the windows is an interesting illustration of the persistency of Gothic forms. Most unfortunately a fire in the workmen's shed destroyed the Corbet monuments from the old church. An iron chest with curious mermaid devices inside, and a remarkably powerful lock, was bought in 1820 for five guineas and is still in use.

When Athelstan Corbet (M.A.) became Rector in 1863, he did a great deal for the improvement of the church and services, and put a new roof on the tower. He found the usual high pews, and the pulpit stood elevated on tall thin pillars. A gallery had been built at the West end, and in the South Transept was the Corbet Pew, which is described as being "quite circular" in shape, raised on two steps and of course provided with the fashionable fire place. The Altar was a shabby deal table. Mr. Corbet quickly made many improvements, cut down the high pews and used their doors for wainscoting the nave, and pulled down the gallery, although he left a belfry floor and plaster wall which blocked the upper part of the Western arch. At the entrance to the Chancel he placed the 17th Century rails from the Shavington servants' pew: they were moved to their present position at the Altar in 1906, when the present arrangements and furniture of the sanctuary were done under the supervision of Mr. Hodgson Fowler. Of course they are good. The Belfry floor was also removed and the Western arch was opened to its full height. The Rector was the Rev. C. J. Winsor, M.A. (1900-1913).

THE SHROPSHIRE PIGS OF ROMAN LEAD.

BY G. CLEMENT WHITTICK, M.A.

In a Note already published elsewhere¹ I have drawn attention to certain details hitherto overlooked in connection with those pigs of Shropshire lead which are still preserved. The following discussion is intended to supplement and, as I think, to correct the existing accounts of all the pigs alleged to have been found in the county, up to and including the account of Haverfield in the *Vict. Co. History*,² since the appearance of which little has been said on the subject.

In spite of the discovery of pigs of Roman lead in Shropshire in the latter part of the eighteenth century, it was not until the second half of the nineteenth that the attention of antiquaries was turned to the Roman period in the history of Shropshire mining. The credit for this must be allowed to the late Thomas Wright, M.A., F.S.A., who in 1856 published a statement³ of the existence in the district not only of workings but also of pigs of lead and other objects of Roman date, which was supplemented in 1862 by a more general account of Roman mining on the Welsh borders.⁴ Meanwhile, his attention had been diverted to the investigation and description of Wroxeter,⁵ and his interest in mining waned, but we gather from his various and not always consistent statements that he knew of (apparently) three pigs of Shropshire origin.

1. *J.R.S.* xxi, pp. 263 ff.
2. *V.C.H. Shropsh.* I. 1908, pp. 264-5: cf. *Eph. Epigr.* ix. p. 643, for later views on the matter.
3. *Ill. Lond. News*, Oct. 4th, 1856. The only earlier references are *Gent's Mag.*, 1786, pp. 924-5 and Murchison, *Silur. System*, 1839, p. 279, both of a very different nature. Himself born at Tenbury in Shropsh. in 1810, Wright after his course at Cambridge resided in London, but revisited the Welsh borders in 1855-6. He had already dealt with Roman iron-mining in the S. Wales district in his *Wanderings of an Antiquary* (1854), and was contemplating a book on Roman mining in Britain.
4. *R. Mining Op'tns. in Shropsh. and N. Wales*, in the *Intell. Obs.* I. May 1862—reprinted in 1888 (eleven years after Wright's death) in *Shropsh. Arch. Soc. Trans.* xi. pp. 272-290.
5. See Preface to *Uriconium* (1872).

In 1859, Albert Way published his famous *Enumeration of Blocks or Pigs of Lead*,⁶ a work which went far beyond anything produced up to that time, and which has formed the basis of all subsequent accounts, including that of Haverfield himself, for Shropshire and elsewhere. Way there recorded four Shropshire specimens. Two of these happily present no problems. One⁷ was found in 1796 and was presented two years later to the British Museum. The other,⁸ found in 1851, was acquired in 1856 by Wright for his patron Joseph Mayer, by whom it was presented in 1867 with the remainder of his collection to the Liverpool Corporation. But at the same time Way included in error in his account of the Brit. Mus. pig a reference to what has been regarded, rightly or wrongly, as a separate specimen,⁹ and in 1866 he himself tacitly accepted it as such.¹⁰ Hence Hübner in C.I.L. vii. (1870) recorded five pigs from Shropshire. Considerable doubt was however thrown on the authenticity of No. 1209.f. by Haverfield, who finally decided that it appeared to be a mistake on the part of an ignorant and careless writer.¹¹ Without making any claim to settlement of the question, it seems desirable to point out that, as Way himself noted, the details concerning discovery and find-spot are distinct from those associated with any other pig, as also is the weight, which is stated to be 173 lbs. In my own opinion, this figure appears a strong argument for the existence of No. 1209.f., since an examination of the weights of pigs found in this country as well as abroad suggests that the Romans cast their lead as far as practically possible in accordance with a definite scale, the "unit" of which was perhaps the forerunner of the more modern sixteenth of a "fodder"—i.e., $176\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.—as a common weight for pigs of lead.¹² Since Bagshaw's statement of weight is unique in connection with Shropshire specimens, and no explanation

6. *Arch. J.* xvi, 22 ff. It is significant of Wright's diversion from the subject that he merely referred to this in a footnote in the 2nd (1861) and subsequent editions of *Cell, R. and Saxon*.

7. C.I.L. 1209.c.

8. 1209.e. Much of Wright's archæological work was undertaken and published at Mayer's expense.

9. 1209.f.—the pig recorded by Bagshaw, *Hist. Gaz. and Dir. Shropsh.* 1851, p. 678.

10. *Arch. J.* xxiii, p. 279 and n. 5.

11. V.C.H. I. p. 265, No. 4: *Eph. Epigr.* ix, p. 643.

12. Approx. 200 Roman lbs. The pigs seem to fall into groups which approximate closely to this unit or its fractions. It is hoped to discuss this question more fully at a later date.

can be offered as to the origin of his error, if such it be, it seems possible that it may represent a genuine piece of evidence for a pig which, unlike the others recorded from that district, came out very near to the "unit" weight.¹³ If on the other hand we accept Haverfield's verdict and regard Bagshaw's statements as due to confusion, we have to assume simultaneous confusion as to weight, size, place and circumstances of discovery. It may seem preferable to accept No. 1209.f.

I turn now to Nos. 1209.a. and 1209.b., the best known of the Shropshire specimens. No. 1209.a. was discovered in 1767, and the earliest evidence for its existence is the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1786,¹⁴ which included details of the find and a drawing, but unfortunately for our purpose did not state where it was preserved at that date. We hear no more of it until 1839, when Murchison¹⁵ records its presence at Linley Hall in Shropshire, the residence of the More family. Haverfield has already shown¹⁶ that Murchison was responsible for a mistaken tradition as to the find-spot, which, by his suggestion that the pig was probably cast from lead mined at the ancient Gravels Mine, Shelve, was thus shifted from the "piece of land about three miles north-west of Bishop's Castle" mentioned in the *Gent's. Mag.* account to a spot some seven miles due north of that place. This mistake was finally established by Wright, and perpetuated by Way,¹⁷ who, though he gives the *Gent's. Mag.* reference, had clearly not considered the details of the tradition. It is perhaps salutary that our faith in Way should thus be shaken at the moment when we turn to consider No. 1209.b., since his account,¹⁸ though it has been accepted without question hitherto, constitutes our only evidence for this pig.

In my own view, Way's evidence must be entirely rejected, and Nos. 1209.a. and b. must be regarded as identical. Way's account consists mainly of a letter written by a certain Isaac Frowd of Bishop's Castle to R. B. More Esq., and dated October

13. We may compare for a similar variation of weight *C.I.L.* 1204 (179 lbs.) with *Eph. Epigr.* vii. 1121 (192 lbs.)—both from Flintshire and both dated accurately to A.D. 74.

14. *Gent's. Mag.* 1786, ii, pp. 924-5, and Pl. xi, fig. 1. The date is wrongly given as 1798 in the text (correctly in the footnote) in *V.C.H.* I. p. 264.

15. Murchison, *Silur. System*, 1839, p. 279, n. i.

16. *V.C.H.* *l.c.*

17. Wright, *Ill. Lond. News. l.c.*: Way, *Arch. J.* xvi, p. 32.

18. *Arch. J.*, xvi. p. 33.

gth, 1827,¹⁹ informing him that there was to be a sale of a private museum at Copthorne, near Shrewsbury, which included "a pig of lead marked with the name of Hadrian, and probably from Mr. More's lead mines, or some other workings near them." The details of this letter have never been properly considered, and as they are important I quote it in full from Way:

"The history of this antique piece of lead you have perhaps often heard from your late much respected father: if so, I hope you will excuse my present repetition of it. Before I came to Bishop's Castle fifty years ago, this pig was bought of Mr. R. Williams, glazier, of this town, and sold by him to the Rev. Gifford, who then resided in Derbyshire, and who having an estate at Mainstone came here and luckily saw it in R.W.'s shop. Mr. Probert,²⁰ having a very profitable share in your valuable lead mine, obtained it from Mr. Gifford, and now you will apply for it, I hope, and obtain it. Being found in your neighbourhood you ought to possess it and add it to the tools of the Romans which you showed me last autumn. It was found near Aston Farm-house, on the Roman road leading from Elland's turnpike-house, which stands on it, to the Gaer, near the Severn. That farm, fifty years ago, belonged to etc."

This pig is described by Way as "found about 1775 (?)" (*sic*). Whence this dubious dating? Clearly from the statements in the above letter—"Before I came to B. Castle *fifty years ago*" and "That farm, *fifty years ago*, belonged . . .": but nowhere, be it noted, does the letter give any accurate date or even mention the actual finding of the pig. Fifty years from 1827 take us back to 1777, and presumably the "before" was sufficiently covered in Way's mind by the deduction of two further years and then printing as above. We are thus left with a date which while making no claim to accuracy is only ten years later than the established date of discovery of No. 1209.a.: with part at least of this discrepancy covered by the adventures of the pig prior to the arrival of the writer at B. Castle, the two are brought even closer together.

19. The date of the letter itself raises a difficulty. If the recipient is Robert More of Linley, son of the distinguished Robt. More, M.P., F.R.S. (d. 1780), then Way's dating is incorrect, as Robert More died in 1818.

20. Mr. Probert of Copthorne, owner of the private museum in question.

As regards the find-spot, Way took the details given in the letter to indicate an Aston Farm lying "on the ancient line of road from Shrewsbury to Montgomery." But, as Haverfield felt, the Aston referred to must be the one near Snead,²¹ i.e. on the road from Bishop's Castle to Montgomery and the Forden Gaer (Caer Flos), near the Severn. This Aston is almost exactly three miles north-west of Bishop's Castle, and it is therefore not surprising that we should first hear of the pig in the possession of a glazier of that town. But "a piece of land about three miles north-west of Bishop's Castle" is, as we have seen, precisely the description given to the find-spot of No. 1209.a.²²

Way himself admits that he could not trace this pig. But he states that he had been informed "by Mr. Bowers, of Shrewsbury, that it was purchased, as he believed, by the late Bishop Butler at Mr. Probert's sale: and he described it as rather smaller than Mr. More's pig, and bearing the legionary stamp LEG.XX." But, says Way in conclusion, "I have not found evidence to verify this account."

This is far from satisfactory. We cannot estimate "Mr. Bowers'" qualifications as informant or observer, and Haverfield's description of him as "another antiquary" is unwarranted. The statement as to size is too vague to be of value. It may indeed be argued that it implies the separate existence of this pig as distinct from No. 1209.a.; but one should note that the comparison is not necessarily to be attributed to "Mr. Bowers." It may be, and in my opinion is, a comparison introduced by Way himself, who has just discussed "Mr. More's pig", and given its dimensions. That this is the correct view is in fact supported by the wording of the letter.... "You ought to possess it and *add it to the tools of the Romans*, which you showed me last autumn." There is no mention here of any pig in Mr. More's possession at the time of writing—only of "tools" which are the well-known oak spades from the Gravels Mine.²³ Yet had Mr. More already possessed a pig, we cannot think that the writer, after a personal visit, would thus have passed it over

21. V.C.H. I., p. 265, No. 2: *Eph. Epigr.* IX. p. 643.

22. It therefore falls within the Welsh borders (cf. *Roy. Comm. Anc. Mon. Wales, Montgomery*, 1911, p. 3, s.v. Aston). If the identification of Nos. 1209.a. and b. be correct, the Linley pig must therefore be assigned to Montgomery and not to Shropshire.

23. Now preserved with the Linley pig in Birmingham University Geological Museum.

while mentioning the spades, of far less interest. There is, moreover, as stated above, no evidence for the presence of No. 1209.a at Linley until 1839: and the letter clearly urges Mr. More to take the opportunity of obtaining a coveted relic—one which later became, in fact, a highly prized possession of the family.²⁴

It remains to discuss the alleged "legionary stamp." It has sometimes been assumed that this stood as lettering on the side,²⁵ but there is not the slightest evidence which permits us to locate it there or in any other particular position on the pig. It is, however, noticeable that it is called a "stamp." This description would fit perfectly the two small "rim-labels" of No. 1209.a. These labels, which are identical, read MINB,²⁶ the M being in the form of an inverted double V, and the B in each somewhat blurred. They are only 9/16 inches long and 3/16 inches wide, deeply impressed (one especially so), and their lettering entirely fills both length and breadth, which makes them extremely difficult to decipher. It is therefore quite conceivable that Way's informant had mistaken these tiny and indistinct stamps, and had interpreted the M. (perhaps after a casual inspection at the sale) either as XX, or even as standing for *V(aleria) V(ictrix)*, the *cognomina* of the 20th Legion.²⁷

In itself, this suggestion might reasonably be regarded as unproven: but when taken in conjunction with the close

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24. See *Ill. Lond. News. l.c.*: *Br. Arch. Assoc. J.* xvi, 1866, p. 350. *Intell. Obs.* xi, 1867, pp. 354-5, and many other accounts. The Rev. T. F. More (second son of the Robert More mentioned above as the recipient of the letter), an enthusiastic antiquary and geologist, displayed this pig at a temporary museum organised in connection with a visit of the Archæol. Inst. to Shrewsbury in 1856, and again at the International Exhibition in London in 1862 (R. Hunt, *H'dbk. to Indust. Dept. of Internat. Exhib.*, Vol. I, p. 76: *Intell. Obs.* i, 1862, p. 295, n.). It was fortunately (unlike some of the exhibits) restored to its owner on the failure of the Exhibition. The Rev. T. F. More was succeeded by his only son, Mr. Robert Jasper More, M.P., through whose friendship with Prof. Lapworth, late of Birmingham Univ., the pig and the spades were later loaned to the Univ. Geolog. Museum.
25. So, e.g., Watkin in *Shropsh. Arch. Soc. Trans.* ii, 1879, p. 351, where "on the side" is also stated as the position of the rim-labels of No. 1209.a.
26. A wax impression taken after careful cleaning of these labels shows that the final letter is B and not P.
27. It is significant that prior to Haverfield all accounts seem to have given the stamps as VVINP or WINP. Moreover, none of the illustrations of the pig showed these stamps.

approximation (on the evidence available) of date, and the identity of place of discovery, I suggest that it may be considered an adequate reason for the rejection of the famous "legionary-stamp," and that we must, in view of all the facts considered above, identify the two pigs Nos. 1209.a. and 1209.b.

I would emphasise that we are here concerned not with the general question of the connection of the legionaries with mining, but merely this one supposed example. The extent to which legionaries supervised or even undertook mining work, either in Britain or elsewhere, is uncertain: the evidence in Britain certainly seems to suggest a closer connection with the occupation by auxiliaries of forts in and around the mining district concerned rather than with the great legionary fortresses.²⁸ It may in fact be questioned whether at this particular period in the history of the Welsh borders, when the trend of policy was rather towards economy in garrisoning and the withdrawal of troops for use elsewhere, it is reasonable to suppose that the Chester garrison would thus have been depleted, or called upon to furnish a detachment, however small, for this particular purpose²⁹ in a district thirty-five miles to the south, a district moreover which, as far as we can judge from our present knowledge of the history of the auxiliary forts at Caersws and Forden, was at this time regarded as being adequately protected and policed.

28. With the exception, apparently, of the Mendips (2nd. Legion from Caerleon). But the Mendips lay in the "civil area," in contrast with the other great lead-producing districts.

29. I am not aware that this has ever been questioned: see Haverfield in *V. C. H. l.c.* (as others before him), and for a recent restatement *Montgom. Arch. Coll.* xlii, p. 20, n. 1.

MAINSTONE FEWHOLDERS.

BY THE LATE REV. C. S. JAMES, M.A.,
Principal of Bishop Heber College, Trichinopoly.

In the Shrewsbury Free Library there are lists of the holders of each pew in Mainstone Church at four successive dates (Phillips M.S 11237).

There is first a list of "Ancient Sitters," and then those for 1627, 1702 and 1728. We thus get the succession of the holders of each sitting at these dates, and as each sitting was evidently appropriated to a particular house or tenement, we have the succession of the holders of each property in the parish. Where a property was not sold or let, but passed by inheritance, this succession is sometimes almost a genealogical tree. Thus the holder of the first seat in the fourth right-hand pew in 1627 was "Gabriel James' son ante," the only aforementioned James being John James in the first pew. He was succeeded by Richard James of Mainstone in 1702 and by Esay James in 1728. It will be seen from the James Pedigree in *Transactions* 4th Series, Vol. X, p. 72 that Gabriel James died in 1627, his eldest son was John James who died in 1671/2, and his eldest son was Richard James, 1632-1714/5, whose youngest son appears in all the records as Esau James, 1699-1779. Incidentally the list of pewholders confirms the guess made on page 76 that the name Esau was a corrupt form of Esay or Isaiah. Another interesting little etymological point is that "Hocky House" of 1728 (tenth right-hand pew) was in 1702 the "tenement where Edward Hodgkis lived."

The Church books at Mainstone throw some light on the appropriation of sittings. Each sitting evidently went on a proprietary right with some particular house in the parish, but exchanges of sittings were occasionally effected for purposes of convenience, and in one case they are even bargained away. Under Jan. 1st, 1713/4 is a note that the first kneeling in the Minister's pew assigned to "the Knuck where William Farmer, jun. lives," the second kneeling assigned to "Richard Bowen's land" and the third, assigned to "Beddagella" were "desired to be inclosed in the reading desk."—This was evidently not

effected, for in 1728 William Farmer of Knuck, John Beamond of Lung and John Harrington of Bedagollen were still in possession.

Some time in John Gifford's Rectorship (1708-1757) Mr. Jeremiah Brown of Mellington exchanged six several kneelings in the body of the Church for a whole seat on the North side next the West seat. In 1732 Thomas Edwards accepted one common seat on the North side facing the great door next a new seat of Hugh Pugh, tenant to Mr. Edmund Morris in lieu of six several kneelings "of mine" (? John Gifford's) in the body of the Church "in consideration of encouraging and making more entire and regulating the other seats." Mr. Gifford at the same time relinquished the uppermost kneeling in the second seat on the South side to Mr. Thomas Bird of Reilth, and the next year he relinquished the second and third kneelings in the eighth pew from the chancel down on the North side to Edward Griffiths of Dolvour, Ednope, for carrying 2000 tiles from the quarries at Bettws. This shows that the pews were numbered from the East. In 1739 a kneeling called the Crib in the seat of John Merick, John Ward and others was assigned to Thomas Griffiths. This, as will be seen, appears to have been in the nature of a confirmation of an arrangement already existing.

In addition to the lists of pewholders in the Shrewsbury Free Library, the Church books contain two lists of householders in "settlement of the Church heyment," classified under Castlewright for the South side, Ednop for the North, Mainstone for the East, and Reilth and Knuck for the West.

