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## AN INQUISITION IN SALOP

BY VIRTUE OF A COMMISSION FROM THE PROTECTOR.

The original, written on large skins and containing about 9,000 words, was found by Mr. Glen A. Taylor F.S.A., Neath, Glam., at Cadoxton-juxta-Neath early in the year 1932. It was among a collection of deeds relating to the Mackworth family, formerly of Gnoll, Neath and of the county of Salop. Mr. Taylor thinks it likely that family deeds together with this document were taken to Neath after Herbert Mackworth had, in the year 1730/1, been left the Shropshire estates Betton and Buntinsdale by the will of his uncle Bulkley Mackworth, for Herbert Mackworth was the son of Sir Humphrey Mackworth, who in 1686 had married Mary daughter and heiress of Sir Herbert Evans of Neath. This branch of the family remained settled at Neath, and was connected with the early industrial development of that town.

The Bulkley Mackworth referred to was nephew and successor of Humphrey Mackworth mentioned in the Inquisition, under Sutton, as having a mansion house and demesne lands at Betton. This Humphrey was Town Clerk of Shrewsbury and succeeded his father, also Humphrey Mackworth, a Colonel in the Parliamentary forces, as Governour of Shrewsbury. This takes us back to the time of the Inquisition, for the last mentioned Humphrey Mackworth was buried at Westminster in 1654.

I am indebted to the Rev. Dr. Claude Jenkins, Librarian of Lambeth Palace Library, Prof. Eccl. Hist., King's College, Lond. for the information that Humphrey Mackworth (one of the two mentioned) was "a member of his classis," the classis being a feature of the Presbyterian system through which ministers and elders were ecclesiastical governors of all within a precinct, which connects the family with the religious counsels of that day, and at least suggests why this document was among other matters of their concern.

That was when Episcopacy was suppressed, the Prayer Book proscribed, and when most of the places of the clergy were taken by others "well affected" under a process to which, in

two or three instances, this Inquisition alludes. The date of the Inquisition is in fact that of the later stages of the religious convulsion in England during the Independent ascendancy. 1654 was the date of the appointment of a *Committee of Tryers*, under the powers of the *Instrument of Government* for inquiry into the character and principles of nominees to benefices, and for the appointment of others in the room of those rejected. Specifically the Inquisition was for the "unitinge of p'ishes, etc." and while no doubt genuinely directed to parochial rearrangements, was intended to contain varied information. Commissions directed to inquiries which represented the general religious policy of the time were at work in the country during that period, and I understand "office copies" were taken of these findings, but during the reaction which accompanied the restoration of the old Church order, together with the Monarchy after 1660, there was an atmosphere the least favourable to the preservation of the work of these commissions, and some of the results were lost or destroyed. Subsequently order was given for the records of the Survey, with some exceptions, to be kept at Lambeth Palace Library. Last year Mr. Taylor visited Lambeth Palace Library, and was unable to find that this Inquisition was indexed there, nor could he find any trace of it. The Inquisition has information which other records supply, but it is at least probable that it may contain some particulars hitherto not known. The writing is by different hands, and covers the Hundreds of Bradford North, Bradford South, Pimhill, Oswaldstri, Foorde, Cundover, with one entry under "Liberties of Shrewsbury." The document bears fifteen signatures, with several imprints of two different seals not identified.

The connections of the Mackworth family given above are taken from particulars supplied by Mr. Taylor, who has devoted time to the Mackworth deeds in his possession, and during the transcription of the Inquisition his help was available, as also that kindly given by the Rev. Walter Peppercorn. The original has been returned to Mr. Taylor, who hopes that the transcription may make an interesting addition to the *Transactions* of the Shropshire Archaeological Society.

H. E. EVANS.

Lyneal Vicarage, Feb. 4th, 1933.

## SALOP A.

AN INQUISITION INDENTED taken at Salop the day of Januarie in the year of our Lord God 1655 by vertue of A Commission from His Highness the Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England Scotland and Ireland and the Dominio(ns) thereunto belongeinge, directed unto Creswell Tayleur, Robt. Corbet Edward Cresset Richard Smith Richard Hennage Michaell Steevens and others And others for the unitinge of p'shes etc. by ye oathes of Tho:as Brayne Samuell Smith Robt. Dekin Richard jebb john Hockhis (?) Thoas Harp(er) Robt. Wilkinson George Griffies Richard jewkes jero Hanmer Henrie Higley Simon Waters Henrie Wetherhill Roger jeninges john Hughes john jeninges Richard Harries Edward Dod and William Blackeway

## THE HUNDRED OF BRADFORD NORTH.

WHITTCURCH we find personage or Rectorie, the Earle of Bridgwater patron, Mr Thomas Porter A Constant and Able preacher of ye word of God Minister and pr'sent Incumbent there, he doeth officiate in his owne p's'n The personage house And Gleabe thereunto belongeinge is worth £10 p annu<sup>m</sup> And all the Tythes belongeinge to the said Rectorie in this Countie are worth p annu<sup>m</sup> £260 And the Township of Worsenall w<sup>th</sup>in the Countie palatine of Chester, And yet a Member of the said Rectorie is worth p ann. £14 the whole Tythes And Gleabe worth p annu<sup>m</sup> £284. There is an Antient Chappell w<sup>th</sup>in the Towne of Tilstock which Towne is A Member and belongeinge to the Rectorie of Whittchurch. There is noe certaine meanes belongeinge to the said Chappell. Mr Thomas Porter the younger sonne unto Mr. Thomas Porter Recto<sup>r</sup> of Whittchurch A verie hopefull Scholler A Constant painfull preacher of ye

G'osspell doeth officiate there, And is paid his salarie by Mr Thomas Porter his father ye Recto<sup>r</sup> of Whittchurch But to what value we knowe not, which Chappell we humblie conceiue fit to be Continued.

IGHTFIELD is a Rectorie The Coheyres of the Earle of Shrewsburie the patrons, Mr Robert Bynney p'son and p'sent incumbent there an Able painfull and constant preacher. The Gleabe land belonginge to the Rectorie and the p'sonage house w<sup>th</sup> the appurtenance is worth p ann. £30. The Tythes of all sortes are worth p annu<sup>m</sup> £20 the whole £50.

PREECE is A p'sonage impropriate heretofore belonginge to the late prebend of Preece one of the prebends belonginge to the Cathedral Church of Lichfield And by the prebend leased to the Right Wor. S<sup>r</sup> Arthure Mainwaringe Knt for 3 liues by vertue of which lease it is now held by the Ladie Mainwaringe Relict of the said S<sup>r</sup> Arthure Mainwaringe. Unto w<sup>e</sup> p'sonage belongeth A small gleabe w<sup>th</sup> A faire and large Barne thereon worth p annu<sup>m</sup> £1.10s. And all the prediall Tythes of the severall Townships of Preece, Heathe, Wollaston, Calverhall, Sandford Acheley Darlaston ffaules Steele & Mittley worth p annu<sup>m</sup> £140. There is also A Vicarage to which the Cure belongeth. The patron thereof was the late Bishop of Lichfield. The p'sent incumbent Mr. Aylmore Haughton A painfull and Constant preacher. The Vicarage house Barnes and Gleabe landes belonginge to the said Vicarage are worth p annu<sup>m</sup> £40 the pr'diall and p'sonall Tythes and duties of the Township of Whixall belonginge to the said Vicarage worth p annu<sup>m</sup> £35. The Small Tythes and duties of all the rest of the p'sh that belongeth to the said Vicarage worth p ann. £35. The whole worth £110. There is also in the said p'sh of Preece in the Township of Whixall A verie antient faire Chappell, decently

Adorned w<sup>th</sup> wainscon Seates or pewes Two Miles and halfe distant from the p'sh Church of Preece, much of the Township distant four miles from the said Church the Township consistinge of aboue 400 soules, where the Word of God was constantly preached in the worst these Disturbed times. This Township joyneth in noe p'te thereof to any other p'te of the p'sh of Preece ; the Township of Cotton p'te of the p'sh of Wem interveninge by the space of a mile and halfe. Mr. John Edwardes A painfull and constant preacher is Minister there. The Meanes or Stipend belonginge to the said Chappell is A Standinge levvy of £4 p annu<sup>m</sup> paid by the Inhabitantes of the said Township And Twentie pounds p ann. reserved or otherwise secured for the tearme of three liues by Mr Peeter Bolkeley late prebend of Preece for the maintenance of A preachinge Minister at the said Chappell of Whixall. And also an Augmentation of Twentie poundes p annu<sup>m</sup> Beinge A Rent reserved by the afforesaid lease made by the said Mr Peeter Bolkeley unto the said S<sup>r</sup> Arthure Mainwaringe ; We find that the said Township of Whixall is fit to be made A p'sh and all the Tythes of the said Township to be appropriate thereunto. And that the Township of Cotton p'te of the p'sh of Wem, is as neare unto the said Chappell of Whixall as to any other church or chappell. but nowe and formly belongeth to the Chappell of Edstaston.

WEM is a Rectorie The Hon<sup>le</sup> Earle of Arundell is Patron thereof, Mr Andrew Parsons an Able and painfull preachinge Minister is p'son and p'sent Incumbent ; The Gleabe land and p'sonage house w<sup>th</sup> the appurtenances is worth p annu<sup>m</sup> £16. The Tythes of whole p'sh of Wem all which belongeth to the p'sonage are worth p annu<sup>m</sup> £194. There is a Chappell of Ease in the Township of Edstaston in the p'sh of Wem Scituare allmost 2 miles from the p'sh Church of Wem which Chappell is A

verie Antient faire structure, noe Chappell in these p'tes Comparable unto it. Mr. Samuell Taylor an able preachinge Minister is Minister there, A man of honest life and Conversation. Unto which Chappell there is Mayntenance allowed for the Ministe<sup>r</sup> out of the Rectorie which Chappell we conceiue fit to be Continued. There is also another Chappell called New Chappell in the p'sh of Wem, which is 3 miles distant from the p'sh Church, and standeth verie Convenient for three Townships in the said p'sh (that is to say) for the Townships of Northwood, Newtowne Wollerley, all of which Townships are Verie remote from the p'sh Church of Wem. Mr Joshua Lea A preacher doeth officiate there Which Chappell we conceiue fit to be Continued and Competent Maintenance for the comfortable Subsistence of A Preachinge Minister is allowed out of the Rectorie of Wem to him that doeth officiate, w<sup>ch</sup> hitherto since the foundinge of the said Chappell hath bene donne by the Recto<sup>r</sup> of Wem.

SHABURIE is a Vicarage Mr Worthington an Able preacher is Minister there. The Gleabe land Vicarage house w<sup>th</sup> the appurtenances is worth p annu<sup>m</sup> £10 all the rest of the Tythes of all sortes belonginge to the said Vicarage are worth p annu<sup>m</sup> £46 beside some Customarie rent issueinge out of Shaburie p'ke and the Grange. Impropriation in the p'sh of Shaburie (that is to say) Acton Reynold and Besford in the possession of Dame Elizabeth Corbet the Inheritance in S<sup>r</sup> Vincent Corbet Kt worth p annu<sup>m</sup> £35. The Tithes of Great Withiford in the possession of the Inheritance ; Belonginge to the heyre of ffrancis Charlton Esq deceased worth p ann. £22. The Tythes of Muckleton held for the life of the relict of Richard Dicher deceased the Inheritance in the heyre of ffrancis Charlton afforesaid worth p annu<sup>m</sup> £7.

STAUNTON is a Vicarage S<sup>r</sup> Vincent Corbet Kt patron, Mr Thomas Orpe A preaching Minister Vicar & p'sent Incumbent there, is one whose life we cannot approue of. The Gleabe landes are worth p annu<sup>m</sup> £15 and all y<sup>e</sup> rest of the small tithes due to the Vicar worth p annu<sup>m</sup> £20. Impro- priations in the said p'sh, (viz) one Barne and yard called the Abbots Barne the Tythes of Naunton Moston and Booley in y<sup>e</sup> possession of the ladie Corbet, the Inheritance in S<sup>r</sup> Vincent Corbet are worth p annu<sup>m</sup> £32. The Improperiate Tythes of Hatton Hineheath in the possession of Mr Wallop; the inheritance belongeth to S<sup>r</sup> Vincent Corbet Kt and are Worth p annu<sup>m</sup> £24.

LEE BROOKHURST is a Donatiue and belongeth to Robt. Wallop Esq. Mr Thomas Cope is Minister there. The Gleabe land is worth p annu<sup>m</sup> £6.13s.4d. The Tythes prediall and p'sonall worth p annu<sup>m</sup> £18.6s.8d. We find it fitt that the Tenem'ts of Richard Downes and William Massly and the rest of the Tenem'ts now beinge in Besford Wood be united to the p'sh of Lee Brookhurst.

MORETON CORBET is a Rectorie S<sup>r</sup> Vincent Corbet is patron Mr William Gowre A constant preacher is Minister and p'sent incumbent there. The Gleabe land is worth p annu<sup>m</sup> £12.10s. and all the rest of pr'diall and p'sonall beloninge to the said Rectorie are worth p annu<sup>m</sup> £40.

We find it fitt that the Township of Besford (Besford Wood excepted) which is the p'sh of Shaburie be united to the p'sh of Moreton Corbet the way from Besford to Shaburie lieinge through towne of Moreton Corbet. We also Conceiue it fitt that the farme and Cottage in Preston Brook- hurst wherein Michaell Wright doeth now inhabite and dwell beloninge unto Samuell Winfield of Shrewburie Esq beinge now beloninge to the p'sh of Shaburie be united to the p'sh of Moreton Corbet it beinge more convenient to Moreton Corbet than to Shaburie.

## HUNDRED OF BRADFORD SOUTH.

ROCKWARDINE is A vicarage the States patron Mr Jonathan Gollibrand late Minister now euicted. The Gleabe land worth p Annu<sup>m</sup> £2. The small Tythes belonging to the Vicarage £28. The impropriate tithes in the possession of Richard Steventon Esq or his undertennantes worth p ann. £120. Longdon upon Tearne lieth convenient to be united to Rockwardine.

RODINGTON The States patron Mr Bendee Minister. The Gleabe land p ann. £11. The Tythe p ann. £19. Roden, Rodenhurst Sugden Langton & Isombridge lie convenient to be united to Rodington.

IRCALL MAGNA is a Vicarage ffrancis Newport Esq patron Mr Richard Hopkins A Constant preacher Minister, the Church Demolished and the Vicarage by the Kinge's p'tie when Ercall was A Garrison for the Kinge. The Gleabe land worth p annu<sup>m</sup> £6. The Tythes belonginge to the Vicarage worth p annu<sup>m</sup> £34. The impropriate Tythes heretofore belonginge to S<sup>r</sup> Richard Newport and now added to the Church £40 p ann. out of which there is a rent of £10 paid.

Rowton Chappell in the p'sh of Ercall hath no meanes belonginge to it, but about £5 p ann. as a free contribution to the Minister from Rowton Ellardine and Could Hatton all which are in the p'sh of Ercall. P'te of the impropriate Tyth of Rowton belongeth unto Robert Wood and his mother worth p ann. £20.6s.8d. An other p'te belongeth to Richard Bookely worth p ann. £1. Poynton Chappell now neglected. The impropriate tithe belongeth to S<sup>r</sup> Vincent Corbet worth p ann. £3, parte of Ellardine Tythe in the possession of john Smith of yearly value of £7, An other p'te in the occupation of john Bathoe worth p ann. £15, parte of Could Hatton Tythe in the Tenure of Willia<sup>m</sup> Wood of Peplow worth p ann. £5, An other p'te the houldinge of Roger

Darbshire worth 6s.8d. Podfoord Tythe in the tenure of John Adeney at £1.5s. Crudginton and Sleape tithe in the tenure of Andrew Charleton gent worth p ann. £47.3s.6d. Tearne Tythe in the tenure of John Adeney and Richard Hochkis. worth p ann. £9, parte of Isombridge Tythe in ye tenure of Creswell Tayleur Esq<sup>re</sup> yerely worth £4 the other p'te of that Tithe belongeth to Ercall at the like value, p'te of Roden Tythe in the Tenure of S<sup>r</sup> Richard Lee Kt but now in mortgage to Thomas Lister Esq<sup>re</sup> at the yearly value of £6.

WATERS UPTON is A Mr Robert Wallop patron, Mr James Minister. The Gleabe land worth p ann. £6. The Tythe worth p ann. £28. We conceiue that Crudginton Sleape Rowton Elardine and Could Hatton lie convenient to Waters Upton.

LEIGHTON is A James Laton Esq patron Mr Stamer Minister. The Gleabe land worth p annu<sup>m</sup> £15. The Vicars Tythe worth p ann. £5, the third p'te of Eaton Tithe belonginge to Leighton worth p ann. £5.

The Improperiate Tythe of Leighton & Garmeson in the tenure of James Laton Esq worth p ann. £29.10s. Builwas Eaton & Garmeson lie Convenient to Leighton.

EATON CONSTARDINE is A Mr Robert Wallop patron Mr Robert Pooford Minister. The Gleabe landes worth p ann. £9. The Tythe whereof A third p'te belongeth to Leighton worth p ann. £15.

BUILDWAS is A The Patron the Ladie Whitmore Mr Henrie Wetwick Minister. The Gleabe and Tythes worth p ann. £13.6s.8d.

DAWLEY is A the patrons William Pierpont and S<sup>r</sup> John Corbet Mr Rowley Minister. The Gleabe and Tythes worth p ann. £50 or thereabo<sup>ut</sup> Stirchley lieth convenient to be united to Dawley.

STERCHLY is A Mrs Watson Patron Mr Arden  
Minister The Gleabe Tithe and Duties worth  
yearly £28.

WROXITER is A Vicarage The Patron ffrancis Newport Esq.  
Mr. Garbot Minister. The Gleabe and  
Tythes belonginge to the Vicar is worth p ann.  
£35. The Improper Tythe lately S<sup>r</sup> Richard  
Newports and now Added to the Minister worth  
£47. Norton Tythe in the Tenure of M<sup>res</sup> Barker  
And the one halfe of the Tythe of Tearne Meadow.

UPPINGTON is A Mr Robert Poofort Minister  
The Gleabe land p annu<sup>m</sup> 6s.8d. The Teyth  
worth p annu<sup>m</sup> £20. An Anuetie left by the  
last will & Testam<sup>t</sup> of Roger Favier gent late of  
Uppington deceased towards the Maintenance  
of a Preaching Minister there of £20 p ann.

WELLINGTON is a vicarage Thomas Eyton Esq Patron  
Mr ffrancis Wright Minister. The Gleabe land  
Tythes and duties belonginge to the Vicarage  
worth p ann. £50.

The inappropriate Tythe of Mr Mittons Tenem<sup>¶</sup>  
in Aston lately in the Tenure of S<sup>r</sup> Richard  
Newport Kt And since Added unto the Church  
is worth p ann. £3. The Moetie of the rest of the  
improper Tyth of Wellington p'sh is the  
inheritance of ffrancis Charleton Esq.

The other Moetie of Gleabe land is held by lease  
from the Prebend of Wellington for 3 liues yet  
in beinge, out of w<sup>th</sup> is yearly paid £13.6s.8d.  
which said Tyth and land are partly in the  
possession of ffrancis Charleton Esq and his  
undertenants And p'tely in the possession of  
William Marigould & Robt. Corbet and William  
Cherme by Assignement dueringe the said Prebend  
lease All w<sup>th</sup> Tythe and Gleabe landes the  
said £13.6s.8d. beinge deducted are worth p  
annu<sup>m</sup> £190 Preston and Eyton be Convenient  
to be united to Wellington.

WOMBRIDGE ffrancis Charleton Esq is Patron.

The Tythes are inappropriate unto ffrancis Charleton Esq worth p annu<sup>m</sup> £3.10s. There hath bene formerly payd out of the rentes then called the Kinges rent towards the maintenance of A minister there £2.6s.8d. but is now deteyned Wombridge is A fit place to have A preachinge Minister by reason of the greate number of Colliers and other inhabitants.

PRESTON is A Thomas Eyton Esq ffrancis Charleton Esq & Robert Steeventon Esq Patrons Mr. Hugh Coop(er) Minister. The Gleabe Land and Tythes worth p annu<sup>m</sup> £25.

EYTON is A Mr Richard Lane Minister. The Gleabe land and Tythes of all sortes worth p annu<sup>m</sup> £26.

UPTON & WITHTINGTON M<sup>res</sup> Bowker Patroness Mr. James Smith Minister & present incumbent. The Gleabe land worth p annu<sup>m</sup> £19. The Teythes worth p annu<sup>m</sup> £121, The whole £140.

UFFINGTON is A Mr William Coleborne Minister. The [re] was formerly paid by Mr Berker of Hamond towarde maintenance of A Minister at Uffington £20 p annu<sup>m</sup>.

ATCHAM is a Vicarage Mr. Reignoldes Minister The Gleabe landes and Tithes belonge to the Vicarage worth p annu<sup>m</sup> £30. The Tythes of Uckington inappropriate in the Tenure of S<sup>r</sup> Richard Newport but since Added to the Church worth p Annu<sup>m</sup> £20. The Teythes of Atcham and Berwick in the Tenure of Mr. ffrancis Davies worth p annu<sup>m</sup> £20.

The Teythes of Emstrie & Chillin farmes was in the Tenure of Mr Edward Clud deceased worth p annu<sup>m</sup> £14. The Tyth of Holmes in the Tenure of Widdow Rider worth p annu<sup>m</sup> £2.

The Teyth of Chilton in y<sup>e</sup> Tenure of Mr ffrancis Burton worth p annu<sup>m</sup> £6.

## AN INQUISITION IN SALOP.

The Teythe of Cronkhill in y<sup>e</sup> tenure of Mr Thomas Burton worth p ann. £6.

Mr Burton of Longnor is in St Chades p'sh in Shrewsburie But lieth convenient to be United to Atcham.

EDGMOND is A Personage Mr Pigot Patron Mr Thomas Gilbert present incumbent A learned God preaching Minister The Teythe of the severall Townships worth as followeth, Aston £91 (90?) Tiberton £54 Cherington £32 Adeney £19 Butterie £6 Pickstock £16 Cheyney & Calvington £25 Edgmond £64, Whole £307.

*Mr. Robt. Shirlies tithe of Little hales worth £6 10s.*

CHETTWIN Mr. Pigot Patron Mr. William Unett Minister. The Tythe and Gleabe land worth p annu<sup>m</sup> £5 The Rectorie £40.

LILLSHALL is A Vicarage S<sup>r</sup> Richard Levison Knight of the Bath Patron Mr ffisher Minister The Tythe and Gleabe land p ann. belonginge to the Vicarage worth £28. The impropriate Tythes lately in the Tenure of S<sup>r</sup> Rich: Levison now added to the Church — £60.

LONGDON UPON TEARNE Mr Turner Minister The Tythe in the Tenure of Mr Thomas Taylour worth p annu<sup>m</sup> £20. S<sup>r</sup> Richard Levison Patron.

NEWPORT Mr Clarke is Minister. There is paid by the Audit<sup>r</sup> out of the rente Called the Kinges rent to-wardes the Mainteyninge of at Newport p ann. £10. Allso left by Mr William Robson of London Salter p ann. £5. The impropriate Tythes belonge unto Mr William Nowell worth p ann. £50.

LONGFORD The Earle of Shrewsburie Patron Mr Hochkis Minister The Gleabe & Tythe worth p ann. £60.

BOLAS is a Rectorie S<sup>r</sup> Richard Levyson Patron Mr Berry Minister The Rectorie p ann. £50.

KINNERSLEY is A S<sup>r</sup> Richard Levyson Patron Mr Thomas Right A Godlie and able Minister present incumbent. The Tythe Gleabe & other p'fitts p ann. £62. Butterie house lieth Convenient to be united unto it.

DRAYTON IN HALES is A Vicarage S<sup>r</sup> John Corbet Barronet is Patron Mr Thomas Bachlor in Divinitie is Vicar and p<sup>r</sup>sent incumbent there. The Gleabe and Tythes belonginge to the Vicarage is worth p ann. £50. There is a village or Township Called Spooneley belonginge to the p<sup>'</sup>sh of Adderley in this Countie fit to be United to Drayton.

STOAKE UPON TEARNE is a Rectorie S<sup>r</sup> John Corbet Barronet is Patron Mr John Addams p<sup>'</sup>son and p<sup>r</sup>sent incumbent the Gleabe and Tythes are worth £160 p annu<sup>m</sup>. The fiftes are to be paid out of it to the wife of Docto<sup>r</sup> Higgins.

HODNET is A Rectorie Henrie Vernon Esq Patron Mr Samuell Campion is Parson and p<sup>r</sup>sent incumbent. The Gleabe land and Tythes belonginge to the Rectorie of Hodnet are worth p ann. £300. There is in this p<sup>'</sup>sh a pochiall Chappell Called Moreton Sea, it hath all the priviledges belonginge to A p<sup>'</sup>ochiall Chappell. There lieth fit to be United unto it the severall Townships of Bletchley Longford Stich Warrance hall and Woodlandes and it to be made a p<sup>'</sup>sh.

CHILDS ERCALL is A Donative S<sup>r</sup> John Corbet Barro<sup>t</sup> is Patron, & Impropriator there is no Minister there at p<sup>r</sup>sent The Tythes belonginge thereunto is worth p ann. £60 y<sup>e</sup> Minist<sup>r</sup> ev<sup>r</sup> payd by S<sup>r</sup> Jo<sup>: Corbett</sup> and his predecessors Eaton and Ollerton in the p<sup>'</sup>sh of Stoake lie fit to be united to it.

CHESWARDINE S<sup>r</sup> Richard Lee Kt & Baro<sup>t</sup> late Patron Mr Thomas Millington Minister The Gleabe Tithes & Augmentation worth p ann. £700.

WOER [i.e. Woore] is A p'ochiall Chappell the Patron John Oseliey Esq. The Minister Mr Nathaniell Royle The meanes belonginge thereunto is Gravenhunger Dorington and Aston in the p'sh of Muckleston lie fit to be united unto it and it to be made a p'sh.

NORTON IN HALES William Cotton Esq Patron Mr john Bradeley p'r'sent incumbent and Minister there The Gleabe Tythes and duties belonginge thereunto are worth p ann. £30 Bellaport and Beers-ton in the p'sh of Muckleston lie fit to be United unto it.

ADDERLEY is A Rectorie S<sup>r</sup> John Corbet Barronet is Patron Mr john Podmore is Minister & p'r'sent incum-bent The Gleabe land and Tythes are worth p ann £70.

The Township of Tittley in the p'sh of Audlim in the Countie Palatine of Chester lieth fit to be United unto Adderley the way leadinge from Tittley to Audlim their p'sh Church verie neare or through the Churhycarde of Adderley.

### PIMHILL HUNDRED.

ELLISMER<sup>E</sup> is A Vicarage void at p'r'sent of A settled Minister by the death of Mr Moile late Vicar there The X Earle of Bridgwater Patron the yerely p'fits of the Vicarage £50

COCKSHUT & CROSEMERE is a Chappell of Ease unto Ellis-  
mere 3 miles distant from thence There is noe  
certaine meanes thereunto Exceptinge An Aug-  
mentation of £50 p ann. and payable out of y<sup>e</sup>  
Tythes of the Lord Craven but Mr ffrancis Kee-  
linge A Godlie able preaching Minister. Whether  
this Chappell be fit to be made a p'sh or noe  
and what Townships fit to be united to it, we  
refer our selves to the better judgm<sup>t</sup> of the Com<sup>ses</sup>.

fit to be made  
a parish and the  
Townshipp and  
p'sh of petton to  
be untyed to it  
and alsoe Ken-  
wick p'ko Ken-  
wick Stockett &  
Whottall Ken-  
wick Wood &  
franeton.