These lists give the names of both landlord and tenant to each property. The date of the first is illegible, but from the names it may be safely dated about 1677, the other about 1732. These lists frequently enable me to state in the notes the township in which a person held property and the name of the landlord. These lists seem to be based on some list of pewholders, for in 1732 Thomas Griffiths' name is entered for a "house in Mainstone town kept by him for Mr. Gifford of the Church Town for the kneeling called the Crib."

The chief problem is to assign a date for the "Ancient sitters." The Lay Subsidy Rolls point to an early date. Out of fifty Mainstone names in the rolls of 34 to 36 Hen. VIII., (222/335,

222/346, 222/378) thirteen appear also on the list of "Ancient Sitters." This would suggest a date a few years either before or after these rolls. In the Lay Subsidy Rolls for I. Eliz. (167/23), containing two Mainstone names only, for 13 Eliz. (167/41) containing fourteen Mainstone names, and for 35 Eliz. (167/86) containing thirteen Mainstone names, the only name identical with that of any "ancient sitter" is Morris ap Owen of Reilth in 13 Eliz. This tempts one to date the ancient sitters before the Subsidy Rolls of 34 to 36 Henry VIII. Only one name points the other way. Owen ap Howell ap Meyrick may be a son of ap Howell ap Meyrick ap John of Reilth on the subsidy roll of 36 Henry VIII. But the wills point emphatically to a later date. The only names of "ancient sitters" who appear also as Mainstone testators are John ap Meyrick (Will 1567), John ap Griffith ap Madock (Will 1569), Howell ap Meyrick (Will 1571), Edward ap Owen (Will 1572), Thomas Lloyd (Will P.C.C. 1590) and Howell ap John (Will 1595). Under the notes on each ancient sitter I have given the dates when I have found his name in other wills and documents, and these too point to an Elizabethan date.

It will be observed that for about half the pews no ancient sitters are named. Now in Exch. Dep. 7 James I. Mich. 9 Salop, numerous deponents testify to encroachments on common lands mostly in Edenhope and Reilth. The rough dates of some thirty acts of enclosure are given, and all except seven of these were from fifty to sixty-six years before, and hardly any of the persons named as enclosing land were "ancient sitters." It seems that a great deal of enclosure went on during the sixteen years before Elizabeth's accession, but probably the new properties had not got pews assigned to them by the time the list of "ancient sitters" was made. This might point to the earlier date for the "ancient sitters," but in any case the formal assignment of pews to the new properties would not take place at once. The fact that the the first left hand pew, which was appropriated to Lower Edenhope, is assigned to Richard Powell as "ancient sitter" points to a date before 1558 when Richard Powell of Edenhope died and was succeeded by his son and heir Hugh for fifty years, unless Hugh (Receator) [Hereator] is Hugh Powell in some disguise. On the other hand the fact that the first right hand pew is assigned to John ap Meyrick as "ancient sitter"

in the 1728 version, but to his widow Ellen ap Meyrick in the 1702 edition, points to the list having been made just after his death in or after 1567. On the whole I feel fairly convinced that the date of the ancient sitters is about five years on one side or the other of 1562.

There are two lists of seatholders, the one made in 1702, containing a list of ancient sitters with the names of the corresponding holders in 1627 and 1702, and the other giving the ancient sitters with those of 1627 and 1728. The former covers only the right side of the Church. Thus for the right side the list of ancient sitters and those of 1627 occurs in duplicate. The transcriber evidently had some difficulty in reading the older lists, and there are several discrepancies. I have collated the two copies and where there is any discrepancy I have denoted the version in the list made in 1702 by a half-round parenthesis (Receator) and that in the list made in 1728 by brackets [Hereator]. Editorial additions are enclosed in square parenthesis [i.e. Right or South side.]

According to the contents of a letter dated the 16th day of January last from the Rt. Rev^r Father in God the Lord Bishop of Hereford to me and others directed requesting us or as many of us as conveniently can to meet for the disposing of the parishioners in seats newly repayred in the Parish Church of Maynstone at a certain day and place by us to be appoynted and for the signification thereof is required of me I have thought good to offer the consideration thereof to the rest of my brethren in the said letter menconed the 26th Feb^y next by 9 of the clock in the morning at the Church of Maynstone for our meeting wth this caution that I shall be willing to alter the same day as the change thereof shall seem best to answer the most part of their occasions as in the case are joyned with me this 24th day of January 1627.

EDWARD HOME.

ERASMUS POWEL.

And according to the Archd^{ns} order at a Visitⁿ of the said Church of Mai June 20th 1702 It was ordered the antient settlementof seats to be renew'd y^t everyone may matt his own seat or pew.

Dextra [i.e. Right or South side] (An account of the Pews on the

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|-------------------------------|--|
| An(c)[t]ient Sitters. | (Present Sitters) [Anno Dom.]
1627. |
| 1. Hugh (Receator) [Hereator] | R(ichar)d Powell |
| (Bachen) [Tery Barker] | R(ichar)d Powell (rule) |
| (Ellen) [Ken] ap Meyrick | R(ichar)d Powell |
| David Beddolan(e) | Jo[hn] James (2 ^s /7 ^d) |
| Gwalter ap Meyrick | Will(m) Jones (1 ^s /3 ^d) |
| 2. Owen ap Evan Bedo | Gabri(e)l(l) James ('s son ante) |
| Cad(wale)d(er) ap Jevan | Charles Me(y)rick (6 ^d) |
| Mor(r)is ap Jevan | R(ichar)d Davi(e)s (ante) |
| Jo(h)[n] ap Griffith(s) ap | Tho(s) Griffith(s) (2 ^s /3 ^d) |
| Med(ask)[oc] | |
| Owen ap Howell ap Me(y)rick | Jo(n) Cadwal(a)[e]der (1 ^s /3 ^d) |
| (Howell) [Edward] ap John | Edward Evans (6 ^d) |
| 3. Ed(wd) ap Owen | Jo[hn] Cad(wala)der (ante) |
| Lewis Tunnier [?] | R(ichar)d Ball (1 ^s /2 ^d) |
| (P) [B] lasse C(a)[o]dder | Hugh Edwards (1 ^s /3 ^d) |
| David ap Jo(hn) h(er)(ic) | Mor(r)is Me(y)rick (ante) }
(Edward Evans ante) }
[Rich. Ball] |
| 4. [J]evan ap (Rhe) vaughan | Gabriel James' (son ante) |
| Mor(r)is ap Owen | Edw(ard) Griffith(s) (1 ^s /3 ^d) |
| [only then known] | Howell Morris (1) |

Jane Mason (11^d)

South Side of Mainstone Church June 4th 1728]

Present Sitters, 1702.	Present Sitters, Anno Dom. 1728.
[1.] Widow Farmer for Upper Ednop. 2 seates	Edw. Price for Upper Ednop. Edw. Price Edw. Price
Rich[ar]d James of Mayn- stone	Charles Dike of Keveynillim
Thomas Bird of Relth	Elienor Edwards, ten ^t . for hen house
[2.] Jo. James of the Church Town	John Giffard
Humphrey Bird of Rulthey	Humphrey Bird, Ann Owen's ten ^t .
Jo. Ricas of the same	John Watkin
Joseph Bird or his mother of the same	John Meachim
	Edward Farmer, ten ^t . to Mr. Brown, Bps. Castle
Stephen Griffiths for Esq ^r . Brett's Est ^e in Castle- wright	Tho. Bird for one mesages
[3.] Stephen Griffiths for Esq ^r . Butt	Edw. Farmer, ten ^t . to Mr. Jery Brown, Bp's Castle.
Jo. Smetheman of Mayne- stone	Charles Dike
Joseph Farmer for his house in Castlewright	Martha James, widd., in Castle- wright.
William Farmer for Wm. Mey- rick's purchase	Tho. Price
	Charles Dike
[4.] Rich. James of Maynestone	Esay James
Jo. James of Relth	Rich. Hamond
Richard Bore for Chas. Mason's est. in Castle- wright	John David in Castlewright
Howell Griffiths for Esq ^r . Brett's estate vacant in Ednop.	William Farmer for Moson old house

5. (No ancient claimant known) David Mor(r)is (& ap. & 6d)
El(l)en Mor(r)is (ante)
6. (Jno ap Howell } ante Thomas Powell } (both of
(Griffith ap Howell } Morris Powell } Castlewright)
- [John ap Howell]
[Griffith ap Howell]
7. (Under the desk no ancient John ap Richard (ante) [where
sitters known) the desk and pulpit are]
John Daniel (ante)
Edward ap Richard (ante)
8. John Howard (ante)
- Richd. Smith (ante)
Mat(t)hew Be(a)m(o)(u)nd(s)
- Rich(ard) Mor(r)is B
- Edw(ar)d ap (Jorr) (Ev)an (10^d)
9. Jo(hn) Howard
- John ap Ho(l)(s)t
- Thomas Griffith(s)
- Henry ap (J)evan
- R(ichar)d ap David
- (ante
o^s o^d)

- [5.] David Morris of Maynestone Hugh Pugh
 Jo. James of Relth Rich. Hamond
- [6.] rebuilt in 1693 at their equal [These names have evidently
 charge. been placed one column too
 early].
 Tho. Reynolds for Bank
 Mau. Powell for Deowen
- [7.] Wid^w. Bason for William William Farmer of Knuck
 Farmer's estate in Kurick
 Thomas Bird of Relth John Beamond of Lung
 Widow Hancks of Kurick, a John Harington
 lease tenant to Mr. Jerd-
 ing Bright of London,
 stationer
- [8.] Jo. Edmunds, a Lse tenant John Farmer of Dolenwur
 to s^d Ferington in Ednop
 Rees Beomand of Kurick John Beamond
 Ed. Price, as tenant to Lewis' Edward Griffith for Bemond's
 his estate in Ednop house
 Maurice Powell of Castle- Marr. Powell,
 wright
 J. Farmer for Mr. Jno. Will. Farmer for Comb in Knick.
 Bright of London his est^e
 in Kurick

12 SEP. 1702.

- [9.] Lewis Griffiths for Lewis Edward Griffith
 Steward's tenement taken
 down.
 John Bird or his mother of Tho. Bird
 Relth
 John Ricas of the same John Meachim
 Edward Farmer or his son- John Harris in Castlewright
 in-law of Castlewright
 Jo. Edwards for William Tho. Edwards, Esq. for Young's
 Gough's purchase in the tenement
 same

(Present sitters and claimants in

1627)

10.

Will(iam) George (1^d)

David Owens (6^d)

Mat(t)hew Farmer (8^d)

Rich(ar)d Farmer (6^d)

H[o]ugh Powell (ante)

11.

Francis Norton (ante)

Mo(v)[s]e(r)[s] He[y]ward

Charles Me(y)rick

Samuel ap Richard

Lewis Owen[s]

12.

R(ichar)d Powell

(13.

And all the rest not mentioned
reputed conv. seats built at the

Examined, subscribed, acknowledged then to be a perfect and
by the Churchwardens. Witness our hands this 12th day of

Now sitters and claimants in 1702.

- [10.] William Howells of Ednop Widd. Howell
 Lewis Griffiths for a ten^t Edw. Griffith for Hocky House
 where Edward Hodgkis
 lived
- John Edwards of Castle- Thos. Edwards, Esq., for Rockva
 wright, for his tenement in House
 Rascoda
- Nathl. Suker, for his purchase Nath. Suker, for his little tene-
 tenement in the same ment at Rock . . .
- Widw. Farmer of the same Thos. Meakin, for Wilburn tene-
 ment
- [11] Edward Farmer, for his Nath. Suker, for Norton's tene-
 vacant house in Castle- ment
 wright
- Walter Davies, for Sir Wm. William Howard at Drobathwen
 Grastley's estate in Ednop
- Humphrey Bird, for Charles Ann Owens, tenant to Hum.
 Meyricks Bird
- Widow Bason, for William Will. Farmer for Knuck
 Farmer in Kurick
- Andrew Mason, a tenant to Edwd. Griffiths, tenant to Mr.
 Mr. Richard Wollaston, Rd. Wolaston
 for a tenement in Ednop
- Wm. Farmer, for the farm of Robt. Suker, for Low Edenhope
 Ednop
- Wid. Farmer of Castlewright

are all to Howell Griffiths, widow Norton, and others lately built
 parish charge for servants and others that want them, etc.)

true copy of the ancient settlement that is now kept in Church
 September 1702.

An account of the Pews in the Church of
1 June 1728 on North [i.e. left] side.

Anno. Domi. 1627.

- Ancient Sitters.
1. Richard Powell
2. Howell ap Hugh
 Muisk ap Owen
 Owen ap Evan Gore
 Howell ap Muisk
 Owen David Bash
3. Meredith ap John
 David Beddasee
 Howell Wine
 John Mirisk

4. Rees Lewis

5. Thomas Lloyd
 Tho. Lewis
 Griffith ap John
 Lewis Taylor in doubt

6. Howel ap Owen
 Morr. Meredith
 Joodan ap Madoc Vaughan
 Howell ap Morris
 Howell ap Morris
 Lewis Taylor, bloted out

7. Bartholomew Church
 Samuel Edwards
 James Lewis' widow
 Howel Morris

8. Francis Norton
 Oliver ap Howell
 Oliver ap Howell
 Matthew Bedmond
 John Younge

9. John ap Howell
 Francis Horton [sic]
 Henry ap Sevan [sic]
 Richard ap David
 Matthew Farmer

Samuel Edwards
John ap Richardson
Hugh Edwards
Oliver ap Howell
John ap Howell
Morris Meyrick
John Price
Merisk ap David
John Price
Morein Meyrick
John Price solis, yet non of y^o

fine on y^t side

John Jacks
John Jacks
Edward Farmer
Widd. Edwards.
Moris Owens
Lewis Griffiths

William Farmer

Mainstone, June 1st 1728, on the North side.

Present Sitters. Anno. Dom. 1728.

- [1.] Rich. Lyster, Esq., Robt. Suker tene^t Low. Ednop.
- [2.] Thos. Edwards, Esq., for Pentry House.
Mathew James, Lloyn Madock, Castlew.
Edward Price of Burton for Dolein.
Sam. Thomas in Mainsto.
Jer. Brown for the Bank in Castley.
- [3.] William Meyrick, Mainstone.
Hugh Pugh, in Mainstone.
John Davis at Bank in Castlew.
John Ward in Mainstone.
John Giffard for the Church Town.
- [4.] John Bird for the house where he lives.
- [5.] Thomas Anthony in Castlewright.
Nathl. Suker ten^t at Rorma.
- [6.] Jer. Brown for Pealan in Castleright.
John Farmer in Castlewright.
- [7.] Robt. Suke for the house in Puthing Wyatt.
Francis Jones, Dolensur.
Widd. Thomas ten^t at Loynagares.
John Davis' ten^t at the Bank in Castlew.
- [8.] Nath. Suker for Norton's living in Castle.
John Giffard for the Church town.
John Giffard for the Church town.
Edw. Griffiths for Dolewur in Ednop.
Hum. Meakin in Castlewright.
- [9.] Je. Brown for the Bank in Castlewright.
Nath. Suker for Norton liveing in Castle.
John Davis, ten^t at Ashes in the Kn
Tho. Edwards, Esq. for Jough's house in
Tho. Edwards, Esq. for his house in

10. Will Medlicott
Will Medlicott
Will Jones
Emanuel ap Howell
John Younge
11. Lewis Griffiths
Griffith ap Howell
Richard Morris Bayly
John ap Howell
John Howard
12. Mr. Hobert
Moses Howard
John ap Richard
John ap Robert
John Daniel
13. Richard Smith
Richard ap Richard

- [10.] John Brown ten^t at Lung.
John Brown in Rielth.
Nath. Suker for his freehold in Rocw
Widd. Thomas ten^t in Llaynagarey.
Hum. Meakin ten^t at Puthing y Wy
- [11.] John Farmer's ten^t in Castlewright.
Morris Powell for Drewen.
Mau. Powell for Drewen.
John Brown for the Bank.
William Farmer ten^t for the Comb in K.
- [12.] Edward Morris in Castlewright.
Willm. Howard in Drubethwen.
Will. Farmer for Comb in Nusk.
John Harrington for Bedagollen.
John Brown sent. sent. for Bowen's.
- [13.] John Beamond.
John Harrison.

NOTES ON THE SEATHOLDERS.

Arranged in alphabetical order except where otherwise stated, the baptisms, etc., are taken from the Mainstone parish register, and the wills were proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Hereford. The figures in brackets after each seatholder give the date of his holding, followed by the number of the pew, L representing the left side and R the right. Opposite each name is given a list of parish offices recorded in the register as having been held by a person of that name. In several cases, however, it is not possible to be sure of the identity of the office holder with the sitter.

THOMAS ANTHONY (1728, L. 5.) Churchwarden 1714, 1724 and 1731.

Thomas Evans of Castlewright, yeoman, will 1709, by his wife Mary, Admon. 1716, left a son Thomas Evans and a daughter Mary who married in 1706 Thomas Anthony, yeoman, tenant at Castlewright to the Earl of Lincoln in 1732 and bur. 1748.

Thomas Anthony witnessed the will of Robert Suker of Castlewright in 1707, and by his wife Mary had issue—

1. Mary, bap. 1707, mar. at Meole Brace, 1727/8, John Davies of the parish of Worthen.
2. Thomas, bap. 1708/9.
3. John, bap. 1715/6.

RICHARD BALL (1627, R. 3.)

Possibly father of—

1. William Ball of Easthope, gentleman, who married Mary Mason, and sold his Easthope property to his brother-in-law Thomas Mason of Rockley (see under Mason) and was buried at Easthope, Feb. 6, 1664-5. Will P.C.C. 1665. His widow taxed in 1674 for three hearths at Easthope, d. Dec. 16, 1691. Will Hereford, Feb. 1691-2.
2. Sarah Ball mar. Mr. Higgins (? Dan Higgins of Brompton) and was living 1663.
In Feb. 1720-1, Charles Mason of Rockley sold "Ball's farm" to Samuel Edwards of Westminster. This Samuel Edwards, b. about 1669, Deputy Teller of Exchequer, M.P. for Wenlock, had purchased West Coppice (from the Lacons) and the

Manor of Frodesley, and had the manor of Brompton, par. Lydbury North and other estates, which by will P.C.C. 1738, were left to his son Godolphin, who failing to Samuel, son of Thomas Edwards of Pentre, which points to near kinship with another Mainstone family (see under Edwards).

TERY BARKER [1702 edition, Bacher] Ancient Sitter R.1.

WIDOW BASON (1702, R. 7 and 11).

I. Henry Bason of Mainstone, will 1698, left a wife Mary, daughter of Francis Williams, and a son John a minor to whom he left land in Whitcott Keysett.

II. One John Bason of Bishop's Castle, admon. 1739, by his wife Joan, bur. there 1727, had issue, Henry of Earsley in that parish, bap. there 1716, married Susanne daughter of Francis Harris of Clunbury, bap. at Lydham 1747, John of Bishop's Castle, bap. there 1719, will 1784, Charles of whom next, Sarah, bap. there 1723, and Lewis bap. there 1726.

III. Charles Bason of Castlewright, bap. at Bishop's Castle 1721, bur. at Mainstone 1787, will 1787, married 1758 Elizabeth daughter of Richard Price (see under Edward Price), by whom he had issue, Sarah bap. 1759, married 1786 George Mountford of Mainstone (with issue), Griffith of whom next, and Rebecca bur. 1808.

IV. Griffith Bason married 1786 Martha Corbet of the parish of Church Stoke, by whom he had issue, Charles bap. 1791, Thomas bap. 1792, Edward Corbet, bap. 1793, Richard, bap. 1796, Griffith, bap. and bur. 1796, George Griiffith bap. 1798, and Martha Ann bap. 1799.

MATTHEW BEAMOND (1627, L8, R8) Churchwarden 1614, sidesman 1622 and 1625, Distributor 1628 and 1632, Overseer 1641 and 1648.

JOHN BEAMOND (1728, L13, R7 and 8) Churchwarden 1729, 1742 and 1746.