HAMPTON is a p'ochiall Chappell in the p'sh of Ellismere the Donation graunted by S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Hanmer unto Joseph Speaker the p<sup>r</sup>sent incumbent an Auntient preachinge Minister his meanes worth £5 per ann. We conceiue this Chappell fit to be made a p'sh, it consistinge of 80<sup>ie</sup> inhabitants many of them distant far from any other Church And Liniall a Village a mile distant be added thereunto and Hamptons Wood.

The Tythes impropriate of the whole p'sh worth as followeth

The Lord Bridgwater imppriator	Ellismere worth p ann.	£22. 00. 0	Robert Corbet impp- rator of Kenwick Stocet and Crosemere
	Lee worth p ann.	16. 00. 0	worth p ann.
	Tetchill p ann.	18. 00. 0	
	Newnes p ann.	10. 00. 0	Tho: Yates impor of Estwick p ann. £7.
	Ridge & Ridge	10. 00. 0	francis Thomas Esq of New Marton
	Harwick English Franckton	07. 00. 0 26. 00. 0	2 p'ts £16 James Hanmr gent ye 4th
	Birch and Lith	03. 00. 0	Richard Jenke of Col- mer p ann. £40
	more Kenwick p'k & Techill	14. 00. 0	Arthure Rouson of Lnyall p. ann. £30

DUDLESTON There is allsoe in the p'sh of Ellismere A p'ochiall Chappell in Dudleston w<sup>ch</sup> time out of mind hath had the Rightes of a p'sh, Baptisme Buriall et. The inhabitants ever electinge their Minister. There is noe meanes there-unto beloninge, But £6.13s.4d. p annu<sup>m</sup> Contributed out of the Seates by the Consent of the inhabitants. Esaias Vincent was lately theyr Minister now deceased, whoe was an able preachinge Minister there doeth a full Congregation belonige to the said Chappell, it is 4 miles distant from the p'sh Church of Ellismere some of the Township 5 miles, it Consisteth of about 500 Soules or 600 There is an Augmentation of £50 p ann. settled by Parliam<sup>t</sup> upon the said Chappell issueinge out of the impropriat Tythes of the said Towne of Dudleston beinge the inheritance of Edward

Kinaston Esq A Delinquent We conceive it fit that the said Chappell be made A p'sh Church and the Township of Dudleyton the p'sh thereunto belonginge w<sup>th</sup>in it limitts meares and bounds as now and formerly it hath bene known.

HORDLEY is A Personage Roger Kinnaston Esq Patron Mr Phillip Vaughan A preachinge minister the Parson. The Gleab land worth p ann. £3. The Tythes — belonginge thereunto p ann. £20. We conceive that the Towne of Bagley beinge but a mile distant from Hordley is fit to be united thereunto the 3rd p'te of the Teyth of Bagley is in the p'sh of Baschurch.

LOPPINGTON is a Vicarage Mr Edward Scofield an a preachinge Minister p'sent incumbent The Gleab land is worth p annu<sup>m</sup> £7. The Tythes belongeinge to the Vicarage worth p annu<sup>m</sup> £24. Mrs Marie Chambre widdow impropriatrix of the Moetie of the Tithe corne and Hey of the township of Loppington worth p ann. £14. Richard Pickstock impropriat<sup>r</sup> of the pr'diall tithes of Burleton worth p ann. £30. Nonyley beinge a Township w<sup>th</sup>in the p'sh of Loppington the impropriate tithe thereof is £9 p ann. leased for years, the reversion beinge Mr. Richard Masons  $\frac{2}{3}$  p'ts of the small tithe thereof belonginge to the Vicarage of Baschurch beinge £2 p ann. and allso the whole Township of Nonyley is thought fit to be united to Loppington.

X

NESSTRANGE is A Vicarage his Higness the Lord Protecto<sup>r</sup> Patron The place at p<sup>r</sup>sent void of any incum-  
bent The Gleabe and other Tythes belonginge to the Vicarage worth p ann. £35. Impropriations The Earle of Bridgwater imp<sup>r</sup> of the Township of Ness and hopton worth p ann. £28 Mr. Adeney of Wenlock and Richard Hochkis of Lee improp<sup>tors</sup> of Kinton & Alderton worth p ann. — £28 Mr John Whittakers and George Griffies impp<sup>tors</sup> of Wilcot and Nesclif

worth p ann. — £18 The Moetie of ffelton Buttler teyth is paid unto the Person of Hougate in this Countie, which p'sonage is 15<sup>th</sup> miles distant from felton Butler it beinge w<sup>th</sup>in halfe a mile of Ness Strange, therefore we conceiue it fit to be united unto Nesstrange.

SHRAWARDINE is A Personage M<sup>res</sup> Bromley Patron Mr ffrancis Browne A Preachinge Minister p<sup>r</sup>sent incumbent The Tythes and Gleabe w<sup>th</sup> appurten<sup>a</sup>ces worth p ann £60.

MONTFORD is A Vicarge M<sup>res</sup> Bromley Patron Mr Vnton p<sup>r</sup>sent incumbent A preachinge Minister The Gleabe and belonginge to the Vicarage p ann. £30 The impropriate Tythes of Montford worth p ann. £70. These 2 p'shes Shrawardine and Montford may be fittly united beinge less than one mile distant, and the inhabitants of Hilley and Alderley moore now members of Shrawardine, united to Nesstrange.

X  
MIDDLE is a Personage The Earle of Bridgwater Patron Mr Joshua Richardson p'son and p<sup>r</sup>esnt incumbent An Able preachinge Minister The Gleabe and Tythes belonginge to this p'sonage are worth p ann. £120. There is a Chappell of Ease belonginge to this p'sonage Called Hadnall Chappell, And by order of the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Comittie of this Countie a full third p'te of the p'fitts of the p'sonage of Middle was alowed thereunto for the Maintenance of A Preachinge Minister there Mr Joshua Barnett hath received the Tythes belonginge to this Chappell.

Haremeare a p'cell of land in this p'sh worth p ann. payeth but 5s. it belonginge to the Earle of Bridgwater Hall Marsh an other p'cell of land in this p'sh worth p ann £8 belongeinge unto Thomas Lister Esq by Custome payeth p ann. but 1s. Hadnall Towne by Custome payeth for all theire Teyth hey p ann. 5s.4d.

X We conceiue Hadnall fit to be mad a p'sh and these townes (viz) Hadnall Haston Astley Smethcot Hardwick w<sup>th</sup> An house adioyning to be united unto it.

FITTS is a personage.

Mr Thomas Clarke A verie Auntient Minister the pr'sent incumbent The p'sonage worth p ann. £30. A certaine quantitie of Tythe in Grafton issueinge out of land in the Township worth p ann. £3 Twoe p'tes of the tith of the farme of ffitts held by Mr Charles Doutie worth p ann. £4.

PETTON is A Personage

X The Cure is Supplied by Mr Evasion A Preaching Minister The yearly value of it £14.

BASCHURCH is A Vicarage

X Mr Edward Lawrence an Able Preaching Minister is Vicar and pr'sent incumbent The meanes beloningeinge to the Vicarage in Gleabe land and Tyth is worth p ann.

There is A Chappell w<sup>th</sup>in the p'sh of Baschurch Called littlenesse the gleabe land belonginge thereto is worth p ann. £6 Mr Edward Lawrence Vicar of Baschurch doe likewise officiate there impropriat tithes in the p'sh of Baschurch beloningeinge heretofore to the Lord Craven and theire values Baschurch and Newtowne worth p ann. £15 Stanwardine in the field and Milford p ann. £25. ffrancis Newport Esq imp<sup>or</sup> of fennimeare p ann. £6.6s.8d. and of Birch wort p ann. 6s.8d. Arthure Chambre Esq imp<sup>or</sup> of Wallford worth p ann. £12.10s. of Stanwardine in the wood p ann. £12 of Wicherley & Meere worth p ann. £1. Mr Richard Mason imp<sup>or</sup> of Weston Lullingefield worth p ann. £13.6s.8d. of Prescot p ann. £12.10s. of Adcot p ann. £2 of Acton p ann. £6.

Mr Thomas Harries imp<sup>tor</sup> Yeaton and little  
Nesse worth p ann. £50.

Mr. Samuell Swanwick impro<sup>tor</sup> of twoe p'tes  
of the Tyth of Bagley p ann. £6.

BICTON is A Chappell of Ease in the p'sh of Chades the  
X means thereunto uncertaine.

### THE HUNDRED OF OSWALDSTRIE.

WHITTINGTON is A personage Mr Powell of y<sup>e</sup> Parke Patron

Mr Robert Powell an Able preacher is Recto<sup>r</sup>  
thereof The yerelie value of this p'sonage in  
Gleabe land and Tythes is p ann. £100.

Mr John Lloyd of Haveringe in Essex is impro-  
priato<sup>r</sup> of the Moetie of the Tyth of Whittington  
worth p ann. £20 of the whole Tythe of Berghill  
worth p ann. £18 the inheritance as we are in-  
formed belongeth to the free schoole of Banger  
in Caernarvonshire of the Tyth of Berghill

HALSTON is A p'sh w<sup>th</sup>out any settled Meanes beloningeinge  
unto it save only what Major Generall Mitton  
aloweth as a Salorie to him that doeth officiate  
there.

The Township of ffranckton beinge in the p'sh of  
Whittington is fit to be united unto Halston,  
Halston standinge in the Middle way betwne  
ffranckton & Whittington The Townships of  
Upper & Lower Ridge are allso nearer unto  
Halston then unto Ellismere theire p'sh church.

RUITON is a Vicarage worth p ann. £30 or thereabout, the  
p'sh consisteth of 6 Townships (that is to say)  
Ruiton the Teyth thereof worth p ann. £21  
Wikey worth p ann. £17 Credeston £18 Shel-  
vock £3.6s.8d. Cotton £7 Shot Atton £12  
The impropriation of the 5 first townes (That is  
to say) Ruiton Wikey Credeston Shelvock and  
Cotton belonged to the Lord Craven wholie worth  
as by the rate aboue said £66.6s.8d. p ann. and  
The Third p'te of the township of Shotatton

beinge the last of the 6 townships at £4 p ann.  
 The other 2 p'tes of the Tyth of Shotatton be-  
 longeth to the Earle of Bridgwater worth £8 p  
 ann 2 p'tes of 3 of the other Tythes thereof the  
 Vicar of Nesstrange w<sup>r</sup> worth about £3 p ann.  
 Mr Thomas Watmor A Preaching minister is  
 Vicar there placed there by the Comittie of this  
 Countie upon y<sup>e</sup> euictinge of John Edmunds.

WESTFELTON a p'sonage the Lord Craven was Patron, Mr  
 Samuell Hildrersham A painfull able preacher is  
 Person thereof, it Consisteth of 8 Townships  
 worth p ann. £60.

HORDLEY is a Personage in the Hundred of Pimhill Roger  
 Kinaston Esq is Patron Mr Phillip Vaughan  
 X an able preacher is minister thereof he hath  
 for his Stipend £30, as we are informed.

X There is a Township belonginge to the p'sonage  
 of westfelton called Rednall, neare adiacent unto  
 the Church of Hordley verie remote from west-  
 felton, which we conceiue fit to be united unto  
 Hordley

MELVERLEY is a Chappell of Ease that formerly did belonoge  
 unto to the Rectorie of Llandrinio in the Countie  
 X of Mountgom<sup>rie</sup> Doctor Griffies had it in his  
 p<sup>r</sup>esentation to Llandrinio by the Bishop of St.  
 Assaph, Cornelius Evans is now Minister there  
 Setled by the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Comittie of this Countie  
 whoe is an able preacher, he hath (as belonginge  
 to the said Church or Chappell) in corne & hey  
 p ann. £33 wooll and lambe worth p ann. £5  
 Gleab land thereto belonginge p ann. £2.

KINERLEY is A Vicarage Mr John Smallman an able Scholler  
 and Preacher is Vicar and p<sup>r</sup>sent incumbent  
 X there The Gleabe land Tythes and duties be-  
 longinge to the said Vicarage is worth p annu<sup>m</sup>  
 £30. The impropriate tithe corne and hey in the  
 p'sh of Kinerley belongeth unto Edward Hide  
 of West hatch in the Countie of Wilts Esq. is  
 worth p annu<sup>m</sup> £120.

KNOCKIN is A Personage the earle of Bridgwater Patron Mr

X Robt. Stanley doeth officiate there whoe is an  
able Scholler and constant preacher the p'sonage  
beinge now vacant There was formerly be-  
longinge to the p'sonage foure furlonges of land  
in the fieldes belonginge to the towne of Knockin  
beinge about 30<sup>tie</sup> Strikes or measures soweinge  
of hard corne worth p ann. 3s.4d. p Strikes  
soweinge which was ever hearetore taken and  
reputed to be Gleabe land beloneinge to the  
p'sonage And allsoe one inclosure called by  
the Name of Coyd yr Vicar of the yearely value  
of £1.13s.4d. All which is now taken away by  
the Earle of Bridgwaters officers, they p<sup>r</sup>tendinge  
to have found Recordes to entitle the afforesaid  
Ear(l)e thereunto and have made A Tenem<sup>t</sup>thereof  
set at the will of the Lord This Church of Knockin  
standeth in y<sup>e</sup> midway betwixt Osbeston, and  
Kinerley theyr p'sh Church therefore we thinke  
it fit to be united to Knockin.

LLANOMONECH is A Personage the patronage thereof was in  
y<sup>e</sup> Bishop of St Assaph Doctor George Griffies  
A learned & painfull preacher is the p<sup>r</sup>sent in-  
cumbent. it Consisteth of 3 townships That  
is to say, Lloyntydnon Treprennell in the Countie  
of Salop and Carekova in the Countie of Denbigh.  
The tithes of Lloytidmon and Treprennell  
worth p annu<sup>m</sup> £36 and the Tythes of Carreg-  
giovah worth p ann. £24. The Gleabe land &  
p'sonage house worth p ann. £6 in all £66.

BLODWEILL is A Vicarage, the late B : of St Assaph was Patron  
Mr David Kyffin p<sup>r</sup>sent incumbent, this p'sh  
consisteth of 4 Townships (viz) Blodwell, Aber-  
tannat Bryn & LLynklys The afforesaid  
Bishop of St Assaph set by lease the impr'prial  
Tythes of Blodwell unto John Mathewes of  
Blodwell Wethan Esquire now deceased worth  
p ann. £40 The small tythes the p<sup>r</sup>sent in-  
cumbent receiueth. The tythes of Bryn the

p<sup>r</sup>sent incumbent receiueth, but the Moetie thereof and are worth p ann. £14. The other Moetie is receiued by the Minister of Pennant Molahangell which is 8 miles distant from the Church and Township of Blodwell. The tythes of Abertannat beinge worth p ann. £15.15s. the Vicar and p<sup>r</sup>sent incumbent receiueth but a third p<sup>r</sup>te which is £5.5s. the other 2 p<sup>r</sup>tes is receiued by the Minister of Llansanfraid in the Countie of Mountgom<sup>r</sup>ie w<sup>ch</sup> is £10.10s. The tythe of Llynklys is worth p ann. £14 whereof the Vicar of Blodwell receiueth the Moetie w<sup>ch</sup> is £7 the other Moetie is impropriat and did belonige to the late Lord Craven. There is A Chappell of Ease beloninge to Blodwell called Morton Chappell and no meanes beloninge thereunto but only £1.8s. p ann. that formerly hath been paid to the Curate by the p<sup>r</sup>decessor of the Earle of Bridgwater issueinge our of A piece of ground Called Bryn Riddadogg within the Township of Morton and lordship of Knockin but hath for severall yeares been deteyned and is so still. This Chappell we Conceiue verie fit to be made a p<sup>r</sup>sh Church w<sup>th</sup> addition of more buildinge And that the township of Llynklys in the p<sup>r</sup>sh of Blodwell, The township of Cricketh, the Township of Morton the South p<sup>r</sup>te of the Township of Measburie the South p<sup>r</sup>te of the Township of Sweeney all in the p<sup>r</sup>sh of Oswaldstriе beinge townships standinge round about the said Chappell the furthest not a mile distant from it be thereunto united the said Chappell and Townships beinge verie remote from any other Church.

OSWALDSTRIE is A Vicarage Mr Rowland Nevet A verie able and painfull preacher is p<sup>r</sup>sent incumbent The p<sup>r</sup>sh consistinge of 14<sup>th</sup> Townships besides the Corporation it is in length 5 miles and in Breadth 4 miles There was a verie faire and large Church but now at p<sup>r</sup>sent wholie

demolished by Order of the then Comittie of the Countie of Salop for p<sup>r</sup>ervation of the garrison then in the Parliam<sup>ts</sup> possession The Vicarage house beinge then allso demolished The whole p'fitts of the said Vicarage is worth p ann. £32 or thereabout.

X The impropriations of the said p'sh were the inheritance of the Lord Craven, and are worth p ann. £500. There is one Chappell of Ease thereunto belonginge Called Aston Chappell and noe meanes thereunto belonginge. But £15 p ann that Coll Andrew Lloyd of Astons father endowed it withall, and an addition thereunto of £2 by his mother p ann. the whole meanes belonginge thereunto beinge £17 p ann. This Chappell we Conceiue fit to be made a p'sh And the townships of Aston Hisland Wootton to be thereunto united.

SILATTIN is A Personage the Lord of Whittington Patron Mr James Wildinge A Painfull able preacher is p'son and p<sup>r</sup>sent incumbent it consistes of one entire township it is worth p ann. £90. There is no impropriate tythe therein

ST MARTINS is a Vicarage Mr Walter Willaims a preacher is minister there. the Annuall meanes belonginge to y<sup>e</sup> Vicarage is £14. The Lord Craven was impropriator of the whole p'sh of Weston Rynn and Bronygarth p ann. worth £54. The towneship of Wigginton p ann. £20 and the township of Rynn worth p ann. £24 the whole impp'riations £98.

### THE HUNDRED OF FOORDE.

PONTESBURIE is A Rectorie devided into three severall portions eich of them endowed w<sup>th</sup> a severall house gleabe and Tythes, S<sup>r</sup> William Owen K<sup>t</sup> is — Patron unto them all they haveinge three severall presentations belonginge unto them.

1. In the first portion Mr Stainforth is p<sup>r</sup>sent incumbent an able preachinge Minister. The Gleabe land and Tythes belonginge to his portion are worth p annu<sup>m</sup> £70 p annu<sup>m</sup> The Rent Called Crowne Rent issueinge out of this portion is £1.15s.
2. in the Second portion Mr Tymothie Hammonds is incumbent A pious able laborious preachinge Minister The house Gleabe landes and Tythes belonginge to this Second Portion is p ann. £80. The Crowne rent p ann. £1.15s.
3. The third portion is in the possession and in-cumb<sup>cie</sup> of Mr Andrew Warter A laborious preachinge Minister the gleabe landes and Tythes belonginge to this 3<sup>de</sup> portion are worth p ann. £55. the Crowne rent p ann. £1.2s. The impropriate Tythes in this p'sh ; the Moetie of the Tyth of Cruckton of the yerely value of £4 and twoe p'tes of the Tythe of the Township of Lea worth p ann. £5 belonginge unto M<sup>res</sup> Katherine Reignolds of foord. There is a Chappell of Ease in this p'sh Called Longdons Chappell 2 miles distant from the p'sh Church. the greatest p't of the p'sh lieth verie Convenient unt to it, And the p'shioners neare, adjacent Constantly repaire the said Chappell, it hath a full Congregation belonginge unto it, it is supplied by one of the Ministers of Pontesburie w<sup>ch</sup> we conceiue fit to be Continued.

WESTBURIE is A Rectorie devided into 2 portions severaly p<sup>r</sup>sentatiue S<sup>r</sup> William Owe(n) K<sup>tt</sup> is Patron of both. Both these portions are in the possession of Mr George Barkeley An able learned and laborious preacher The House Gleabe land and Tythes belonginge to the first portion are worth p ann. £80, to the 2<sup>de</sup> portion worth p ann. £50 The Crowne Rent p ann. £2.10s.3d.

Impropriations in this p'sh ; p'te of Minsterley Cause and the Forrest of Heys the impropriate

Tythe of M<sup>res</sup> ffrancis Clough of Hocston widdow worth p. ann. £30 Allso p'te of Yockleston the impropriate Tythes of of Mr John Harries of Trewerne worth p ann £8.

Theyre is a decayed Chappell in Yockleston in this p'sh of Westburie Twoe miles distant from the p'sh Church. We think it fit that the said Chappell be repaired and that one of the Portioners of Westburie supplie the Cure.

HABERLEY is A Personage Major Generall Mitton Patron Mr Thomas Cowp(er) p<sup>r</sup>sent incumbent The Gleabe land and Tythes belongeinge to the p'sonage worth p ann. £10 (16) We thinke fit that Haberley office and Gatton both beinge in the p'sh of Worthen 4 miles from theire p'sh Church be united to Haberley.

ALBERBURIE is an impropriation belongeinge to All Soules Colledge in Oxford And leased by the Colledge to Mr Peeter Wood and Alexander Wood his sonne: The Gleabe land that lieth in Shropshire is worth p ann. £20, the Tythes that lie in Shropshire worth p ann. £114 The Gleabe land that lieth in Mountgomrieshire worth p ann. £40 and the Tythes that lie in Mountgomrieshire worth p ann. £50.

The Vicarage is in the possession of Mr Clarke of fitts but supplied by Edward Wall A Preaching Minister The profitts of the same as Gleabe land white Tythes and Easter booke are worth p ann. £40. There are 2 Chappells in the said p'sh of Alberburie the one in Criggon in Mountgomrieshire one Mr Piercy supplieth y<sup>e</sup> Cure what his salarie is we know not The other Chappell is in Shropshire Called Willaston Chappell. The Stipend for the Minister that Cure is A Tyth hey worth £2.6s.8d. p ann. and is alowed out of the Vicarage £1.13s.4d. w<sup>ch</sup> arise to £4 p ann., there is allsoe some contributed

from some of the p'shoners alowed, but it is  
uncertainte.

We conceiue it fit this Chappell be Continued  
and Maintenance added thereto.

FOORD is an impropriation belonginge to M<sup>res</sup> Katherine (?)  
Reignolds of foord Widdow, The Tythes worth  
p ann. £20 Mr Thomas Heylin is Curate hath  
for officiateinge there £5 p ann. and his diet  
when he pleaseth to accept it.

CARSTON alias Cardeston is a Personage The Gleabe land  
and Tythes thereto belonginge are worth p ann.  
Writing somewhat blurred by  
damp on right side of these entries.  
£27 There is £2 p ann. or thereabout sometime  
more sometimes less, paid for tithes belonginge  
to the p'sh of Alberburie, unto Mr Wood Tennante  
unto All Soules Colledge in Oxford The Crowne  
Rent (?) is p ann. £5.

### THE HUNDRED OF CUNDOVER.

CUNDOVER is a Parish and hath a dwelling house for a Minister and Tythes yearlye worth Twentie two Pounds. There are impropriacions, part in S<sup>r</sup> William Owens possession, and part thereof leased, which are yearlye worth One hundred and thirtie pownds or thereabouts. Mr Ralph Moreall is setled minister there, But Mr david Pugh doth supply the cure. There are Tythes from Lythwood near Cundover fitt to be annexed yearlye worth Three Powndes. We conceiue that Cundover is fitt to be continued a parish.

FFRODESLEY is a Parish. The Ministers house and Gleabe land is yearlye worth Eight Pownds The Tythes there are yearlye worth Twentie Two powndes, The herbage from Longnor paid to ffrodesley is yearlye worth two pownds. We conceiue that the Tythes of lands haulden by George Warton and Walter Kirkham may be added to ffrodesley The minister there is Mr Anthony Purcell an able preaching minister.

LONGNOR hath white or privie tythes yearlye worth Thirtie shillinges, The ministers wage is voluntary, or what the people agree with him for. The impropriate Tythes are worth about fowerteen pownds yearlye, and are leased to Mr Humphrey Corbett, and belong to Cundover They are about two miles distant from Cundover their parish Church if it be united it may be added to Leebotwood.

LEEBOTWOOD hath impropriate Tythes w<sup>ch</sup> belong to the heirs of Baronet Corbett which are yearlye worth fifteen pownds. The minister hath no setled stipend. Mr Osland is hired to serve the Cure.

SMETHCOTT is a Parish and hath a Parsonage house and Gleabe worth Eight pownds yearlye. The Tythes are yearlye worth Twentie six Pownds. There are impropriate Tythes of M<sup>rs</sup> Ireland yearlye worth fife Powndes and not annexed. The minister there is Mr Richard Phillips an able preaching minister and of godly life.

WOSTASTON hathe Gleabe land yearlye worth fower pownde The Tythes there are yearlye worth Eleaven Pownde It is about a mile distant from Smethcott. Mr Detton doth officiate there.

STEPLETON is a Parish and hath a Parsonage house and Tythes yearlye worth ffiftie fower Powndes, and is fitt (as we conceiue) to be Continued a parish. Mr Gilbert Cole an able minister is setled there.

PULVERBATCH is a parish. The ministers house Gleabe land and Tythes there are yearlye worth Three-score Pownds; Mr Robert Milward is setled minister there an able preacher and of godly life.

BERRINGTON is a parish, The Parsonage house glebe and Tythes there are yearlye worth about fiftie five powndes There are Tythes in Brompton belonging to S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Wollridge and his Tenents

whether inappropriate we know not ; inappropriate Tythes in Betton and Eaton mascot worth about ffifteen pownds yearlye belonginge to S<sup>r</sup> Richard Prince. There is payable out of the Rectory of Berrington for Tenthes yearlye £1.1s.2d. ob Mr Ralph Boates is minister there an able teacher and of godly life.

PITCHFORD is a Parish and hath a faire Parsonage house gleabe and Tythes yearlye worth Thirtie Powndes or thereabouts Mr Richard Piper an able preaching minister and of godly life is settled there.

ACTONBURNELL is a Parish The parsonage house Gleabe and Tythes are yearlye worth Thirtie Powndes. There is a Chappell belonging to Actonburnell at Actonpiggott The Tythes whereof are yearlye worth Eighteen pownds. Mr. Thomas Whitney is minister there an able preacher and of godly life. Payable out of the Rectory for Tenthes £13 yearlye part of the Tythes of Actonpiggott are payable to the minister of Cou(n)d.

ANGLEY AND RUCKLEY have an ancient Chappell about a mile distant from Actonburnell The Tythes there are yearlye worth about nine pownds tenne shillinges w<sup>ch</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Richard Lee being patron hath passed over to the States in his composition (as we are informed) Mr Abraham Lake doth officiate there, if it be united it is fitt to be joyned to Actonburnell.

KENLEY is reputed a donatiue and hath no parsonage house nor gleabe land. The Tythes are yearlye worth Thirtie two pownds or thereabouts Mr Richard Wicksteed an able minister or some other in his steed doth officiate there.

PREENE hath Tythes yearlye worth about Sixteen Pownds w<sup>ch</sup> Tythes are inappropriate to Mr john dickens Mr Thomas Downes doth officiate there, and hath six pownds yearlye for serueing the Cure. We conceiue it fitt to be united to Kenley.