Hugh ap Edmond of Bachelltrey in the parish of Church Stoke, will P.C.C. 1599 [*Montgomeryshire Collections* XXII. 296] left a wife Mary and children Margaret, Jane, Hugh, John, Catherine, Lewis and Edmond, and a brother Matthew Bedmond. Apart from his will there is little help from wills, but the Registers appear to give the following pedigree.

I. Matthew ap Edmond of the parish of Mainstone, gent, will, P.C.C., 1653, married, first in 1609 Eleanor Howells, who was bur. in 1620, and secondly in 1620 a wife Jane. By his first wife he had issue Joan, bap. 1613, Katherine, bap. 1614, bur. 1614/5, John, of whom next, and James, bap. 1618.

II. John Bedmond, bap. 1616, bur. 1685, occupied land of his own at Ednop in 1677 and by his wife Mary, bur. 1685, had issue, John, of whom next, Joan bap. 1650, Elizabeth bap. 1651, and Francis bap. 1653.

III. John Bedmond or Beamond, bap. 1649, by his wife Mary had issue, Thomas bap. and bur. 1678, John bap. and bur. 1679, John, of whom next, Francis bap. 1683, Edward bap. 1686, Matthew bap. 1689, bur. 1690, Matthew bap. 1690/1, Elizabeth bap. 1694, Richard bap. 1696/7 and apparently bur. 1698, and James bap. 1699, bur. 1699/1700.

IV. John Beamont bap. 1680, tenant to John Walcot at Reilth or Knuck in 1732, married in 1720 Joyce Bird (see Thomas Bird, next page) who was bur. in 1746, and by her had issue,

1. John, bap. 1720/1.

2. Jane, bap. 1722.

3. Elizabeth, bap. 1724, married 1753 James Williams and had issue. They are not identical with James Williams of Knuck, bur. 1762 and Elizabeth his wife bur. 1763, for they are mentioned in the will of Joyce Bird dated 1771 proved 1775.

4. Joyce, bap. 1727. A Joyce Beamont had a base daughter Sarah, bap. 1745, and married David Gough of the parish of Clun in 1754.

5. Edward, of whom next.

6. Thomas, bap. 1735/6.

7. Mary, bap. 1739.

V. Edward Beamont, bap. 1729/30, married in 1751 Margaret Williams and had issue, Elizabeth bap. 1752, Edward bap. 1754, John or James bap. 1757, William bap. 1764, Thomas bap. 1767, and Samuel bap. 1775, who by a wife Mary had a daughter Hannah, bap. 1803.

REES BEOMAND of Knuck (1702, R.8).

I. Edward Beamond of Whitcott Keysett in the parish of Clun, yeoman, will 1685, had issue, Rees, of whom next,

Mary, Richard, Thomas, a daughter wife of Richard Meredith, John of whom presently as II. 2, Matthew and Edward.

II. Rees Beaumont of Knuck by his wife Jane had issue, Alice bap. 1695, Mary bap. 1706, and Jane bur. 1717.

II.2 John Beaumont of Bicton in the parish of Clun (son of Edward), will 1711, by his wife Mary had issue, Margaret, John bap. at Clun 1680, Elizabeth, Edward, Mary bap. there 1683, another younger daughter and Richard bap. there 1689, bur. there 1690.

DAVID BEDDOLAM (Ancient Sitter, R.1.)

DAVID BEDDOSEE (Ancient Sitter, L.3.)

HUMPHREY BIRD (1702, R.28,11; 1728, R.2.)

JOHN BIRD or his mother (1702, R.9; 1728, L.4.) Churchwarden 1684.

JOSEPH BIRD or his mother (1702, R.2.) [probably error for John].

THOMAS BIRD (1702, R.1 and 7).

THOMAS BIRD (1728, R.2 and 9.) Churchwarden 1712, 1721, 1726, 1745.

I. John Bird of Reilth, held property of his own there in 1677, bur. 1698, will 1698, by his wife Joyce bur. 1710, will 1710, had issue, Thomas, of whom next, Elizabeth bap. 1652, married Bishop, John of Montgomery bap. 1653 (with three children), Martha bap. 1656, bur. 1656/7, Hugh of Montgomery bap. 1658, Admon 1710 to relict Mary, Richard bap. and bur. 1661, Humphrey of Bryn in the parish of Clun, bap. 1662, who held land of his own at Reilth in 1732 and was bur. 1744, will 1744, and Samuel bap. 1665, bur. 1690.

II. Thomas Bird of Reilth, yeoman, bur. 1707/8, will 1708, married 1687/8 Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Medlicot, who held land of his own at Reilth in 1677, bap, 1662/3, bur. 1700 and had issue, Thomas, of whom next, Samuel of whom presently as III. 2., William bap. 1693/4, bur. 1694, Joyce, bap. 1695/6, married 1720 John Beaumont (for whom see last page), and Elizabeth bap. 1700, married 1722 Thomas Kendrick and had issue.

III. Thomas Bird, bap. 1689/90, married 1711 Mary Price who was bur. 1719 and by her had issue, Elizabeth bap. 1714, Mary bap. 1715, married at Chirbury 1739 Jeremiah James of

Totterton (see *Transactions* 4th Series, Vol. X, p. 82), and Joyce bap. 1717.

III.2. Samuel Bird, (son of Thomas), of Bishop's Castle, gent., bap. 1691, will 1770 leaving relict Joyce, of Bishop's Castle, will 1775.

For John Bird see also under John Bright p. 000.

Probably the above Thomas Bird bap. 1689/90 is Thomas Bird of Lluney who is entered in 1732 as occupying property of his own at Reilth or Knuck, Mr. Thomas Bird of Reilth being also entered in the same way. This Thomas Bird of Reilth, gent., apparently of the same family, bur. 1765, act 73, M.I., will 1766, married 1719 Susanna daughter of John Farmer (for whom see below), bap. 1703, bur. 1790 and had issue, Susan bap. 1721, married 1744 Thomas Jones of Bishop's Castle (with issue), Margaret bap. 1722, bur. 1796, Mary bap. 1723/4 married 1744 Thomas Bowen of Trelurney in the parish of Clun (with issue), John bap. 1725, bur. 1730/1, Joyce bap. 1727, bur. 1733, Sarah bap. 1729/30, married 1757 the Rev. Thomas Piazza of Bishop's Castle and Church Stretton, Thomas bap. 1732, bur. 1737, Samuel of whom next, and Joyce bap. 1738, bur. 1800.

Samuel Bird, (son of Thomas) bap. 1735, bur. 1790, will 1801, by his wife Mary had issue, Thomas of whom next, Sarah bap. 1778, bur. 1781, and Maria bap. 1780.

Thomas Bird (son of Samuel) bap. 1775, by his wife Sarah had issue, Samuel bap. 1802, Charles bap. 1803, and Mary bap. 1806.

RICHARD BORE (1702, R.4.)

Richard Bore by his wife Mary had issue, Mary bap. 1698, John bap. 1700, Richard bap. 1703/4, and Anna bap. 1706/7.

HENRY BRETT, Esq. [Esqr. Butt in 1702 edition]. (1702, R.2, 3 and 4.)

Henry Brett, M.P. for Bishop's Castle, born 1678 died 1724, married Anne, divorced wife of Charles Gerard, Earl of Macclesfield, and daughter of Sir Richard Mason (see under Charles Mason) and by her had an only daughter Anna Margaretta who died without issue in 1743, mistress of King George I and wife of Sir William Leman, 2nd Bart. Further particulars of Henry Brett are given in *Transactions* 2nd Series, Vol. X, p. 54, and in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

Mr. JERDING BRIGHT of London, stationer (1702, R.7), doubtless a misreading of Jeremiah Bright of London, who by his will P.C.C. 1729/30, which mentions a large number of relations, bequeathed his lands at Knuck in the parish of Mainstone, purchased of Mr. James, to Jeremiah Brown, son of his sister Brown, (whom see below).

There is an admon. 1700/1 of Thomas Bright of Bishop's Castle to his son Jeremiah Bright, who seems to have been bap. at Lydbury North 1672.

Mr. JOHN BRIGHT of London (1702, R.8.)

One John Bright of Pentry, co. Montg., will 1722, mentions messuages in Reilth, Mainstone and Castlewright, (which are entered under his name in 1677) and other places; also in Mellington and Aston, co. Montg. which he had in exchange from John Bird; also his marriage settlement in 1679 with Susan daughter of Thomas Mason of Rockley (see under Charles Mason) and children Charles, Ann and Mary.

JEREMY BROWN (1728, L.2, 6 and 9, R.2 and 3) of Bishop's Castle.

Jeremiah Brown of Bishop's Castle, gent., aged about 70 in 1734 (*Transactions* 4th Series, Vol. X, pp. 112 ff.) is mentioned in Chancery Proceedings Brett v. Mason, 1700 (see under Charles Mason). He was doubtless identical with Jeremiah Brown of Mellington who owned Panalan and the Bank in Castlewright and property at Reilth or Knuck in 1732. He married Mary sister of Jeremiah Bright (whom see above) and by her had issue Susan bap. at Bishop's Castle 1692, Jeremiah of Bishop's Castle, attorney, bap. there 1693 (*Transactions*, loc. cit.), Judith bap. there 1697, Littleton, a botanist, bap. there 1698, Vicar of Kerry (of whom a notice appears in *Montgomeryshire Collections*, Vol. XXXVIII, p. 213), and William bap. at Bishop's Castle 1706.

JOHN BROWN (1728, L.10, 11 and 12).

John Brown, tenant at Reilth to Thomas Downes Esq., in 1732, by his wife Elizabeth had issue Francis bap. 1729, Joseph bap. 1731, Susan bap. 1733 and Mary bap. 1738, bur. 1738/9.

One John Brown, probably identical with John son of John Brown and Mary James (*Transactions* 4th Series, Vol. X, p. 101) married Elizabeth Bradford at Lydham in 1720.

BLASE CADDER (Ancient Sitter, R.3.)

JOHN CADWALADER (1627, R.2 and 3), Sidesman 1612, 1626 and 1627, Churchwarden 1617, 1623 and 1636, Overseer 1618 and 1624, Distributor 1628 and 1633.

John James, will 1603 [*Transactions*, 4th Series, X, 97] mentions his interest in the Vron Ryelth and two acres in John Cadd's ground, which he had in lease of his father. John Cadwalader's father was therefore at Rielth before him, and was probably Cadwalader ap Jevan, the ancient sitter, (see below) who appears at Reilth in the Lay Subsidy Rolls of 34 and 36 Hen. VIII.

I. John Cadwalader alias Souldier had a mother Joyce bur. 1604, a wife Katherine bur. 1625, and children Jane bap. 1601/2, Alice bap. 1604, John, of whom next, and Joyce bap. 1610/1.

II. John Cadwalader of Reilth bap. 1607/8, by his wife Margaret bur. 1634, had issue, Edward bap. 1623, Thomas bap. 1626/7, Margaret bap. 1629, bur. 1640 and Jeremiah bap. and bur. 1633.

BARTHOLOMEW CHURCH (Ancient Sitter, L.7).

JOHN DANIEL (1627, R.7, L.12) Sidesman 1624, Distributor 1626, Overseer 1640.

I. Daniel ap John, yeoman, bur. 1624, will 1624, had a wife Anchoreta bur. 1619, and issue, Eleanor bap. and bur. 1593/4, John bap. and bur. 1594/5, John of whom next, Elizabeth (who had a son Hugh bap. 1615), and Mary bap. and bur. 1599/1600.

II. John Daniel, by his wife Sarah bur. 1645/6, had issue, John bap. 1624, Rowland bap. and bur. 1627, Hugh bap. and bur. 1632/3, and Mary bap. 1634/5.

OWEN DAVID BACH (Ancient Sitter, L.2.)

Owen ap David ap Hoell ap Madock witnessed the will of Owen ap Moris 1565 and there was a David ap Howell at Reilth in the Lay Subsidy Rolls of 34 and 36 Hen. VIII.

MERISK AP DAVID (1627, L.3.), Sidesman 1624.

JOHN DAVID (1728, R.4.)

JOHN DAVIS (1728, L.3., 7 and 9), Churchwarden 1718 and 1723.

As Merisk ap David was succeeded by John Davis in 1728, probably he was a brother to David ap David who appears to

have been ancestor of the latter. In the absence of wills, in view of the duplication of persons bearing the same name, and of the fact that the intervening generations appear to have been associated with Edenhope, while the pew L.9 was appropriated to Knuck and the others to the Bank at Castlewright, the pedigree here given is only tentative.

Merisk ap David is probably Meyrick ap David bur. 1629/30.

I. David ap David. There were two of this name at Mainstone at the same time ; a wife Ann was bur. 1610, and the following children were baptized, Rowland 1599/1600, Ann 1602/3, Edward 1605, of whom next, Howell 1605, Margaret 1609, John 1610, Mary 1611/2, and Ann 1617. Of these Rowland and Edward can fairly safely be assigned to the same family.

II. Edward ap David, alias Edward Davis, alias Edward Baker bur. 1674, by his wife Elizabeth bur. 1676, had issue, Morris bap. 1634/5, tenant at Ednop to Thomas Brees in 1677, Jane bap. 1638/9, Ann bap. 1645, bur. 1685, Eleanor bap. 1647/8 (whose son Gabriel was bap. 1676 and bur. 1678), and Edward of whom next.

III. Edward Davis, yeoman, bap. 1651, bur. 1728, will 1729, by his wife Mary bur. 1727, had issue, Charles of whom next, John bap. 1688, for whom see IV.2. presently, Richard bap. 1691, bur. 1716, and Edward who was tenant to the Earl of Lincoln at Edenhope in 1732 and had a daughter Mary.

IV. Charles Davis bap. 1685/6 by his wife Elizabeth had issue Martha bap. 1719.

IV.2. John Davis ; there were two of this name at Mainstone ; one married 1715 Bridget Bishop bur. 1737/8 ; the other married 1711 Mary Williams by whom he had issue, Mary bap. 1711/2, John of whom next, Richard bap. 1718, Rebecca bap. 1720, and Elizabeth bap. 1724.

V. John Davis bap. 1714/5, by his wife Mary had a daughter Mary bap. and bur. 1735.

RICHARD AP DAVID (1627, L.9, R.9.), Sidesman 1596 (see also Richard Davies). One Richard ap David was tenant to Charles Herbert Esq., in Ednop (Exch. Dep. 6 James I., Mich. 9.) Richard ap David married 1605 Elizabeth widow of Humphrey Protheroth. A Richard ap David married in 1607 Ann

Jacks. Richard ap David had issue, Sarah bap. 1607 and David bap. 1610. A Richard ap David was bur. 1620.

RICHARD DAVIES (1627, R.2.), Sidesman 1622 (see also Richard ap David).

Richard Davies, who mortgaged land at Rielth to Gabriel James (*Transactions*, 4th Series, Vol. X, p. 99), by his wife Jane (apparently a former wife Joan was bur. 1622) had issue, Richard bap. 1623, Eleanor bap. 1626 and William bap. 1628. Possibly Jane was daughter of John ap Howell (see under Powell.).

WALTER DAVIES (1702, R.11).

Walter Davies by his wife Ann had issue, William bap. 1699/1700, and Walter bap. 1703, bur. 1703/4.

CHARLES DIKE (1728, R.1 and 3.), Churchwarden 1710, 1727 and 1769.

I. Francis Dike of Wistanstow, bur. there 1667, will 1667, had a wife Jane bur. there 1666, and had issue, Jane wife of John Hagley, and Francis of whom next.

II. Francis Dike, of Mainstone, bur. 1708/9, will 1709, by his first wife Elizabeth, bur. at Wistanstow 1663, had issue, Francis, bur. there 1684 and Philip of whom next. (Possibly his daughter Philippa bap. at Wistanstow 1662 is a mistake for Philip.) By his second wife Joan, bur. 1713, will 1713, he had issue, Edward (of whom presently as III.2.), Charles (of whom later as III.3), Jane, bur. [sic] at Wistanstow 1668 and Jane who married there, 1699/1700, Thomas Williams of Clun and had issue.

III. Philip Dike of Wistanstow, will 1716, by his wife Margaret had issue, Francis of whom next, Robert bap. at Clun 1697/8, (father of Thomas), and Philip bap. there 1700, bur. there 1700/1.

IV. Francis Dike of Wistanstow bap. at Clun 1694/5, by his wife Mary, had issue, Elizabeth bap. at Wistanstow 1716, Francis of whom next, Mary bap. there 1720, bur. there 1771, married Richard James of Whittingslow, bur. at Wistanstow 1771, will 1771, and Philip of whom presently as V.2. Francis also had an illegitimate son John Beaven bap. 1725.

V. Francis Dike bap. at Wistanstow 1717, by his wife Susan had issue, Isabel bap. there 1746/7, Botterell of whom

next, Edward bap. there 1755, Francis bap. there 1759 and Susan bap. there 1763.

VI. Botterell Dike bap. at Wistanstow 1751, by his wife Elizabeth had a son John bap. there 1779.

V.2. Philip Dike of Ludlow, maltster, bap. at Wistanstow 1728/9, married there 1756 Mary Lokier by whom he had issue, Ann bap. at Ludlow 1757, Mary. bap. there 1759, Elizabeth bap. there 1762, Philip of whom next, Margaret bap. there 1767, Edward bap. there 1770, Francis bap. there 1772 and Anna Maria bap. there 1775.

VI. Philip Dike bap. at Ludlow 1765, by his wife Elizabeth had a son John bap. there 1798.

III.2. Edward Dike of Clun bap. at Wistanstow 1665, Admon 1731, married at Clunbury 1688 Ann daughter of Thomas Lloyd, bap. there 1664, by whom he had issue, Francis of whom next, Mary, and Ann bap. at Clun 1698/9.

IV. Francis Dike of Clun bap. there 1691/2, will 1766, left a son Edward.

III.3. Charles Dike of Mainstone bur. 1728/9, Admon 1729, by his wife Sarah who held property in her own name in the township of Mainstone in 1732 had issue, Joanna bap. and bur. 1713, Francis, of whom next, George bap. 1718, bur. 1719, Charles bap. 1723, bur. 1724, Richard bap. and bur. 1723, and Sarah bap. 1725, bur. 1726

IV. Francis Dike of Mainstone, bap. 1714, married at Bishop's Castle 1733/4 Elizabeth daughter of John Gifford, Rector of Mainstone (whom see below) and by her had issue, Elizabeth bap. 1734/5, bur. 1747, Sarah bap. 1736, Charles, of whom next, Francis bap. 1744, and Euphemia bap. 1748.

V. Charles Dike bap. 1740, bur. 1795, married first, in 1771 Mary Harris of Clun, who was bur. 1771, and secondly Sarah by whom he had issue, Charles of Clun, bap. 1780, will 1827, Sarah bap. 1782, Elizabeth bap. 1785, married 1808 Roger Blakeway of Stanton Lacy, and Euphemia bap. 1788.

JOHN EDMUNDS (1702 R.8), Churchwarden 1677, 1687, 1703 and 1713.

I. John Edmunds, yeoman, tenant in Castlewright to Charles Herbert in 1677, bur. 1719, by his wife Sarah had issue,

Margery bap. 1676, John, of whom next, and Jonathan bap. 1681.

II. John Edmunds bap. 1678/9, by his wife Mary had issue, Sarah bap. and bur. 1716, George bap. 1717, John bap. 1720, and Theophila bap. 1722/3.

ELEANOR EDWARDS (1702, R.1.)

Morris Edwards, of Castlewright bur. 1686, will 1686, left a brother William Edwards and a sister Eleanor Edwards.

HUGH EDWARDS (1627, L.2., R.3.), Churchwarden 1636, Sidesman 1637.

JOHN EDWARDS (1702, R.9 and 10.), Churchwarden 1686, 1688 and 1689.

SAMUEL EDWARDS (1627, L.2.), Sidesman 1618, Overseer 1631.

THOMAS EDWARDS (1728, L.2 and 9, R.9 and 10.)

The descent of Howell ap Hugh from William Lord d' Elboeuf in Normandy is given in *Montgomeryshire Collections*, Vol. XXXVII, p. 65.

I. Howell ap Hugh (Ancient Sitter L.2), twelfth in descent from William Lord d' Elboeuf, is entered under Castlewright in the Lay Subsidy Roll of 34 Hen. VIII. By his wife Margaret dau. of Morris ap Evan he had a son, Edward ap Howell, of whom next.

II. Edward ap Howell bur. 1604, by his wife Eleanor, dau. of Peter Middleton of Chirbury (there is a pedigree of Middleton of Chirbury in *Montgomeryshire Collections*, Vol. XXIV, p. 137) had issue—

1. John of whom next, (see Brit. Mus. Addit. Charters 41272, 41273 for him and his brother Richard).
2. Richard of Castlewright, will P.C.C. 1638, (abstract in *Montgomeryshire Collections*, Vol. XXIV, p. 68), left a "reputed son" John Edwards.
3. Samuel, who left sons Adam who owned land at Ednop in 1677, Edward and Samuel.
4. Hugh, of Edenhope in Lay Subsidy Roll of 1641, [*Transactions*, 3rd Series, Vol. IV. p. 139], will P.C.C. 1646, left a "reputed son" Lewis Edwards of Tregonon, and married Eleanor daughter of Richard Harris of Abcott by Bridget Barkley (for the Harris pedigree see *Harleian Society Publications*, Vol. XXVIII, p. 222).

5. Anne, married Maurice ap Lewis of Pen Rhuddlan, and had issue, Ludovick Lewis. She subsequently married Hasbert.

6. Jane married Price of Castlewright, and had issue. 7 and 8. Two other daughters.

III. John Edwards, gent., married first Sina daughter of Rees David Lloyd, and by her had issue, John of whom next. By a second wife Ellen he had a son Samuel who had an action in 1628.

IV. John Edwards, by Margaret daughter of Robert Ireland had a son Samuel, of whom next.

V. Samuel Edwards, by Jane daughter of John Middleton had a son John of whom next.

VI. John Edwards of Pentre, gent., owned land at Castlewright in 1677, died 1683, and by Jane daughter of Richard Lloyd of Dyffrin, co. Salop, had a son John, of whom next.

VII. John Edwards of Pentre bur. 1722, left a bequest to the poor (*Montgomeryshire Collections*, Vol. XXXVII, p. 58), and by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Morris of Hurst, co. Salop, bur. 1707, had issue, Thomas of whom next, Mary bap. 1687, Philip bap. 1690, Elizabeth bap. 1694/5 and Jane bap. 1698.

VIII. Thomas Edwards bap. 1685, owner of Pentre and other property at Castlewright in 1732, bur. 1762, married 1709 Margaret daughter of John Thomas of Aston, co. Montg., bur. 1723/4 aged 34 (see under Charles Mason, p. 178), and by her had issue—Penelope bap. 1709/10, Margaret bap. 1710/11, Rebecca bap. 1712, Elizabeth bap. 1715, Samuel d' Elboeuf of whom next, Sarah Hannah bap. 1720, and Mary bap. 1723/4.

Sarah Hannah is called Susanna in her father's will, P.C.C. 1762, and was then unmarried.

IX. Samuel d' Elboeuf Edwards of Pentre, Rector of Mainstone 1757 to 1805, bap. 1718/9, died 1805, married first Charlotte daughter and heiress of Roger Mostyn of Cilcen, co. Flint, bur. 1766, aged 40, and by her had issue, Thomas Mostyn of whom next, Samuel d' Elboeuf bap. 1755, Roger Mostyn bap. 1758, Charlotta Margareta bap. 1759, married 1784 the Rev, Philip Morris, Jane bap. 1761, bur. 1763, John bap. 1762,

Margaret bap. 1763, George bap. 1763, bur. 1764, Edward bap. 1764, Elizabeth bap. and bur. 1765. By his second wife Constantia the Rev. Samuel d' Elboeuf Edwards had a daughter Elizabeth Constantia bap. 1772, who married in 1795 Richard Price Esq. of Forden and had issue.

X. Thomas Mostyn Edwards of Cilcen, bap. 1753, died 1832, by his wife Frances daughter of Bell Lloyd of Pontypridd, co. Flint, Esq., and sister of Lord Mostyn, had a daughter Frances of Cilcen who died without issue.

SAMUEL EDWARDS (Ancient Sitter, L.7.)

WIDOW EDWARDS (1627, L.5.)

EDWARD AP EVAN (1627, R.8.), Churchwarden 1637, Sidesman 1638.

Edward ap Jevan ap Morris married 1604 Elizabeth verch Howell and had a daughter Elizabeth bap. 1605. Edward ap Evan was bur. 1661.

EDWARD EVANS (1627, R.2 and 3), (*Transactions*, 4th Series, X, 98).

Edward Evans married in 1607 Joan Gillo who was bur. 1614, and by her had issue, Margaret bap. 1607, Susan bap. 1610, and Sarah bap. 1613. He married secondly in 1615 Eleanor Phillips.

Another Edward Evans by Jane his wife had a daughter Martha bap. 1647/8. He had by Jane Bowen an illegitimate son Thomas bap. 1644/5.

HENRY AP EVAN (1627, L.9., R.9.)

One Henry son of James ap Evan was bap. 1605.

OWEN AP EVAN BEDO (Ancient Sitter, R.2.)

OWEN AP EVAN GORE (Ancient Sitter, L.2.)

The children of Owen ap Jevan and Cadwalader ap Jevan are mentioned in the will of Alson verch Davis 1546/7. (See Cadwalader ap Jevan, p. 174).

EDWARD FARMER (1627, L.5.), Churchwarden 1628, Sidesman 1629, Overseer 1632.

EDWARD FARMER (1702, R.9 and 10) { Churchwarden 1720,

EDWARD FARMER (1728, R.2 and 3) { 1725, 1734 and 1744.

JOHN FARMER (1702, R.8). Churchwarden 1701 and 1711.

JOHN FARMER (1728, L.6 and 8, R.8), Churchwarden 1732 and 1751.

JOSEPH FARMER (1702, R.3).

MATTHEW FARMER (1627, L.9, R.10), Sidesman 1613, Distributor 1618.

RICHARD FARMER (1627, R.10).

WILLIAM FARMER (1627, L.7), Sidesman 1627, Distributor 1636, Churchwarden for Castlewright 1652, Churchwarden 1664.

WILLIAM FARMER (1702, R.3, 7, 11 and 12) } Churchwarden
WILLIAM FARMER (1728, L.12, R.4 and 8) } 1703, 1713, 1725,
1731, 1744, 1755.

WIDOW FARMER (1728, R.1, 10 and 11.)

The Farmer family appears to fall into two main branches. William Farmer, will 1670, in branch A mentions his kinsman Richard Farmer with children John, Matthew, Edward, Richard and Mary in branch B, so that the two main branches are evidently related.

BRANCH A.

I. Richard Farmer had issue, William bap. at More 1599, Frances bap. there 1606 and Hugh bap. there 1619. The family seems to have left More and settled in Mainstone. If so, Richard and his son William were the Sitters of 1627.

II. William Farmer of Ednop, bur. 1670, will 1670, married 1623 Susan daughter of Lewis Hayward of Ednop (see John Howard, p. 170), bur. 1634, by whom he had issue, Elizabeth bap. 1632, wife of Thomas Gough (with issue) and William of whom next. A second wife Ann was bur. 1659, and a third, Isabel, in 1689, who owned land at Castlewright in 1677.

III. William Farmer of Upper Ednop, yeoman, tenant to Sir Richard Mason in Ednop, but owned land in Castlewright in 1677, bur. 1700/1, will 1700/1, married first 1659/60 Jane Gwilt, bur. 1668, by whom he had issue, William of whom next, and Susan bap. and bur. 1665/6. By a second wife Sarah bur. 1725, he had issue, John of whom presently as IV.2., Richard bap. 1674/5, Susan bap. 1678, married 1696 Morgan Lucas of Bettws, and Sarah bap. 1681.

IV. William Farmer of Whettleton in the parish of Stokesay, bap. 1661, bur. 1742 (not 1732 as given in the following reference), married 1682 Jane daughter of Richard James, bap. 1652, bur. 1731/2 (for her pedigree see *Transactions*, 4th Series, Vol. X, p. 75), and had issue William of whom next, Mary bap. 1685, bur. at Stokesay 1737, M.I., will 1737, mar. at Ludlow

1708 John Pierce of Stokesay, bap. there 1678, bur. there 1729, M.I., (leaving issue; the marriage at Ludlow confirms the guess in op. cit. p. 105), and Richard bap. 1687.

V. William Farmer of Knuck, entered as occupying property of his own three in 1732, and also as tenant to Jeremiah Brown of Mellington, was bap. 1683, and by his wife Margaret bur. 1743 had issue, William bap. 1710/1, John bap. and bur. 1712, Richard bap. 1713/4, bur. 1714, and Margaret bap. 1715, married 1735 John Farmer (see below).

IV.2. John Farmer bap. 1671, bur. 1714, by his wife Susan bur. 1738 had issue, William of whom next, Susan bap. 1703, married 1719 Thomas Bird (see p. 154) and John of whom presently as V.2.

V. William Farmer bap. 1699, married 1719 Susanna Bird bur. 1769, by whom he had issue, John bap. and bur. 1721/2, Susan bap. 1726, and Mary bap. 1731/2, bur. 1732.

V.2. John Farmer bap. 1709, married 1735 Margaret daughter of William Farmer of Knuck (see above), and had issue Susan bap. 1737, and Margaret bap. 1738. A John Farmer appear in 1732 as tenant to the Earl of Lincoln at Castlewright and Edenhope, and as owner of property at Reilth or Knuck.

BRANCH B.

I. Matthew Farmer bur. 1649/50, had a son Richard of whom next.

II. Richard Farmer of Castlewright, tenant there to Charles Herbert Esq. in 1677, bap. 1611, by his wife Elizabeth had issue, John bap. 1639, Matthew, Edward of whom next, Richard bap. 1656, Mary, and apparently Susan and Elizabeth.

III. Edward Farmer of Castlewright, butcher, [see *Montgomeryshire Collections*, Vol. XXVII, 328.], bap. 1650, married 1682 Katherine Harris, widow, and by her had issue, Richard bap. 1683, Edward of whom next, and John bap. 1688.

IV. Edward Farmer bap. 1686, tenant at Castlewright to Jeremiah Brown in 1732, married 1714/5 Elizabeth daughter of John Edwards, and by her had issue, Edward bap. 1716, William bap. 1717/8, Richard bap. 1719, Elizabeth bap. 1722,

John of whom next, Mary bap. 1726, bur. 1731/2, Stephen of whom presently as V.2., and Thomas of whom later as V.3.

V. John Farmer bap. 1724, by his wife Jane had issue, Mary bap. 1754 and Elizabeth bap. 1756.

V.2. Stephen Farmer (son of Edward) bap. 1729, by his wife Elizabeth, bur. 1788 had issue, Edward bap. 1761, married 1789 Mary Bowen, Stephen bap. 1763, William bap. 1767, Elizabeth bap. 1770, Mary bap. 1772, and Jane bap. 1775.

V.3. Thomas Farmer (son of Edward) bap. 1730, married at Churchstoke 1753 Mary Gwilt and by her had issue, Thomas, bap. 1758, bur. 1760, and Thomas bap. 1763.

In addition to Edward Farmer above there are mentioned in the will of William Farmer 1670 (see above), a father and son Edward Farmer bur. 1674, who by his wife Alice, bur. 1679 had issue, Edward bap. 1667, Elizabeth bap. 1668/9, and John bap. 1671.

Nor can I place in the pedigree Edward Farmer the sitter of 1627. He died in 1636/7, having had issue by his wife Joan, David bap. 1620, William bap. and bur. 1621, Francis bap. 1626, bur. 1638, and Frances bap. 1633.

WILLIAM GEORGE (1627, R.10), Overseer 1612, Sidesman 1615, 1617, 1619, 1624.

In Exch. Dep. 6 Jac. I. Mich. 9. Salop. William George is stated to hold a house called Mays Gwyn and lands near Dolvaur as tenant of Richard Langford, enclosed about 66 years ago by Owen ap Rees and Richard Bould.

Eleanor wife of William George was bur. 1627.

JOHN GIFFORD (1728, L.3 and 8, R.2.)

I. The Rev. Francis Gifford of Pateshall, co. Northants and Rushall, co. Wilts, had sons Charles, M.A. Oxon. and John of whom next.

II. John Gifford, M.A., Oxon., Chaplain to the Marquess of Teviotdale, Rector of Rushall, Wilts. 1704, of Upton Lovell, Wilts. 1705 and of Mainstone 1708 to 1757, bur. 1757, M.I., married at Bishop's Castle 1709/10 Elizabeth daughter of Richard Wollaston of that place, bur. 1763, (see p. 198), and by her had issue, John bap. at Bishop's Castle 1711, bur. 1730, Letitia bap. at Bishop's Castle 1712, Elizabeth bap. there 1714/5, bur.

1796, will 1796, married at Bishop's Castle 1733/4 Francis Dike (for his pedigree see under Charles Dike, p. 159), Richard, James bap. 1727, Mary, married Reading and had issue, and Euphemia bur. 1762.

John Gifford by his will 1757, as there was no house for the Rector, left a house and garden 44 yards long and 11 broad, by the hedge and ditch next the angle where two rivulets meet at the South-West corner of Mainstone Churchyard, to be rent free to the Rectors of Mainstone for ever. For other references to him see *Transactions*, 4th Series, Vol. II., pp. 75, 84. He appears in the list of 1732 (as also does a Mr. Gifford in 1677) as owner of property in the township of Mainstone.

WILLIAM GOUGH (1702, R.9.)

SIR WILLIAM GRASTLEY (1702, R.11.)

Sir William Gresley born 1661, succeeded as 3rd baronet 1699, died 1710, married at Bishop's Castle 1696 Barbara, widow of Richard Oakeley and daughter of John Walcot and had issue, Bridget bap. there 1697, Thomas bap. there 1698/9 and William bap. there 1699/1700. For full particulars of him and his family see G.E.C. Baronetage I., 40.

JOHN AP GRIFFITH AP MEDOC [1702 edition, Medask] (Ancient Sitter R.2.)

John ap Griffith ap Medoc, will 1569, left sons Meyrick ap John and Howell ap John (whom see p. 175). There is a John ap Griffith in the Lay Subsidy Roll of 34 Hen. VIII. at Castlewright, and in that of 36 Hen. VIII. at both Castlewright and Reilth. Owen ap Morys, will 1565, mentions an acre of arable land by Pentre in the hands of Lawrence ap John ap Griffith, and Evan ap John Hugh, will 1582, states that Morris ap John of Gryffith of the parish of Church Stoke owes him nine bushells of Rye.

EDWARD GRIFFITHS (1627, R.4.)

Edward Griffiths bur. 1645 had a son Rowland bur. 1644/5.

EDWARD GRIFFITHS (1728, L.8, R.8, 9, 10 and 11 Churchwarden 1733.

STEPHEN GRIFFITHS (1702, R.2 and 3), Churchwarden 1701.

I. Stephen Griffiths of Aston, co. Montg., yeoman, bur. 1715, will 1715, by his wife Katherine had issue, Edward bap.

1672, married 1707 Margaret Emmons (by whom he had a daughter Margaret bap. 1708), Stephen bap. 1673, Francis bap. and bur. 1675, and John of whom next.

II. John Griffiths of Castlewright bap. 1676, married at Churchstoke 1703 Mary Gwilt and by her had issue, John bap. 1704, Stephen bap. 1705, of whom next, Edward of whom presently as III.2., Mary, Francis, and William, all bap. 1707 (Francis was bur. 1709), Mary bap. 1710, Richard bap. 1711/2 (in whose absence his wife Ann had a child John bap. 1740), Thomas bap. and bur. 1713, Martha bap. 1714/5, bur. 1715, and Mary bap. 1714/5, married 1738 John Bowen and had a son Richard bap. 1740. (? Curate of Mainstone).

III. One Stephen Griffiths of Garthilin, by his wife Elinor bur. at Kerry 1738/9, had children, Mary bap. there 1735 and Sarah bap. there 1737.

III.2. Edward Griffiths (son of John) bap. 1706, held property at Edenhope both of his own and of John Wollaston's in 1732, by his wife Margaret had issue, Lewis bap. 1734, Elizabeth bap. 1737, and Anne (Exch. Dep. Mixed Counties, Salop and Montgom. 22 Geo. II.)

Another Edward Griffiths was father-in-law to Francis Jones, sitter 1728, (whom see p. 176).

LEWIS GRIFFITH (1702 R.9 and 10. Possibly the mention of Lewis his estate in Ednop in R.8 is also a reference to Lewis Griffith).

I. Lewis Griffiths of Mellington bur. at Churchstoke 1726, by his wife Sarah who was bur. there 1694 had issue, Lewis of whom next, and Sarah bap. there 1688. He married there secondly 1696 Jane Milward by whom he had issue, Mary bap. and bur. there 1697, Ann bap. there 1697/8, Elizabeth bap. there 1700, and Susan bap. there 1708 and bur. there 1709.

II. Lewis Griffiths, bap. at Churchstoke 1687, by his wife Theodosia had issue, Samuel bap. there 1711, Margaret bap. there 1712, Theodosia bap. there 1717, Lewis bap. there 1719 and Jane bap. there 1722.

LEWIS GRIFFITHS (1627, L.6 and 11), Distributor 1627 and 1631, Churchwarden 1632, Sidesman 1633, Surveyor for Castlewright 1637, Overseer 1644.

THOMAS GRIFFITHS (1627, R.2 and 9). Churchwarden 1620., Overseer 1621, Distributor 1631, Sidesman 1636.

HOWELL GRIFFITHS (1702, R.4). Churchwarden 1715.

I. David ap Griffith bur. 1625, will P.C.C. 1625/6, mentions a sister Katherine and her daughters Anne and Mary, a brother Lewis ap Griffith and his daughter Katherine, a brother Howell bur. 1640/1, a half-brother Simon Griffith and his three youngest children, and his own base son John. By his wife Margaret verch Evan he had issue, Lewis, to whom he left lands in Mellington, Castlewright and Mochtre, of whom next, Elizabeth bap. 1608/9 (who had seven children) and John bap. 1611 (to whom he left lands in Hyssington and a messuage in Kerry, and who had a daughter Elizabeth) and Thomas of whom presently as II.2.

II. Lewis Griffiths of Castlewright, bap. 1606/7, bur. 1646/7, will P.C.C. 1647, married at Bishop's Castle 1625, Ann daughter of Gabriel James, bap. 1606/7, bur. 1695/6 (for her pedigree see *Transactions*, 4th Series, Vol. X, p. 72), and by her had issue, Margaret bap. and bur. 1628, David bap. 1630, bur. 1647, who inherited from his father property in Mochtre, Kerry and Mellington, Richard of whom next, Mary bap. 1635, (married Reynold Holloway and had issue), Margaret bap. 1637/8, Joseph bap. 1640/1 (married Lowry), Martha bap. 1642/3, Matthew bap. and bur. 1644/5, George bap. 1645/6, bur. 1671, will 1672, and Judith bap. 1645/6, bur. 1646.

III. Richard Griffiths, bap. 1632/3 who inherited from his father property at Mellington, Kerry and Lenop and is entered as owning property at Ednop in 1677, and had issue, Howell of whom next, and Jeremy.

IV. Howell Griffiths, presumably identical with Howell son of Richard, bur. 1721, married first in 1678 Joan Evans, bur. 1717, by whom he had issue Ann bap. 1680/1, married 1705 Richard Owen (see Ann Owen, p. 187), William bap. 1683/4, Joan bap. 1687, bur. 1687/8, Elizabeth bap. 1689, Joan bur. 1690, and Richard bur. 1692/3. Howell Griffith married secondly in 1718 Sarah Downton by whom he had a daughter Sarah bap. 1719.