HARLEY is a Parish The Gleabe land there is yearlye worth fowerteen pownds The Tythes are yearlye worth ffortie fower Pownds. The Tythes of Two Tenements within that Township are impropriate to Edward Harnage of Belswardin gen(t) and are yearlye worth about three pownds. The Tythes of wigwig neare adjoyning to the said parish of Harley are also worth three pounds yearlye and are impropriate to the said Mr Harnage We submitt to authoritie whether these impropriate tythes may be united to Harley. Mr Richard Wicksteed is minister there an able preacher and of godly life.

COUND is a Parish The Parsonage house and Gleabe land are yearlye worth Twelve pownds or thereabouts The Tythes are yearlye worth Threescore Pownds or thereabouts There is yearlye paid out of the Rectory of Cound for Tenthes £3.6s.8d. Mr James Cressett is settled minister an able preacher and of godly life.

CRESSAGE is a chappellrie belonging to Cound and hath belonging to it a Convenient dwelling house for a minister, and Gleabe land yearlye worth six pownde. The Tythes thereto belonging are yearlye worth ffortie fower pownds or thereabouts. They are farre distant from the parish church, and have a full congregation of themselves and others well affected out of other parishes resort to that place. The Chappell is well repaired and well seated for a Congregation. They have noe seates in the Parish Church, and in the winter they are obstructed in passage to Cound by the River severne There is a small p'sh called Sheinton about three quarters of a mile distant from Cressage worth about £30 by the yeare in tithes, and there is also neere adjoyning to Cressage the mansion house of Mr Harnage of Belswardyne. We conceiue that either Sheinton or Belswardin may be united to Cressage to make

it a parish and Curiall of it selfe. The minister there is — Mr Samuel Smith a Reverend faithfull and painfull minister of the Gospell.

EDWARD DOD

WILLI(AM) BLAKEWAY

Sutton is a parsonage p<sup>r</sup>sentatiue neare Shrewsbury worth about Eighteen pownds yearely. The Towne-ship of Betton consisting of three Tenements wherein is the mansion house of Humphrey Mackworth Esq<sup>re</sup> and his demesnes p'cell of Betton aforesaid is aboue two miles distant from Chade the parish Church and within a little mile of Sutton Church. The Township of Alkmeare is about the same distance from their parish Church and about the same neareness to Sutton. The Tythes of both the said Townships of Betton and Alkmeare are impropriate and — enjoyed by M<sup>is</sup> Ellenor Prowd widow. The inhabitants there must goe through two p'shes before they come to Chade their owne p'sh, and the said Townships of Betton and Alkmeare, and certain lands called the Bullrishes And some other lands of Humphrey Mackworth Esq<sup>re</sup> and Thomas Rock Esq<sup>re</sup> scituate between Coleham and Sutton And the Lower mill at Sutton, and Kempies Eye and the hermitages and the rest of the lands between the hermitages and demesne landes of Sutton, All these are neare and Convenient to be united to Sutton p'sh as we conceiue.

EDWARD DOD

WILLI(AM) BLAKEWAY

### LIBERTIES OF SHREWSBURY.

There is a Chappell of Ease in the Deanery of St Marys of Shrewsbury, there is £5 p ann. Maytenance beloninge to y<sup>e</sup> Minister. it is five Miles distant from the Parish of St Maryes

afores<sup>d</sup> We do conceiue it fitt to be made a Parish, and Grinsell Broughton and Yoarton to bee united to it.

THO. BRAYNE	ROGER JENINGES
SIMON WATERS	JOHN HUGHES
RICHARD JEBB	JOHN JENINGES
SAMUEL SMITH	RICHARD HARRIES
HENRIE WETHERHILL	GEORGE GRIFFIES
RICHEARD JEUKES (jewkes ?)	
HENRIE HIGLEY	ROBT. WILKINSON

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NOTES.—The reason why some words are underlined and also the meaning of a cross (X) in the margin are not apparent.

The endorsement of the original is represented at the head of the introduction, which also bears the number 149.

## THOMAS PYGOT, OF CHETWYND, Co. STAFFORD, Esq.

Will dated 15 September 1546.

1546.  
MAY 16.

To be buried in the Chancell of the Church of Chetwynd nygh where my mother-in-law Jane Pygot lyeth.

To the Church of Lychfyld vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup> towards the reparacons.

To the Cathedral Church of Harford v<sup>s</sup>

To the p'ch Ch. of Newport ij tapurs etc. and the same to Edgmund and Forton Churches.

To my three sons Thomas Richard and John xxvi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup> a year out of my lands in Cheshyre.

My yongest son John to have xxvi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup> yearly out of my lands in Cheshyre.

Towards the marage of my three daughters Mary Katheren and Dorothye vi<sup>ii</sup> xiii<sup>s</sup> iiiij<sup>d</sup> yerly for x years to which payments I bind Esabell my wyfe.

Residue to Esabel my wife and make her Ex'trix.

Overseers—Richard Cotton esq. Comptroller of the p'ncys grate howsehold, George Varnon esqwyne, Mayster Richard Benson Residensarye of the Cathedral Church of Harford and John Yonge gentleman.

Wit's:—Wyllm Brantwayt clerk and p'son of Forton, Hughe Renolds p'ste curat of chetwyn, Thomas Vernon and Thomas Pygyn.

Inv: 15 March 3 Edward vi. £73. o. o.

appraisers—Thomas Salter, Reynold Horne, Roger Peryns and John Yong.

Proved at Lichfield by the sole Ex'trix.

## LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM REINKING IN SHROPSHIRE.

BY J. E. AUDEN, M.A.

While the tragedy of the Great Civil War was being acted in the 17th century, a certain foreign "soldier of fortune," named Reinking, played a conspicuous part on the Shropshire stage. Who he was, or whence he came from originally I have been unable to discover. For, beyond his military exploits, the only information I have come across is contained in the following passage from *The Kingdome's Weekly Intelligencer* (from Tuesday the 24 June to Tuesday the 1 July, 1645):—

"Lieutenant Colonel Reinking, this Gallant Gentleman, being a Souldier beyond Sea for above these twenty seven years, was at the beginning of these troubles offered great preferments by the Queenes partie if he would come over to serve his Majesty here, notwithstanding which (being a real Protestant and Calvinist), he so farre examined the differences of this Kingdome as to side with the Parliament, finding the designes of the other party to be altogether Popish." (Does this suggest that he first joined the King and then deserted to the Parliament?)

The reference to the Queen must be to her visit to Holland in September, 1642, directly after the declaration of War, for the purpose of raising money, (by sale of the Crown jewels), with which to purchase arms, and also of inducing officers and soldiers in the Dutch service to join the army of her husband, the King of England.

Probably, therefore, Reinking was a Dutchman, a fellow-countryman, and indeed possibly one, of the Dutch officers, who, on Nov. 17, 1645, petitioned for the payment of the arrears due to them for their service in the army of the Parliament. (*Journal of the House of Commons*, IV, 370). The Earl of Stamford, Parliamentary Commander-in-Chief in Herefordshire, had a Dutchman, Major Boza, as second in command of his own troop, and so had Sir John Gell, who held the same post in Derbyshire, another, Major Mollanus, in the same rank in his own regiment, both experienced soldiers in Continental warfare.

The reason of Reinking's invitation to Shropshire is easy to understand. "Herefordshire, Worcestershire, and Shropshire, till the summer of 1643, were only possessed for the King, and saw not the forces of the Parliament," wrote Richard Baxter. (*Reliq. I.* p. 44). But this state of affairs could not be allowed to continue. The first step necessary for the Shropshire sympathisers with the latter to take, was to discover where they could establish an effective garrison, whence they could annoy the Royalists. Wem was seen to be the only unoccupied town near the centre of the county, so they determined to seize and fortify it. As Garbett says in his *History of Wem* (p. 216) :—"After the taking of Bristol, July 26, 1643, Mr. [Thomas] Mytton, Mr. [Humphrey] Mackworth and Mr. Thomas Hunt, attended by Mr. Richard Baxter, the famous dissenting minister, having got a small body of troops, about the latter end of August settled a garrison at Wem, being the first the Farliament had in this county."<sup>1</sup>

But notwithstanding the fact that most of the Parliamentary Committee in Shropshire bore honorary, or brevet, military titles, probably relative to the pay they drew, as Colonel Robert Clive, Colonel Andrew Lloyd, Colonel Thomas Hunt, Colonel Humphrey Mackworth, and Colonel Samuel More, they were only inexperienced amateur soldiers, who were well aware of their own limitations and ignorance of military strategy, for, as Shakespeare put it, they had as yet "never set a squadron in the field, nor the division of a battle knew, more than a spinster."

With this feeling strong in their minds, Mytton, Mackworth, and the other members of the Committee wrote from Wem, on Nov. 22, 1643 :—"Our want of a commander-in-chief, arms, and horses makes us now useless, and our condition desparate. The care that every county hath of itself will leave us destitute of help, and deprive us, we fear, of that little aid that for the present is left to us to keep this garrison. Foot enough may be raised here. We desire, therefore, 1,000 muskets and snap-hances may be sent to us."

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1. The *Informator Rusticus* sarcastically said that the fortifying of Wem would be "somewhat offensive and prejudicial to the ladies in Shrewsbury who by this means are prevented of taking the fresh air, and repairing to their country habitations, by which it is to be presumed their blood will wax pale, and they frustrate of that delectable recreation as the country might afford them."

The type of "commander-in-chief" they required is well explained in a letter of Sir William Brereton, who, writing from Nantwich, on Feb. 10, 1642-3, said:—"It was and is my desire that there may be a Major sent down, an honest and conscientious man. We are much disadvantaged for want of such an officer, who is able to order a regiment of horse. Take care, I pray, that there may be a Major to order a Regiment of Horse, with some officers of foot sent down, for we have great need of them, a Lieutenant Colonel and Sergeant Major of foot, and some Captains and Lieutenants of foot, some old soldiers for sergeants, would do wondrous well."

So wrote the leading Parliamentary General in Cheshire, some nine months before, and if he felt the urgent need for officers with some military experience to train his raw recruits, the Committee at Wem would feel it more keenly. Their request for "a Commander-in-Chief" seems also to hint that the elevation of any one member of that Committee to a paramount authority would be viewed with jealousy by the rest, and therefore they desired a leader from outside, and one who had enough military knowledge to train the men they had enlisted.

In the meantime, before such an officer was forthcoming, Colonel Thomas Mytton seems to have been put in charge of the Wem troops when they were sent away on distant service. At all events he commanded the soldiers dispatched thence to assist Lord Denbigh in his siege of Dudley Castle, in the beginning of June, 1644. Here the Governor, Colonel Thomas Levison, made a stout defence and, on June 11, the king sent Lord Wilmot from Worcester with a large force to raise the siege. While the Royalists were marching between Stourbridge and Dudley, Denbigh ordered Mytton to hold them in check with his brigade. There was a sharp fight, and Mytton was not only routed, but his retreat was cut off. On seeing this, Denbigh's men begged him to retire and leave Mytton to his fate. But he flatly refused, and (according to Vicars), shouting "Come on, Sirs, follow me, for I will rescue Colonel Mytton, or lay my bones in the place," charged Wilmot with all his available cavalry, checked his pursuit, and secured Mytton's retreat. This done, the charge was not pressed further, but Mytton's brigade had been so badly crippled as to be no longer effective. Denbigh therefore raised

the siege, the Parliament forces drew off to Stafford, and Mytton retired with the remnants of his army to Wem.

He had hardly got back there, when he learned the weakness of the garrison of Oswestry. With him to know was to act, so he wrote to Denbigh at Stafford :—“ 20 June, 1644, at 11 at night. I have certain intelligence now come that there are but 60 foot left in Oswestrie. If your Lordship will be pleased to lend me 300 foot and 300 horse, I doubt not but to take the town and hold it, and this place also. If your honour be pleased to condescend thereto, I humbly desire that they, with all speed, advance, not losing one hower’s time.”

This request for additional troops proves that Mytton had lost severely in killed, wounded and prisoners at Dudley, otherwise he would hardly have hesitated to make the attack on the slender garrison with his own forces.

A formal application to the above effect was also sent, signed by Thomas Mytton, Robert Clive, Samuel More, and Thomas Hunt, Mytton apparently being only considered *primus inter pares* among the Wem Committee.

Lord Denbigh listened to their request, started from Stafford at once with his best troops, including his own life-guards, reached Wem by forced marches, and, picking up Mytton’s men, attacked and took Oswestry on June 24. “ That same day we had a Council of War at 10 o’clock, [at night], at which my Lord General, the Earl of Denbigh, made Colonel Mytton governor.” (Official report of the taking of Oswestry).

But, in spite of the fact that the Earl had been appointed by the London Parliamentary Committee, “ Commander-in-Chief for the Associated Counties of Warwick, Worcester, Stafford and Salop,” and had been ordered, on March 5, 1643-4, to march into Shropshire, the Committee at Wem seem to have taken umbrage at this appointment of Mytton, apparently because it was made without due consultation with themselves, for, Oswestry being in Shropshire, they claimed that it was under their sole jurisdiction, and high words passed between his Lordship and some of the members. “ He told Mr. Mackworth, one of the Committee, that he was a rascal and a liar, and that he would cudgel him ; he said all the Committee were knaves,

and had cheated the country ; he also threatened to run Mackworth through with his sword. As to his officers at Oswestry, Colonel Stepkins, an officer of Staffordshire, called Mr. Clive, a member of the Shropshire Committee, a Jack-an-apes, and kicked him in the presence of his Lordship ; Major Freyser said his Lordship should pluck the Committee at Wem out by the ears ; Capt. Tovey said that the Committee had nothing to do but to provide money ; and divers of his Lordship's officers and troops injured [i.e. insulted] the Committee in the room where they sat." (*State Papers, Domestic*, No. 53, p. 444).<sup>2</sup>

Small wonder then that with Mytton safe in his governorship at Oswestry, the Committee at Wem should look out for a man who, while responsible to them in everything, would take charge of their troops when on active service, and they found exactly the person they required in William Reinking, "a souldier of above twenty seven years service," who being in their pay, would be thoroughly subservient to their commands. [By the way, the spelling of his name varies greatly. He signed himself Reinking, but in Newsletters and other documents he appears as Rheinking, Rheinkenns, Rinkling, Rinkin, Rinkham, Rinke, Rinkinge, Rinckinge, Rayning, Reynkings, Rinkeling, Rivingel, etc.]

But, apparently, Mytton did not quite approve of this appointment, and made complaints to Lord Denbigh, since Samuel More, one of the Committee, wrote to him from Wem, on August 18, 1644 :—"I am confident in the Generall you will receive contentment, and in this particular of Captain Brayne's company you shall have your desire, namely that Rinke shall not be captain of it."

Reinking, therefore, had only arrived shortly before this date, and had not yet been regularly posted to a regiment, though Brayne's promotion to a majority had rendered the command of a foot-company vacant. Possibly, though at first

2. Peter Stepkin, of Seighford, co. Stafford, and of Wapping, co. Essex, entered Shrewsbury School, as *generosi filius*, on July 15, 1628. His death and burial are thus recorded in the Seighford Register : "August 7, 1648. Col. Stepkin was shot through a hole in Seighford Hall door into the hip by Capt. Backhouse, and buried at Seighford."

Major Frazer commanded Lord Denbigh's regiment of Horse, and Capt. Tovey his troop of Lifeguards, at the taking of Oswestry.

only drawing a Captain's pay, Reinking was at once gazetted Acting Lieutenant Colonel, for this was the rank he held in the September following.<sup>3</sup>

Though made chief military officer at Wem, we do not hear of him by name before Sept. 10, 1644, when (according to Vicars' *Burning Bush not consumed*) :—“The Shropshire [Parliamentary] Committee, on 10th September, sent out under the command of Lieut. Colonel Rinkling, (a very good soldier), a party of horse and foot to surprise Moreton Corbet Castle, and sent unto the Lord Calvin to meet them with a party from Stoke [on Tern]. The house was so strongly fortified that my Lord Calvin and the Lieutenant Colonel, who behaved themselves very bravely in this action, said it might have been maintained against a great strength. For had it been day they would not have attempted it.”

This successful enterprise was undertaken to clear the way for an attack on Shrewsbury. But, in the interval before that took place, things seem to have gone from bad to worse between the Governor of Oswestry and the Committee at Wem, the latter keeping the former as short of troops and supplies as they possibly could, in order to make him dependent on them for everything. “Mytton's force was small, and he was not on terms of agreement with the parliamentarian committee of his county,” (Webb, *Civil War in Herefordshire* ii, p. 133); and at the end of January, 1644-5, four of them, Clive, Hunt, Lloyd, and Charlton, wrote from Wem to Sir William Brereton :—“ You know upon what Tearmes thinges stand between us and Coll. Mitton, and how Crossley he carries himselfe to us in all thinges.”

This state of affairs had considerable influence on the way in which the successful attack on Shrewsbury was carried out. On February 13, 1644-5, Prince Maurice “took out the garrison.

3. William Brayne, J.P., of Whixall, had been tried in September, 1642, at Shrewsbury, by the Royalist Chief-Justice Heath, as a Spy, but acquitted; on March 24, 1643-4, as Captain, signed the articles of surrender for Apley Castle; in October 1645, was Governor of Wem; as Major accompanied Col. Mytton on Feb. 15, 1644-5 in his attempt on Shrewsbury; on Aug. 6, 1645, commanded troops against the garrison of Lilleshall, and on March 27, 1646, one of the three divisions which stormed the town of Bridgnorth. He was also one of the five Shropshire witnesses at the trial of the King, in January 1648-9, and was residing in Ludlow in May, 1649. In May, 1650, he was still Major of a Shropshire infantry regiment.

from Shrewsbury and so lost his Unkle's best towne," (*Scottish Dove*). This march of the Prince towards Chester was at once reported at Wem, and the following proclamation was issued:— "Wem. Feb. 14. It is this day ordered that Lieut. Col. Rinkinge doe command the partie of horse and foote, which shall this night be sent out according to the order of the Commyttee, and that Collonell Mitton, Collonell Lloyd, Collonell Hunt, and Captayne Robert Clive doe go along with the said partie, and that noe one shall have power to give any order for the manageing of the design except the said Lieut. Collonell, without the consent and directions of the gentlemen of the Commyttee, who shall go with him." (Signed) Andrew Lloyd, Robert Clive, Samuel More, Thomas Hunt, Robert Charlton, Leighton Owen.<sup>4</sup>

The intentional snub to Colonel Mytton is obvious, as he was thus placed under Reinking, a junior officer, by the Committee, who in this way tried to get a little of their own back for his "crossness" to them.

Gough, (*History of Myddle*, p. 176) tells us how the expedition fared. "On Saturday, (February 15) in the night time, Col. Mitton with Major Braine, Captain Shipley, Captain Church and Captain Sheinton with their forces came to the Old Heath, intending to attack the town, but the night being very dark, the horse mistook their way, went towards Pimley and Atcham, and his forces could not be got together till the opportunity was lost." Mytton, in his own account of the affair, says "through the darkness of the night and the ill-management of the march, Rinkeling retarded the business and made them retreat."

After this unsuccessful attempt, Mytton returned to Oswestry, and on the following Friday the Committee issued a second proclamation:—"Feb. 21. It is this day ordered that Lieut. Col. Reinkinge doe command the parties upon this present designe, and that he do informe all the souldiers both of horse and foote that in case the designe be effected that £2,000 shall be given unto the Staffordshire and Cheshire horse and foote under the command of Col. Bowyer, and that a like proporcion shal be allowed unto the Shropshire forces under the commande of the

4. "The valiant and honest Committee in Shropshire go forth by turns into the field in arms." (*Moderate Intelligencer*, July 8, 1645).

Commytee of this county, and that the said Lieutenant Col. may assure all those who shall expresse their valour more particularly than others in attemptinge this design, that they shall have extraordinary satisfaccion as he shall think fitt, and the said Lieutenant Col. is to give notice that if any souldier, after his entry into the towne of Salop, shall plunder anythinge, that such soldier shall not only lose his present reward, but be proceeded agaynst for tryall of his life accordinge to marshall law." (This bears exactly the same signatures as the one issued on the 14th.)

In explanation of the above,—Sir William Brereton, when he heard of the proposed attack on Shrewsbury, without delay sent to Wem on the 19th, Colonel Bowyer, Governor of Leek, with 400 Staffordshire and Cheshire horse, and 300 Staffordshire foot, together with a company of his own regiment, all "well armed and fit for present service."

By this order we see that Reinking was made Commander-in-Chief, and Mytton absolutely ignored. For, though intimation of the intended assault was indeed forwarded to him, it was only at the last moment, and coupled with a request that he should be on his guard to prevent Prince Maurice from making forced marches from Chester with the troops he had taken from Shrewsbury, and so attacking the Wem soldiers in the rear.

Instead of listening to this quasi-command, Mytton instantly started from Oswestry with but a handful of men, ordering the rest of his cavalry, numbering about 500, to follow post haste. On arrival at Wem an angry scene took place between him and the Committee, he, as the Senior Officer, claiming the chief command of the expedition, and insisting on remaining with his horse who had followed him, and taking part in the attack.

The means by which Shrewsbury was captured by the Parliamentarians are too well-known to need recapitulation. The official report stated:—"All the Foot being by order from the Committee put under the Command of Lieutenant Colonell Rinking, an able Souldier, who for his discreet managing this business deserves much honour; our Horse were commanded by Colonell Mitton."

(It will be easily seen that the Committee repudiated the presence of Mytton as being by their orders ; and that for his services they had no commendation).

After the taking of the Town and Castle, an unseemly dispute took place as to who should be appointed Governor. Both Mytton and Reinking claimed the honour, and each found strong support.<sup>5</sup> Partizans of Mytton lost no time in advocating his claims. An anonymous letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons, dated Shrewsbury, Feb. 22, 1644-5, the very day the town was taken, declared " Coll. Mitton is a very gallant Soldier, and one that is full of Valour and Cordeall for the Publicke good as appears by all his Actions, he having in all that he hath done received but very little pay, yet is not any the less active in preferring the Publicque before his own private Interest . . . . The whole County desire that Coll. Mitton may be made the Governoour thereof, who is an Honest, Cordeall, well Affected man, and of true Integrity."<sup>6</sup>

Unfortunately he was not a *persona grata* to the Committee, who, directly Shrewsbury was in their hands, had transferred thither their Head Quarters which up to now had been at Wem. *The Moderate Intelligencer*, Feb. 27, — March 6, 1644-5, states :— " Thursday, Feb. 27. This day it was ordered [by the London Committee of Both kingdoms] that the Committee of Shropshire should take care for the providing a Governoour for Shrewsbury, which if of their own appointment, its probable the harmony will be the better." But no such appointment was then made, and the question was not settled till March 26 when the Committee

5. " An unhappy wrangle took place between Col. Mytton and Lieut. Colonel Reinking—each of them claiming the honour attached to the capture of so important a place [as Shrewsbury], and each evidently anxious to secure the governorship of the town." (Phillips, *Civil War in Wales and the Marches*, I, p. 287).

6. Is there a gibe here at members of the Committee who looked well after themselves and took good care to draw their own pay ? On August 2, 1645, Robert Charlton, Humphrey Mackworth, Robert Clive, and other members, wrote to Lenthal, Speaker of the House of Commons :— " Shrewsbury. We long since having occasion to send forth a party towards Bridgnorth, took prisoner one Sir Thomas Whitmore, who is able to afford a good ransom. This county hath lain long under the burden of contributions on both sides, and so much suffered by plundering and other hindrances, it is so impoverished that we fail much of the weekly subsistence we expect for ourselves. We therefore ask that Sir Thomas Whitmore's ransome may be granted us towards meeting them." (They evidently thought that as far as they themselves were personally concerned ' the labourer was worthy of his hire.')

of Salop wrote to the Speaker of the House of Commons, intimating that Humphrey Mackworth had been made Governor. (*Tanner M.S.*, in Bodleian Library, 60, fo. 11).

The first printed account of the capture of the Town did not satisfy Reinking, and he, without delay, published his own story:—*A More Exact and Particular Relation of the taking of Shrewsbury, by Lieut. Col. Wm. Reinking*. This, in its turn, was followed by *Colonel Mytton's Reply to Lieut. Col. Reinking's Relation of the taking of Shrewsbury*. Both these pamphlets were in the nature of bids for popular support in the matter of the Governorship, and, while the question was pending, a third candidate appeared in Sir William Brereton, who, in his report to Parliament, more than hinted that his prompt despatch of troops in answer to the request of the Wem Committee, and his arrival at Shrewsbury on Feb. 26, with three regiments of Cheshire foot, had materially assisted in taking the town and in preserving it from recapture; therefore he himself had a claim to the honour. Probably he thought that he might be successful as a third candidate, when the supporters of the other two found they could not carry their own man by a majority of votes.

But, as stated above, the Parliamentary Committee of Shropshire chose none of these three, but selected one of their own number, Humphrey Mackworth, the then Recorder of Shrewsbury and Steward of Coventry.

Mytton did not take his rejection 'lying down.' According to *The Weekly Account* of March 29:—"The Government of that town is the one thing which he [Mytton] expects; which was at first left to the Committee *pro tempore* to dispose of. If they find reasons of weight to put another there, he will be recompensed some other way."

But, the Shropshire Committee failing to give any substantial satisfaction, Mytton went up to London to give his own version, and was called to the Bar of the House of Commons, on March 28, to receive the thanks of Parliament for his faithful services, especially at Shrewsbury.<sup>7</sup>

7. "Yesterday Col. Mitton was call'd into ye house, where ye speaker in ye name of ye whoale house gave him thanks for his good service in ye gaining Shrewsb.', giving him assurance of ye giving him all possible encouragement for ye prosecution of ye Parl't service. The Governm't of yt town is one thing w'ch he expects." (*A Perfect Diurnal*, March 29, 1645).

Reinking also 'did not let the grass grow under his feet.' He too went up to town taking with him as his credentials the following letter:—"To the Right Honourable the Committee of both Kingdoms. The bearer of this, Lieut. Col. Reinking, ever since his entertainment in the service of this county, we have found most faithfull and usefull. His activeness and skill hath chiefly conduced to the taking of Mourton Castle and Shrewsbury, in which designs he had the chief command. Besides by his directions Wem is re-fortified and made far more strong than before. Our humble desire is you would be pleased to take notice of him as a souldier demeriting much for his civil discourse, demeanour, and judicious valour, in all which we know none outstrips him. And be pleased to be not only ayding to him in the obtaining some special gratification for his service; but to give him that despatch that his speedy returne to us may further us in carrying on our several designs both for perfecting our fortifications of this towne, whicch are yet defective, and removing the several garrisons of the enemy which are yet very many, and doe much infest us. And hereby you will engage us your most humble servants: Hum. Mackworth, And. Lloyd, Tho. Hunt, Sam. More, Rob. Charlton, Leigh. Owen. April 17. (Kingdmes Weekly Intellingencer, 26-31 May, 1645.)

It should be noted that this letter was signed and dated just after a failure to storm High Ercall Manor House, and probably the Committee thought they could best spare him while their troops were resting and recovering from their defeat. Also that he could defend himself at Head Quarters from any criticisms and adverse comments on his conduct of affairs that Mytton might make to the Derby House War Committee of Both Kingdoms.

Whether he received the "special gratification" asked for I do not know, but he was soon back again.

The following extracts tell the story of the above attack on High Ercall.