II.2. Thomas Griffiths of Reilth, bur. at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, 1640, by his wife Elizabeth had issue, Martha bap. 1630.

bur. 1657, Bridget bap. 1633, mar. 1659/60 John Edwards of Kerry, Richard bap. 1637, and Mary bap. 1638)9.

RICHARD HAMOND (1728, R.4 and 5), Churchwarden 1734.

Richard Hamond was tenant at Reilth to John Farmer in 1732, and by his wife Ann bur. at Churchstoke 1727 had a son Richard bap. 1719, and by another wife Jane had a daughter Mary bap. 1730.

WIDOW HANCKS (1702, R.7.)

Vincent Hancks of Shadwall, yeoman, bur. 1701, will 1701, left a father and mother, a wife Catherine, a brother John, a sister Mary Shurly and a daughter Mary.

JOHN HARRINGTON (1728, L.12, R.7.)

John Harrington by his wife Mary had issue, Mary bap. 1709/10, Elizabeth bap. 1713/4, John bap. 1716, bur. ? 1784, Richard bap. 1718/9, Vincent bap. 1721, bur. 1727, Thomas bap. 1723/4, bur. 1725/6, and Thomas bap. 1726/7.

JOHN HARRIS (1728, R.9), Churchwarden 1710, 1741 and 1761.

I. Richard Harris, whose brother Edward Harris was accused of clipping coin in 1681 [*Montgomeryshire Collections* XXVII, 322], by his wife Mary had a son Evan of whom next. Both father and son occupied property of their own at Castlewright in 1677.

II. Evan Harris bap. 1649, married 1670/1 Catherine daughter of John Norton bap. 1653/4 (see under Francis Norton p. 184) and by her had issue Eleanor bap. 1672, John of whom next, Mary bap. 1678, and Evan bap. and bur. 1681.

III. John Harris bap. 1675, occupied property of his own at Castlewright in 1732, and married at Churchstoke 1706/7 Margaret Suker, and by her had issue, Faith bap, 1707/8, bur. 1708, Margaret bap. 1709/10, John bap. 1712, Faith bap. 1715, Mary bap. 1718, Richard bap. 1721, bur. 1746, and Benjamin bap. 1724.

JOHN HARRISON (1728, L.13).

HUGH HEREATOR, see Hugh Receptor.

Mr. HOBERT (1627, L.12), query Herbert, Charles Herbert owned land at Ednop. 6 Jas. I.

EDWARD HODGKIS (1702, R.10).

Edward Hotchkiss was tenant to Richard Griffiths at Ednop in 1677.

JOHN HOWARD (1627, L.11, R.8 and 9), Churchwarden 1618 and 1626, Overseer 1619 and 1627, Sidesman 1623.

MOSES HOWARD (Heward or Heyward ; 1627, L.12, R.11), Sidesman 1619.

WILLIAM HOWARD (1728, L.12, R.11).

Lewis Jones, Constable of Bishop's Castle, in his will P.C.C. 1569 (printed in full in *Montgomeryshire Collections*, Vol. XXVI, 191, see also XXIX, 320,) mentions among others a son Philip, a daughter Joan wife of John ap Mason and a daughter Elizabeth who was engaged to the son and heir of Thomas Havard. As Lewis Heward in his will 1623 appoints his kinsman Philip Jones of Colbach executor, and mentions "my cusen John Jones son of Philip Jones," he was probably the son of the Havard-Jones match.

1. Lewis Heward (Exch. Dec. 6, Jac. I. Mich. 9 Salop) held Keven-y-fell in Ednop under Hugh Powell, Esq., which had been enclosed about sixty years before by Ellis Penkard by appointment of Richard Powell deceased. He also held lands in Ednop called Pant David Vaughan, enclosed about fifty years before, also four parcels of land as tenant of Charles Herbert, Esq., enclosed out of Ednop.

His wife Elizabeth was bur. 1616, and in his will 1623 he is described as of Edenhope. He had issue—

1. John of whom next.
2. William.
3. Moses of whom presently as II.2.
4. Joan wife of Stephen ap Evan.
5. Margaret bap. 1592, married 1617 John ap Richard.
6. Daniel, bur. 1597.
7. Lewis, of whom later as II.3.
8. Susan bap. 1598, married 1623 William Farmer.
9. Richard bap. 1600, bur. 1607.
10. Katherine bap. 1603, bur. 1629, will 1629.

II. John Heward of Edenhope, bur. 1634, will 1634, bequeathed to his wife Johane, with remainder to his son Lewis, the tenement Pant David Vaughan, and mentions his cousin Philip Jones. By his wife Johane sister of John Lateward, bur. 1635/6, will 1636, he had issue, Elizabeth bap. 1612, Lewis

of whom next, Margaret bap. 1620, Joan bap. and bur. 1624, Ann bap. 1625, Susan bap. 1628/9, and William tenant at Ednop to Charles Herbert in 1677, bur. 1681.

III. Lewis Heyward, bap. 1613/4 by his wife Joan had issue, Frances bap. 1638, and Joan bap. 1641.

II.2. Moses Hayward bur. 1655 by his wife Ann bur. 1666 had issue, John bap. 1616, Susan bap. 1618, Joan bap. 1619, Mary bap. 1621/2, Richard of whom next, Margaret bap. and bur. 1626, Lewis of whom presently as III.2., Frances bap. 1634, and Moses bap. 1637.

III. Richard Hayward bap. 1623/4, bur. 1655, by his wife Beatrice, bur. 1670, had issue, John of whom next, and Moses bap. 1654, bur. 1669.

IV. John Hayward bap. 1652, bur. 1693, married 1678/9 Mary daughter of Richard Meyrick and by her had issue Joan bap. and bur. 1679/80, Richard bap. and bur. 1680/1, Mary bap. and bur. 1682/3, Susan bap. 1685, John bap. 1688, Richard bap. 1691/2, and Richard bap. [sic] 1692.

III.2. Lewis Hayward, possibly identical with Lewis son of Lewis Hayward bap. 1630, but more probably with Lewis son of Moses Hayward bap. 1631 above, because his son William succeeded Moses in pews L.12 and R.11, occupied property of his own at Ednop in 1677, and married 1668 Eleanor widow of David Howells who was bur. 1667 leaving issue. By Eleanor, Lewis Hayward had issue, Ann bap. and bur. 1669, Joyce bap. 1670, William of whom next, and Elizabeth bap. 1676.

IV. William Hayward bap. 1672/3 tenant to Richard Oakley at Edenhope in 1732 bur. as pauper 1750, by his wife Ann bur. 1766 had issue, Mary bap. 1713/4, married 1749 Francis Jones, William of whom next, Morris bap. 1717 bur. 1744, John bap. 1719/20, Thomas bap. 1724 and Elizabeth bap. 1726/7.

V. William Howard bap. 1715/6, married first 1735 Katherine Lee by whom he had issue Sarah bap. 1736, Mary bap. 1738, Benjamin bap. and bur. 1742/3, Richard bap. 1744/5, and Joseph bap. 1746/7. William Howard married secondly in 1754 Jane Davies and by her had issue Edward bap. 1754.

II.3. Lewis Hayward of Castlewright, son of Lewis, bap. 1595, bur. 1634, will 1634, married 1623/4 Ann ap Jevan and by

her had issue, Francis bap. 1624/5, Richard bap. and bur. 1626, John bap. 1627, bur. 1633, Lewis bap. 1630, Joyce bap. and bur. 1633, Moses bap. 1634 and Katherine bap. and bur. 1634. OWEN AP HOWELL AP MEYRICK (Ancient Sitter, R.2.)

Howell ap Meyrick ap John appears at Reilth in the Lay Subsidy Roll of 36 Hen. VIII, and witnessed the will of Alson verch David 1546, who bequeathed to the Brotherhood of Mainstone "one eu to pray for my soll." Howell ap Muisk [sic] was an "ancient sitter" and there is said to be at Hereford a will of Howell ap Meyrick of Mainstone 1571, but I have not seen it. David ap Howell ap Meyrick witnessed the will of Owen ap Morris 1565.

EMANUEL AP HOWELL (1627, L.10.)

Emanuel ap Howell bur. 1629, will 1629/30, left a brother Hugh, a son and heir Edward bap. 1614, and an only daughter Alice. His brother Hugh ap Howell had issue, Mary bap. 1620. One Hugh Howells was bur. 1653.

GRIFFITH AP HOWELL (1627, L.11, R.6.)

JOHN AP HOWELL (1627, L.2, 9 and 11, and R.6 and 9.)

OLIVER AP HOWELL (1627, L.2 and 8). Sidesman 1612, Distributor 1627, Churchwarden 1633, bur. 1635/6.

Oliver ap Howell held land at Mainstone in 1627 [*Transactions* 4th Series, X. 100].

WILLAIM HOWELLS (1702, R.10.)

WIDOW HOWELLS (1728, R.10.)

I. William Howells of Ednop, yeoman, bur. 1717, Admon. 1717, married 1703 Sarah Wellings bur. 1738, will 1738/9, and by her had issue, Jane bap. 1704, Sarah bap. 1705, Maraget bap. 1706, and Mary bur. 1765, wife of Jeremiah Snead, bur. 1765. There is an Admon. 1701 of Mary Wellings of Clun to her daughter Sarah Wellings.

HOWELL AP HUGH (Ancient Sitter, L.2.) grandfather of Hugh Edwards (see p. 160).

JOHN JACKS (1627, L.5), Sidesman 1618 and 1628, Distributor 1619 and 1649, Churchwarden 1627, 1641, 1642 and 1648, Overseer 1638 and 1648.

I. John Jacks bur. 1649, married 1601/2 Margaret Smith and by her had issue, Philip bap. 1604, Elizabeth bap. 1605/6,

Richard of whom next, Thomas bap. 1610, Morris bap. 1612, Magdaline bap. 1615/6, bur. 1616, George bap. 1617, Jeremiah bap. 1621 (with son John bap. 1650), Ann bap. 1624, and Sarah bap. 1626.

II. Richard Jacks of Clun, bap. 1607/8, married at Kerry 1653, Joan daughter of Richard Howell bap. 1625 and by her had a daughter Elizabeth bap. 1658.

ESAY JAMES (1728, R.4.)

GABRIEL JAMES (1627, R.2 and 4.) Churchwarden 1612 and 1624, Overseer 1613 and 1625, Sidesman 1615 and 1622, Distributor 1621.

JOHN JAMES (1627, R.1.) Overseer (i.e. of highways) 1639, 1644, 1649 and 1658, Churchwarden 1641, 1642, 1648 and 1668, Overseer of Poor 1660.

JOHN JAMES of the Church Town (1702, R.2.)

JOHN JAMES of Reilth (1702, R.4 and 5.)

MATTHEW JAMES (1728, L.2.)

RICHARD JAMES (1702, R.1 and 4.) Churchwarden 1655, 1659, 1660 and 1676, Overseer 1656 and 1657, Supervisor of poor 1660.

The James pedigree is given in full in *Transactions*, 4th Series, Vol. X. pp. 71-118, and all that is necessary here is to give an outline of the relationship between the sitters, and one or two corrections.

The testator of 1582 who gives the earliest mention of John James, father of Gabriel, should have been given as Evan ap John Hugh, not as John Hugh. I have found also that John James witnessed the will of Katherine Howell verch Morris of the parish of Mainstone 1574/5.

I. Gabriel James was father of John of whom next, of Thomas of whom presently as II.2., and of Edward who owned land in Reilth or Knuck in 1677.

II. John James (sitter 1627) was father of Richard of whom next, and of John of Reilth (sitter 1702).

III. Richard James (sitter 1702) owned land in the township of Mainstone and at Knuck in 1677, and was father of John, of the Church Town (sitter 1702) and of Esau alias Esay (sitter 1728).

II.2. Thomas James of Castlewright, owned land there and at Reilth or Knuck in 1677, and was father of Matthew (sitter 1728) who owned the Tanhouse at Castlewright in 1732, and had a son John bap. 1697.

The tentative identification (loc. cit. p. 79) of John James of Sylvaen with this John son Matthew James is probably incorrect. It seems more likely that this John James of Sylvaen was a descendant of John James of Sylvaen, gent., mentioned in the *Montgomeryshire Collections* XXIV. 224, XXVI. 57, XXVII. 307, 308, 309, 313 (1674 to 1681).

Matthew James' daughter Sarah bur. at Church Stoke 1744, M.I., married George Mountford of Brampton in the parish of Church Stoke, bap. there 1692, bur. there 1735, M.I., will 1735. They were ancestors of the Rev. J. A. M. Montford of Ludlow. MARTHA JAMES (1728, R.3.)

John James bur. 1701, Admon. 1701, by his wife Martha bur. 1729 had issue John bap. and bur. 1684, Martha bur. 1684, Mary bur. 1686, Henry bap. 1686, bur. 1686/7, Mary bap. 1687/8, and John bap. 1691.

CADWALADER AP JEVAN (Ancient Sitter, R.2.)

Cad^r ap Jevⁿ appears at Reilth in the Lay Subsidy Rolls 34 and 36 Hen. VIII. His children together with those of Owen ap Jevan are mentioned in the will of Alson verch David 1546/7, and he witnessed the will of John ap Griffith ap Madoc 1569.

As the ancient sitter was succeeded in 1627 by Charles Meyrick he was probably father to Meyrick Cadwalader, Charles Meyrick's father. He was probably father also of John Cadwalader, sitter 1527. Cadwalader ap Jevan of Reilth is thus probably distinct from Cadwalader ap Jevan ap Madock of Church Stoke, will P.C.C. 1559, [abstract in *Montgomeryshire Collections* XXII, 292] who left sons Richard ap Cadwalader, Morris ap Cadwalader and John ap Cadwalader, and daughters Katherine, Eleanor and Jane verch Cadwalader. Evan ap John Hugh [will 1582] mentions land held of John ap Cadd. ap Jevan ap Madock in the parish of Church Stoke. Griffith ap John ap Cadwalader of Church Stoke (will 1602, abstract in *Montgomeryshire Collections* XXII, 298) left a wife Ann, a daughter Joan, brothers Lewis and Richard, and sisters Mary verch John and Joan. MORIS AP JEVAN (Ancient Sitter, R.2.)

Moris ap Jevan ap William was sidesman in 1591 and overseer of highways in 1592.

Moris ap Jevan Goch was churchwarden 1593.

EDWARD AP JEVAN (1627, R.8) see Edward ap Evan.

HENRY AP JEVAN (1627, L.9, R.9) see Henry ap Evan.

DAVID AP JOHN (Ancient Sitter, R.3.)

John ap Meyrick, ancient sitter of the township of Mainstone, will 1567, leaves a son David ap John. In Exch. Dec. 6 Jac.I., Mich.9, David ap John possessed a house at Rielth. One David ap John was bur. 1594.

But as this seat was attached to Castlewright, it is much more probable that the sitter is to be identified with David ap John, who appears in the Lay Subsidy Roll of 34 Hen. VIII. under Castlewright, and was ancestor of John ap Howell, Maurice Powell and Thomas Powell, later sitters (see below).

GRIFFITH AP JOHN (Ancient Sitter, L.5.)

Gr. ap John appears under Castlewright in the Lay Subsidy Roll of 34 Hen. VIII. He is mentioned as a debtor in the will of Cadwalader ap Meyrick Lello 1555. David ap Owen in his will 1572 states that he has laid a mortgage on two acres of Griffith ap John ap Jevan Goch. In Exch. Dep. 6 Jac. I. Mich. 9, Salop, Griffith ap John is stated to have enclosed land in Ednop about fifty years before.

HOWELL AP JOHN (Edward ap John in 1728 edition; Ancient Sitter, R.2.)

Hoell ap John appears under Reilth in the Lay Subsidy Rolls of 34 and 36 Hen. VIII. In the Lay Subsidy Roll of 13 Elizabeth he appears under Reilth as Holls ap John David, and of 35 Elizabeth under Reilth as Howel ap John Davis.

Howell ap John witnessed the will of Morris Cadwalader 1557/8 and is mentioned as a debtor in the will of Edmund ap Owen 1590.

In Exch. Dep. 7, Jac. I. East. 40., Evan ap Hoell of Reilth, yeoman, aged 78 states that he and Hoel ap John David, about forty years before, enclosed on Keven-bychan, part of the waste and common of Clun, and deponent built a house and dwelt there.

Hoel ap John bur. 1595, will 1595, left an eldest son Jevan and a second son Richard married, and a "nephie Griffith ap Jevan." Elaenor wife of Howell ap John was bur. 1596.

MEREDITH AP JOHN (Ancient Sitter, L.3.)

Cadwalader ap Meyrick Lello, will 1555 ? mentions money he has in the hands of Meredith ap John secured on lands in Gawaynlen or alternatively in Obley.

FRANCIS JONES (1728, L.7.)

I. John Jones married 1678 Frances Sheinton, both of Church Stoke, and by her had a son John of whom next.

II. John Jones, yeoman, bap. 1679, bur. 1724, Admon. 1725, married 1698 Mary daughter of Francis Meachim and by her had issue a child bur. 1699, Margaret bur. 1702/3 and Francis of whom next.

III. Francis Jones bap. 1706/7, tenant to Richard Awbrey at Edenhope in 1732, bur. 1767, married first 1728 Ann Hotchkiss bur. 1737, by whom he had issue John bap. 1729/30, Francis bap. 1734, and Thomas bap. and bur. 1736. He married secondly 1738 Margaret Evans bur. 1748, by whom he had issue William bap. 1740/1, and Thomas bap. 1744. He married thirdly 1749 Mary daughter of William Howard (see above), bap. 1713/4, bur. 1757, by whom he had issue, George bap. 1750, Mary bap. 1753, and John bap. 1757, bur. 1757. He (or his son) married fourthly 1760 Susan daughter of Edward and Susan Griffiths bap. 1741/2.

WILLIAM JONES (1627, L.10, R.1.), sidesman 1614 and 1618, Distributor 1625.

He sold land in Reilth to Gabriel James (*Transactions* 4th Series, Vol. X, p. 99.)

There seems to have been two persons of this name :

A. William Jones who by his wife Sarah had a daughter Margery bap. 1629.

B. William Jones who by his wife Jane bur. 1615/6 had issue Mary bap. 1603, married 1623 Priam Meyrick, John bap. 1605 and Katherine bap. 1608.

JOUGH (1728, L.9) see William Gough.

JAMES LEWIS (Ancient Sitter, L.7.)

REES LEWIS (Ancient Sitter, L.4.)

In Exch. Dep. 7, Jac. I. Mich. 9, Salop, Rece ap Lewes lately held houses and land in Reilth, which were common sixty years

before, and enclosed by William Castle. Mary wife of Rees Lewis was bur. 1600/1.

THOMAS LEWIS (Ancient Sitter, L.5.)

John ap Thomas Lewis witnessed the will of Owen ap Morris 1565.

LEWIS (1702, R.8.) Perhaps Lewis Griffiths.

THOMAS LLOYD (Ancient Sitter, L.5.)

Thomas Lloyd of Castlewright, will P.C.C. 1590 mentions his daughter's daughter Ann; also his son-in-law Thomas Woodhouse and Johane his wife and he leaves to them a house in Castlewright. He mentions a number of other Lloyds without specifying the relationship.

RICHARD LYSTER, ESQ. (1728, L.I.)

For Richard Lyster of Rowton Castle, see Burke, *Landed Gentry*.

JORDAN AP MADOC VAUGHAN (Ancient Sitter, L.6.)

ANDREW MASON (1702, R.II.)

I. Thomas Mason bur. 1685/6 by Elizabeth his wife, bur. 1679, had issue, Jane bap. 1633, Mary bap. 1638, Andrew of whom next, William bap. 1645/6, and Elizabeth bap. 1647/8.