*The Weekly Account* of April 8, 1645, says:—"This day there were letters out of Shropshire which certified that Lieut. Col. Rinkling with a party of the Shropshire forces being sent out by the Committee of Shrewsbury, came before the enemy's garrison of High Ercall, which our forces have stormed, and

followed the business with very great valour. They have shot away 20 barrels of powder with which they have done good execution. They have slain many ; beaten down the drawbridge and made a great breach into the Church, and hope in a short time to give a good account thereof."

*The Mercurius Aulicus* of April 19, has :—“ By an express from High Ercall, which was besieged 17 days by ye joint forces from Shrewsbury, Wem, Oswestry, Stafford, etc., and who played sore upon it for full four days with their ordnance, having mined and assaulted five times and all parts. But ye brave gentlemen in it defended it with such valour that they beat off the numerous rebels, sallied out and took their great ordnance, (three great pieces and one morter piece), killed and took at several sallies and assaults 700 rebels. Ye rest on Monday last hastened away.” *The William Maurice M.S.* explains :—“ As soon as the Prince [Rupert] departed out of Wales, the Parl<sup>t</sup> lay<sup>d</sup> a strong seige against Hiercole house in Shropshire, and there continued a fortnight, at the end of which time, (conceiving the Resolution of the Defendants to be invincible) they departed with great losse of men.”

In a little over two months, Reinking was again on the war path. “ We had this weeke more particular Intelligence of divers brave services performed by the Shrewsbury Forces, being 300 Horse and 500 Foot, Colonel Mackworth and Colonel Lloyd marched along in the service ; they sent that active and brave spirited Commander, Lieutenant Colonell Reinking to view Stokesay Castle, which done, they drew up to it, and summond it, upon which at last the Castle was delivered up by Captain Danet, Governour thereof . . . Lieutenant Colonell Reinking, as for his former services so for this, deserves much honour ; he showed as much valour therein as a man could do. Since this, these active Forces under the command of Colonell Hunt, Lieutenant Colonel Reinking and others, are set down before Shrawarden Castle, another stronghold of the enemy in that County.” (*Kingdomes Weekly Intelligencer*, 24 June to 1 July, 1645 ; Vicar’s *Burning Bush not Consumed*).<sup>8</sup>

But Reinking’s sun was setting. He made another disastrous attempt on High Ercall. According to *The Mercurius*

8. Shrawardine Castle “ was cowardly surrendered up to the Parliament forces under the Command of Colonel Hunt, Colonel Lloyd, and Mr. Charlton after 5 days seige,” on June 29. (Church Register).

*Belgicus* of July 4, 1645 :—“Sir William Vaughan with a party of Horse, having received some more supplies from his Majesty’s garrisons in these parts, marched to High Ercall, a second time besieged by the Rebells, and behaved himself so gallantly that he totally routed the besiegers, killed 100 on the place, and took 400 prisoners with all their baggage without any considerable loss.”

So the short account in the News-letter, which, however, does not mention that Vaughan’s forces numbered 900, the besiegers 500 horse and 600 foot; that among those taken captive was Lieutenant Colonel Reinking; that it was proposed to exchange 150 of them for as many more of the King’s Life-guard; and that 105, being badly wounded, were sent back to their comrades at Shrewsbury.

After this Reinking disappears from Shropshire for some months, probably owing to delay in the exchange of prisoners. When we hear of him again, we see that he and Mytton were still at variance.

*The Mercurius Veredicus*, 21 Feb. to 28 Feb., 1645-6, has this passage :—“In Shropshire we understand there was lately some differences likely to have risen between some of our own Forces. The manner we are certified briefly to be thus. A party from Shrewsbury going out to gather contribution in Elsmore Hundred, others that were of the Parliament’s forces came to prohibit them. Upon which the first retired to a place of safety, and the other quartered neer them that night. In the next morning came Colonel Rinkham from Sallop with about 800 horse and foot, and demanded the Ringleaders of those that began the combustion; whereupon some of the chiefe did passe their words to appear before the Committee. So all things were appeased, and both Parties returned to their own quarters.”

*Speciall and Remarkable Passages*, from 20 Feb. till 28 Feb., 1645-6, says :—“From Shrewsbury thus: A partie were commanded forth to fetch in contribution from the farthest part of the country. Some of Colonell Mitton’s men, (which did least observe the order of command) came and forbid them. Captain Smith, that came to fetch the contribution, surceased that night, and the other quartered neare him. The next day Colonell Rinkin, with a strong party from Shrewsbury, came

and demanded the Ringleaders of Colonell Mitton's men. Whereupon some of the cheifs ingaged themselves by the honour of a Souldier to appeare before the Committee, which being done, all the businesse was taken up in peace, and, we hope, will be consummated in Love."

*The Scotish Dcve*, 26 of Feb. to 4 of March, 1645-6, gives the following version:—"We had relation of late of a difference between the Committee of Shrewsbury and Colonell Generall Mitton about contribution money which the Committee denied him. Whereupon for his necessary use he sent his Captaine Lieutenant with his Troope to leavy money. But the Committee sent out a party of horse and foote to fetch in his Captaine Lieutenant, who marched towards him fearcely. He, not knowing what they were, not their designe, retreated and got into a church, where a party besieged him. The Captaine getting to the toppe of the Steeple, desired to know the cause why they offered him that wrong, answer was made as before, but the Souldiers were tould they were to go out against an enemy. But when they knew further, they refused to obey. If the Souldiers had not bin wiser than they, it might have proved but a foolish business.

It is observable that few of our County Committees love a valiant active Souldier, but rather asperse them, and drive them to straits that they might have some occasion of charge against them, to bring them under a Cloud and there leave them.

It was attempted against gallant Colonell Massey and against valiant Colonell Mitton and others before now, and hath prevailed against severall in other places, in particular Staffordshire, where the first active, most resolute, fidele, and popular gentlemen are clouded, which hath beene the Counties prejudice, for they were not guilty. If they were, then their accusers would declare and proceed to charge them. But I leave such men to tell their owne tales, and it will appare too many Committee Men love money and their friends' preferment better then Peace. Let no man think I condemne all Committee men, nor the use of Committees, but their abuse."<sup>9</sup>

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9. In the Tanner M.S. in the Bodleian (60, fos. 444, 461, 463), are letters, which passed between the Parliamentary Committee of Shropshire and Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons, about Colonel Thomas Mytton's encouraging the garrison of Oswestry, etc., to resist the commands of the Committee, in 1645-6.

How these differences were eventually settled I cannot say, and subsequent to this I have come across no further mention of Lieutenant Colonel William Reinking in Shropshire. Probably he returned to his native country, Holland, when the First Civil war was ended in this county by the surrender to the Parliament of High Ercall on March 27, Bridgnorth on April 24, and Ludlow on June 1, 1646, at all of which he may have been present, though I have not noticed his name in any of the various accounts of those events, which I have come across.

Colonel Mytton managed to get even with one at least of his opponents on the Parliamentarian Committee of Shropshire. "Mr. Lloyd had done his best to prevent Mytton from being appointed, as he wished to be, Governor of the town of Shrewsbury." (R. Ll. Kenyon, *S.A.S.T.* series ii, vol. vi, p. 24). In August, 1646, he desired to be elected M.P. for Shropshire County. But Mytton, then the High Sheriff, suddenly and without due notice, transferred the polling station from Oswestry to Alberbury, and thus secured the defeat of Andrew Lloyd, and the election of Humphrey Edwardes, afterwards one of the King's Judges.

## DEED RELATING TO HATTON, ETC.

The following abstract of a Deed in Shrewsbury Free Library throws some light on the disposition of the Willey inheritance, and also on the history of Hatton (Eaton under Heywood), Wilderhope and Gretton (Rushbury), Harley and Willey.

“ Sciant presentes, etc.” William Sentejorge lately parson of North Cleobury, Roger Baret, chaplain, Roger de Overton kinsman and heir of Thomas de Farnecote, lately parson of Nienton, grant to Roger de Willeley son of John de Harley and Katherine his wife their manors of Wilderchope and Hatton ; and a messuage and virgate of land in Grodyngton, which the said John bought of Stephen Baker ; and a messuage and virgate in Harley, which he bought of John Panner and of John Oweyn and Alice his wife ; and 2 messuages and 2 virgates in Willeley, which John Daras and Joan his wife bought of Philip de Willeley and of Robert Boton and Julian his wife :—to have etc. to Roger and Katherine, remainder to Roger and his heirs, remainder to John Daras and Joan, remainder to Henry Grendon and Elizabeth his wife daughter of Hamion de Peshale Kt., remainder to John Daras and Joan, Roger son of the said John, John Luttleley, Edmund Lawe, Thomas Kyrkeby cler., Roger de Leye Vicar of Much Wenlock, John Bycton of Willeley and their heirs etc. Witnesses,—Hugh Mortymer, John Cornwayle, William Huggeford Kts., Thomas de Whitton, William Worthyn.

At Wilderchope, the morrow of Holy Trinity, I Henry IV.

NOTE. Elizabeth Grendon's second husband was Richard Laken, whose family inherited the Willey estates.

R.C.P.

## THE MANOR OF ACTON BURNELL.

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

Actune, a manor of three hides and a half, was held at the time of the Domesday Survey by Roger son of Corbet, whose undertenant was Roger. The early history is given in Eyton (Vol. vi, 121), where it will be found that the Burnells, who gave the place its distinctive name, were settled here at the close of the 12th century. Two branches of the family held their lands under the Barons of Caus, represented by Thomas and Guerin. Thomas Burnel, who died about 1190, was succeeded by his brother William, whose son William held Acton with Guerin under Thomas Corbet. William Burnel was succeeded in 1247 by his son of the same name, who suffered outlawry for a double murder, whereupon his share of the manor was taken over by his over-lord Thomas Corbet of Caus, who appears to have granted it to Hugh de Beckbury, for the latter with Roger Burnel held Acton in 1255. From this it will be seen that the Burnels were here long before the manor came into the possession of Robert Burnel, afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells and Chancellor of England, whose exact connection with these earlier holders is uncertain, the pedigree drawn up by the monks of Buildwas being quite untrustworthy.

He seems however to have been a native of Acton, and first appears upon the scene as a clerk to Prince Edward, whose intimate friend and adviser he afterwards became. In 1260 he was with the Prince in France, and acquired great wealth which enabled him to purchase vast estates in Shropshire and elsewhere. In 1269 he obtained a grant of a weekly market and two annual fairs in his manor of Acton Burnell, and was allowed free-warren in his demesnes there and elsewhere. In the following year he was archdeacon of York, and intended to accompany Prince Edward on his Crusade, but though *Cruce signatus* it is doubtful whether he embarked, for he was one of the Prince's deputies during his absence; and after the death of the King in 1272, these deputies became regents of the Kingdom.

On Edward's return he was appointed Chancellor in 1274, and in the following year Bishop of Bath and Wells. More than once did his Royal Master endeavour to obtain for his favourite the Archbishopric of Canterbury, but failed to obtain Papal sanction, owing probably to Burnel's doubtful moral character. In 1276 he took part in the Council at Westminster which gave judgment against Llewellyn. In 1282 he was engaged in Wales and on the Borders, and next year entertained the King at Acton Burnell, where the statute *de mercatoribus* was passed. In 1283 he was with Edward in France, but the last years of his life were mainly concerned with Scottish affairs. He was one of the outstanding men of his time, and played a large part in Edwardian legislation and reforms. Though his private life is open to serious criticism, he was a great statesman and a faithful servant of the Crown. He died in 1292, in possession of 82 manors, 21 of which were in Shropshire. The Palace at Wells is largely his work, and is still the episcopal residence; but his manor-house at Acton Burnell, which he had license to embattle in 1284, is now a picturesque ruin. It was evidently his intention that this "castle" should look down over a flourishing market town; but, although his estate here was described in 1301 as 47 *Burgages*, Acton Burnell remains a country village, delightful in its seclusion.

The Bishop's heir was his nephew Philip Burnel, who, though he enjoyed it but a short time, squandered his great inheritance, and as a debtor suffered under the very statute which his uncle had been instrumental in passing. At the time of his death in 1294, his estates at Acton Burnell and elsewhere had been mortgaged to the merchants of Lucca. His son and heir Edward, then aged 12, only lived till 1315, his heir being his sister Maud. She was then the wife of John de Handlo, but had been the widow of John Lovel, though but 24 years old. Aliva widow of Edward Burnel held Acton Burnell in dower, but appears to have relinquished it before her death in 1367.

John de Handlo had livery of the Burnel lands, other than those held in dower, and is stated to have prevailed upon his wife to join in a settlement of her estates on her male issue by him, to the exclusion of John Lovel, the son of her first marriage. Certain it is that the Barony of Holgate and the Burnel inheritance went to the Handlos, who assumed the name of Burnel.

John de Handlo, who was assessed to Subsidy for Acton Burnell in 1327, died in 1345.

His son Nicholas Burnel succeeded to his mother's inheritance in 1349, and in the following year was summoned to Parliament as a Baron. In a list of tenures temp. Edw. III. for Con Glover Hundred he is returned as holding a Knight's fee in Acton Burnell, "quod Wills & Germyn Burnell quondam tenuerant de Baronia de Corbet." In a Norman French deed of 1379 Joan Lee releases to "monsieur Nichol Burnell de Holgot" and his heirs all her right etc. in a place of land adjoining the wall of the Park of the "manoir de Acton" (Smythe Papers). He was noted for his prowess in the French wars, and dying in 1383 was buried at Acton Burnell, where there is a fine Brass in the Church to his memory, described in detail in *Transactions*, 2nd Ser., VII, 384.

His son Hugh Burnel, who was 36 at the time of his father's death, was Constable of Bridgnorth Castle in 1386. He was a favourite of King Richard II, but afterwards deserted him, and was in fact one of the lords appointed to receive his resignation of the Crown. Hugh Burnel died in 1420, seised of half the manor of Acton Burnell. The other portion may have been the estate here held in 1480 by Thomas Acton, and sold in 1542 by William Acton of Aldenham to Adam Oteley of Pitchford.

Hugh Burnel's only son Edward died before his father, leaving three daughters his coheirs, of whom Katherine alone has to do with our subject. In 1416 Robert Rykedon and other trustees demise to Hugh Lord of Burnell Kt., Lord of Willey, for his life, the manors of Wotton, Onibury, Sutton parva, Corston, Abdon, Eudon Burnell, Benthall, Holgate, Brookhampton, Clee St. Margaret, Millechope, Rushbury, Astwall, Hope Bowdler, Chatwall, Wolstaston, Smethcote, Longdon, Priest Weston, Con Glover, Acton Reyner, Uppington, Tasley, Rowton and Ambaston, Briggengorth, Acton Burnell and Acton Pigot, with other messuages and lands, the advowson of Chetton etc., all which they had of the grant of the said Hugh Lord Burnell, except the manors of Bromfield, Aldon, Pitchford, Eton, Thongland, Norton-by-Con Glover and lands in Sutton parva and Corvedale,—with remainder to John Talbot Kt. lord of Furnival, John his son, and Katherine one of the daughters

and coheirs of Edward Burnell Kt., son of the said Hugh, and the heirs of the bodies of the said John and Katherine, and in default of such heirs to the heirs of the said Sir Hugh after the death of the said John Talbot (Dugdale MSS. B.I).

This could only have been a contract of marriage, for the parties were mere children ; but on the strength of it Sir John Talbot did homage for the Holgate inheritance in 1421 (the year after Hugh Burnel's death) and held his court there, William Burley being Steward. The contract must have been annulled before 1428, when Katherine had become the wife of John Ratcliff, who appears in the Feudal Aid of that year as lord of Acton Burnell in her right. They presented to the Rectory of Onisbury (another Burnel manor) in the same year. In 1434 Ratcliff held his court at Holgate, and in the Account of his receiver mention is made of Acton Burnell, Condover, etc. It was presumably on the death of Katherine or her husband that the Burnel inheritance came, at long last, to the rightful heir, namely William Lord Lovel, great grandson of John Lovel, Maud Burnel's son by her first husband. But whether he came to possess it by right of inheritance, or rather (as seems to have been the case with Pitchford) by Court favour, may be questioned. He died in 1454.

His son John Lord Lovel was a strong supporter of King Henry VI, and shared in the downfall of the House of Lancaster. He died in 1465, seised of the manor of Acton Burnell, which his widow Joan (sister and heir of William Viscount Beaumont) held in dower two years later. His son Francis was a minor, aged 10 years, at the time of his father's death.

Francis Lovel, created Viscount Lovel in 1483, was in high favour with King Richard III., under whom he served the offices of Chamberlain of the Household and Chief Butler of England. He was one of the King's most trusted friends, and was " Lovel that dog " of a well-known distich of the time. He fought under the banner of Lancaster at Bosworth, and managed to escape from the field. He forfeited his manors of Sutton in Corvedale, Walton, Hope Bowdler, Corfton and Eudon Burnell, with the advowsons of Chetton and Onisbury, which Henry VII. in the 1st year of his reign granted to Sir John Savage. Lovel appears to have gained in some measure the confidence of the new

monarch, for we find him nominated to bear the sceptre before the Queen at the Coronation. But Lovel was incurably attached to the old regime, and he is next heard of raising a revolt in the Midlands, and was forced to flee to Flanders. In 1487 he followed Lambert Simnell to Ireland, and took part in the battle of Stoke, where, according to Lord Bacon's account, he was drowned in an attempt to cross the river Trent. But there is some reason for believing that he effected his escape to his house at Minster Lovel, where he died in hiding, perhaps of starvation. During some repairs carried out at the latter place in 1708 a skeleton was discovered in a vault, seated at a table, on which was a book, paper and pen. The bones crumbled into dust, but they were thought to be those of the unfortunate Lovel. The report of the Inquisition on his death that he "died abroad" may well have been merely a convenient way of ending the matter. His Shropshire estates were forfeited to the Crown, and King Henry granted them to his uncle Jasper Tudor, Duke of Bedford, who however died childless in 1497, when they were resumed by the Crown. The King appears to have granted Acton Burnell to his younger son Prince Henry, for the King presented to the Rectory in 1497 "during the minority of his son Henry Duke of York." This prince afterwards ascended the Throne as King Henry VIII., and in 1513-4 he granted this manor, with Holgate and other estates, to Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey, and his heirs male. In 1532-3 this estate in tail was converted into an estate in fee in favour of his son Thomas, who as Duke of Norfolk conveyed Acton Burnell to Sir John Dudley by an exchange. In 1540 Dudley sold the manor to Fulk Crompton of Cound, but apparently the Royal License had not been obtained, for both Dudley (in 1541) and Crompton (in 1542) were summoned to show cause why the manor should not be seized into the King's hands by reason of the alienation, which however was allowed.

Fulk Crompton had, with a daughter Eleanor, an eldest son Henry (alive in 1577), who had no connection with Acton Burnell, a second son Thomas, and William (of Co. Warw.)

Being thus seised of the Castle and manor of Acton Burnell in his demesne as of fee, Fulk Crompton on Oct. 26th 1548, for a marriage between Thomas Crompton his younger son and Alice daughter of Thomas Eyton of Eyton, made a settlement of all

those messuages lands etc. in Acton Burnell and Acton Pigot, Belswardyne, and Benthall, being parcells of the said manor, viz :—the site, precinct, foundation (fundum) and circuit (ambitum) of the capital messuage of the aforesaid manor, one tower constructed of stones called le Gatehouse, with all barns, stables and other buildings etc. in Acton Burnell and Acton Pigot, called “ the Demeans of the manor of Acton Burnell ”; one pasture called le Roo Parke, 2 parcells of land called the Hasill Gardine, one pasture called the Coningrye, divers parcells of land now or late in the tenure of Christopher Taylor, 2 pastures “ *juxta the Lady Ocke* ” in the tenure of William Crompton, 2 pastures in the tenure of Edward Laken gent., a messuage and lands in the tenure of Thomas Bucknall in Acton Burnell, a messuage and lands in the tenure of Thomas Harnage in Belswardyne, a messuage and lands in the tenure of William Benthall in Benthall. These lands Fulk Crompton conveyed to William Charleton and others to the use of Alice for life for her jointure, then to Thomas Crompton and his heirs, remainder to Fulk and his heirs.

On Oct. 28th of the same year Fulk Crompton, “ for the love he bore ” towards his son Thomas and for his preferment in marriage, by license from the King, gave him “ residuum manerii,” consisting of 16 messuages, 20 cottages, 1000 acres of land, 200 of meadow, 400 of pasture, 160 of wood, 200 of furze and heath, with 50s. rent in Acton Burnell, Acton Pigot, Golding, Cantilop, Belswardyne, Benthall and Chatwell.

By his wife Alice Thomas Crompton had five sons,—(i) Thomas, who succeeded him at Acton Burnell; (ii) Richard, who succeeded his brother; (iii) Adam; (iv) Fulk, of Dawley; (v) William.

Thomas Crompton was seised in his demesne of 4 messuages, 200 acres of land, 60 of meadow, 80 of pasture, 20 of wood and 200 of furze and heath in Burton near Condover, and of lands in Prees etc. These lands (with others in remainder in Acton Burnell and Acton Pigot) he conveyed on Mar. 25th 1562 to Thomas Scriven and others, on the marriage of Thomas his son and heir with Mary, daughter of Adam<sup>1</sup> Oteley of Pitchford, to the use of himself during the life of Fulk (his father) and then

1. If this is correct, then Adam Oteley had two daughters, both of whom married a Crompton. The Oteley pedigree is not at all clear at this stage.

of Thomas and Mary and their heirs etc. Assuming that the date (1548) of the Settlement given above is correctly cited, the younger Thomas could only have been about 12 years old at the time of his marriage with Mary Oteley, which took place at Pitchford on Feb. 3rd 1561-2.

Thomas Crompton died before his father Fulk, who appears to have survived till 1577. His son and heir Thomas died without issue in 1566. The Inquisition on his death, from which much of the above information is derived, is dated Sep. 5th 1566, and is a very long and complicated document, the end part of which is torn away.

Richard Crompton, brother and heir of Thomas, on Sept. 6th 1574, on his marriage with Mary daughter of Adam Oteley of Pitchford, made a settlement of his estates, the trustees being Adam Oteley, Edward Foxe of Ludlow, and Richard Eyton of Sheriffhales. The marriage took place at Pitchford on Feb. 9th 1573-4, and the eldest son Richard was baptized there on Oct. 17th 1574. Richard Crompton the father died in 1587, seised of the manor of Acton Burnell and of lands there and in Acton Pigot, Golding, Belswardyne, Chatwell, Benthall, Burton, Cantelop and Longnor (I.p.m. May 12th 29 Eliz.). He was buried in the chancel of Acton Burnell on May 4th, being then "of Longnor." His grandfather Fulk Crompton had purchased a moiety of the manor of Longnor from William Acton of Aldenham in 1546.

By his wife Mary he had, with two daughters Mary and Katherine, three sons,—(i) Richard, his heir; (ii) William, of Acton Pigot (1577-1617), whose descendants later held a copyhold estate at Ryton in Conderover; (iii) Thomas (living in 1613).

Richard Crompton, the eldest son, married Martha,<sup>2</sup> who appears to have been the daughter of Richard Hopton of Hopton, and sister of George Hopton. On Nov. 2nd 1597 Richard Crompton alienated the manor of Acton Burnell to the aforesaid Richard and George Hopton. At the time of this alienation the estate was subject to several limitations, contingent on the lives of Alice and Mary Crompton; but in each case the ultimate remainder fell to Richard and Martha.

2. Mary in the Hopton pedigree of 1623, but another Mary is there stated to have married Edward Cludde.

In 1599 Richard and George Hopton appointed John Gittins their bailiff to receive their rents in Acton Burnell and Acton Pigot. Richard Hopton appears to have been dead in 1606, when we have an Inquisition *ad quod damnum* relating to the ancient privileges granted to Robert Burnel, the Bishop, which were claimed by George Hopton. On June 20th 1609 George Hopton obtained the necessary license to alienate, and on July 1st conveyed the manor of Acton Burnell to Sir George Hayward, eldest son of Sir Rowland Hayward, Lord Mayor of London and the owner of large estates in Shropshire at the time of his death in 1592. In 1613 Mary Crompton and Thomas Crompton, younger brother of Richard, release all their interest to Hayward.

Sir George Hayward died without issue before 1618, his heir being his brother Sir John Hayward. They both appear to have been financially embarrassed, and in the Smythe Papers there are several mortgages relating to Acton Burnell, in which they were concerned. Sir John disposed of most, if not all, of his Shropshire estates, and on July 4th 1622 Sir Thomas Smyth of Rydborne (Kent) and Sir Richard Smyth of Leedes Castle (Kent), the mortgagees, with Sir John Hayward of Acton Burnell, sold the manors of Acton Burnell and Acton Pigot to Sir Humphrey Lee of Langley for £3970.

Sir Humphrey Lee, eldest surviving son of Richard Lee of Langley, was the first Shropshire man to receive (1620) a baronetcy. Before the death of his elder brother Walter, he practised as a barrister, and was admitted to the Inner Temple in 1578. He succeeded his father in 1591, and died in 1632, and was buried at Acton Burnell, where there is a monument to his memory. He married Margaret daughter of Richard Corbett of Stoke, by whom he had an only son Richard, who suffered severely for his devotion to the Royal cause, his fine being very heavy. He died in 1660, just before the Restoration. By his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Allen of London, he had five sons and four daughters; but the sons died unmarried in his life-time, and his estates devolved upon his two daughters, Rachel wife of Ralph Cleaton and Mary wife of Edward Smythe, afterwards created a Baronet. The latter brought Acton Burnell to her husband, and their son Sir Richard was succeeded by his brother Sir John Smythe, whose descendants have remained owners of the estate.

DEEDS RELATING TO AN ESTATE CALLED BEHIND  
THE WALLS, SHREWSBURY.

This series of Deeds, presented by Messrs. Peele and Peele, were calendared at the Free Library (Nos. 2714 to 2755), but have since been transferred to the Guild Hall (Box LXIX, No. 2536a). They relate to a piece of ground now occupied by the Quarry, and range in date from 1272 to 1614. They throw some light on the topography of Shrewsbury, and also give some particulars concerning the Austin Friars, whose priory was near by, and who were party to several of the transactions recorded.

One Deed of 1337 is of special interest as bearing the Seal of the Bailiffs and Burgesses, the earliest example (so far as I am aware) of the seal used by the Corporate Body of the Town. It represents a gateway by the river, and resembles (though on simpler lines) the seal now in use, which dates from 1425.

The earlier Deeds are in Latin, and an abstract in English is here given with a few explanatory notes.