II. Andrew Mason bap. 1642, bur. 1710, married first in 1670 Jane Lloyd of Bettws and by her had issue, Jane bap. 1670/1, Martha bap. and bur. 1672/3, Elizabeth bap. 1673/4, Thomas bap. 1676 and Edward bap. 1680. By a second wife Katherine (? bur. as a pauper 1730) he had issue Mary bap. 1687/8, Eleanor bap. 1693/4 and Dorothy bap. 1696.

JANE MASON (1627, R.4.)

CHARLES MASON (1702, R.4.)

..... MASON (1728, R.4.)

I. William Mason (? bur. at Bishop's Castle 1581) had issue Jane bap. there 1568, Mary bap. there 1574, Andrew of whom next, and Edward of whom later as II.2.

II. Andrew Mason bap. at Bishop's Castle 1576, is mentioned in Exch. Dep. 6 Jac. I. Mich. 9, Salop, as holding a dwelling in Ednop enclosed sixty years before by Thomas Mason. He was bur. 1626, having had issue William bap. 1607, Enoch bap. 1609, Edward bap. 1612 (? bur. 1684), Elizabeth bap. 1614,

married 1636 David Morris (see below) and Eleanor bap. 1617. Possibly Jane Mason, sitter 1627, bur. 1651/2, was Andrew's widow.

II.2. Edward Mason of Bishop's Castle (bap. there 1589) mortgaged lands with Gabriel James (*Transactions* 4th Series, X, 99), and had issue, Richard of whom next, Thomas of whom presently as III.2, and Joyce bap. at Bishop's Castle 1616/7, will 1714, wife of Richard Betton, whose daughters (1) Juliana bap. there 1661, married Edward Price the sitter of 1728, and (2) Rebecca married John Thomas of Aston and was mother of Margaret wife of Thomas Edwards another sitter of 1728. Edward had other children (4) William living 1689, left a messuage in Bishop's Castle by his sister, Mary Ball, (5) Mary mar. William Ball, gentleman, of Easthope, (6) Joyce living 1689, then unmarried.

III. Sir Richard Mason, Kt., M.P. for Bishop's Castle, bap. there 1618, bur. at Sutton, Surrey 1684/5, owned land at Castlewright and Ednop in 1677, married Anna Margaretta daughter of Sir James Long of Draycott, died 1717, and by her had issue—

1. Dorothy born 1664/5, will P.C.C. 1700, married Sir William Brownlowe, M.P. for Bishop's Castle, bap. at Rippinggille, Lincs. 1665, succeeded as third baronet 1697, died at St. Martins in the Fields, London, 1700/1. For fuller particulars of him and his family see G.E.C. *Baronetage* II, 112.
2. Anne of Worcester Park, Surrey, died 1753 married first Charles Gerard, Earl of Macclesfield, for whom see *Dictionary of National Biography*. She was divorced by him and married secondly Henry Brett (p. 154). She also had two illegitimate children by Richard Savage, 4th Earl Rivers, Ann who died young and Richard. Richard Savage the poet (see *Dictionary of National Biography*) whose life was written by Dr. Johnson claimed identity with the latter.

III.2. Thomas Mason of Rockley, born about 1622, owned land at Ednop in 1677, was defendant along with his son Charles in 1700 in Chancery Proceedings (Bridges 283/30) with his niece Anne Brett, and married at Church Stoke 1649 Mary daughter of Rowland Oakeley of Pentre Narif, 1663, Attorney of King's Bench, died intestate and Charles Mason took out letters

of administration. His children were Mary bap. at Bishop's Castle 1650, Margaret bap. there 1652, living 1698 mar. Matthew Matthews of Wernddu 1704 and of Meadows 1729, both in Church Stoke parish, his will Hereford 1730, Susan married (settlement 1679) John Bright of Pentre (p. 155) will 1722, Richard 1683, of the Inner Temple, M.P. for Bishop's Castle, died 1690. Judith bap. there 1657, mar. 1st Rev. George Roberts (of Sutton, Surrey?) by whom she had three children, and 2nd Charles Hanmer of Pentrepant, Thomas bap. there 1658, Charles, M.P. for Bishop's Castle, bap. there 1661, and owner of the Lower Bank at Castlewright in 1732, Mary bap. at Bishop's Castle 1663, and Sarah bap. and bur. there 1664. Mary, living 1689, a spinster, was probably the second of that name.

There are biographical notices of Sir Richard Mason, of his nephews Richard and Charles, and of his son-in-law Sir William Brownlow, bart., in *Transactions* 2nd Series, Vol. X, page 47.

JOHN MEACHIM (1728, R.2 and 9.)

I. Francis Meacham (variant spellings Machin, Meakin, etc.) bur. 1710/1, by his wife Dorothy bur. 1714/5, had issue, Elizabeth bap. 1666/7, bur. 1667, Thomas bap. 1668, Mary bap. 1669/70, married 1698 John Jones (see under Fran. Jones p. 176), John of whom next, Francis bap. 1673, Samuel bap. 1676, Margaret bap. 1678, bur. 1680/1, Edward bap. 1680, bur. 1709, Margaret bap. and bur. 1682, and Richard bap. 1683/4.

II. John Meacham, yeoman, bap. 1671/2, tenant at Reilth to Parson Snead of Bedstone in 1732, was bur. 1738 and by his wife Ellen bur. as a poor widow 1742/3, had issue, Mary bap. 1709, and Edward of whom next.

III. Edward Meacham bap. 1712, bur. 1780, married 1739 Mary LLOYD bur. 1781, by whom he had issue, John bap. 1742/3, Anne bap. 1745, bur. 1755, Francis bap. 1747/8, Edward bap. 1750, Mary bap. 1753, married 1780 John Beamond, Eleanor, bap. 1755, and Ann bap. 1758.

HUMPHREY MEAKIN (1728, L.8 and 10), Churchwarden 1723.

I. Thomas Meakin, tenant to John Wingfield, gent., in Castlewright in 1677, by his wife Catherine daughter of Robert Crowther by Mary daughter of John Younge, Humphrey Meakin's predecessor in these pews in 1627, had issue Humphrey of whom next, Mary married 1687 John Williams of Kerry,

Thomas bap. 1667, Jane bap. 1670, Richard bap. and bur. 1673, Edward bap. and bur. 1674, Susan bap. and bur. 1674, and Sarah bap. 1675 who had a base son William bap. 1703, and was buried as a poor woman 1744.

II. Humphrey Meakin bur. 1730, Admon. 1730/1, by Priscilla his wife, who was tenant at Castlewright to Sir Blunden Charlton in 1732 and was bur. 1732/3, had issue Thomas of whom next, Mary bap. 1700, Humphrey bap. 1701/2, Priscilla bap. 1704/5, bur. at Bishop's Castle 1763, married 1734 Samuel James of Bishop's Castle (for whose pedigree see *Transactions* 4th Series, Vol. X, p. 77), Richard bap. 1707, William bap. 1711, and Elizabeth bap. 1714/5 married 1746 Evan Evans of Lidham.

III. Thomas Meakin, bap. 1698, bur. 1737, married 1734 Elizabeth Davies by whom he had issue, Mary bap. and bur. 1735, and Elizabeth bap. 1736. His widow married in 1739 John Marston of the parish of Churchstoke, widower.

WILLIAM MEDLICOTT (1627, L.10), Sidesman 1627 and 1631, Churchwarden 1630, Distributor 1636, Overseer 1649. William Medlicott, mentioned under Reilth in the Lay Subsidy Roll of 1641 (*Transactions* 3rd Series, Vol. IV, p. 139), bur. 1651, by his wife Elizabeth bur. 1676 had issue, Margaret bap. 1626, bur. 1661, William bap. 1630, Eleanor bap. 1632/3 and Frances bap. 1634/5.

MORRIS MEREDITH (Ancient Sitter, L.6.)

One Morris ap Meredith of Kerry, gent., is mentioned in the will of Thomas Lloyd of Castlewright, P.C.C. 1590.

CHARLES MEYRICK (1627, R.2 and II.) Overseer 1644, Distributor 1661, Churchwarden 1662, Sideman 1663.

CHARLES MEYRICK (1702, R.II.)

As Cadwalader ap Jevan of Reilth was the "ancient sitter" in R.2, he was probably father of Meyrick Cadwalader of whom next.

I. Meyrick Cadwalader sidesman 1600, married at Bishop's Castle 1588 Eleanor Longwell, and had a son Charles Meyrick of whom next.

II. Charles Meyrick (*Transactions* 4th Series, X, 98), bap. 1594, bur. 1675, by his wife Bridget bur. 1650 had a son John of whom next.

III. John Meyrick bap. 1622, bur. 1668, by his wife Ann bur. 1671 had issue, Charles of whom next, and Ann bap. 1650.

IV. Charles Meyrick bap. 1648, bur. 1701, held property of his own at Reilth in 1677, will 1701, married 1675 Joan Bowen of Clun, bur. 1685/6, and by her had issue, Margaret bap. 1676, Charles of whom next, Edward bap. 1679/80, Ann bap. and bur. 1681/2, Mary bap. 1683, and Joan bap. 1684/5.

V. Charles Meyrick bap. 1677/8, married 1699 Ann Bowen, bur. 1738/9, and by her had a daughter Abigail bap. 1700.

ELLEN AP MEYRICK (Ancient Sitter in 1728 list, R.I.)

JOHN AP MEYRICK (Ancient Sitter, L.3.)

John ap Meyrick appears under Mainstone in the Lay Subsidy Rolls of 34 and 36 Hen. VIII. He witnessed the will of William Castell 1564, and his own will is dated 1567, but if he is the same John ap Meyrick as was appointed overseer to the will of John ap Griffith ap Madoc in 1569/70, he did not die until later. He left a widow Ellen verch Morys and children Jevan ap John, David ap John (see above) and Joes verch John.

GWALTER AP MEYRICK (Ancient Sitter, R.I.)

MORRIS MEYRICK (1627, L.3, R.3.), Sidesman 1619 and 1623, Overseer 1637, 1649 and 1661, Churchwarden 1644.

WILLIAM MEYRICK (1702, R.3.)

WILLIAM MEYRICK (1728, L.3.), Churchwarden 1742.

I. Morris Meyrick mortgaged lands to Gabriel James, will 1627 (*Transactions* 4th Series, X, 98). He was bur. 1667, will 1667 (mentions a sister Elizabeth Mayrick) and married Florence bur. 1651 and had a son Richard of whom next.

II. Richard Meyrick bap. 1622, bur. 1660, by his wife Joan bur. 1675 who held land in the township of Mainstone in the list of circa 1677, had issue Mary bap. 1654, apparently buried as a pauper 1729, married 1678/9 John Hayward, and Martha bur. as a poor widow, 1741, married 1682 William Penny bur. as a pauper 1720/1. Presumably Morris Meyrick and Richard Meyrick (of whom next) were sons of Richard, for they are described as grandsons in Morris Meyrick's will 1667.

III. Richard Meyrick who held property of his own in the township of Mainstone in 1677, was bur. 1685/6, and by his wife

Mary had issue, William of whom next, Katherine bap. 1671 bur. 1671/2, Anne bap. 1672/3, Richard bap. and bur. 1676, Morris bap. 1677, and Richard bap. and bur. 1681.

IV. William Meyrick bap. 1668, bur. 1700, will 1700, mar. 1690 Judith daughter of Richard James bap. 1664, bur. as a poor widow 1745 (for her pedigree see *Transactions* 4th Series, Vol. X, p. 75) and by her had issue, Richard bap. 1691/2, Mary bap. 1692/3, bur. 1695/6, William of whom next, Maurice of whom presently as V.2., and John of whom later as V.3.

V. William Meyrick held property of his own in the township of Mainstone in 1732, bur. 1742/3, married 1724 Elizabeth daughter of John Pritchard bap. 1706, and by her had issue, William bap. 1725, Maurice of Clun bap. 1726, married 1748 Elizabeth Gethin, John bap. 1728, Elizabeth bap. 1730/1, Mary bap. 1733/4, Richard bap. 1735/6, Susan bap. 1738, and Thomas bap. 1740.

V.2. Maurice Meyrick (son of William) bap. 1696, married at Clun 1724 Sarah Meyrick, bur. 1725 and by her had a daughter Sarah bap. and bur. 1725.

V.3. John Meyrick (son of William) bap. 1699, by his wife Joan had issue, Joan bap. 1740, Richard bap. 1743, Mary bap. 1745, Susan bap. 1747, Elizabeth bap. 1750, William bap. 1752, Judith of whom next, and Thomas bap. 1756.

VI. Judith Meyrick bap. 1754, had an illegitimate daughter Mary bap. 1779, and married John Sayce at Bishop's Castle in 1782.

DAVID MORRIS (1627, R.5), Sidesman 1618, Churchwarden 1619, Overseer 1653, 1659 and 1660, Distributor 1662.

David Morris alias Williams, bur. 1667, will 1667, married first 1636/7 Elizabeth daughter of Andrew Mason (see above) by whom he had a daughter Mary bap. 1636/7. He appears to have married secondly 1639 Emma Olivers bur. 1664, and thirdly 1665 Catherine Gravenor. He also had a daughter Susan bur. 1709, married 1666/7 John Gwilt bur. 1690, who was tenant at Castlewright to Thomas Powell in 1677, and he bequeathed to his son William a messuage in the township of Mainstone which he held in 1677, mountain ground called Knock or Knole Freth in Shadwall, and a messuage and seventy-four acres called Cilnaughy Rhu in Shadwall leased of Sir Robert Howard, K.B.

DAVID MORRIS (1702, R.5.)

David Morris by his wife Frances had a son Daniel bap. 1690.

EDWARD MORRIS (1728, L.12), Churchwarden 1715 and 1729.

Edward Morris was tenant in Castlewright to the Earl of Lincoln and owner of property at Reilth or Knuck in 1732.

ELLEN MORRIS (1627, R.5.)

HOWELL AP MORRIS (Ancient Sitter, L.6 and 7.)

Elen verch David ap John of Ednop, will 1547, speaks of one third of the lands of Howell ap Morris which is in my hands.

In Exch. Dep. 6 Jac. I. Mich. 9, Salop, there is mention of three closes, the inheritance of Morris ap Howell ap Morris, ancient freehold lands in Ednop.

Morris ap Howell was bur. 1609, and his daughter Catherine in 1593.

One Morris of Weston Madock son of John Lloyd, son of Eynion, son of Madock, son of Eynion, son of Howell, son of Tudyr, son of Eynion, had an elder son Griffith (see under Powell) and a second son Howell, 24 Hen. VIII, whose son Lewis ap Howell (by Catherine, will 1605) had issue, David ap Howell and Richard ap Howell of Weston Madock who married Katherine daughter of Hugh Powell of Edenhope. [Harl. MS. 2152, fo. 131.]

HOWELL MORRIS (1627, R.4.)

Howell Morris of Mellington, held property in Mainstone and Castlewright, will P.C.C. 1655 (abstract in *Transactions* 4th Ser., Vol. X, p. 106, and at greater length in *Montgomeryshire Collections*, Vol. XXVI, p. 215) left an only daughter Mary married 1638/9 Thomas James of Castlewright (for his pedigree see *Transactions* loc. cit. p. 80) There were Chancery Proceedings arising out of his will in Division Brydges 101/20 (abstract in loc. cit. p. 115) and Division Collins 251/48.

One Samuel son of Howell Morris was bur. 1620.

RICHARD MORRIS Bayley (1627, L.11, R.8) Distributor 1612 and 1623, Churchwarden 1620, Overseer 1621, Sidesman 1622.

Richard Morris had children Edward bur. 1607/8, Thomas bap. 1608, Jane bap. 1611, John bap. 1614 and Mary bap 1616/7.

There were also a Richard Morris and his wife Margaret and daughter Margaret all buried in 1609.

HOWELL AP MUISK (Ancient Sitter, L.2.)

? Identical with Howell ap Meyrick, for whom see under Owen ap Howell ap Meyrick, ancient sitter.

FRANCIS NORTON (1627, L.8 and 9, R.11) Churchwarden 1598, 1618 and 1626, Overseer 1599, 1619 and 1627, Sidesman 1600, 1612, and 1625, Distributor 1602 and 1617.

WIDOW NORTON (1702, R. rest).

..... NORTON (1728, L.8 and 9, R.11.)

The Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher has shown me a pedigree of this family, far too elaborate to reproduce here, worked out by the late Rev. F. C. Norton, the well-known Shropshire genealogist. We give here the Mainstone branch, which is not worked out on that pedigree beyond the baptism of Francis and Edmund 1635 and 1641.

I. Francis Norton of Castlewright (son of Edward Norton of Woodbach who was uncle to Bonham Norton, printer to the King, who issued the authorized version of the Bible) bap. at Bishop's Castle 1563, bur. at Mainstone 1629, will 1629, had a "reputed daughter" Jane bap. 1597, and other issues by his wife Catherine,

1. Jane bap. 1600.
2. John, father of Catherine bap. 1653/4, who married 1670/1 Evan Harris.
3. Richard bap. 1603, who by his wife Jane had issue, Catherine bap. 1630/1, Mary bap. 1634, Jane bap. 1636/7 and John bap. 1638.
4. Edward of whom next.
5. William of Mellington, bap. 1610, d.s.p., will 1661.

II. Edward Norton bap. 1606, bur. 1681, tenant at Castlewright to Howell Gwilt in 1677, by his wife Lucy, bur. 1680 had issue,

1. Francis bap. 1635, bur. 1700, married 1683 Elizabeth Farmer and by her had issue, Elizabeth bap. 1683/4, married 1705 Richard James, (for his pedigree see *Transactions* 4th Series, Vol. X, p. 74), Francis bap. 1687, bur. 1688, Mary bap. 1689, Edward bap. 1691, (who married first 1736 Sarah James bur. 1739, and secondly 1741 Elizabeth White of Clun) and Francis bap. 1700.

2. Edmund bap. 1641, tenant at Ednop to Charles Herbert, Esq. in 1677, by his wife Jane had issue, Mary bap. 1667, Richard bap. and bur. 1668/9, Jane bap. 1670, Eleanor bap. and bur. 1671, Edward bap. 1672, Francis bap. 1674/5 bur. 1675, Lucy bap. 1676 married 1712 Philip Price, Richard bap. and bur. 1679, and Joseph and Benjamin both bap. 1680.

EDWARD AP OWEN (Ancient Sitter, R.3.)

Edward ap Owen was bur. 1597, and Eleanor wife of Edward ap Owen in 1601, but probably the sitter's name is a mistake for Edmund ap Owen, see under Howell ap Owen, below.

HOWELL AP OWEN (Ancient Sitter, L.6.)

MORRIS OWENS (1627, L.6.), Churchwarden 1624 and 1629, Sidesman 1627, 1641, 1642 and 1644.

Owen ap Morys, Howell ap Owen, David ap Owen and Edmund ap Owen all appear under Castlewright in the Lay Subsidy Roll for 34 Hen. VIII., Katherine verch Morris under Mainstone in the Rolls for 34 and 36 Hen. VIII, and Jevan ap Owen under Shadwall in the Rolls for 34, 35 and 36 Hen. VIII.

Katherine Howell verch Morris, widow, will 1574, mentions her brother's son Howell ap Owen, her own son Richard and his daughter Katherine, and her grandson Howell ap Richard.

I. Owen ap Morris, will 1565, bequeathed lands in Castlewright and Mellington to his sons, viz.

1. Howell ap Owen of whom next.
2. David ap Owen (? will 1572 leaving lands in Edenhope to his wife Gwenhavar verch Griffith, and mentioning a daughter Ellen and sons John, William, Griffith and Howell.)
3. Edmund ap Owen, will 1590, leaves lands in Castlewright and Mellington to his daughter Joan verch Edmund, and mentions another daughter Katherine verch Edmund and wife Ellen verch Howell.
4. Morris ap Owen.
5. Richard ap Owen.
6. Jevan ap Owen, had issue John ap Jevan and Joes verch Jevan.