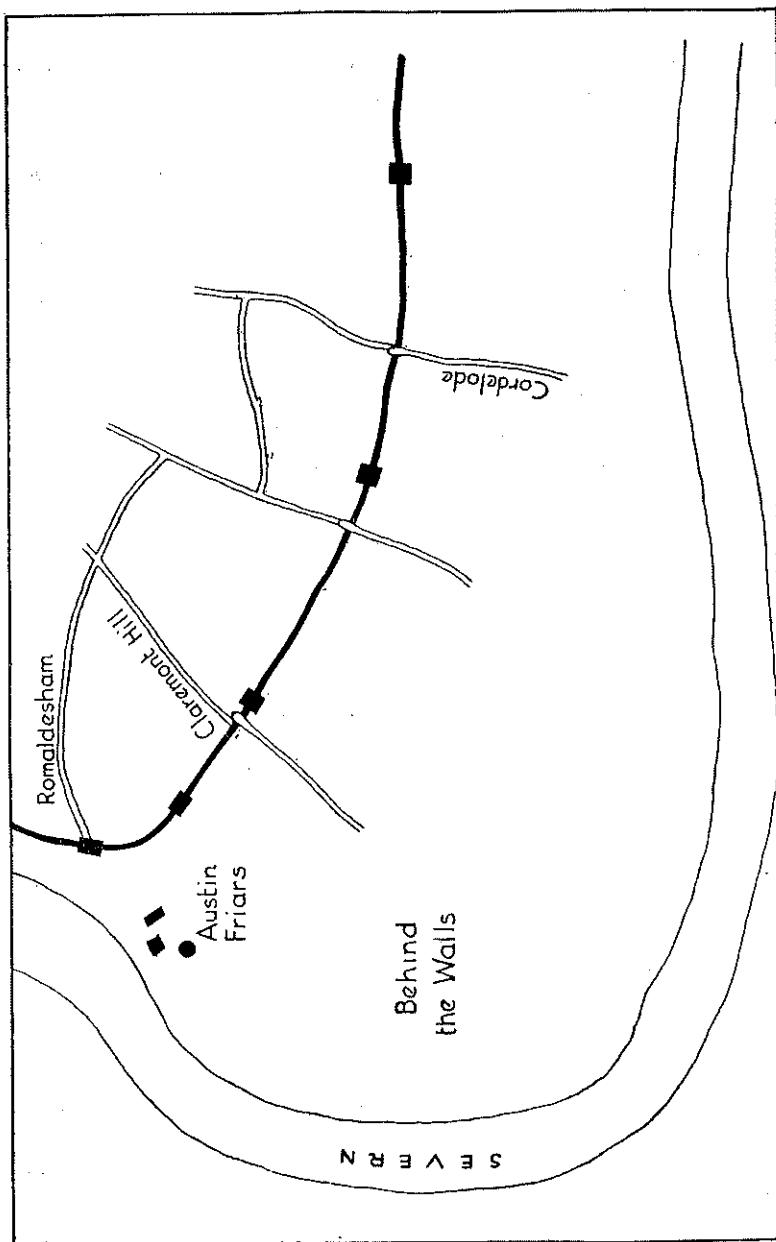
Some account of the Town Walls will be found in *Transactions*, 1st Series, iv, 99, with map (Leighton); 3rd Series, v., 253 (Blakeway).

R. C. PURTON.

I.

"*Sciant presentes et futuri etc.*" Robert Wyscard, tailor (cissor) of Salop, "in legitima potestate mea and in plena sanitate mea" gives etc. to Alan de Erdeston burgess of Salop for 22s. a toft (toftum) behind the wall (retro murum) of the lord the King of Salop, between land of Thomas le Dunfoh and of Nicholas Goh, extending in length from the ditch of the lord the King to a common way towards the field. To have etc. Rent one rose at Midsummer. Witnesses,—John Roberd and John de la Pole, then provosts (prepositi) of Salop, William Gamel, John Gamel, Alan aforesaid (?), Thomas le Dunfoh, Peter Corde, Richard the clerk, and others. Seal intact, "S[igillum] Roberti Poins."

No date, but John Roberd and John de la Pole were provosts not later than 1272.



II.

“ Sciant presentes etc.” John le Yunge of Salop gives etc. to William de Wilderdchope burgess of Salop a curtilage and 4 acres of land in the town of Salop lying without (extra) the walls, between land of Alan Garbet and a certain way leading to Severn called Cordelode, extending in length to land of John le Gaunt to the ditch of the wall of Salop. And one of the aforesaid 4 acres lies in the same field between lands formerly of Richard Pride, and 3 acres lie between land of Thomas le Dunfowe and land formerly of Richard Pride, extending from land of John Gamel to the bank of Severn. To have etc. Witnesses,—Symon de Stafford, William le Parminter, then bailiffs of the town of Salop, William Vaghan, John Gamel, Richard Sturi, Thomas de Bykedon, Roger de Staunton, and others. Seal gone.

No date, but the names of the bailiffs fix it at 1306.

Cordelode has been identified with “ The Slang.”

III.

“ Sciant presentes etc.” John son of Alan de Ardeston burgess of Salop gives etc. to William Vaghan merchant of Salop a toft behind the wall of the lord the King of Salop, which Alan his father bought of Robert Wyscard tailor of Salop, and which lies between a garden of the brethren (friars) of the Order of St. Augustine and the land of Roger son of Richard Pride, and extends in length from the ditch (fovea) of the lord the King to land of the said Roger. To have etc. Witnesses,—Thomas de Biketon and John Baldwyn, bailiffs, John Gamel, Symon de Stafford, Thomas Colle, Roger Pride, clerk, Thomas le Dunfowe, and others. Dated Wednesday after the Epiphany, 2 Edward son of Edward [1309]. Seal.

IV.

“ Sciant presentes etc.” John son of Alan de Ardeston remits and quit-claims to William Vaghan all his right etc. which he has in the above premises, “ of which toft the said William Vaghan before by my charter I enfeoffed.” Witnesses,—the same bailiffs, John de Ludelowe, John Gamel, Symon de Stafford, Roger Pride, clerk, Thomas le Dunfowe, and others. Dated at

Salop, the Feast of the Annunciation, 2 Edward son of Edward [1309]. Seal.

Vaughan appears to have granted this toft to the Austin Friars,—see *Transactions*, III, vii, 110.

## V.

“ Universis pateat etc.” Thomas le Dunfowe of Salop assigns and impledges (tradidi et in pignoravi) to John Gamel of Salop for 20s. of silver one acre of land in Salop which lies behind the wall of the town, between land once of Lawrence de Lodelawe on each side, and extending in length to land of the said Lawrence as far as to la Grene Wey. To have etc. for 3 years from Michaelmas next at a rent of 1d. at Midsummer. Clause relating to arrears etc. Witnesses,—Roger Pride and Richard le Spicer, bailiffs, William de Upton, Nicholas Ive, John Baldewyne, and others. Dated at Salop, Monday after the F. of St. Matthew, 6 Edward son of Edward [1313]. Seal gone.

## VI.

Duplicate of the last. Seal gone.

## VII.

“ Sciant presentes etc.” Agnes relict of Thomas le Dunfowe of Salop, “ in pura viduitate mea and in plena potestate mea,” gives etc. to John Gamel of Salop 5 acres of land with the stank adjoining, lying without the wall of the town, between land of the said John Gamel and land formerly of John le Yonge, and extending in length from land formerly of Roger Remer to the bank of Severn. To have etc. Witnesses,—Thomas de Bykedon and Hugh son of Robert le Donfowe, bailiffs, John Baldwyne, Roger Pride, clerk, Richard Beget, Roger le Vilein, Richard de Sheteplache, and others. Dated at Salop, Sunday before the F. of St. George. 12 Edward son of Edward [1319]. Seal.

## VIII.

“ Pateat universis etc.” John son of Thomas le Dunfowe quit-claims to John Gamel all his right etc. in the above 5 acres (similarly described). Witnesses,—the same bailiffs, William de Upton, John Baldewyne, Roger Pride, clerk, Alan de Wygorn,

Richard de Shiteplache, and others. Dated at Salop, Monday before the F. of SS. Philip and James, the same year [1319].  
Portion of Seal.

## IX.

“ Hec indentura testatur etc.” in a year and time beyond memory, because of war and other dangers arising, the burgesses of Salop on a vacant place near Severn, without the walls and the ditch beneath it, built a wall of stone with two round towers called the Neweworke, and afterwards the brethren (friars) of the Order of St. Augustine purchased a place (or plat) below the said wall ; and in 1337 (II Edw. III) it was agreed between the bailiffs and the prior that they should grant to him this outwork with a part of the place between the river and the wall of the Neweworke, 120 ells x 10, while the friars, with consent of the provincial Prior, grant permission to the bailiffs and commonalty to erect upon the wall and place (or plat), for the purpose of fortifying the town, a substantial house, to be well embattled but without a turret, which shall be occupied by the bailiffs and commonalty during time of war, but shall be restored to the friars on peace being restored. The friars stipulate that if the bailiffs and commonalty be brought into any trouble by reason of this grant, they will save them harmless, or else restore possession of the said wall etc. Lastly the burgesses grant that the prior and brethren may have one gate through the middle of the wall in a street called Romaldisham with a postern gate for ingress and egress towards their house and church.

Seal,—a gateway by a river. This is (so far as I know) the earliest example of the seal of the Corporate Body of Shrewsbury. Owen and Blakeway mention this deed (ii, 454) and also the Inquisition *ad quod damnum*, which was requisite in order to confirm the Priory in possession, and is given in *Transactions* III, vii, 112. Romaldisham is now Barker Street.

## X.

“ Pateat universis etc.” Thomas de Bycton of Salop, son of William de Bycton, releases etc. to Sir John, Rector of the chapel of Rodington, William de Pontisbury of Weme, John de Schotton of Salop, and Reginald de Golden of Salop, all his right etc. in 8 acres of land in Salop, lying without the walls of the

town near the place (or plat) of the brethren of St. Augustine, which the said John etc. had of the gift and feoffment of the said William his father. Witnesses,—John Stury and William de Byton, bailiffs, Reginald Perle, William le Skynner, Thomas de Mutton, John de Campden, Richard de W(a)deton and others. Dated at Salop, Friday after the F. of the Holy Innocents, 33 Edward III. [1359].

## XI.

“ Pateat universis etc.” Robert de Hutton of Salop, John de Shotton of Salop, and John de Knokyn of Salop concede to the Prior and brethren of the Order of Friars Heremite of St. Augustine of Salop that all the land in Salop which Thomas de Mutton of Salop holds behind the walls of the said town westward by demise of Roger Collyng, for the life of Roger and after his decease to them (Robert etc.), should revert to the said Prior and brethren and their successors forever ; which reversion they purchased of Reginald Perle of Salop. Of which one place (or plat) lies between a lane beneath the walls and land of John de Leghton and land formerly of William de Biryton, and extends from a place formerly of . . . . . le Walshe and land of Gregory de Witheford and land of John de Leghton unto a tr . . . . . and garden of the said brethren. And another place lies in length from land of the said John de Leghton to land formerly of William le Yonge butcher (carnifex) and in breadth between land formerly of the said William de Byriton and land formerly of William le Yonge and land formerly of Thomas Reyner, chaplain. And the third place lies in length from land of Thomas Gamel to land of the said William le Yonge, and in breadth between land formerly of the said William le Yonge and the bank of Severn. And one selion extends in length from the third place to land formerly of William de Biryton, and lies in breadth between land formerly of William le Yonge and the bank of Severn. Witnesses,—John Sturi and Richard Russell, bailiffs, Reginald Perle, William de Witheford, Robert de Thornes, Roger Bonel, John de Caumpeden, Richard de Wadeton, and others. Dated at Salop, Tuesday after the F. of the Assumption, 40 Edw. III. [1366]. Seal gone.

## XII.

“ Hec indentura testat’ etc.” William son of William le Yonge of Salop, butcher, gives over etc. to Philip Godberd of

Salop a place (or plat) of land in the fields towards the brethren of the Order of St. Augustine without the walls of the town, which lies between land of the said Philip and a way which leads towards Severn water, and extends to a way adjoining (juxta) the said walls as far as to land which was of John de la Tour. To have etc. Rent 12d. Witnesses,—John Stury and Thomas de Biriton, bailiffs, Reginald Perle, William de Longenore, John Perle, and others. Dated at Salop, Thursday in the F. of St. Cedde, 42 Edw. III. [1368]. Seal,—an eagle with wings extended (chipped).

### XIII.

Hec indentura facta inter venerabiles viros Johannem Geffray and Willielmum de Byriton, ballivos, Burgences and Co'itatem in villa Salop' ex una parte, et Priorem and Conventum fratrum Augustinsin' ejusdem villa ex altera parte " witnesses that for the honour of God and "ad reverenciam & specialem supplicationem domini Ricardi Comitis Arundell and Surr' " the said Bailiffs, Burgesses and Commonalty of the said town have conceded for themselves, their heirs and successors forever to the aforesaid Prior, brethren and their successors forever that the said Prior etc. shall be allowed to enclose a certain parcel (particulam) of their lands, to hold the same "in sepali et in defenso" for all future times without impediment etc. Which parcel lies without the King's walls (muros regios) of the town, contiguous to the church and garden of the prior and combrethren, and contains in breadth from the South wall and gate of their church 23 royal rods, and in length from the West wall erected by them of old time as far as to the South corner of their old garden 260½ royal rods. For this concession Roger Woilryche and Roger Horton have given etc. to the Bailiffs, Burgesses and commonalty of the town two acres of land with a stone-quarry (lapifodina) lying without the walls, which they purchased of John Geffray, as appears more fully in a charter of the said John. Then follows a clause relating to the contingent dowers of Alice wife of John Geffrey and Joan wife of Robert Lake, and a warranty clause by the Bailiffs etc. to the prior and combrethren. In cuius rei etc. Dated at Salop, the F. of St. Matthew, 16 Rich. II. Witnesses,—Richard Earl of Arundel and Surrey, John Geffray and William de Byriton, bailiffs, Roger Corbet, John de Hopton, Knights, and others.

The following proviso is added,—that the prior and combrethren concede to the Bailiffs, Burgesses and Commonalty a sufficiently broad way “super fundum eorum” for men and carts from the town wall as far as to the Severn forever. Seal gone. See Owen and Blakeway, ii. 455.

## XIV.

“ Sciant presentes etc.” Isabella Kent of Salop in pure widowhood gives etc. to Richard Kenley burgess of Salop a curtilage and 4 acres in the vill and field of Salop, lying without the walls, between land of Alan Garbet and a way leading to Severn called Cerdelode, extending in length from land of John le Gaunter to the ditch of the town wall; one acre lying in the field between land formerly of Richard Pryde on either side, and three acres between land of Thomas Dunfowe and land formerly of Richard Pryde, extending from land of John Gamell to the bank of Severn. To have etc. Witnesses,—John Glover and John Gamell, bailiffs, John Perle, John Paunton, William Tayllor, and others. Dated at Salop, Monday after the F. of SS. Peter and Paul, 2 Hen. V. [1414]. Seal.

## XV.

“ Omnibus Christi fidelibus etc.” Hugh Pontesbury of Salop concedes to Richard Kenley of Salop a curtilage and 4 acres behind the walls, in which the said Richard had (11 Hen. VI) enfeoffed him. To have etc. Witnesses,—Robert Whitcombe and Thomas Thomas, bailiffs, William Hord, Thomas Forster, John Fawe, and others. Dated at Salop, Friday after the F. of the Purification, 11 Hen. VI. [1433]. Seal.

## XVI.

“ Omnibus Christi fidelibus etc.” Whereas Richard Kenley of Salop gave (Mar. 3rd) to Hugh Pontesbury of Salop, corvisor, 4 acres without the walls called Kentesland, the said Hugh grants to Kenley a rent of 10s. issuing from the same for his life. Witnesses,—Thomas Forster and Adam Goldsmith, bailiffs, John Gamel, John Fawe, William Betton, and others. Dated at Salop, March 10th, 25 Hen. VI. [1447]. Seal (damaged).

XVII.

Indenture made between Roger Godberd of Salop and Thomas Wynnys of Salop, merchant. Demise to Wynnys of 2 parcells of arable lying severally in the field without the walls ; one acre lying between a lane called Cordelone and land of John Perle, the other lying between land of the heir of the said John Perle and land held by Hugh Kynton ; for 20 years at a rent of a rose at Midsummer. Witnesses,—William Boerley and Richard Stury, bailiffs, John Gamell, William Bastard, Thomas Forster, John Knight, John Beget. Dated at Salop, the F. of the Purification, 27 Hen. VI. [1449]. Seal gone.

XVIII.

“ Noverint universi etc.” Hugh Kynton of Salop, corvisor, releases to Thomas Wynnes of Salop, merchant, all his right etc. in his lands between the walls and Severn, which his father Hugh purchased of Richard Kenley. Witnesses,—Richard Stury and John Hord, bailiffs, William Boerley, Thomas Forster, John Knight. Dated at Salop, the F. of St. Hugh, 35 Hen. VI. [1456]. Seal. (This deed is badly stained).

XIX.

“ Noverint universi etc.” Cecilia widow of Hugh Kynton of Salop releases to Thomas Wynnes of Salop, merchant, all her right etc. in a curtilage and 4 acres lying in a field behind the walls, which Hugh had by the gift and feoffment of Richard Kenley. Witnesses,—Richard Stury and John Horde, bailiffs, Thomas Forster, Roger Adys, William Crompe. Dated at Salop, April 26th, 35 Hen. VI. [1457]. Seal.

XX.

This indenture witnesses that Thomas Warton, Bachelor of Sacred Theology, Prior of the House of Austin Friars, and the convent, namely,—John Morton, Richard Valowe, John Walle, Thomas Lynyall and Robert Reynald,—demise to farm to John Mynton of Salop, draper, their lands in a field without the walls, lying between the walls of the town and the bank of Severn ; to have etc. for 7 years at a rent of 23s., with leave to construct a pynfold “ in our new quarell (in nostro novo quarell) below our said land.” Witnesses,—Roger Eyton and John Trentham,

bailiffs, Richard Stury, Thomas Forster, John Knight. Dated "in our chapter," the F. of the Purification, 34 Hen. VI. [1456]. Seal gone. See Owen and Blakeway, ii, 456.

### XXI.

"Noverint universi etc." Eliseus Dacke, burgess of Salop, goldsmith, and Alice his wife release to Robert Dudley Esq., burgess, and Elizabeth his wife a tenement in a certain "vicus" of the town called Stalls, which they had to farm of John Sugden and Ann his wife, being purpart of a pasture commonly called behynd the walls, as by Indentures 1 Hen. VIII. Witnesses,—William Mytton and Thomas Therentan [Trentham], bailiffs, Edmund Coll, Robert Coll, David Irland, burgesses. Dated at Salop, April 18th, 4 Hen. VIII. [1513]. Seals. Stalls was formerly part of Mardol Head.

### XXII.

Indenture dated Jan. 10th, 3 Elizabeth [1561] by which Thomas Fletcher of Salop, fletcher, leases to Roger Beanes of Salop, draper, his lands in a pasture called behind the walls (in the tenure of the bailiffs and burgesses) called Wynnes ground, for 21 years at a rent of 16s. 8d. With a proviso that he (Fletcher) shall have "a Kowe gresse (graze) there during his life "if Thomas Dune Rychard Owen alias Barbor have or any of the lord ells hathe." Seal.

### XXIII.

"Omnibus Christi fidelibus etc." Thomas Fletcher of Salop, fletcher, grants to Thomas Phellipps of Salop, draper, his lands behind the walls (pone muros) formerly of Thomas Wynnes, between land of Richard Horde and land of Thomas Wynnes, in the tenure of Matthew Dilhorne, extending from the town ditch to the river called Severn. Dated Jan. 9th, 10 Eliz. [1568]. Seal.

### XXIV.

"Omnibus Christi fidelibus etc." Thomas Phelipps of Salop, draper, releases to Richard Powell of Salop, mercer, the above premises (similarly described) bought by him from Thomas Fletcher. Dated July 9th, 12 Eliz. [1570]. Seal.

XXV.

Indenture dated Ap. 1st, 15 Eliz. [1573], by which Joice Beanes of the city of London, widow, leases to the Bailiffs and Burgesses of Shrewsbury certain parcels of land lying in a field adjoining the walls called behind the walls, "late appertaining or belonging to the late dissolved freer house or priorye of the brethren of the Order of St. Augustine" in Shrewsbury,—for 8 years at a rent of £5 6s. 8d. Signatures, but Seals gone.

XXVI.

Duplicate of the last. Seals gone.

XXVII.

Richard Owen and Richard Powell, bailiffs of the Liberty of the town of Salop, "omnibus ad quos etc." Reciting a Court held "in Guilhalda" before Humphrey Onslow and Hugh Baynes, bailiffs, Sept. 11th, 13 Eliz.,—Recovery of 12 acres behind the walls (pone muros) between (i) Thomas Fletcher and Thomas Phellips; (ii) Richard Powell. Dated Aug. 4th, 16 Eliz. [1574]. Fine red seal, being a shield heraldic bearing 3 lions passant, part of the legend being "..... Ballivorum ...." This shield appears on the Seal of the Corporation now in use, and may have been the arms of the Bailiffs as distinct from the Corporation.

XXVIII.

Indenture dated Oct. 5th, 20 Eliz. [1578] by which Elizabeth Dilhorne (daughter and coheir of William Phellips of Shrewsbury, goldsmith), and Thomas Dilhorne her son and heir, lease to William Jones of Salop, draper, a curtilage and 4 acres in the field called behind the walls, sometime the land of Roger Phellips, for 24 years at a rent of "thritye three shillinges and fower pence." Seals.

XXIX.

"Omnibus Christi fidelibus etc." Elizabeth relict of Matthew Dilhorne of Salop, goldsmith, Thomas Dilhorne of Salop, goldsmith, Richard Dilhorne, citizen and lorimer of London, and Mary Dilhorne, her sons and daughter, give etc. to Thomas Robins of Salop, draper, the above premises, formerly of her father Roger Phellipes, and demised to William Jones. To

have etc. They constitute Thomas Beynion of Salop, draper, and Robert Whittacres of Salop, sherman, their attorneys. Dated Sept. 18th, 24 Eliz. [1582]. 4 Seals.

## XXX.

“ Noverint universi etc.” Bond of Richard Dilhorne, citizen and Iorimer of London, in the sum of £100 to Thomas Robyns to perform covenants. Dated Sept. 18th, 24 Eliz. Seal.

## XXXI.

“ Noverint universi etc.” Bond of Elizabeth Dilhorne and her sons Thomas and Richard to Thomas Robins in the sum of £60, in connection with the above transaction. Dated Sept. 18th, 24 Eliz. [1583].

## XXXII.

Final concord, 25 Eliz., between Thomas Robins, plaintiff, and Elizabeth Dilhorne widow and Thomas Dilhorne, defendants, concerning 7 acres of pasture in the town of Salop. £40. (in duplicate).

## XXXIII.

“ Omnibus Christi fidelibus etc.” The Bailiffs and Burgesses of Salop constitute Richard Higgons the elder and Richard Owen of the Stalls their attorneys in a suit relating to the title of a pasture called behind the walls. Dated May 8th, 27 Eliz. [1585]. Part of the Seal of the Corporation now in use.

## XXXIV.

Indenture dated Sept. 26th, 28 Eliz. [1586] between Joyce Baynes of Shrewsbury, widow, and the Bailiffs and Burgesses of the same. Reciting a Lease made (May 12th, 15 Hen. VIII) by Rycharde Lynyall, “ prior of the late dissolved house of freers heremytes of the order of St. Agustine ” of Salop and the convent of the same, to John Huster *alias* Baynes of their lands behynd the walles for 80 years, which lease was now come to Joyce Baynes. Assignment of the lease to the Bailiffs and Burgesses for the residue of the term. Seal gone. Endorsed—“ Assignment of a Lease of part of the Quarry.” Cp. Owen and Blakeway, ii. 458.

XXXV.

“Omnibus Christi fidelibus etc.” Thomas Robyns of Salop, draper, for £60 sells to the Bailiffs and Burgesses of the same a parcel of land, meadow, and pasture in the field called behind the walls, bought of Elizabeth widow of Matthew Dilhorne, Thomas and Richard her sons, and Elizabeth her daughter, and lately the lands of Roger Phellips her father. To have etc. Dated Nov. 20th, 30 Eliz. [1587]. Seal.

XXXVI.

“Omnibus Christi fidelibus etc.” Richard Powell, burgess and Alderman of Salop, for £20 sells to the Bailiffs and Burgesses of Salop parcels of land in or near the town in a field called behind the walls, formerly of Thomas Wynnes and late in the tenure of Matthew Dilhorne. Dated Dec. 5th, 30 Eliz. [1587]. Seal.

XXXVII.

Counterpart of the last.

XXXVIII.

Indenture dated Mar. 9th, 30 Eliz. [1588] by which the Bailiffs and Burgesses of Shrewsbury lease to John Pearche and John Davies of Salop a parcel of ground called behind the walls within the Liberties of the town and between the Severn and the walls on the South side; excepting and reserving to the Bailiffs and Burgesses sufficient and necessary ways from the “stonne quarre” within the said pasture unto the town and river for cart and carriage “to pas and repasse,” and free liberty to get stonne within the said quarre, and the same from thence to carry away without damage to corne. To have etc. for 7 years at a peppercorn rent. Covenant not to plough up more than heretofore, and that the burgesses shall have grazing for cattle (not swine) from Michaelmas to Lady day as heretofore. Fragment of Seal of the Corporation.

XXXIX.

Indenture dated May 18th, 2 James I, [1604] by which Thomas Horde of Hords Park near Bridgnorth Esq. sells to the Bailiffs

and Burgesses of Shrewsbury a pasture called "behinde the waells," lying in breadth between the walls on the N.E. side and Sivorne on the S.W. side, and in length from the gardens late of Thomas Horde near the wall and from the gardens there now the inheritance of Roger Pope gent. and also from a pasture there late the inheritance of Thomas Horde and now of Humphrey Leaton extending down to the River at the S.E. end unto the "scyte of the late disolved frierhowsse of the Augustine Friers" at the N.W. end,—all which lands etc. are now in the occupation of the Bailiffs and Burgesses. To have etc. Seal.

## XL.

" Jovis xxviii die Novembris A° Regni Jacobi Regis nono Inter Rogerum Pope Ar. quer. Ballivos et Burgenses ville Salopie defendantes.

Where as upon the hearinge of the cause the nynth of this moneth It was ordered and decreed that the defend'ts shulde sett fourth unto the pl' xiiii acres of lande together in the ffeilde menconed in the same order next to the pl't's house and close belonginge to the saide house And yet because yt then appeared that the said ffeilde wherein the saide landes did lye had for a longe tyme bene ymployed for the necessary use of the sayde Towne, This corte therefore wished that the pl't shulde either sell th inheritance of the saide lands to the saide Towne, or els that he should make them a lease thereof for valuable consideracon for that all the rest of the saide fielde did allready belonoge to the saide Towne. And for that purpose one Mr. Jones and Mr. Gibbons were to conferre w<sup>th</sup> the pl't about the same by that daie sennight, otherwise the lord Chauncellor and the M<sup>r</sup> of the Rolls would then be pleased to mediate the matter be tweene the p'ties: fforasmuch as the saide p'ties cannot agree upon the price thereof It is nowe thought meete by his Lo<sup>p</sup> and the M<sup>r</sup> of the Rolls and soe ordered that the defend'ts shall paye unto the pl't for the xiiii acres of land soe to be sett out after the rate of xxs. an acre and xx yeares purchase for the same And that at the pl't's comeinge into the Countrey assurance shalbe made and given both of the said lande discharged of all incumbrance . . . . by him and for the saide money as shalbe

fitt: And the defend'ts are alsoe to paye unto the pl't the last years rent for the saide landes Provided allwaies and yt is alsoe ordered that in the Assurance of the said xiii acres the defend'ts shall allowe sure indifferent and convenient waye to the Pl'ts barne stables and outhowses there as heretofore hath bene used." [1611].

Signatures more or less illegible "..... Edwards" (?).

XLI.