II. Howell ap Owen had issue, Thomas of whom next, and John, (Joan daughter of John ap Howell ap Owen was bap. 1599).

III. Thomas ap Howell ap Owen appears to have married Elizabeth Reynolds, for Lewis Reynolds of Mellington (will P.C.C. 1625, abstract in *Montgomeryshire Collections* XXII, 301) mentions his sister Elizabeth Owens with daughter Philadelphia, and his nephew Morris Owens of Castlewright with a son John Owens. Thomas ap Howell ap Owen certainly had a son Morris bap. 1590, probably identical with Morris Owens who succeeded Howell ap Owen in his pew and of whom next.

IV. Morris Owen bur. 1673, had issue, John of whom next, and William bap. 1623.

V. John Owens bap. 1619/20, married 1639 Margaret Richards (see under John ap Richard) bur. 1642, by whom he had issue, Priscilla bap. 1640, and Jane bap. 1641.

After that date he and John Owens son of Lewis Owens (sitter 1627) both had children, and it is impossible to distinguish them; John Owens and Eleanor had issue, Mary bap. 1645/6, Mary bap. 1646/7, Elizabeth bap. 1649/50, Margaret bap. 1651/2, John bap. 1655 and Elizabeth bap. 1658, while the other John Owens had Susan and Sarah bap. 1648, and Mary bap. and bur. 1653. One of them was tenant to Adam Edwards in Ednop in 1677. There was an Admon. 1702 of one John Owens of Mainstone to his sons Edward Owens and John Owens.

LEWIS OWENS (1627, R.II), Overseer 1625.

Lewis Owens bur. 1648/9, by his wife Margaret had issue, Frances bap. 1625, apparently tenant at Castlewright to Thomas James in 1677, John bap. 1626/7, for whom see above note, and William bap. 1627.

MORIS AP OWEN (Ancient Sitter, R.4.)

Sir David ap Owen, will 1539, mentions a brother Morris.

Morris ap Owen appears under Reilth in the Lay Subsidy Rolls of 34 and 36 Henry VIII. and 13 Eliz.

Morris ap Owen witnessed the wills of Cadwalader ap Meyrick Lello circa 1555 and of Moris ap Cadwalader 1557/8.

The last named sitter Howell ap Owen also had a brother Moris ap Owen.

MUISEK AP OWEN (Ancient Sitter, L.2.)

As this is a Castlewright sitting, the name may be a corruption of Morris ap Owen, brother to the sitter Howell ap Owen

ANN OWEN (1728, R.2 and 11.)

I. Richard Owens labourer bur. 1720 married 1705 Ann daughter of Howell Griffiths (sitter 1702), and by her had issue, Mary bap. 1706, Howell of whom next, Joan bap. 1713, Richard bap. 1715, and William bap. 1718.

II. Howell Owens bap. 1708, by his wife Ann had a daughter Elizabeth bap. 1737.

DAVID OWENS (1627, R.10.)

Jane daughter of David ap Owen was bap. 1594.

Eleanor wife of David Owens was bur. 1615/6.

GRIFFITH AP HOWELL (1627, L.11, R.6), Churchwarden 1597 and 1625, Sidesman 1599, 1612 and 1617, Distributor 1613, 1622 and 1631, Overseer 1626.

HUGH POWELL (1627, R. 10), Churchwarden 1637, Sidesman 1638, Overseer 1641.

JOHN AP HOWELL (1627, L.2, 9 and 11, R.6 and 9), Churchwarden 1598, Sidesman 1613 and 1619, Overseer 1622.

MAURICE POWELL (1693, 1702 and 1728, R.6 and 8; 1728, L.11.)

THOMAS POWELL (1693, R.6), Churchwarden 1681 and 1711.

I. Cadwalader ap Howell ap Owen ap Len ap Jevan Vachen ap Jevan Blayne married Katherine daughter of Griffith son of Morris of Weston Madock and elder brother of Howell ap Morris (see the ancient sitter of that name). Katherine's mother was Margaret daughter of Jevan Vychan ap Llewellyn by Gwenhover daughter and heir of Thomas ap Griffiths ap Howell [Harl. MS. 2152, fo. 131.]

The issue of Cadwalader ap Howell and Katherine was,

1. Margaret married first Thomas Adis and secondly Richard Jenckes.

2. Howell ap Cadwalader ap Howell ap Owen, sidesman 1591, (mentioned in Brit. Mus. Addit. Charters, 41272,) 1596, married a daughter of John Gawen of Broughton and by her had issue, Ann, and Margaret wife of Griffith ap Howell (sitter in 1627, see below III.2.)

3. Morris Cadwalader of Castlewright, bur. 1616, will 1616/7, his wife Elizabeth was bur. 1603, and his son Howell 1609, and he had a daughter who married Hugh Ellis.
4. Jane, died 1613, wife of Howell ap David ap John ap y Bedo Hoskin of Castlewright [Harl. MS. 2152, fo. 131] whose father David ap John appears to have been an ancient sitter. It has been suggested that Hoskin [sic] is identical with Hopkin ap Robert Vaughan who appears in the line of descent of the Edwards family of Pentre from William Lord d'Elboeuf in Normandy. [*Montgomeryshire Collections*, XXXVII, 65.]

II. Howell ap David ap John witnessed the will of Ann Powell, P.C.C. 1563, and Evan ap John Hugh 1582, being the latter's surety to John James. He appears under Castlewright in the Lay Subsidy Roll of 38 Eliz., and was bur. at Churchstoke in 1619. By his wife Jane, daughter of Cadwalader ap Howell ap Owen he had issue John ap Howell of whom next, and Griffith ap Howell of whom later as III.2.

III. John ap Howell or Powell of Castlewright bur. 1644/5, will 1645, by his wife Elizabeth bur. 1644/5 had issue,

1. David of Castlewright bap. 1590/1, bur. 1644/5, Will 1645.
2. Charles of whom next.
3. Jane bap. 1594. She or a sister married Davies and had issue, Ann, Elizabeth, Richard, and John of Hinton co. Salop.
4. Morris of whom later as IV.2.

IV. Charles Powell bur. 1637 had issue, John of whom next, and Moses, died 1675, defendants in a Chancery suit, 22 Car. II. [Hamilton 454/75] with their uncle Morris Powell about the property of Howell David ap John their great-grandfather.

V. John Powell of Castlewright bur. 1670, will 1670, by his wife Dorothy Howells of Larden bur. 1657/8 had issue Susan bap. 1649, Mary bap. 1652, Thomas of whom next, Elizabeth and Dorothy.

VI. Thomas Powell bap. 1657/8, owned land at Castlewright in. 1677, by his wife Elizabeth bur. 1709 had issue, John

bap. 1684 married Ann sister of William Dummer Governor of Boston and Commander in Chief of Massachusetts, (the pedigree of their descendants is printed in *Montgomeryshire Collections*, XXXVII, 71), Thomas bap. 1688, died 1700, Admon. 1715, Dorothy bap. 1689, bur. 1690, David bap. 1690/1, Admon. 1715, Charles bap. 1692/3, Admon. 1715, Dorothy bap. 1694/5, Susan bap. 1696, Margaret bap. 1697/8, William bap. 1701, died in London, Elizabeth, and Lucy.

IV.2. Morris Powell of Hurdley and Brampton, bap. at Church Stoke 1597, died 1675, by his wife Mary daughter of Gabriel James bap. 1608, bur. at Church Stoke 1655 (for her pedigree see *Transactions* 4th Series, Vol. X, page 72, but her husband is there confused with his first cousin Morris Powell), had issue, John bap. and bur. 1633/4, Margaret bap. at Church Stoke 1635, married there 1651 Michael Thomas, and Mary born 1637.

III.2. Griffith ap Howell of Castlewright bur. 1647/8, will 1648 (abstract in *Montgomeryshire Collections* XXVI, 211), married 1590/1 his first cousin Margaret daughter of Howell ap Cadwalader (see above, I.2.), and by her had issue, Hugh of Mellington (see *Transactions* 4th Series, X, 98; he had a wife Jane and a son Cadwalader), Morris of whom next, Eleanor bur. 1593, John bap. 1600, and Mary bap. 1607/8.

IV. Morris Powell bur. 1647/8, Admon. P.C.C. 1648, by his wife Eleanor had issue, Bridget bap. 1640, and Griffith of whom next.

V. Griffith Powell, owned land at Castlewright in 1677, bur. 1715, by his wife Jane Edwards bur. 1721 had issue, Morris of whom next, Margaret bap. 1664, Jane bap. 1667, bur. 1667/8, Jane bap. 1668/9, Eleanor bap. 1671/2, and Katherine bap. 1678.

VI. Morris Powell bap. 1658/9, by his wife Mary bur. 1729 had issue, Jane bap. 1690, married 1714/5 Francis Gwilt (with issue), Mary bap. 1691, Elizabeth bap. 1692, Griffith bap. 1693/4, who owned property at Castlewright in 1732, John bap. 1696, Ann bap. 1700, Daniel bap. 1701/2 bur. 1702, and Margaret bur. 1702.

RICHARD POWELL (Ancient Sitter, L.1)

RICHARD POWELL (1627, R.1 and 12), Distributor 1628, Overseer 1631.

The Pedigree of the descent of Richard Powell the ancient sitter from Ethelystan Glodryth is given in Dunn, *Visitations of Wales*, Vol. I, p. 289, and in *Montgomeryshire Collections*, Vol. II, p. 399. Vol. III, p. 333 of the same gives a biography of the ancient sitter and of his sons Hugh and John. There is also a Visitation pedigree in the *Harlian Society Publications*, Vol. XXIX, and in *Montg. Collns.*, Vol. XIX, p. 197.

Richard Powell is stated in Exch. Dep. 7 Jac. I., Mich. 9, Salop. to have enclosed lands in Edenhope about sixty and sixty-five years before, Hugh Powell of Edenhope, aged 78, Richard Powell his son and John ap Richard being defendants.

Richard Powell squyer was overseer of the will of Ellen verch David ap John of Edenhope 1547, and his own will (abstract in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, XIV, 17 and *Montgomeryshire Collections*, XXI, 182) was proved in the P.C.C. 1559.

I. Richard Powell of Edenhope (ancient sitter) Sergeant at arms to King Henry VIII, Sheriff of Montgomeryshire 1554 and 1555, married Anne (will 1562) daughter of David Yonge of More, son of William Yonge of More, son of John Yonge of Montgomery, son of Sir Philip Yonge, and had issue,

1. Howel married Margaret verch Matthew Goch.
2. Hugh of whom next.
3. John, Sergeant at arms to King Henry VIII, married Elizabeth daughter and co-heir of Richard ap Edward ap Howell of Vaynor and had a son Richard.
4. Richard.
5. Robert.
6. Thomas.
7. Lucy married Richard Lloyd of Merrington and had issue.
8. Katherine married David Lloyd ap Meredith of Cardigan.
9. Maud second wife of Edward Cholmonley of Coppenhall, co. Staffs, who was bur. at Penkridge 1588/9.
10. Frances married Hugh ap Edmond.
11. Margaret married Edward Jones.
12. Elizabeth married Thomas ap John ap Meredith.

II. Hugh Powell (occurs in Brit. Mus. Addit. Charters 41272) bur. 1609, married first Mary daughter of James ap Rhys of Mynachdy and by her had a son 1 Richard of whom next;

he married secondly Margaret verch Matthew, bur. 1595, by whom he had issue,

2. Edward of whom later as III.2.
3. John married Margaret Wyham and had two daughters.
4. Erasmus, Vicar of Clun, born 1596, died 1637, (for whom see *Transactions* 3rd Series, Vol. VIII, p. 293) married Elizabeth Clearke of Church Stoke in 1636.
5. Hugh.
6. Arthur married Mary daughter and co-heir of John William, and by her had issue, William, Joseph and Mary (*Montg. Collns.* XXIV, 80)
7. Alexander.
8. Jane.
9. Catherine married Richard ap Howell of Weston Madock [see under Howell ap Morris].
10. Mary married Edward Thomas.
11. Joyce married Hugh Morris son of Richard Morris son of Morris ap Griffith brother of Katherine wife of Cadwalader ap Howell (see under Powell), [Harl. MS. 2152 fo. 131].
12. Bridget.
13. Elizabeth married William Vavasour of Newtown, and had a son Andrew, bur. 1594/5, and daughter Penelope wife of Vavasour Powell (for whom see *Dictionary of National Biography*).

III. Richard Powell bur. 1620, married Joan Lee bur. 1628, and by her had issue, Richard of whom next, Elinor, Mary, Sarah and Elizabeth.

IV. Richard Powell of Edenhope, will P.C.C. 1633 (abstract in *Montgomeryshire Collections* Vol. XXI, p. 186, but the sister Suzanne appears to be an error), by his wife Catherine bur. 1628/9 had issue, Maria bap. 1606/7, Hugh bap. 1608, and John bap. 1609/10. By a second wife Ann he had issue, Humphrey bap. 1630 and Mary bap. 1632, Gabriel James, will 1627 (*Transactions* 4th Series, X, 99) leaves £150 which he had defrayed upon the lands of Richard Powell, overseer of the will, in Upper Edenhope, also £100 in his hands.

III.2. Edward Powell of Sednall married Katherine Hopton and had issue, Jeremiah of whom next, and Lucy bap. 1604.

IV. Jeremiah Powell bap. 1592/3, Parliamentarian, (for whom see *Transactions* 3rd Series, Vol. VIII, page 293 and *Montgomeryshire Collections*, Vol. XXI, p. 199) had a daughter Mary, wife of Robert Knight of Barrells, co. War. and mother of Robert Earl of Catherlough: [M.I. at Wootton Wawen].

JOHN PRICE (1627, L.3 and 4.), Sidesman 1602, 1613, 1617, 1623, 1626 and 1629, Distributor 1622, Churchwarden 1625 and 1628, Overseer 1626.

John Price, described as of Reilth in Exch. Dep. 7 Jac. I. East. 40, and of Knuck in his burial entry 1620, married 1601 Margaret Edwards and had issue, Charles bap. 1602, entered under Reilth in the Lay Subsidy Roll of 1641 [*Transactions* 3rd Series, Vol. IV., p. 139] and Martha bap. 1604. His second wife Susan married secondly 1620 Edward ap Richard ap John of Knuck, another sitter.

EDWARD PRICE (1702, R.8.)

EDWARD PRICE (1728, L.2., R.1.), Churchwarden 1724 and 1735.

There are two of this name at Edenhope.

A. Edward Price of Edenhope where he held property of his own in 1732, and of Brockton in the parish of Lydbury North, will 1738, married at Bishop's Castle 1681 Juleana daughter of Richard Betton by Joyce daughter of Edward Mason (see under Charles Mason) and by her had issue,

1. Edward of Brockton, will 1746.
2. Richard of Bishop's Castle, will 1728, married Hannah Morris, will 1732.
3. John succeeded to his brother Edward's estates in Brockton, and to Dolfawe in Edenhope.
4. Samuel.
5. Ann married 1717 Jeremiah Bright of Bettws, will 1745.
6. Mary in 1712 unmarried.
7. Margaret bap. at Lydham 1697, married Charles Cadwalader of Bishop's Castle and had issue.
8. Rebecca bap. at Lydham 1700, married at Meole Brace 1729 Lewis Pritchard of Lydbury and had issue. His widow Juliana was living in 1745.

B.I. Edward Price of Edenhope and of Bishop's Castle, yeoman, probably identical with Edward son of Jacob Price and Mary bap. at Bishop's Castle 1669, and also with the tenant

of that name at Edenhope to Richard Lyster in 1732, was bur. 1746/7, will 1747, and by his wife Sarah bur. 1733/4 had issue, William bap. 1701, married 1737/8 Elizabeth Badey (and had issue William and Sarah), Richard of whom next, Edward, carpenter, bap. 1706 (his mother's name is given in the Register as Susan), Susan bap. 1711, married at Chirbury 1733 Thomas James of Bishop's Castle, shoemaker, buried there 1765 (leaving issue. This Thomas James is in all likelihood identical with Thomas James bap. at Mainstone 1700, *Transactions* 4th Series, Vol. X, p. 77), Elizabeth bap. 1714, married 1741 William Marston, and John bap. 1720, married 1749 Susan Lloyd.

II. Richard Price bap. 1704, bur. 1749, married 1726 Elizabeth Powell of Edenhope, bur. 1758, will 1759, and by her had issue, Elizabeth bap. 1728, wife of Henry Bason, (see Widow Bason), and Griffith of whom next.

III. Griffith Price bap. 1731, bur. 1764, married 1758 Mary Davies of the parish of Chirbury, and by her had issue, Mary bap. 1760, Margaret bap. 1761, and Elizabeth bap. 1763. THOMAS PRICE (1728, R.3.)

I. Richard Price probably tenant to Griffith Powell at Castlewright in 1732, bur. 1745 at the alleged age of 105 had a son Thomas of whom next.

II. Thomas Price, yeoman, held land of his own in the township of Mainstone in 1732, and by his wife Elizabeth bur. 1731 had issue, Thomas bap. 1726. He appears to have had a second wife Jane bur. 1740, and a third Elizabeth, by whom he had a son Richard bap. 1744.

HUGH PUGH (1728, L.3., R.5.), Churchwarden 1722.

I. John Pugh, probably tenant in Castlewright to Sir Richard Mason in 1677, by his wife Mahalt or Maud had issue, Mary bap. 1686, Hugh of whom next, John bap. 1691, Richard bap. and bur. 1693, Richard bur. 1695, and Charles bap. 1696, bur. 1716.

II. Hugh Pugh bap. 1687/8, tenant to Edmund [sic] Morris in the township of Mainstone, and to Edward Morris at Reilth or Knuck in 1732, married first in 1717 Mary Marson of the parish of Mindtown bur. 1720, by whom he had issue, Martha bap. 1719/20, bur. 1720. By a second wife Elizabeth, bur.

1725, he had issue Ann bap. 1723 and Elizabeth bap. 1725, bur. 1725/6. By a third wife Sarah he had issue, Sarah bap. 1727, Richard bap. 1728, Mary bap. 1730, Hugh bap. 1731, bur. 1732/3, and John bap. 1733.

HUGH RECEATOR (1728 Edition 'Hereator'; Ancient Sitter, R1).

THOMAS REYNOLDS (1728, R.6), Churchwarden 1727.

One Thomas Reynolds of Bishop's Castle, innholder, will 1758, left a wife Ann, a son-in-law Edward Marston and granddaughter Ann, Susan and Mary Marston children of Edward. He came to Bishop's Castle from the mill at Stokesay, where he had been Churchwarden 1730 and 1753, and where he was buried 1757. He was probably the Mainstone sitter, for he was executor of Mary Pierce, daughter of William Farmer the sitter of 1728, and her son John Farmer Pierce executed his will.

EDWARD AP RICHARD (1627, R.7), Sidesman 1622 and 1633, Churchwarden 1632, Overseer 1642 and 1661.

JOHN RICAS OF RELTH (1702, R. 2 and 9).

A. Edward ap Richard ap John of Knuck, sold property in Shadwall and Relth to Gabriel James (*Transactions* 4th Series, Vol. X, p. 99) and married 1620 Susan bur. 1659, widow of John Price of Knuck, another sitter. By her he had issue John bap. and bur. 1622, Margaret bap. 1623, Richard bap. and bur. 1626, John bap. and bur. 1630, and Mary bap. 1630.

B. There was also an Edward Richards of Shadwall bur. 1665/6, will 1665/6 (for abstract see loc. cit. p. 101) who left issue, Mary married 1649 Edward James, Margaret Pritchard mar. 1656/7 William Lloyd of Llancohayorn (with issue John bap. 1657/8 and Margaret), John bap. 1661/2 as son of Edward ap Richard and Margaret, and Jane bap. 1664/5 similarly. The admon. of his widow Margaret, bur. 1672 was granted in that year to her daughter Elizabeth James, (Richard James married Elizabeth Richards 1650).

The pedigree is puzzling, but it seems as if Margaret Richards was Edward Richard's second wife, and that Elizabeth James was her daughter by a former husband.