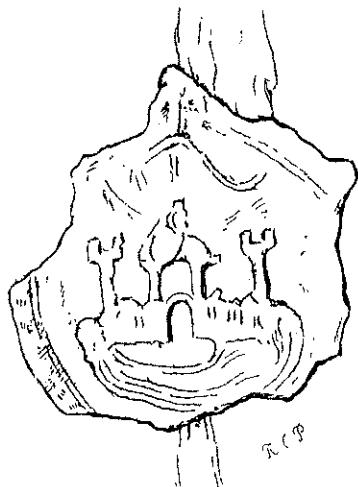
Indenture dated April 10th, 10 Jas. I. [1612] by which Roger Pope of Shrewsbury Esq. leases to the Bailiffs and Burgesses his lands in a pasture or close called behind the walls for 99 years at a rent of 12d.

XLII.

Indentures tripartite dated Aug. 17th, 10 James I [1612] between 1) Roger Pope of Shrewsbury, Esq.; 2) John Perche, Thomas Charleton, Edward Owen, John Webbe, Nicholas Gibbons, Richard Higgons, Edward Peers, Thomas Jones, John Hunte and Edward Donne, Burgesses and Aldermen, and Robert Betton, Rowland Langley, Robert Stephens, William Wilks, Arthure Kynnaston, Andrew Lewes, John Nicholls, John Garbett, Hughe Harryes, Richard Montgomery, William Kinge, Richard Meighen, Edward Higgins, Edward Meighen, Richard Betton, William Montgomery, Rowland Jenks, William Rowley, Richard Hunte, and Richard Jones, Burgesses of the Common Council,—by which Pope conveys all his lands and parcells of land, meadow, and pasture lying and being in a pasture or close commonly called behynde the walles, in or near the said town of Salop. They covenant to and with the Bailiffs and Burgesses and their successors to grant, convey and assure the said premises, from and after three years, unto such person and their heirs, being inhabitants and burgesses, as the Bailiffs and Burgesses shall nominate and appoint. Seal (of Pope) gone.

XLIII.

Final Concord. Easter 11 Jas. I, between Edward Peers, Arthur Kynaston, and Richard Hunt, plaintiffs, and Roger Pope Esq. and Susanna his wife, defendants, concerning 14 acres of pasture in St. Chads, Salop. £41. (in duplicate).



CORPORATION SEAL, 1337.

## ARCHÆOLOGICAL NOTES.

BY LILY F. CHITTY.

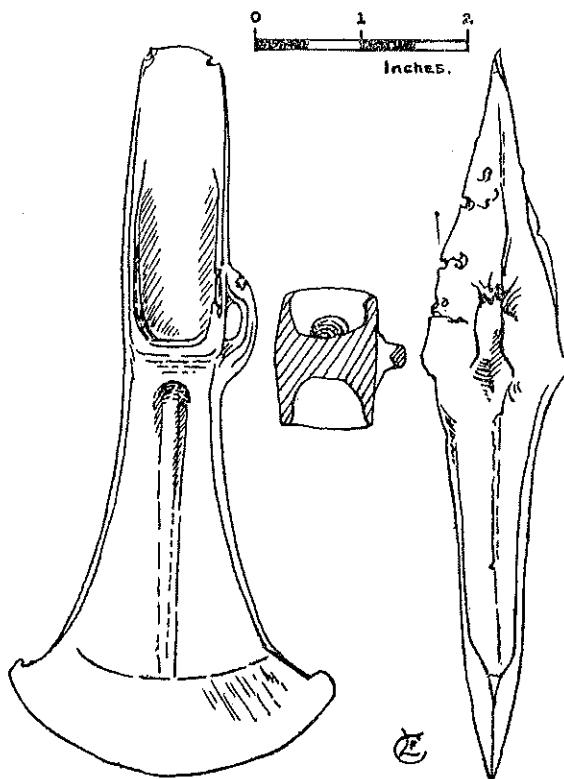
## I.

BRONZE LOOPED PALSTAVE FROM WHIXALL MOSS,  
NORTH SHROPSHIRE.

In 1927, Mr. George Saywell, of 1, Moss Lane, Whixall, near Whitchurch, Salop, found a looped bronze palstave or axe of fully developed Middle Bronze Age type, 8 feet deep in Whixall Moss. He felt it first with his spade when "nicking" out the black moss and it fell out when he lifted the turf: nothing else was with it and there was no trace of a handle. Mr. Saywell kindly lent it me for drawing in 1931, through his daughter, Mrs. W. Seabury, of Ford's Heath, near Yockleton, and on 24th August, 1932, he described and marked the exact site of its discovery on the 6" O.S. Shropshire Sheet VII S.W., within the County boundary near the S.E. corner of the map,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch east of the triangulation mark 297 almost due east of Oaf's Orchard (Lat.  $52^{\circ} 55' 8''$ ; Long.  $2^{\circ} 45' 20''$ ). It was found near the bottom of the Lord of the Manor's land, in the third division S.W. from the main drain which runs S.E. from the boundary drain to the Shropshire Union Canal: the spot was in the second pit dug near the eastern angle, about 40 yards from the side drain and 4 yards from the main "casey" where the footpath runs.

The axe is a fine specimen, though somewhat cracked and pitted towards the butt end: it has been encrusted with a dull brown patina, worn through in parts to greenish-grey, with patches of gold-coloured metal showing near the blade on one face. Its length is  $6\frac{3}{4}$  in. (172 mm.); it is 3 in. (77 mm.) wide at the cutting edge,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. (30 mm.) across the ridge including the loop or nearly 1 in. (22 mm.) without it, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. (20 mm.) near the butt; the stop-ridge expands to a thickness of  $1\frac{1}{3}$  in. (32 mm.) The weight is exactly 1 lb. The butt is thin, sharp and slightly oblique, with a small notch broken out of one side. The stop-ridge is squarish and very pronounced; one face is penetrated by a deep blow-hole due to a flaw in the casting. The upper part of the loop was worn thin by the strain of the cord or thong that evidently attached it to the haft; it has subsequently

suffered from corrosion in the soil. A narrow rounded midrib descends the faces from a slight hollow under the ridge. The cutting-edge is exceptionally sharp and well preserved: the angles are recurved and squared off: there is reason to surmise that it was whetted on a stone, which has given a secondary



Bronze Palstave, Whixall Moss.

edge, oblique on one face, more rounded on the other: the patination covers this grinding, which clearly dates from the time when the axe was in constant use. The implement was cast in a double mould, probably of bronze: the ridges of juncture on the sides are well-defined but not central, showing that one half of the mould was very slightly smaller than the other: the blow-hole is in the smaller half.

This palstave is the first bronze implement recorded from Whixall Moss. Mr. Saywell intends that its final destination shall be the Museum at Whitchurch.

In the *Transactions of the Offa Field Club*, 1929-30, p. 38, it is said that a man loading peat on Whixall Moss gave the information that dug-out canoes have been found there: Mr. Saywell, who has worked for many years on the moss, knows of none: it is possible that the Whattall Moss boat<sup>1</sup>, now lent by Ellesmere to Shrewsbury Museum, gave rise to the story.

Mr. Saywell saw the complete skeleton of a man found 7 ft. deep in the Moss; his whiskers and nailed boots were still preserved; it was clear that he had sunk when the ground was swampy and the peat had subsequently grown solid above the body: the bones were interred in the new part of Whixall churchyard near a stump on the left of the entrance. The skeleton of a woman had previously been found. No dateable objects were associated.

## II.

### STONE IMPLEMENT REPORTED FROM BUILDWAS, SHROPSHIRE.

Among the manuscripts of the late Mr. William Phillips preserved in the Shrewsbury Reference Library is an exercise book, No. 252, containing a few records of prehistoric objects found locally, among which, on the third page, is a note that "Mr. R. King, Dentist, had in his possession a *Stone Celt* found in the bed of the River Severn, near Buildwas. It is now in the possession of Mr. Lees of Wood Hill," i.e. near Oswestry.

In the *Shropshire Archaeological Transactions*, 2nd. Series, Vol. IV (1892), p. 273, Mr. R. Lloyd Kenyon mentioned that "Mr. Lees, of Woodhill, has a *Stone Hammer* found near Buildwas": this statement was followed by Prebendary T. Auden, F.S.A., in his article on "Early Man" in the *Victoria County History*, Shropshire, Vol. I, p. 202, but no illustration or measurements of the object appear to have been published.

In 1925, when preparing my list of perforated stone axe-hammers and related implements found in Shropshire, I made enquiries as to the present location of the Buildwas find and

1. *Shrop. Arch. Trans.*, 4th Series, XI. (1927), pp. 115-7, Fig. 1.

learned that it had come into the possession of (the late) Captain J. Dumville Lees but was temporarily stored away and not accessible for study. It was therefore tentatively included in my schedule as No. 6, in the *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies*, Vol. IV, Part I (1927), pp. 75, 82-3, and was mentioned in a note to *Miscellanea* No. XVI of our *Transactions*, 4th Series, Vol. X (1926), p. xxxviii.

Early in 1932, Mrs. Dumville Lees, of Brook House, Woodhill, Oswestry, most kindly sent for my inspection a holed stone which is almost certainly the object in question, but, unfortunately, it proves to be a natural waterworn pebble with no sign of human workmanship, similar to a small specimen recently found at Garmston, near Leighton, in the Severn Valley. Like this and the stones in the Drinkwater Collection, reported on by Dr. H. H. Thomas, D.Sc. of the Geological Survey and Museum,<sup>1</sup> it is part of a nodule from which the calcareous centre has been weathered out; the general form, with roughly parallel faces, being determined by joints and bedding: the surface is partially polished by friction in the river bed. The stone is 5 in. long, 1.8 in. wide at the centre, tapering to rounded angles at each end with the sides 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  in. thick. The central hole is approximately oval, 1.4 in. long by  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. wide, splaying outward in each direction. Such stones are well known to museum curators, as they are frequently submitted to them as prehistoric implements: and indeed some, like the little Garmston example in which the natural perforation has been enlarged on one side, show traces of having been utilised by man.

As there seems no reason to doubt that this is the specimen of the published notes, it can only be advised that references to a "stone celt" or "hammer" found near Buildwas should now be deleted from any list of prehistoric records for Shropshire.

### III.

#### GOLD STANDARD WEIGHT OF JAMES I. FROM UFFINGTON.

The Rev. E. R. Sequeira, of Uffington Vicarage, has kindly presented to Shrewsbury Museum a curious little bronze weight dug up in his garden about 1924. The base is 16 mm. square,

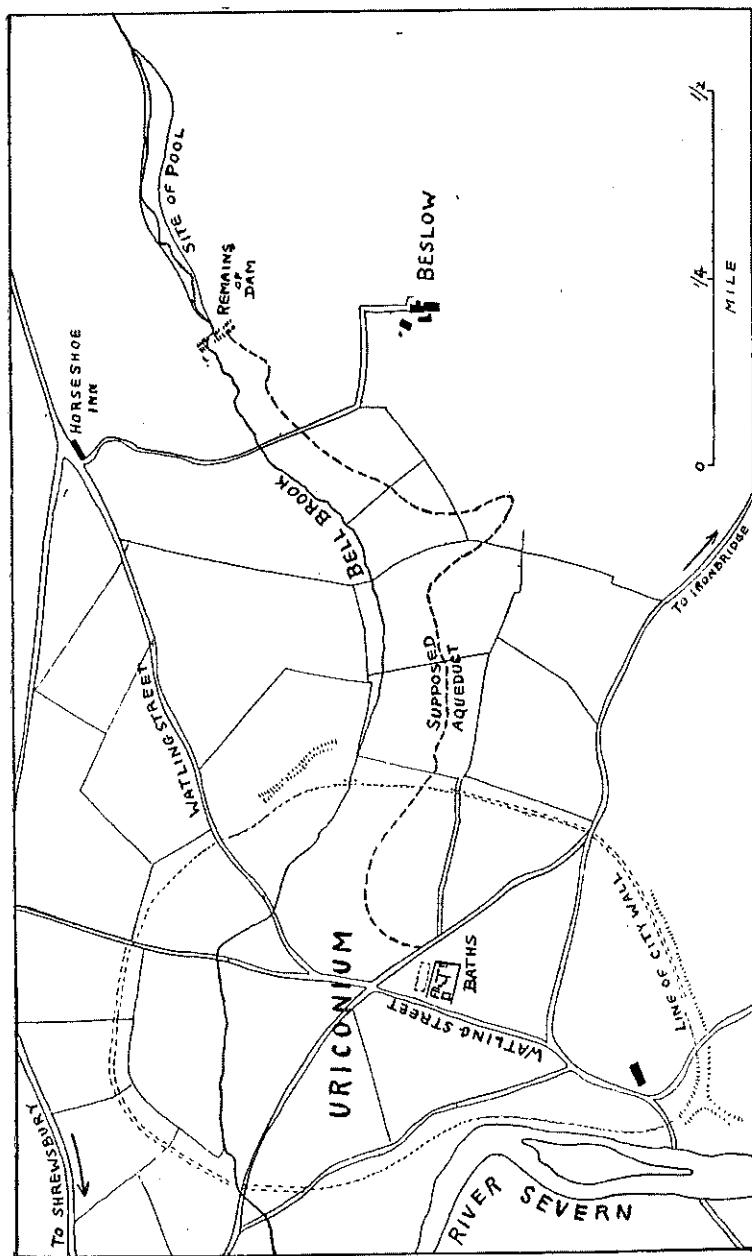
<sup>1</sup>. *Shrop. Arch. Trans.*, 4th Series, XII. (1930), p. xv.

the top 14 mm. : the thickness is 5 mm., the weight 6 dwt., 4 grs. On each face is the inscription XXII, that on the base being reversed.

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As there had been a suggestion that it might be Roman, it was submitted to Miss M. V. Taylor, F.S.A., at the Haverfield Library, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, through whose good offices it has been identified as a weight for the gold unit (the sovereign) of the 4th. issue of gold by James I. (1619-25), the value of which was 22/-, that being the meaning of the inscription. These weights were sold by the government and often have a portrait of James I.

Mr. Sequeira also offered to the Museum a celt-shaped stone from the same garden, but this is pronounced by Dr. Cyril Fox, F.S.A., Director of the National Museum of Wales, Cardiff, to be wholly natural, the form being due to fracture along planes of weakness in the stone and to subsequent water action and weathering. A note of its discovery appeared in the "Shrewsbury Chronicle" of 21st April, 1922, subsequent to its exhibition at a meeting of the Caradoc and Severn Valley Field Club on April 11th of that year.



## NOTE ON THE WATER SUPPLY OF URICONIUM.

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BY R. W. POCOCK, D.Sc., F.G.S.

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The question of the water supply of the Roman city of Uriconium first attracted my attention when mapping the district on the 6-inch scale for the Geological Survey.

It had already been proved, during the excavations, that water was obtained from shallow wells, but the supply available from such sources did not appear to me to be by any means adequate to cope with the demands of a large population and, in particular, the requirements of that important institution the Roman Baths.

In considering the possibility of an alternative water supply I looked for evidence of the use of the water of Bell Brook, which traverses the area enclosed by the city wall (*Fig.*). This stream rises on the north-western slope of the Wrekin and flows westwards by Uppington to join the River Severn after traversing the northern half of the enclosed area.

At a point on the course of the brook a quarter of a mile south-east of the Horseshoe Inn, I detected the breached remnants of an earthen dam, upstream from which a considerable alluvial flat appears to have been formed by the partial silting up of the pool or reservoir produced by the impounding of the water of the stream when the dam was intact. On the left bank of the stream and leading from the top level of the dam, there is clearly traceable a leat or water-channel which, with a gentle fall, contours the slope of the valley and its indentations. The channel can most clearly be seen where it negotiates the small subsidiary valley west of Beslow. It can in fact be traced with ease across all the pasture fields from its source at the dam to the large ploughed field east of the baths, in which its course is almost obliterated but can be traced with care by a slight feature across the field to the Ironbridge road at a point directly opposite the site of the baths.

It appeared to me that this water channel from the Bell Brook to the Baths could have been constructed for no other purpose than the supply of water to those baths and incidentally perhaps for the domestic and other uses of the important central area of the City ; a supply which would be constant, fairly copious and free from the pollution to which shallow wells within the city would be liable.

The course of the supposed aqueduct is remarkably well defined along certain parts of its length and runs between raised banks. Although there is at present no direct proof that it is of Roman date, and its remarkable preservation suggests a more recent origin, yet I feel that we cannot ignore the fact that, at whatever date it was constructed, its purpose seems to have been to convey water from the Bell Brook to a point in close proximity to the Roman Baths.

What its original construction, if of Roman date, may have been I am not competent to judge, but I cannot imagine that the Roman would have been satisfied with a simple earthen ditch to convey their main water supply, but would rather expect them to have lined it in some way, either with channelled stone or brick and tile. It would be very interesting if a section or sections could be cut across its line at some point or points where it is still well defined. The nature of its base and retaining walls, if any, would probably settle the question of age beyond dispute.

## MYTTON OF HALSTON.

By EVELYN H. MARTIN, (nee Swinnerton-Dyer),  
of Westhope, Craven Arms. 1919.

Revised and Edited by J. E. AUDEN, M.A., sometime Curate of Whittington.

[The account of Halston, compiled by the late Mrs. Evelyn H. Martin, consisted entirely of the various scattered and independent notices of the place, which she had found in the re-published "Byegones" column of the Oswestry Advertiser. All these she had copied verbatim, but had made no attempt to weave them into one consistent whole. Consequently there were many contradictions, and much repetition in her work. I have, therefore, tried to arrange her material in chronological order, so as to give a consecutive history. The facts are hers, the marshalling of them, the comments, and remarks are mine. J.E.A.].

Halston is a township, situated  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.E. of Oswestry, and  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles W. from Ellesmere, and is 647 acres in extent. It was formerly extra-parochial, but is now reckoned as part of the parish of Whittington.

In Domesday in 1086 it was in Merset Hundred, and was held by Rainald, Sheriff of Shropshire, but had been held by Edric before the Conquest, when it lay waste. *Ibi duo Wallenses et unus Francigena.*

According to one authority it became the property of Warin or Guarine, Sheriff of Shropshire, by his marriage with Mellet Peveral, daughter of Pain Peveral, Lord of Whittington, who received Halston as part of her dowry, and shortly afterwards it passed to the Knights Templars, by a gift of one of the Guarine family, then Lord of Whittington.

Tanner in his *Notitia Monastica* wrote " Halston, or Hawston, a preceptory which belonged first to ye Knights Templars and afterwards to ye Hospitalers." If this is true, it is possible that, after the Templars fell into disgrace, in 1312, this property of theirs was transferred to the Hospitallers, as were so many other of their estates.

Against this theory is the fact that a grant purporting to have been made by Robert de Belleme, Earl of Shrewsbury 1096-1102, runs:—"I give to God and to St. Mary, and to the poor of the Holy Hospital of John of Jerusalem certain lands of my Lordship of Whittington of my demesne, to wit Keneshall, Kementhin, Bisbit, and Beorlee; that is Keneshall from the Ford of Rushe, otherwise Rugge Gwenthner, from Keneshall to the ditche of Burlee; Bisbit; and Burlee from a meadow that is nigh to Whittington, unto my wood of Babincke—to the brethren in fee and perpetual alms."

This grant, if authentic, disposes of the suggestion that Halston was first bestowed on the Templars, and afterwards on the Hospitallers (the latter, according to Speed by one of the Fitz-Alans). Another authority says that "King John in the first year of his reign (1199-1200), confirmed to the Hospitallers of Jerusalem the grant of Robert Arundel and Roger, his son, of Halsam with its appurtenances," which suggests that Robert Earl of Shrewsbury, may be a mistake for Robert Earl of Arundel. [I can, however, trace no Robert and Roger Arundel (J.E.A.)]

According to the generally accepted derivation, Halston means Holy Stone, and a stone cross, or a menhir, an object of reverence, may have once stood here, but if so, it is quite lost and any legend concerning it quite forgotten. [In the earlier Whittington Registers it generally appears as "The Halston," an expression I myself heard old people use, 40 years ago. (J.E.A.)]

However we know that it was a Sanctuary. For "Meyrick Lloyd, lord of some part of Uwch Aled in the reign of Richard I, [1189-99], would not yield subjection to the English Government under which the hundred of Dyffryn Clwyd and several others were then; and having taken some English officers that came there to execute the law, killed several of them. For this fact he forfeited his lands to the King, fled, and took sanctuary at Halston, where he was taken to the protection of John Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel." (Nimrod, *Life of Myton*, p. 225).

In 1225, Llewellyn ap Jorworth Lord of Ellesmere gave to the Knights Hospitallers of Dolgynyw (Dongehval) the advowson and rectorial tithes of Ellesmere. "Some years after this Roger de Powis gave the Order of St. John some lands in his Demesne of Whittington. This grant was confirmed by Edward I [1272-1305], and Ispytty Ifan, (Dongehval), was made subject to

Halston, which became therefore the head-quarters of the Order of St. John in these parts." (Rev. J. Peake, *History of Ellesmere*).<sup>1</sup>

This rise in position was probably because Halston was more accessible from the London centre of the Order than Dolgynnwl, and so became the chief Hospitallers house in North Wales. For it is evident from the report of the Prior of Dolgynnwl to the Grand Master, Elyan de Villanova, for the year 1338, that Halston was then the important house. (Camden Society, *The Knights Hospitallers in England*, 1857).

The following agreement shows that it became the superior-establishment of the Order in Wales. "Be it known to all by these presents that we Brother Robert de Normanton, custodian of Halston, have granted and leased to Heylyn ap Rees ap David ap Rees our Church of Dolgynnwal, and all the grange with all tithes, and offerings to the aforesaid Church belonging, excepting and preserving to ourselves and our successors all and each of the oblations, obventions and profits accruing to the said Church of the Vigils and days of St. John the Baptist, with the rights of the same, to be had and held by the aforesaid Heylyn from the Feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle in the fifty-first year of King Edward the third since the Conquest, [1377-8], to the end of three years from that date next ensuing fully completed, rendering thence to us and our successors by year at Halstone Eight pounds thirteen shillings and four pence of legal money on the Feast of the Presentation of the Blessed Mary and of the Apostles Philip and James in equal portions without further delay.

Given at Dolgynnwal the twentieth day of May in the above said year [1377-8]."

In an old Rent Roll made by Hugh ap Hoel, Chaplain, and John Baker, Procurator and Receiver of the Preceptory from the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist 1427, to the same Feast 1428, the sixth year of Henry VI, they account for £26*1*, 13*s*, 9*d*. received; and paid in Chaplains' Stipends, Officers' and Servants' Wages, Allowance of Gowns to Chaplains and Servants and in House-keeping £149 17*s*. 3*1/2d*., so there remained due to the Master £111, 16*s*. 3*1/2d*.

<sup>1</sup> In the *Montgomeryshire Collections* for August, 1912, was a short paper on "Bagulia de Halston, A.D.1333," showing the receipts and expenditure of the Knights Hospitallers.

In 12 Henry VI (1433-4) Robert Malony was Prior, and Walter Barlee was Preceptor of Halston, and in 1534 George Aylmer was Preceptor.

In 26 Henry VIII (1534-5), Halston was valued at £160 14s. 10d. per ann., while in 1560, when Edward Mytton obtained possession of it, the rent was £77 per ann.

The history of the Dissolution of the Preceptory is somewhat difficult to draw up, for the accounts preserved are apparently contradictory to each other.

One account says that Henry VIII, in the thirty-fifth year of his reign (1543-4) granted to John Sewster Esq. (*inter alia*) the Manor of Halston, and its rights, members, and appurtenances lately belonging to the late Dissolved Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, and part of the possessions thereof. And in the next year (36, Hen. VIII), 1544-5, he empowered Sewster to alienate the Manor to Alan Horde, who had purchased it from the Crown, and he did homage for the same.

But Horde may have lost possession of it for a time, since (according to Tanner's *Monasticon*) "this house, among other old estates was re-granted to ye Prior and Brethren of ye order of St. John of Jerusalem, 4 and 5 Philip and Mary," (1558), unless this statement only covers the property included in the following grant.

In 2 Elizabeth, (1559-60), the Queen granted the commendatory or preceptory of Halston with its numerous appurtenances to George Lee, alias Leigh, of Shrewsbury, Merchant, and Thomas Bowyer of Salop, Tradesman, and their heirs for ever, in consideration of the sum of £2426 4s. od., paid to the Royal Treasurer. The appurtenances were the Rectories of Spitty, Donyngwald, and the Chapel of Pensnaghno with appurtenances, Tenancies in Denbigh and Carnarvon; the Manors of Spyttie, Donyngwald, in co. Denbigh; Guana in Merioneth, and Llanwithyn in Montgomery with all lands and tenements; the Chapel of St. John the Baptist, and one close of land called Croft-y-Spitty and other lands in the township of Oswestry; also all Tythes of Corn, Hay, Hemp, and Flax growing in the township of Berghill Issa, and Berghill Ucha, co. Salop, and the moiety of Tythes of Grain, Hemp, and Flax in the township of Whittington; and the Rectories of Ellesmere and Kinnerley.

So it appears as if Alan Horde only obtained the Mansion-house and land immediately round it at Halston. An indenture of 27 June, 1653, between Thomas Mytton of Halston, and Richard Cressett, of Upton Cressett runs "Whereas ye late King Henry VIII. by his letters Pattent, bearing date 29 October, 35th of his reign (1543), did grant to John Sewister and his heirs for ever All that Manor of Harlestone als Halston in ye sd. co. of Salop, to hold ye same in cheife, paying therefore yearly at Michaelmas only ye annual tenths of 28s. 5½d., as by ye sd. Letters Pattent may further appear." This annual rent or tenth of 28s. 5½d. had been, on 5 August 1651, granted to the said Richard Cressett, who "for ye summe of £12, hath now sold ye sayd annual rent to ye said Thomas Mytton his heirs" etc.

So when Alan Horde exchanged the Manor of Halston for other lands, with Edward Mytton, of Habberly, an alienation confirmed by Queen Elizabeth, he still retained these tythes in his own possession. This general livery of the Manor belonged to Mytton, 19th Elizabeth (1576-7).<sup>2</sup>

As for the rest of the Preceptory property, it is probable that Lee and Bowyer sold it in lots or parcels. An indenture dated 10 October, 1582, between Edward Mytton, of Halston, and George Lee, of Ellesmere, is to the effect that the former, for a sum of money, releases to the latter his right to the tithe of corn, grain, etc. in Bergill Yesa, and Bergill Ucha, in the parish of Whittington. Lee must have resold them to Francis Albany of Park Hall, Whittington, for, in 40 Elizabeth (1597-8), the latter owned them, as well as a moiety of the tythes of Whittington.

The size of the Manor and estate of Halston itself seems to have remained the same from the grant of Robert, Earl of Shrewsbury, to the present time. In September 1777 an Enclosure Act, now among the Shropshire County Records, speaks of "tracts of Commons or Waste Lands, called or known by the name of Babbyns Wood," and of John Mytton as owner. The Commissioners appointed by this Act were directed to "allott the

<sup>2</sup> "It appears that Halston was leased by Henry VIII to Richard Mytton for 21 years, and in Edward VI's reign to Arthur Chamheron for 21 years." This can only be true if we take Halston to mean the possessions of the Preceptory, excluding the Manor of Halston itself, that Chamheron's possession of them was ended by the restoration of the property to the Brethren in 1558, and that Richard Mytton, father of Edward who afterwards owned Halston, had had an interest in the estate at the Dissolution, which he soon parted with.

said Commons and Waste Lands unto and for John Mytton as having right of Common " upon them in proportion to the real extent and value of his estate, " in respect of which he is entitled to such right of Common aforesaid."

But beyond this there seems to have been no alterations of the boundaries of Halston itself, though large purchases of land in addition to the Preceptory estate seem to have been subsequently made. Halston had belonged to the Knights Hospitalers, and by a Papal grant, their Houses and the tenants of their lands were exempted from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of the Diocese and his officers and were made extra-parochial. This freedom continued to comparatively modern times, and was the cause of considerable trouble as is proved the following case and opinion preserved among the Oswestry Corporation Records.

#### CASE.

Halston in Shropshire, is the seat of John Mytton, Esquire, and the District or place known by that name at present consists of his Mansion House and Two farm Houses, without any other dwellings, and the Lands therein contain about Six hundred acres, all which are the property of Mr. Mytton. No Constable, Church Warden, or Overseer of the Poor has ever been appointed for Halston, and no person has ever exercised there the Duties of such Officers. No Officers of any other parish have ever interfered in this District, nor have the inhabitants of it ever acted as Parishioners of any Parish. And the reputation of the place certainly is that Halston is not a Parish, or Vill. The Poor who have done any kind of Acts which gain Settlements in Parishes have been relieved by the Owners of Halston, and there have been immemorially two Strikes of Corn given by them weekly to the poor, but no regular rate has ever been made for their relief. For some years past Mr. Mytton and his Father out of humanity have frequently supported, and now do support, several decayed people who formerly lived in his Family, and one or two who lived a sufficient time with the occupiers of Farms in the District of Halston to gain a Settlement, and there are at present some others who it is apprehended belong to Halston, and some of the Justices of the Peace seem inclined to consider it as a Vill, or Parish, and therefore liable to an appointment of Overseers of the Poor.

Your opinion is desired.

Whether upon the facts and circumstances above stated Halston is not extra Parochial, and cannot be a Vill, and consequently not liable to an appointment of Overseers of the poor, or compellable to take a Pauper by a Pass or Order, and if not so liable in what manner is an appointment of Overseers (if made) to be resisted? and whether the Settlement of Paupers (who have done Acts that would have gained a Settlement in Halston supposing it had been a Parish) is not in the Parish where they have gained the last Settlement prior to the Halston Inhabitancy, and are not those parishes compellable to provide for them, notwithstanding any relief already given by Mr. Mytton?

Vide the Cases of *Rex v. Justices of Bedfordshire* and *Rex v. Justice of Peterborough Minster in Caldercott's continuation.*

#### ANSWER.

I have perused this Case and referred to the Authorities quoted and some others, and am of opinion that Halston ought not upon this State of Facts to be deemed either a Parish or a Vill, nor consequently ought any Overseers to be appointed for it. If any such should be appointed, the proper mode of resistance is an Appeal to the Quarter Sessions next after the appointment. Halston cannot in any mode be compelled (unless it should be determined to be a Vill, or part of some Parish), to afford relief to any poor persons within it, nor can any paupers be regularly sent thither. The places in which the Paupers have gained a Settlement next before their coming into Halston must relieve them. The relief given by Mr. Mytton was merely voluntary.

THOS. PLUMER.

Lincoln Inn, 15th June 1791.

After the death of the celebrated 'Jack' Mytton on March 20, 1834, his heir being only 10 years old, Halston was empty for a year, then Captain Hinds was tenant for about five years, and Colonel Loftus of the Grenadier Guards from 1840-45. Then it was again empty for two years, and was sold on April 13, 1847.

The following is the advertisement of the sale as it appeared in *Eddowes' Journal*.

" Important Freehold Investment. The Halston Estate, Salop. Mr. Tisdale Begs to announce that he has been honoured with instructions to Sell by Public Auction, at Dee's Royal Hotel, Birmingham, on Tuesday, the 13th day of April, 1847, THE MANSION AND ESTATE OF HALSTON, situate in the several parishes of Halston, Whittington and Ellesmere in the County of Salop, comprising

Two thousand three hundred and fifty acres of rich Meadow, Pasture, Arable, and Wood Land, lying within a Ring Fence, divided into conveniently-sized Farms in the occupation of a most respectable tenantry.

The Mansion inclines to the Elizabethan character and is approached through an Extensive Lawn diversified with Magnificent Timber and nearly surrounded by Thriving Woods and a Lake of Great Extent and Beauty, on the banks of which is situated the Domestic Chaple of Halston, once a Sanctuary of the Knights Templars of Jerusalem.

The Mansion contains a spacious Entrance-hall, Library, Saloon, Drawing and Dining Rooms, and Nursery, on the principal floor, with all suitable domestic offices ; numerous Bed Rooms and appropriate Dressing Rooms. The whole is in substantial repair, and in every respect a most desirable Family Residence.

The Farm Houses and Buildings are principally new, substantially erected, and most conveniently arranged. The Lands are of the very best quality, and in a high state of cultivation.

Halston itself, comprising Six-Hundred and Forty Seven Acres, is Free of Tithes and Parochial Rates, and Exempt from Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction."<sup>3</sup>

3 In the particulars given in the Sale-catalogue of the Halston property, in 1847, the following were some of the field names. On the Babbins Wood Farm were The Vannahs, The Spirtal Meadow, [? Hospital Meadow], The Common Field, (10 acres of arable), and The Hemp Yard Field. On the Berghill Farm,—The Kerfs, The Cae Llarnay, The Cae Nelly, The Vonnag, The Raft-y-ruin, The Cross Hoa, (two of these), The Cae Yechan, The Anavod Meadow, The Bowling Green Field, The Hemp Yard Field, The Big Town-Field, and The Little Town Field. On the Coed-y-ty Farm,—The Big Pontshenkins, The Little Pontshenkins, The Hemp Yard, and The Orchard. On the Donnet Farm,—The Bicketts, The First Bickett, Gaynor's Meadow, and Lowry's Croft. On the Evenall Farm,—The Cae Weaver, The Lord's Piece, and The Draper's Meadow. On the Kinsale Farm,—The Lont, (14 acres arable). Lastly on the Village Farm,—The Wicklass.

The property was bought by Mr. Edmund Wright, of Mauldeth Hall, co. Lancaster, at the following prices.—Lot I. £95,000 ; Lot II. £26,000 ; Lot III (the timber) £11,000. And his son, the late Mr. Edmund Wright, of Halston, came into residence in 1850, having been the tenant of Tedsmore Hall, 1848-9.<sup>4</sup>

#### HALSTON HALL.

A description of the Hall, as it was in 1847, has been already given in the Sale announcement. Traces of considerable foundations are to be found in the Park, in the near neighbourhood of the present Chapel, indicating the existence and site of an old and important building, which was probably taken down in 1690, when the present house was erected. In the 18th century Thomas Pennant described Halston, the home of his mother,<sup>5</sup> as a good house built about 1690, with the advantages of wood and water, managed with excellent taste by "my worthy cousin John Mytton" (owner of Halston 1756-83). "The house is situated on an elevated plot of ground, which rises out of an extensive flat, a great part of which was subject

4 'Jack' Mytton had, in his lifetime, disposed of much of the family property. On March 25, 1825, he sold, by public auction, the estate of Crow Meole, otherwise called Monk Meole, and Monk Hill, which had been held by the Myttons since March 1428-9. (S.A.S.T. Series II, Vol. III, pp. 333, 334, 338 (1891)). He also sold the estate of Dinas Mawddwy which had been theirs since 1501, and land at Montford Bridge and near Calcott Lane, Bicton. When reminded that these estates had been a long time in the Mytton family he is said to have answered "Well, it is quite time they went out of it." His son, John Fitz-Giffard Mytton, sold Habberley to William Hanbury Sparrow in 1846. Habberley and Mawddwy came to the Myttons by the marriage of Thomas Mytton of Shrewsbury, (great grandfather of Edward, of Halston), with Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Sir John Burgh, Knight, on Oct. 28, 1452, when he was 14, and she 7 years old. Sir John Burgh died in 1471, and her portion of his estates, as settled by a deed of partition among the coheirs, dated 12 May, 1501, included "the Manor lands, etc. in Mowddy and Dinas Mowddy, in the land of Powis, with advowsons in North Wales ; the Lordship and Manor of Habberley with advowson ; Haughton ; Librockhurst, and a fourth part of the lands, etc. of Walton, in co. Salop" ; together with manors, rents and tenements in the counties of Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, and Worcestershire. The Lordship, and Manor, and lands of Mawddwy remained in the Mytton family till alienated in 1833, when Jack Mytton sold them to John Beardsworth, of Birmingham. The latter gave them to his son-in-law John Bird, and he, in his turn, parted with them to Sir Edmund Buckley. Beardsworth, who won the St. Leger in 1830 with a large sum of money, was a friend of 'Jack' ; and bought largely at the sale of effects at Halston, April 10, 1831.

5 Thomas Pennant's mother was a daughter of Richard Mytton, of Halston.

to frequent floods, an inconvenience which has since been removed by the present owner, at the expense of much money and trouble in draining considerable tracts of low ground, whereby the neighbourhood is rendered more healthy. This flat being well dotted with trees agreeably foreshortens the prospect, till it is bounded by the magnificent scenery of the surrounding hills. Extensive woods flank each side of the house, which is bounded by a fine piece of water, the Perry brook having been considerably widened to form it."

#### SERVANTS OF HALSTON.

Only in the few cases which I give, are the servants at Halston mentioned and these are taken from the Whittington Registers. (E.H.M.)

- " 1623, April 19, John Howelle, sometyme cook at Halston buried."
- " 1645, November 22, George, sometyme supervisor of the Husboundrye of the Halston, buried."
- " 1663, November 29, Katherine, the daughter of Edward Prichard of the Halston, baptized."
- " 1772, March 3, James Phillip, Gardener at Halston, buried."
- " 1772, May 26, Thomas Foulkes, late Groom at Halston, buried."

In the Halston Registers, with no date, but the entry must be shortly before December 1826.—" John Craigs, Huntsman, died, and was buried in Halston Churchyard on the . . . . . by W. Wynn Owen, Chaplain."<sup>6</sup>

#### HALSTON CHAPEL.

All the houses and lands of the Knights Hospitallers, upon a Papal grant, became "peculiar and exempt jurisdictions," quite independent of all interference or supervision by the Bishop of the Diocese. This was the case at Halston.

In an old Manuscript, formerly at Halston, was the note:—  
" Halston—a peculiar or exempt jurisdiction, belonging to the

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<sup>6</sup> John Craigs was killed by a fall from a restive horse in the stable-yard at Halston. Nimrod wrote that "though an excellent servant in other respects, he was far from being a clever Huntsman."

Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem." In Ecton's *Thesaurus*, (folio 493), is the entry:—"Halston Cur: St. John the Baptist, of exempt Jurisdiction." Tanner, in his *Monasticon*, says that the Preceptory of Halston was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and the Blessed Virgin Mary, but apparently the name of the latter was dropped in connection with the Chapel.

It is a quaint black and white building consisting of a Nave with small apsidal east window space. It stands in the low meadow at the back of Halston Hall, and is somewhat difficult of access, as there is no road of approach. The small square tower contains one bell, engraved with the date 1678.

Leach, in his account of County Seats in Shropshire describes the chapel interior as plain, with exception of a handsome candelabra, the walls are panelled and fitted with oak throughout, the seats ranged in a double tier on the north and south sides, at each corner is a high square pew, and at the north end, containing the pulpit, overhung with an octagonal canopy, is panelled oak dated 1725. Over the west entrance is a gallery with an arch in carved oak above it, and the arms of Charles I. below. The open timber roof has been partly whitewashed. Above the East window is an old oil painting of "The Sacrifice of Isaac," the painting on the south side represents "the Ascension," and opposite is one depicting "David playing the harp." Round the walls are the hatchments of the members of the MYTTON family who are interred in the vault in the centre of the Chapel. Over the south-west pew hangs a Knight's heraldic surcoat surmounted by a helmet and bannerette.

A report, dated June, 1791, says "There are no revenues annexed to the Chapel, and the Chaplain is appointed by the owner of Halston, who allows him what he in his discretion thinks proper, and the Chapel has now actually been shut up, and no duty done there for seven years last past (that is) since the death of the Father<sup>7</sup> of the present Mr. Mytton, who is but very lately come to reside at Halston.

Christenings, Marriages, and Burials, have been performed at Halston, but since the Chapel has been shut up, the few inhabitants of the place have resorted to the neighbouring Parish, a Register has been kept since the year 1756, but before

<sup>7</sup> John Mytton, who died in 1783.

that period, the Entries were made in the Bibles, and Prayer Books used in the Chapel.<sup>8</sup>"

The Chapel vault contains two coffins, and eleven boxes which contain remains.<sup>9</sup> In the middle of the aisle is a brass plate to Rebecca Mytton, who died in 1840.

In the small graveyard surrounding the Chapel are three large yew trees on the south side, and one on the north. On the three old small headstones are—on one the inscription B....low, died Feb. 23, 1736, (lettering much perished); on another W.B.1744; and, on the third, M.B.1769, with a heart between the letters.

There is an old stone coffin, 6ft. 2in. long, 2ft. 10in. wide, which, local tradition says, was made for Jack Mytton. But, no doubt, it dates from the time of the Knights, or, at least, goes back to the first Mytton, who owned the property. There are also two ancient stone font-bowls, which may have come from an older chapel, replaced by the present building. One of the bowls is octagonal, the other plain and circular.

#### CHAPLAINS OF HALSTON.

1427. Hugh ap Hoel, Chaplain.

1601. July 26. Sir John Edds, of the Halston, buried.

1616? James Wilding, M.A., Rector of Selattyn 1610-59, "was a great friend to Mr. Richard Mytton," father of Thomas Mytton, (the General), and "made frequent visits to Halston. He soon became much attached to the son, and at the request of his parents,

8 The Rev. W. Walsham How, when Rector of Whittington, copied all the entries made in the Church Books, into a proper Register Book, which dates from 1713, but this is, of course, very incomplete. Of the dates on the three small headstones, for instance, there are no entries in the years 1744, and 1769. The transcript of the Halston Registers has been published by the Shropshire Register Society.

9 This seems hardly accurate, unless it means that the coffins had perished, and the remains of the bodies they once contained, had been collected and stored in boxes. 'Jack' Mytton was buried in the family vault and his wives and children. Indeed, it is probable that most of the Myttons, of Halston, were baptized and buried at Halston, where there was a chapel prior to the present one. For the Templars and Hospitallers had chaplains of their own to conduct their divine worship, though these Chaplains did not belong to the Order. The list of Chaplains we now have, goes back much further than 1678, the date engraved on the present bell. The fonts, however, if they belonged to the older chapel, must be post-Reformation, since such equipments were not needed, or found, in the churches of the Knights.

undertook the care of his education." (S.A.S.T. 2nd Series VII, p. 229, 1895.)

James Wilding was born in November, 1577; took his B.A. from Christ's College, Cambridge in 1600-1, and his M.A. in 1604; was admitted to Selattyn 3 July, 1610, and died Feb. 11, 1658-9. He was a man of Puritan leanings, and subscribed to the Solemn League and Covenant, though he had signed the loyal address of the Shropshire Clergy on Aug. 24, 1642.

[1642. "Richard Waring, curate of Halston," was also among those who signed this address, and for doing so was probably deprived of his post. (J.E.A.) ]

1645-6. Robert Fogge, "Mr. Robert Fogge, Chaplain to Colonel Thomas Mytton, (Major-General of North Wales,)" was one of "the Commissioners on behalf of the said Major-General," at the surrender of Ruthin Castle, on April 8, 1646. He is mentioned in the Letters of General Mytton. [He was ejected from Bangor Monachorum, co. Flint., in 1662, and died at Nantwich, in April, 1676, aged 80. His son Rowland conformed and was made Dean of Chester.]

1646. Nov. 11. Monsieur Pierre (or Lewis) du Moulin, of Sedan, was apparently appointed Chaplain of Halston. [But see the Letter of General Mytton, below. (J.E.A.) ]

1647. Thomas Edds, Chaplain at Halston. He probably belonged to Oswestry, and was of the same family as John Edds of 1601.

[1662-4. Richard Tapping, Chaplain at Halston. He became dissatisfied with the Church of England, resigned, and became a Quaker. He was a member of Christ Church, Oxford. (See Diaries of Philip Henry). (J.E.A.) ]

1700-3. R. Deane from Oct. 1700 to Nov. 1703.

1708-9. R. Chambre officiated on February 13, 1708-9, as Chaplain.

1711-12. Edward Parry officiated on Feb. 17, 1711-12, as Chaplain.

1712-13. John Jenning officiated from Sept. 1712 to October 1713, as Chaplain.

1740-56. Griffith Evans, Chaplain. [He was a son of Robert Evans, of Llandrillo, co. Merioneth, and took his B.A. at Jesus College, Oxford in 1734.]

1769. William Roberts, Chaplain. [He was Rector of Whittington 1749-84, and of Selattyn 1750-84, took his B.A. from Brasenose College, Oxford in 1741, resided at Whittington, and died Sept. 14, 1784, aged 66. "He wrote a M.S. history of events, chiefly relating to Whittington parish, which is still preserved there." (S.A.S.T. 2nd Series, IX, p. 59, 1897.)]

The Chapel was closed, and no Sunday Services held there, 1783 till after 1791.

1796. William Davies officiated as Chaplain on Oct. 3, 1796.

1805 (circa). William Wynne Owen, [son of the Rev. Edward Owen, of Llanymawddy, co. Merioneth; matriculated at Jesus College, Oxford, 26 March 1794, aged 19; B.A. 1798; M.A. 1800. He had been Tutor to 'Jack' Mytton as well as Chaplain at Halston, was instituted to Llanymawddy, on January 7, 1819, and died there on May 11, 1834, aged 59, having been Rector for 15 years. But he does not appear to have resided at his Rectory, for he was acting as Chaplain at Halston from April 25, 1819 to Jan. 5, 1826, as is seen by his signing the Registers with that designation. Nimrod, in his *Life of Mytton*, makes many references to Mytton's old tutor. He was the last of the Owens of Ty Gwyn, Dolgelly, (now called Abergwynant,) which he sold in 1833, and was directly descended from Simon Owen, Vice Chamberlain and Baron of the Exchequer of North Wales, who was murdered by bandits, near Dinas Mawddy, in October 1555. He was Curate at West Felton for some time before 1813, (S.A.S.T. 2nd Series IX, p. 362 (1897), and Curate of Llanyblodwel, in 1802, (S.A.S.T. 2nd Series V, p. 199 (1893). (J.E.A.)]

[1834. April 9. Possibly owing to the illness of W. W. Owen, Edward Owen was "Officiating Minister" at the Funeral of 'Jack' Mytton, after whose death the Chapel seems to have been closed for Sunday services. (J.E.A.) ]

The following letter from General Mytton is in the Bodleian Library, among the Tanner M.S.S.

FROM GENERAL THOMAS MYTTON.

The Right-Honoble The Howse of Comons Assembled in Parliament.

The humble petition of Colonell Thomas Mytton.  
Hon<sup>ble</sup> S<sup>r</sup>.

That whereas the caretes<sup>10</sup> place of Hallston in the countie of Salop (& neare unto Denbighshire), where y<sup>r</sup> petitioner hath his dwellinge and abode, is utterlie improvided of maintenance that it hath no relieve of anie Tythes of either Rector or Viccar to maintaine an able and sufficient preacher for so considerable a number of parishioners and other hearers, that resort thither from two other parishes, their dwellingse adioining to Hallston and farre remote from their owne parische churches ; and that yo<sup>r</sup> petitioner is unwilling to move that, in the disposall of the sine curaes,<sup>11</sup> the Tythes of the Rectors should be taken awaie from anie of the Viccars of the seueral places which bringe hereafter to discharge the whole cures maie be but meanlie prouided for such purpose. And that the viccarage of Llanrhayadan in Dyffryn-Clwyd in Denbishire the nexte adioininge Countie to Hallston, where Monsieur du Moulin of Sedan is the Rector sine cura, is well endowed and worth 160 li p'annum at least — It would please the honoble howse to graunt an order that, after the decease of that graue and learned person, the Tythes of, that Rectorie maie be united and appropriated unto the aforesaid curate of Hallston

<sup>10</sup> *Caretes*—shortness of money, (from Latin *carere* to lack), perhaps might be explained as 'poverty stricken.'

<sup>11</sup> *Sine cura*, "without care," an office, or position, to which is attached an income, but which involves no duty to be performed. The suggested transference of tythe did not materialise, probably owing to the reversal of ecclesiastical arrangements made by the Commonwealth, when the Restoration of King and Church were accomplished facts. Du Moulin outlived General Mytton, and the endowment of Halston was not to take place till after the death of the former

And yr petitioner  
 shall priae  
 Tho : Mytton.  
 endorsed. To the honoble William Lenthal Esq :  
 Speaker of The honble howse of  
 Comons This  
 humblie  
 present  
 11 November 1646 "

(Part of the left side of this letter is torn away. E.H.M.)

The Dictionary of National Biography (volume XXXIX pp. 201, 200.) gives the following—

Pierre du Moulin, 1568-1658, French Protestant Divine. Born at Buhy ; studied at Sedan, and Cambridge, 1588 to 1592 ; Professor of philosophy at Leyden, 1592 to 1598 ; Protestant Minister at Charenton 1599. Assisted James I. in his " Regis Declaratio pro Jura Regio " and received a Prebend at Canterbury in 1615 ; Professor of theology at Sedan, 1620 to 1628. Died at Sedan 1658.

Pierre du Moulin, 1601-1684, (son of Pierre du Moulin) ; Anglican Divine. Born at Paris ; Studied at Sedan, Leyden, and Cambridge, (D.D. Cambridge) ; Incumbent of St. John's Chester in 1625 ; Published " Regii Sanguinis Clamor " anonymously ; D.D. Oxford 1656 ; Chaplain to Charles II. in 1660 ; Prebendary of Canterbury 1660.

Lewis du Moulin, 1606-1680, (son of Pierre du Moulin 1568-1658), Nonconformist Controversialist. Born at Paris ; M.D. Leyden ; Graduated at Cambridge in 1634, and Oxford in 1649 ; L.R.C.P. in 1640 ; Camden Professor of ancient history at Oxford, in 1648 to 1660 ; Published violent attacks on the Anglican theologians.

One of the above, was evidently Vicar of Llanrhayadon in Dyffryn-Clwyd, co. Denbigh. (E.H.M.)

## PEDIGREE.

[I have reduced to narrative form the tabular form given by  
 Mrs. Martin. J.E.A.]

I. EDWARD MYTTON i, of Halston, son of Richard Mytton, of Habberley, by his first wife Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Grey, Knt. Married in 1552 Anne, d. of Sir Edward Greville, Knt., (she remarried—Wynne, and died in May, 1572). Died between 1567, and 1569. By her he had seven children.

Edward ii, of Halston.

Richard married Anne Peate, and was said to have had by her 10 sons and 10 daughters, of whom only Edward, Henry, and Katherine Bridget are known.

Lewis (or Ludovick) b. 1559. Shrewsbury School 1574; Hart Hall, Oxford 1579; married Ursula Peate, sister of the above, by whom he had a daughter Jane Bridget, Elinor.

Cassandra.

Margaret.

Jane.

II. EDWARD MYTTON ii, of Halston, b. 1553, d. 1583, married in 1577 Anne, d. of Sir Reginald Corbet, Bt. and widow of Sir Wm. Leighton, of Plash, by whom he had

Richard i, of Halston, [entered Shrewsbury School, 24 April, 1593, as arm. fil. et haeres.]

Reginald, [entered Shrewsbury School, 24 April, 1593, as arm. filius minor natu].

Peter, of London, b. 1582, d. 1651, m. Mary, d. of Rowland Lee, by whom he had Edward of Park Lane, London; Peter; Thomas, of London and Shrewsbury; and Anne, m. to John Jackson, Colonel, of London (by whom she had William, Thomas, Peter and Mytton).

Edward, b. 1583, d. 1652, of Lincolns Inn, m. (1st) Ursula, d. of William Pope, of Evenhall, Whittington, and (2nd) Alice Falconer (by whom he had Thomas, b. at Stokesay, 1628).

Elizabeth, m. Richard Thornes, of Shelvock, by whom she had Margaret, who married, in 1631, Sir Thomas Eyton, Knt.

III. RICHARD MYTON i, of Halston, b. Jan. 1577-8, married Margaret, d. of Thomas Owen, of Condover, and by her (who died 17 June, 1638) had

Thomas, of Halston.

Sara, married in 1644, Sir Edward Acton, Bart. (born 1600-1, died 1659) and had by him Walter, Thomas, Richard, and a daughter. Lady Acton died 30 Sept. 1677.

IV. THOMAS MYTON, of Halston, b. 1597; Major General; died in London 1656, married (1st) Magdalen, d. of Sir Robert Napier, Knt. (she was born 1605, and died Aug. 20, 1648); and (2nd), in 1649, Barbara, d. of Henry Leonard, Baron Dacre, by whom he had no issue. By his first wife he had

Richard ii, of Halston.

Edward, buried at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, 2 Feb. 1659-60. Mary, m. (in 1643) to Sir Thomas Harris, Bart., of Bore-

atton, who was then only 17, as was Mary Myton. Sara, b. in London, 8 Sept. 1638; m. at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, 24 Sept. 1674; buried there 8 Aug. 1698. Her husband was Thomas Mackworth, Colonel in Parliamentary Army, buried at St. Chad's 15 Nov. 1696, aged 70.

Margaret, m. in 1642, Roger Pope, bap. at Whittington 25 March, 1624-5, Col. in Parliamentary Army, died 1647, buried at Covent Garden. Margaret Pope's will proved 8 Nov. 1654. She was buried by her husband. Magdalen, m. John Myton, of Melton Mowbray (b. 1630), by whom she had John and Sara.

Christian, m. Edward Raynesborough, Col. in Parliamentary Army.

V. RICHARD MYTON ii, of Halston, died 1669-70, aged 32, m. Rebecca, d. of Roger Kynaston, of Hordley, by whom he had Richard Myton, iii, of Halston.

Edward, b. 1660, d. 1688, s.p., m. Anne, d. of Robert Southley. She re-married John Hill, and died 1689-90, aged 29.

Charles, b. 1664, emigrated to America, died 1711.

Mary, b. 1659.

Sarah, m. Edward Acton, of Acton Scott.

VI. RICHARD MYTON iii, of Halston, b. 1661, M.P. Shrewsbury, m. Arabella Sara, d. of Sir John Houblon, Knt., by whom he had  
 Richard Myton iv, of Halston.  
 John Myton i, of Halston.  
 Edward, b. 1691.  
 William, of Habberley, (the Antiquary), b. 1693, died 8 Sept. 1746, aged 53.  
 James, b. 1696-7.  
 Henry, b. 1700.  
 Charles, b. 1702, m. in 1633-4, Elizabeth Pigot, by whom he had Charles, b. 1744, whose descendants took the name of Thornycroft.  
 Benjamin, b. 1705, buried 1708-9.  
 Mary, b. 1686, buried 1712.  
 Anne, b. 1687, buried 1712-13.  
 Arabella, b. 1689, m. David Pennant, of Downing, c. Flint, Their son was Thomas Pennant, the Naturalist and Traveller, born 1726, died 16 Dec. 1798.  
 Rebecca, b. 1697-8.  
 Sara, b. 1699.  
 Dorothy, b. 1703.  
 Esther, b. 1707.

VII. RICHARD MYTON iv, of Halston, b. 1688, m. Letitia, d. of Roger Owen, of Condover, in 1719, and died in 1730, leaving two daughters  
 Anna Maria, b. 1727, m. Sir Charlton Leighton, Bart, of Loton, and died 1750.  
 Letitia, b. 1729, d. 1739.