One John Ricas of the parish of Clun married Mary Birch of Clunbury 1675/6 at Wistanstow and by her had a daughter Martha bap. at Clun 1682.

JOHN AP RICHARD (1627, L.2 and 12, R.7), Churchwarden 1595, 1612 and 1622, Sidesman 1598, 1615 and 1625, Overseer 1623 and 1638, Distributor 1629 and 1631.

There must have been more than one of this name.

John ap Richard had children Sarah bap. 1595, bur. 1601, Mary bap. 1598, Sarah bap. 1605, Richard bap. 1607/8, and John bap. 1611.

One John ap Richard married 1617 Margaret, bap. 1592, daughter of Lewis Hayward and by her had issue, Margaret bap. 1617/8 (? married 1639 John Owens son of Morris Owens sister 1627) and Elizabeth bap. 1632. Another John ap Richard had by a wife Elizabeth sons Edward bap. 1632/3 and David bap. 1634/5. A Margaret Richards widow was bur. 1642.

RICHARD AP RICHARD (1627, L.13).

SAMUEL AP RICHARD (1627, R.11), Sidesman 1623.

SAMUEL PRITCHARD, Distributor 1624.

JOHN AP ROBERT (1627, L.12).

JOHN SMETHEMAN (1702, R.3), Churchwarden 1685.

John Smetheman by his wife Rebecca, bur. 1697, had a son John, bap. 1680.

RICHARD SMITH (1627, L.13, R.8).

I. Francis Smith by his first wife Mary, bur. 1614, had issue, Margery bap. 1596/7, Lewis bap. 1598/9, Richard of whom next, and Helen bap. 1602; by a second wife he had issue Susan and Margaret both bap. 1619.

II. Richard Smith bap. 1600 [*Transactions* 4th Series, Vol. X, p. 98] by his wife Mary had issue, Richard of whom next, John bap. 1637/8, and Mary bap. 1642. Either he or his son held property of his own at Knuck in 1677.

III. Richard Smith bap. 1630/1, by his first wife Elizabeth, bur. 1680, had a daughter Elizabeth bap. 1680; he married secondly at Bishop's Castle 1681/2 Ann Smitheman of Church Stoke, by whom he had a son Richard bap. 1683.

LEWIS STEWARD (1702, R.9).

NATHANIEL SUKER (1702 and 1728, R.10; 1728, L.5, 8, 9 and 10), Churchwarden 1717, 1721 and 1730.

ROBERT SUKER (1728, L.1 and 6, R.12), Churchwarden 1730.

William Suker bur. at Chirbury 1672 had a son Francis of Chirbury bur. there 1706, will 1706, who left a widow Margaret bur. there 1722, a son Francis and a "cozen" Nathaniel Suker.

Robert Suker of Castlewright, presumably brother to William Suker, was bur. 1709, will 1709, and married at Bishop's Castle 1670 Alice Wigley bur. 1726/7, by whom he had issue, Margaret bap. there 1676, bur. at Mainstone 1714/5, Admon. 1715, Edward bap. at Bishop's Castle 1681, bur. at Chirbury 1741, Nathaniel of Mainstone bur. 1748, will 1748, who inherited from his father a messuage in Castlewright purchased of John Harris, probably the house of his own which he occupied at Rolven in 1732, with other property at Castlewright which he held as tenant of Sir Blunden Charlton, and Robert of Mainstone bap. 1689, tenant at Edenhope to Richard Lyster and Richard Lyttleton in 1732, married, bur. 1748, will 1748.

LEWIS TAYLOR (Ancient Sitter, L.5 and 6).

LEWIS (TUNNIER?) (Ancient Sitter, R.3).

Lewis Taylor is mentioned as brother in the will of Elen verch David ap John of Edenhope 1547.

SAMUEL THOMAS (1728, L.2), Churchwarden 1712 and 1720.

WIDOW THOMAS (1728, L.7 and 10).

I. Samuel Thomas of Mainstone, co. Montgomery, bur. 1712, Admon. 1712 to relict Susan, bur. 1732, had issue by her Susan bap. at Bishop's Castle 1678, bur. there 1679, Samuel of whom next and Susan bap. at Mainstone 1685.

II. Samuel Thomas bap. 1679, bur. 1734, will 1734, sold a share of the meadow of Hazelwood 1722/3 to the Rector of Mainstone, the Rev. John Gifford, and held property of his own in the township of Mainstone in 1732. His widow Katherine bur. 1766, left a bequest to the poor there [*Montgomeryshire Collections* XXXVIII, 58.]

They appear to have had a daughter Mary bap. 1716, but there was another Samuel Thomas bur. 1720, who married 1693 Katherine Young. She married secondly 1721/2 John Thomas.

EVAN AP (RHA) VAUGHAN (Ancient Sitter, R.4.)

In 1556 Henry Howard, Earl of Arundel released the custom of Amobyr to his tenants at Ednop in consideration of £60 paid by Richard ap Howell, and remitted debts due on that account, except £20 part of which had been collected by Robert Vaughan. [*Transactions* 1st Series, Vol. XI, p. 267].

JOHN WARD (1728, L.3).

John Ward, tenant to Mr. Bright in the township of Mainstone in 1732, was bur. 1758, will 1758, and by his wife Jane bur. 1767 had issue, John bap. and bur. 1721, Jane bap. 1722, John bap. 1725, Ann bap. 1727, bur. 1811, married 1751 John Oliver bap. 1724, bur. 1801, son by Elizabeth James (for whom see *Transactions* 4th Series, Vol. X, p. 76) of John Oliver who held property of his own in the township of Mainstone on 1732, William bap. 1728/9, bur. 1799, Jane married Morris, and Elizabeth who appears to have had a base son Thomas bap. 1741/2, and to have married in 1747 William Ward of the parish of More, bur. there 1803 and to have had a son William bap. 1747.

JOHN WATKIN (1728, R.2).

WILBURN (1728, R.10).

I. John Whilborne who was tenant at Castlewright to John Bright in 1677, by his wife Mary bur. 1683 had issue, John of whom next, and Charles bap. 1679, bur. 1679/80. He married secondly in 1684 at Bishop's Castle Elizabeth Meyrick of that place, widow, bur. there 1702, by whom he had issue, David bap. there 1685, bur. there 1691, Elizabeth bap. there 1687, Sarah bap. and bur. there 1689, Samuel bap. there 1690, bur. there 1692, and Sarah bap. there 1694, bur. there 1697.

II. John Whilborne of Castlewright, bap. 1676/7, by his wife Elizabeth bur. 1717 had issue, Jonathan bap. 1704, William bap. 1705, who occupied the Plain at Castlewright as owner in 1732, Hannah bap. 1707, Susan bap. 1709, Susan bap. 1711 bur. 1733, and Elizabeth bap. and bur. 1714.

HOWELL WINE (Ancient Sitter, L.3).

RICHARD WOLLASTON (1702 and 1728, R.11).

Richard Wollaston gent., will P.C.C. 1737, married Elizabeth daughter of Richard Wollaston. A full pedigree is given in

Burke, *Colonial Gentry*, II. 570. His daughter Elizabeth married the Rev. John Gifford, Rector of Mainstone.

JOHN YOUNGE (1627, L.8 and 10), Distributor 1615.

..... YOUNG (1728, R.9).

I. John Younge bur. 1645/6 had issue, Elizabeth bap. 1603, bur. 1617, Mary of whom next, and Ann bap. 1610.

II. Robert Crowther bur. 1667/8, will 1668, married 1629 Mary daughter of John Younge bap. 1606, and by her had issue, Margaret bap. and bur. 1633, Mary bap. 1632, bur. 1633, Robert bap. 1633/4, married 1661 Catherine Howells (with issue Joan bap. 1664 and two others), Catherine bap. 1635/6, bur. 1709/10, wife of Thomas Meakin and father of John Young's successor of 1728 in this pew, Humphrey Meakin (see under Humphrey Meakin) Richard of whom next, John bap. 1640/1, bur. 1641, Lewis, John bap. 1645/6, John bap. 1647, and Margaret bap. 1651.

III. Richard Crowther bap. 1638, bur. 1672, by his wife Ann had issue—two elder children, Mary bap. 1667, Robert bap. 1670 of whom next, and Charles bap. 1672/3, bur. 1675.

IV. Robert Crowther of Panalan, in the parish of Church Stoke, probably identical with the son of Richard above, will 1713, married Ann daughter of Esay Thomas (for whom see *Transactions* 4th Series, Vol. X, p. 103), and had issue, Robert and Katherine.

I am indebted to the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher for all kinds of help in preparing this paper, to the Rector of Mainstone for access to the Registers and other Church documents, to Mr. H. R. James for particulars of the Price families, and to Mr. Murray Ogilvy for those of the first Powell family.

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

(I) EDWARDS, VIII. MARGARET DAU. OF JOHN THOMAS OF ASTON, BUR. 1723-4, AGE 34.

The Rector of Mainstone writes that the date Mar. 1, 1773, and age 34, is inscribed 'on the wing of the tablet' in the Chancel. The inscription is quoted in *Montg. Collectns.*, vol. 37, p. 56. Obviously there is some error.

1689, June 5. "Margaret dau. of Mr. John Thomas of Aston, £10" is mentioned in will of Mary Ball of Easthope (pr. Heref. Feb. 21, 1691-2).

1704, Ap. 15. "My grand dau. Margaret Thomas, and my son in law John Thomas," in will of Richard Betton of Bishop's Castle (pr. P.C.C. June 30, 1704).

1709-10, Feb. 18. "Margaret wife of Thomas Edwards, gent" and her dau. Penelope, mentioned in will of John Thomas of Aston (pr. Mar. 21, 1709-10 Heref.)

1712, May 26. "My grand dau. Margaret, wife of Thomas Edwards, gent," in will of Joyce Betton of Bishop's Castle (pr. Heref. Ap. 13, 1714).

"Whereas my son Samuel d'Ebeuf Edwards by deed of settlement, date 11 May, 1751 is also to pay after my death or of my late wife, or Mrs. Griffiths ;" will dated Feb. 8, 1762 of Thomas Edwards (pr. P.C.C. July 10 1762).

It would seem as if she had been living 1751, and certainly had d. before Feb. 1762.

(2) THOMAS MASON OF ROCKLEY.

His dau. JUDITH, md. 1st Rev. Geo. Roberts, chr. 1650, Fellow of Jesus Coll. Camb. 1674. Rector of Sutton, Surrey 1678, bd. there Feb. 4, 1685-6, leaving 2 children, Dorothy chr. 1680, William chr. 1681.

C.S.B.

STANDING STONES ON STAPLEY HILL.

BY GEORGE MOUNTFORD.

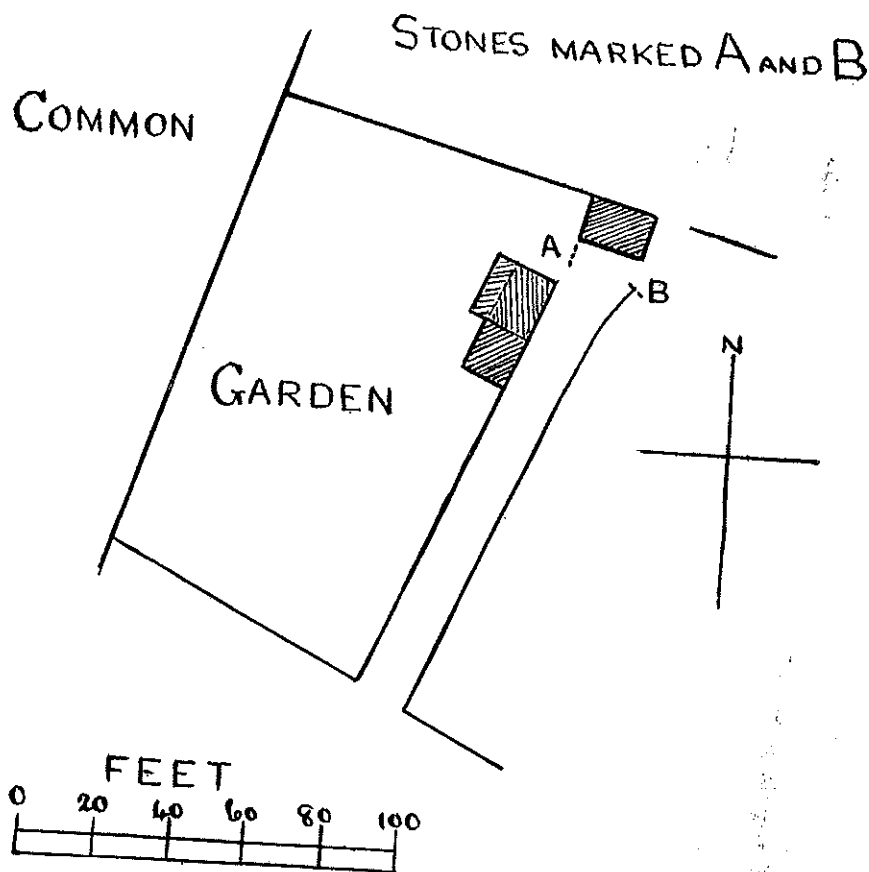
In describing a bronze palstave found about the year 1880 in a field on Mitchell's Fold Tenement (*Shrops. Arch. Trans.*, 4th Series, Vol. XII, Part I, pp. 64-5), Miss L. F. Chitty referred to a group of stones which formerly existed there. These stones stood near to the house and about a hundred yards from the spot where the palstave was found.

Two of the stones are still remembered, the visible portion of the larger one, A in the accompanying plan, forming a slab about four feet square and four inches thick. It faced south-east and leaned slightly in that direction. It was in alignment with the front of the cottage, from the eastern corner of which it was about a yard distant. The intervening space was occupied by the garden wicket, and this opened and closed by means of a piece of wire passing through a hole drilled in the stone.

North-east of the stone were the outbuildings, and when about 1878 these had to be extended the stone was removed. Underneath, as briefly recorded in the *Victoria County History*, Vol. I, p. 203, was found a small earthenware vessel which unfortunately was broken during the process of digging, and as the pieces were soon dispersed and lost it is now difficult to say whether it was correctly described as having had three handles. It contained "something like ashes and bits of leather," but these were not preserved.

The second stone, B, was narrower and supported the end of a dry wall of earth and stones on the other side of the yard and about twenty feet from A. This stone was taken away some years later, but although the tenant took every precaution he found nothing, and it seems probable that this was not its original position.

Nothing is known of Mitchell's Fold Tenement until about 1835, when the Mountford family first occupied it. The enclosed land then consisted of two small fields, the rest of the present holding, including No. 2103, where the palstave was found, being open common until about 1850.



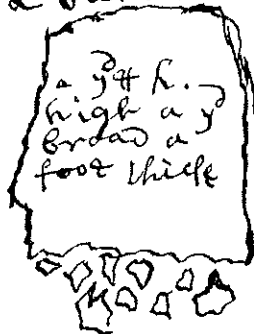
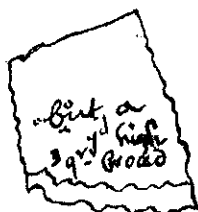
MITCHELL'S FOLD TENEMENT.

Now there seems to be more than a possibility that these two stones, with another member of the group, were examined and sketched by Mr. Edward Lhuyd, the antiquary, more than two hundred years ago. Lhuyd, it will be remembered, was born at Loppington, near Wem, in 1660, and became keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, an office which he filled until his death in 1707. In 1693 he agreed to supply notes for the Welsh portion of a new edition of *Camden's Britannia*, and he appears to have performed his task with much zeal and ability. His enquiries brought him into Montgomeryshire in 1698, and the note-book which he was then using for his remarks and sketches is in the National Library of Wales, where it is catalogued as *Llanstephan Ms. 185 B*. Much of the material has been printed in *Arch. Camb.* Vol. X, 6th Series, and by the courtesy of the Library authorities a facsimile of page 29 in Lhuyd's note-book accompanies the present note. The sketch here shown is described, it will be observed, as "medgels fold."

On seeing Lhuyd's drawing it is at once realised that it does not depict the stone circle known to us as Mitchell's Fold, although the word "medgels" closely follows the local pronunciation. In looking for an explanation it should be borne in mind that the stones at Mitchell's Fold Tenement were only 310 yards from the well-known circle, with a low eminence hiding them from each other, and also that no other remains in the district bear any resemblance to the stones figured in Lhuyd's sketch. There seems, then, quite a probability that the learned antiquary failed to reach his objective, and coming across these three stones "on a bare mountain," i.e. before the erection of the cottage, gave them the name to which he believed they were entitled. If this surmise be correct the stones A and B are probably those on the right and at the foot of the sketch respectively. To erect the cottage close to such prehistoric remains would be quite in keeping with the customs of our forefathers.

The genuineness of Mr. Lhuyd's work in this little book, it may be added, is well attested by an early owner.

on a bare mountain



medgels fold



not a yard high 3 ft⁵ broad

Llanstephan MS. 185 B.

page 29 (Tracing).

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.

VI.

NOTES ON AIR PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE DISTRICT NORTH OF SHREWSBURY.

On 28th February, 1929, a day of fitful sunshine when a light covering of snow lay on the North Shropshire plain, a fine series of air photographs were taken of the district north of Shrewsbury, comprising Grinshill, Hadnall, Astley, Moreton Corbet and Shawbury, and covering parts of the 6-inch O.S. sheets Shropshire 21 E., 22 W., 28 E., 29 W., and 35 N.W. The photographic scale is almost identical with that of the 6-inch map.

Six flights were made from south to north and three from west to east and, as a result, 72 contact prints were made, most of which are beautifully clear and will prove invaluable for investigations on the ground. In October, 1930, they were sent to the writer by Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, F.S.A., Archæology Officer to the Ordnance Survey, for inspection and observations on features at present unrecorded on the maps. Subsequently a set was purchased and generously presented to the Roman Roads Committee by our President, Sir Charles Marston: they will be in the keeping of the Hon. Secretary of the Committee, Mr. H. E. Forrest, F.L.S., at 41, Castle Street, Shrewsbury, and will be available for reference, but in the event of publication a royalty of 5/- each is charged by the Ordnance Survey Office and the words "Crown Copyright reserved" must be printed underneath the photographs. Enlarged prints would be obtainable from that office at a price of about 8/- each.

On the day of the flight, the snow drifted into the furrows and hollows, set every ridge and eminence in bold relief, with the result that a whole agricultural history of the region surveyed can be read from the photographs. An outstanding feature is the evidence they provide for an intensive cultivation of this district posterior to the common field system: the latter stands out clearly round certain of the early settlements (Grinshill, Hadnall, Astley) in deep furrows, but many of the larger fields show signs of original smaller divisions, and the majority appear to have been at some time under the plough.

Contrasts in the types of settlements according to the nature of the country are of outstanding interest, and doubtless much might be discovered by a more experienced student of early systems.

I have failed to find signs of Celtic fields or of anything suggestive of pre-Saxon cultivation.

The only prehistoric objects known from the area surveyed are a flint implement found on the summit of Grinshill (cp. *Transactions* xlvii, pp. 29, 30, fig.) and a perforated stone axe-hammer from Moreton Corbet (exact site of discovery unrecorded) now in Shrewsbury Museum.

No recorded ancient earthworks come within the scope of the survey, Bury Walls and Ebury Camp being just outside its limits. Two possible sites within its area (Besford Wood and Bings Heath) need inspection on the ground, but neither can have consisted of more than a single bank and both may be simply old enclosures.

No Roman objects are known to have come to light in the district covered.

The most outstanding archæological results of the survey are

- (1) The confirmation from the air of the line of the *Roman Road* north from Viroconium to Deva.
- (2) The location of the Domesday site of *Achetone*, i.e. Acton Reynald, in the present park.

It is hoped to publish further reports when field surveys of the ground covered have been carried out.

LILY F. CHITTY,

(Local Correspondent for Archæology to
the Ordnance Survey).

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