VIII. JOHN MYTON i, of Halston, succeeded his brother, m. in 1730, Mary Elizabeth, d. of Henry Davenport, who d. 1740, (he died 1756), by her he had  
 Richard, b. 1734, d. 1736-7.  
 John Myton ii, of Halston.  
 Barbara Letitia, b. 1732, m. (1st) in 1750, John Corbet, of Sundorne, and (2nd) Edward Williams, and d. 1796.  
 Sarah, b. 1735, d. 1806, m. Moses Corbet, Major, who d. 1808.  
 Arabella, b. 1737, m. in 1769 William Pigot.

IX. JOHN MYTTON ii, of Halston, b. 1736-7, d. 1783, m. 1767,  
Rebecca, d. of Robert Corbet, and had

John Mytton iii, of Halston.

Rebecca, b. 1769, d. 1770.

Rebecca, b. 1770, d. 1840. Buried in Halston Chapel.

Maria, b. 1773, d. 1773.

X. JOHN MYTTON iii, of Halston, b. 1768, d. 8 Sept. 1798, m.  
in 1793, Sarah Harriet, d. of William Mostyn Owen, of  
Woodhouse, and by her had

John Mytton iv, (Jack), of Halston.

Harriet Rebecca, b. 1798, m. in 1817, Sir John Hesketh  
Lethbridge, Bart, (who d. 1873), and d. 1826.

XI. JOHN MYTTON iv, of Halston, b. 30 Sept. 1796, d. 20 March  
1834, m. (1st) in 1818, Harriet Emma, d. of Sir Thomas  
Tyrwhit Jones, Bart, and by her (who died 1820, aged 22),  
had Harriet Emma Charlotte, b. 1819, who m. in 1841,  
Clement Delves Hill, of Mossfield, Whitchurch, co. Salop.,  
late Capt. Royal Horse Guards, (who died 1883), and  
(2nd) in 1821, Caroline Mallet, d. of Thomas Giffard, of  
Chillington, (she died 1841), by whom he had

John Fox Fitzgiffard, of Halston.

Charles Orville, b. 1825, d. 1834.

Euphrates Henry, b. 1826, d. 1834.

William Harper, b. 1827, Capt. R.A., m. . . . . (who died  
May, 1896), and had a daughter, Evelyn. (Capt. W. H.  
Mytton died at Hong-Kong, July 18, 1854).

Barbara Augusta, b. 1822, m. in 1847, Poulet George  
Henry Somerset, Col. Coldstream Guards, M.P. 1859-71,  
and d. 1870.

XII. JOHN FOX FITZGIFFARD MYTTON, of Halston, (which he  
sold in 1847), b. 1823, m. Martha Gardener, and died  
Feb. 7, 1875; by her he had

John Gardener, of London.

Charles, Capt. Merchant Service.

Henry Francis, of Winnipeg, Canada.

David Christopher, of Cairns, N. Queensland.

Robert, of Chicago, U.S.A.

Reginald Peter, of Winnipeg, Canada, (b. 1875, at Shrewsbury School, 1890-1).

Annie Barbara, m. George Henry Weston, of Red Lodge, Basset, Southampton.

Caroline M., of Ilkley, Yorkshire.

REFERENCES TO THE MYTTONS OF HALSTON.

*Foster's Alumni Oxonienses.*

Lewis Mitton, of Salop, gent., 3rd son of Edward of Habberley, [and afterwards of Halston], matriculated at Hart Hall, [now Hertford College], 1579, aged 20.

Thomas Mytton, of Salop, s. and h. of Richard, of Halston, matriculated at Balliol College, 11 May, 1615, aged 18. (The General).

Richard Mytton, s. of Richard, of Halston, arm., matriculated at Magdalen College, 7 April, 1677, aged 16. (M.P. for Shrewsbury in 8 Parliaments).

William Mytton, s. of Richard, of Halston, arm., matriculated at Wadham, 8 May, 1711, aged 16. (Antiquary, died 8 Sept., 1746).

Charles Mytton, s. of Richard, of Halston, arm., matriculated at Wadham, 19 March, 1718-19, aged 16; B.A. (Trinity) 1724; M.A. 28 Jan. 1725-6. (Of Chester).

John Mytton, s. of John, of Halston, arm., matriculated at Christ Church, 27 May, 1785, aged 17. (Died 8 Sept. 1798).

*Shrewsbury School.*

1574. Arm. fi. ali. Lodovycke Mytton xijd.

1593. Arm. f. et h. et filius minor natu, Richard Mitton iijs. iiij; Reyold Mitton ij vj. Apr. 24.

1603-4. Thomas Mitton iiij. Jan. 25.

1649. Edward Mitton, 4d.

1654. Richard Mitton 4d.

1890. (Easter Term) Reginald Peter Mytton, b. 1875, son of J. F. F. Mytton, left 1891.

[Burgesses of Shrewsbury, albeit of the higher degrees, seem to have taken advantage of their privilege and paid no more than 4d. for their sons' entrance fee into the School. See Calvert, *Regestrum Scholarium*, Preface].

*Members of Parliament.*

1654. Thomas Mytton, M.P. for Shropshire County, Sept. 8, 1654. Died in London, Nov. 1656.

1690. Richard Mytton, elected M.P. for Shrewsbury. Re-elected 1698, 1701, 1702, 1705, 1710-13.

1819. John Mytton, M.P. for Shrewsbury.  
In 1734 John Mytton was a Candidate for Shrewsbury, but was defeated by 64 votes; and, in 1831, John Mytton was unsuccessful in an election for the County of Shropshire.

*Treasurers of Shrewsbury Infirmary since its Institution in 1747.*

1755. John Mytton. 1773. John Mytton. 1793. John Mytton. 1823. John Mytton.

*Halston and the Shropshire Yeomanry.*

John Mytton, (owner 1783-98), Raised the Oswestry Rangers Yeomanry, and was gazetted Captain, April 6, 1797. Died Sept. 8, 1798, aged 30.

John Mytton, (owner 1798-1834), Captain Oswestry Rangers, (afterwards Shropshire Yeomanry), March 18, 1812; Major, June 1, 1822; Cornet 7th Hussars 1815-17. Died March 20, 1834, aged 38.

John Fox Fitz-giffard Mytton, (owner 1834-47), Ensign 53rd Regt., March 27, 1840; Lieut. 27 May, 1842; Lieut. 89th Regt. July 26, 1844; Cornet Shropshire Yeomanry, April 28, 1846; retired 1854; Capt. 3rd King's Own Stafford Militia, 12 Jan. 1855; resigned Commission, Feb. 1866. Died 7th February, 1875, aged 52.

## MYTTON AUTOGRAPHS.

Tho: Mytton Halston  
Jan: 1<sup>o</sup> 1646

John Mytton

J Mytton (Mayor)

John Mytton (Mayor)

John Mytton (Mayor)

Researches and Notes by the writer are denoted by her initials—E.H.M.

## MYTTON OF HALSTON.

I. EDWARD MYTTON i, of Habberley and Halston, was the eldest son of Richard Mytton of Habberley, and Anne daughter of Sir Edward Grey, Knt. He resided mostly at Halston, and was elected a member of the Corporation of Shrewsbury in

1561.<sup>1</sup> There is a note in the Corporation Records " 1561. Wine giuven to Edward Mytton att hys comminge to the Towne with his wief 2s. 2d."

Edward Mytton married in 1552, Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Greville, Kt., of Milcot, co. Warwick, by Joan his wife, daughter of Lord Chancellor Bromley, of Shrawardine, while her sister, Elizabeth, married Thomas Mytton of Shrewsbury, 9th brother of Edward Mytton i. Anne Mytton married secondly—Wynne and was dead in May 1572.

Edward Mytton i, had issue,

- Edward Mytton ii, of Habberley and Halston.
- 2 Richard Mytton.
- 3 Lodovick Mytton.
- 4 Elinor i.
- 5 Cassandra i.
- 6 Margaret i.
- 7 Jane i

To the Ryton Court Leet, with view of Frank Pledge, of Sir John Lumley, Knt., Lord Lumley, farmer of the most noble Earl of Arundell, of the said lordship held 23 October 1560-1, before Thomas Stoughton, Thomas Wrent, William Barker, William Stapelton, and Thomas Pivels, Esquiers commissioners of the said Lord Lumley, there came Edward Mytton of Halston, gent, and Edward Mytton and Richard Mytton his sons and received of the lord, one parcel of land, or poole called Quympe Poole lying at Haughton within the Lordship of Ryton, to hold to the said Edward Mytton, and Edward and Richard Mytton, his sons for their lives.

<sup>25</sup> July. 19 Elizabeth. (1576-77). Livery of seisin of three messuages in St. Mary's was given by George Prowde to Edward Mytton, Esq. of Halston.

<sup>3</sup>14 April. 20 Elizabeth (1577-8). Livery of seisin of the tene-ment in Kynnerley was given by Humphrey Mytton to Edward Mytton Esq., of Halston.

Edward Mytton i, died between 3 March 1567-8 and 29 February 1568-9.

<sup>1</sup> Edward Mytton i, had also a house in " Frankivile," or " Franck-vile," Shrewsbury. (Taylor M.S.S. 1568-9, and 1584.)

<sup>2 & 3</sup> Deeds Shrewsbury Library.

## WILL OF EDWARD MYTTON i, 1567-8.

In the Name of God—Amen. Dated 3 March 1567-8.

I, Edward Mytton of Hallstone, co. Salop, Esquier, My body to be buried in St. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury—nere to my Mother. (Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Grey, Knt.) To the Mother Church of Lichfield and Coventrye 10s.—To Edwarde Mytton my eldest son, and heir, the lease of Crowe Meel, payng to his two brethren Richard Mytton and Lodovicke Mytton out of the same yearly, £6.13-4 to everye of them. My farme at Sandforde to Anne my wife, payng yearlie to my father Mr. Richard Mytton £6-13-4. Also to her all my Manor of Mowthewaye to be used at her discretion during the nonage of Edwarde Mytton my eldest son. The rest of my goods to my wife Anne and I make her executrix.

Overseers, Mr. Richard Mytton, my father,—Mr. Lodovicke Grevell, my brother-in-law, Esquiers.

Witnesses Philipp Huckle, Richard Joyner, Public Notary, Thomas Bowtle. Proved last day of February 1568-9. (P.C.C. 3. Sheffield).<sup>4</sup>

A note at the side of the Will.

"On the 20 September 1571. a commission was issuted to Thomas Mytton, brother of the deceased, to administer the goodes of the deceased—for Anna Wynne, alias Mytton, executrix, already deceased, during the minority of the children of the deceased."

"On the 8 May 1572, a commission to administer the goods, was granted to Edward Mytton, son of the deceased."

From the above will it is seen that all his sons were under age.

Lodovick Grevile was evidently godfather to Lodovick Mytton.

I do not find Anne Wynne's marriage in any of the Wynne Pedigrees. (E.H.M.)

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> The Inquisition post mortem of Edward Mytton i, was taken 21 Jan. II Elizabeth (1568-9), but is almost illegible. (E.H.M.)

Of the other sons of Edward Mytton i, Richard Mytton married Anna, the coheir of—Peate<sup>6</sup> of Ketleby, co. Leicester, while her sister, Ursula Peate, married Lodovick Mytton, the brother of the above Richard. By her Richard Mytton had issue 10 sons, and 10 daughters, but I have only been able to find the following. (E.H.M.)

- 1 Edward Mytton.
- 2 Henry Mytton.
- 3 Katherine.
- 4 Bridget.

Lodovich (or Lewis) Mytton married Ursula, the sister of Anne and coheir of ..... Peate, of Ketleby, co. Leicester, and had issue

- 1 Jane.
- 2 Bridget.

## II. EDWARD MYTTON ii OF HALSTON.

Was born in 1553. He married at Stoke-on-Tern 29 Jan. 1567-8 Anne, daughter of Sir Reginald Corbet, Bart, of Stoke-on-Tern, (whose Mother Alice Lacon, was the sister of Lancelot Lacon, whose daughter Jane, married Adam Mytton—who was eldest son of Eleanor Harebourne, 3rd wife of Richard Mytton of Shrewsbury and Habberley.) Sir Reginald Corbet, was Justice of the King's Bench, and Anne was the widow of Sir William Leighton, Knt. of Plash, co. Salop, Chief Justice of North Wales, and (according to The Visitation of Salop,) she married secondly, Edward Mytton of Halston. Plash in 1255 belonged to the Spencheaux family—Sir Fulke Spencheaux Kt. who was Sheriff for Shropshire in 1447 being the last owner,—Margery, one of his coheirs, took the estate of Plash to her husband Sir William Leighton, Knt. The original house was pulled down and rebuilt by Judge Leighton in 1645. Anne Mytton was Executrix of her husband's Will in 1567.

6 The Peate family appear in the Whittington Register in 1736, and onwards. In 1780—June 24, Samuel Peate "Governor" of the Castle of Whittington was buried. His epitaph appears in the Registers. "Here lies Governor Peate, / Whom no man did hate :/ At the age of fourscore, / And four years more, / He pretended to wrestle, / with Death for his Castle :/ He was soon out of breath, / And surrendered to Death, / Who away him did take, / On the Eve of our wake, / In the morn about seven, / To keep wake in Heaven :/"

The last Peate name in the registers occurs circa 1896.

Edward Mytton ii, had issue—

III. Richard Mytton i, of Halston, heir to his great grandfather.

- 2 Reginald Mytton.
- 3 Peter Mytton, of London.
- 4 Edward Mytton.
- 5 Elizabeth, baptized at Stoke-on-Tern 8 February 1580-1, married Thomas Thornes of Shelvock, (called 'Richard' in the Visitation of Shropshire), who was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1610 and was son of Nicholas Thornes of Shelvock and Melverley, by Margaret, daughter of Walter Wrotesley—Their daughter Margaret, married Francis Haughton of Beckbury—who married secondly Mary, the daughter of William Stevenson of Dothill<sup>7</sup> by his wife Sarah Dawes. Sir William Eyton<sup>8</sup> married, 1631, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Thornes, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Mytton i, who was thus first cousin to General Thomas Mytton.

I am much indebeted to Major Parker Leighton for allowing the Mytton M.S.S. Letters, now at Sweeney Hall, to be copied.  
[E.H.M.]

*From Henry Leighton to Richard Mytton i, his half brother.*

Sir,

I have received your letter by Mr. Paine and am glade to heare of your good health and my sister (Elizabeth) Thorne whic I pray God continue, all thinges are a greed upon for the raising of six thousande men to serve the States<sup>9</sup> and are to be payd out of Englande by the subsidy monies for tow yeares and soe further as occasion serveth, I doe goe with my Lorde de la Warre<sup>10</sup> and do carry his colors, I have binn very much behouldinge to my Cosin Sir Tho: Littleton<sup>11</sup> (Knt.) and should have gone with him by his good will; I am glade to let you know soe much, and my Cosen Jhon Corbett for to thank him

<sup>7</sup> See letter from Rachell, Lady Newport to General Mytton—later, Transactions Vol. 8 (1908). Ser. 3 pt. 3.

Mytton M.S.S. p. 1.

<sup>9</sup> The Netherlands.

<sup>10</sup> Thomas West, 3rd. Baron de la Warr, Born 1577. Died 1618. Served in the Netherlands 1598 and under Essex in Ireland 1599. (E.H.M.)

<sup>11</sup> Second son of Sir Edward Littleton, Knt. of Pillaton. (E.H.M.)

for it ; I hope I shale heare from you before I do goe for it will be yet thirty daies, and thus with my best respects to your selfe and my sister and bothe your children I reste

Your ever assured

brother Henry Leighton.<sup>12</sup>

London

xyth. June (1624).

To the Wor<sup>ppll</sup> my lovinge brother Richard Mytton, esq. att Halston deliver

these-

*From Henry Leighton to Richard Mytton i.<sup>13</sup>*

Sir,

I shall be glade to heare how you doe and my Nephews<sup>14</sup> with my Cosen<sup>s</sup> att Shelvocke<sup>15</sup>; I did write to you from be yonde sea<sup>16</sup> as often as I could. I doe thinke God willinge togoe over sum five or six weekes hence, there is noe newes heare but expec- tance of what Count Maunefilde will doe and, this with my prayers for your good healthe and my sister with all my Cosen<sup>s</sup>, I rest,

Your ever assured to cummand

Henry Leighton.

London xxvij<sup>th</sup> January (1624-5)

I shall be oute of towne this weeke with my Lorde and Captain to whom I am much bounde, I came over for a supply of men but can gett none :

To my lovinge brother Richarde Mytton esq. att Halston deliver these.

Seal of Arms.

Both these letters from Henry Leighton were written before 1626. (E.H.M.)

<sup>12</sup> Son of Sir William Leighton, Knt. of Plash by his wife Anna, daughter of Reginald Corbet, who re-married Edward Mytton ii. Henry Leighton was therefore half-brother to Richard Mytton. He died unmarried.—probably in the Netherlands. (E.H.M.)

<sup>13</sup> Mytton M.S.S. p. 2.

<sup>14</sup> Francis, son of Richard Thornes and Elizabeth daughter of Edward Mytton ii.

<sup>15</sup> Shelvock belonged to the Thornes. A full account of the family of Thornes, of Shelvock, appeared in S.A.S.T. 2nd Series, VI, p.p. 327-340.

<sup>16</sup> The Netherlands.

## COUNT MANSFIELD.

<sup>17</sup>Ernst, Graf von Mansfield, (born 1585, died 1626,) was the illegitimate son of Pierre Ernst, Graf von Mansfield, one of the greatest Generals in the Thirty Years War.

In 1623, at the conclusion of his pacific rule, James I, was disturbed by the wars of the Palatinate, the hereditary dominions of his son-in-law, the Elector Palatine,<sup>18</sup> which that Prince had lost in his attempt to wrest the crown of Bohemia out of the Emperor's hands. The Elector was decidedly the aggressor ; but as he was a firm professor of the reformed religion, the invasion of his territories by the imperial troops was deemed by all true protestants to be nothing short of an anti-protestant crusade. The people of England entered most warmly into his cause ; levies of men and contributions of money were raised by his armies, and in 1625 one of his generals Ernst, Count Mansfield came over to press these. He made a journey through the country and visited Shrewsbury, where he was so well pleased with his reception that he bestowed a gratuity of £10 on the soldiers belonging to the garrison.

Gardiner in his History of England (page 501) speaking of Mansfield's Expedition—states

“ Before the end of 1624, 12,000 Englishmen were gathered at Dover to go with Count Mansfield to the Palatinate. The King of France, who had promised to help them, refused to allow them to land in his dominions. It was accordingly resolved that they should pass through Holland. James I. however had nothing to give them, and they were consequently sent across the sea without money and without provisions. On their arrival in Holland they were put on board open boats to make their way up the Rhine. Frost set in, and the boats were unable to stir. In a few weeks, three-fourths of the men were dead or dying. It was the Duke of Buckingham's first experience of making war without money and without Parliament support.”

In 1609 “ the messuage, tenement or farm of Caldecott, alias The Farm of Ye Heath in Ye Lordship of Knockin,” was

<sup>17</sup> Everyman's Encyclopædia.

<sup>18</sup> Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James I, married Frederick, Count Palatine, by whom she was the mother of Prince Rupert, Prince Maurice and four other sons.

sold by Edward Mytton<sup>19</sup>, gent. of Lincoln's Inn, to Richard Thornes, of Shelvock, and Francis his son.

WILL OF EDWARD MYTTON ii, 1583.

In the Name of God. Amen. 15 June 1583.  
I, Edward Mytton of Halston co. Salop, Esquire, Sicke in  
bodye.—My bodye to be buried in the parish church of Stoke-  
upon-Tern.

To my 2nd. Son Reginald Mytton all my land and tenements in Shelton, co. Salop, with and during his natural life, and after his decease, to the right heirs of me Edward Mytton. To Peter Mytton my younger son the annuyte of £6-13-4 for life to be paid out of the farm called Crowe Mill, alias Moncke Mill in the County of Salop. To Anne<sup>20</sup> my wife two farms in Mowthwaye, co. Merioneth one called Kevyw Rusles, the other called Penant Bachyam during the minority of Richard Mytton<sup>21</sup> my son and when he is of full age, he is to have them paying to my wife £200.—Whereas George Lee, gent. oweth unto me, in the sum of £150 for which he standeth bounden, in three several bonds, my will is, that my brother Richard Mytton<sup>22</sup> shall have the 3 bonds for payment of the money I owe him. And whereas I stand indebted to my brother (in law) Raphael Throgmorton<sup>23</sup> in the sum of 200 marks which is to be paid to him after the decease of my grandfather Richard Mytton.<sup>24</sup> My will is, that Raphael Throgmorton shall take out of my farme called Crowe Mill £17 yearly till the said sum of 200 marks be paid, payments to begin at the decease of my said grandfather Richard Mytton. I have entered into a bond for the payment of £100 upon the Feast of St. John the Baptist next. My will is, that my wife discharge the same, I make my wife executrix.

Witnesses Thomas Browne, clerk, Alice Corbett<sup>25</sup>, Thomas Bowdler,<sup>26</sup> I owe to one Jeffery<sup>27</sup> of the Isle in Salop £100 and

19 Edward Mytton, 4th. son of Edward Mytton ii, of Halston.

20 Anne, daughter of Sir Reginald Corbet, Kt.

21 Richard Mytton i.

22 Richard Mytton who married Anne Peate.

23 I cannot trace Raphael Throgmorton as a brother-in-law of Edward Mytton, of Halston. (E.H.M.)

24 Richard Mytton of Shrewsbury, and Habberley, who died 1591.

25 Alice, wife of Reginald Corbet of Stoke, and daughter of John Gratwood.

26 Alice Bowdler, married Sir Adam Mytton, Kt., in 1521.

27 There is no other name than this, but probably it is Jeffrey Sandford, or there may be a family named Jeffrey living at the Isle, which later belonged to the Sandford family. (E.H.M.)

to my brother Richard Mytton about £142.—to my Uncle William Mytton<sup>28</sup> about £27. Proved 3 August 1583. (P.C.C. 40. Rowe).

I.P.M. OF EDWARD MYTTON ii, 1583.

About 22 June, 25. Elizabeth (1582-3) was taken the Inquisition of Edward Mytton, Esquier, he was found seised of the lands in Salop called Wyndmylfeylde, Great and Little Swynesdall, le Chappel Close, Pelemosefylde, le Castell fylde, Hencosteyste, Great and Littel Childefylde, Goreland, Vaughan's Hall scituat in vico vocat le Corne m'Kett, Harps Moore and Coton.

<sup>29</sup>A second Inquisition, taken 5 October 25. Elizabeth (1582-3), says that Edward Mytton Esquire owned the Manor of Habberley and the advowson of the church and the capital messuage within a garden etc. Also the Manor of Halston . . . . holding as grant from Richard Mytton his grandfather.

Edward his son is next heir and of the aged of . . . . Richard Mytton<sup>30</sup> his grandfather and his wife Eleanor<sup>31</sup> (Harbourne) are still living. Also Anne<sup>32</sup>, the wife of Edward Mytton<sup>33</sup> is dead.

(This deed is very faint, and unreadable in places)

His heir Richard Mytton i, was born in 1577-8 and would be 5 years old at his father's death.

2 Reginald Mytton, of Shelton, co. Salop. Entered Shrewsbury School, in 1593 with his elder brother Richard, and is mentioned in his father, Edward Mytton ii's Will, 1583. He died without issue.

3 Peter Mytton of London, (called younger son, in his father's Will but is 3rd. son), was born in 1582 and was a merchant in London.

*Bishop of London. Marriage Licences.*

" 1612, May 19. Peter Mytton of London, Merchant Taylor bachelor, aged 30, and Mary Lee of London maiden, aged 18, her parents dead, with consent of her aunt, Susan Sturtivant, widow with whom she dwelleth. Attested by Zacheus Isham,

<sup>28</sup> William Mytton, 5th. son of Richard Mytton, died in 1587.

<sup>29</sup> Exchequer Inq. Post: Mort: 150 — 64.

<sup>30</sup> Died 1591. <sup>31</sup> Died 1599. <sup>32</sup> Died May 1572.

<sup>33</sup> Died 1569.

gent, of the Middle Temple, uncle to the said Mary Lee. At St. Andrew Hubbard."

In the Vicar General's Book, her father, Rowland Lee, of London, Merchant, is called an Ironmonger. By her, who died before 1651, Peter Mytton (who signed the Visitation of London in 1633,) had issue—

- 1 Edward Mytton, of London.
- 2 Peter Mytton, of London.
- 3 Thomas Mytton, of London.
- 4 Anne, who married Colonel John Jackson the Parliamentarian who wrote the letters to General Thomas Mytton<sup>34</sup>—Colonel John Jackson was one of the witnesses of Peter Mytton's will.

His children—William, Thomas, Peter, and Mytton Jackson are all mentioned in their grandfather's will. Colonel John Jackson is appointed guardian with her brother Daniel Dilke, and Nicholas Holloway to James Pope only son of Anna Pope of St. Andrew in the Wardrobe, London, Widow. She mentions her two sisters "in the Country viz. Grace Goodman and Emme Dilke."

EDWARD MYTTON OF LONDON, was born in 1612, and was aged 21 in 1633.

He is mentioned in the will of his father Peter Mytton, in 1651, who gives him his dwelling house in Mark Lane, London.

Edward Mytton married—  
and had issue

- (1) Peter Mytton, mentioned in his grandfather's will.
- (2) Edward Mytton, mentioned in his grandfather's will.
- (3) Mary, mentioned in her grandfather's will.
3. Thomas Mytton, of London, is mentioned in his father's Peter Mytton's Will—He married— and had issue, Mary, mentioned in her grandfather's will.

<sup>34</sup> See Mytton Letters.

FROM PETER MYTTON<sup>35</sup> TO HIS BROTHER RICHARD  
MYTTON<sup>36</sup>, OF HALSTON.

Good Brother Mytton,

Your 20th. Aprill and acording to your order I have send you per Lee<sup>37</sup> the caryere 2 Firkins of sop which cost 14s. 9d. which is part of the foure pounds I received long since of your cousin Kenerstone<sup>38</sup> so I have paid at severall times £3-7-11, and theres due to you 12s. ord. the bookebynder I have not payd and I thought allwayes when he did send you bookees had sent you noates what the cost, but I will cause him to give you a generall noate what you owen him, and yf you licke not the bookees or prices to deare to send them backe agayne for so I did agree with him, so leving to troble you I sease every praying the Lord to blesse you and yours to your hartes contente, I rest

Your every loving  
brother to command

Peter Mytton.

London 5 May 1632.

FROM PETER MYTTON<sup>39</sup> TO HIS BROTHER RICHARD  
MYTTON<sup>40</sup>.

Good brother Mytton.

I mad bould to wrytt you 14th. Currant to which I refer you sence yours 20 June where I do perseave you doe desire to have some win I will send you some with all speed I cane gett that which is the best or else yt will be the longer. From the vingtner you pay deare and have the worst, and the merchant are forbid to sell per runlett so I desire to have the best and some thing cheper than the wentners sell. For your watch I have payed out for one, and a stricking cloake. When I cane find one that is verry good, I will send you. For I doe desire to have a little triall of them first, to the end you may not complayne afterward. I have receaved from Mr. Sherer a watch, but not as yett any derections what to do with it yt. so. I keep yt till your futher

35 Mytton M.S.S. p. 12.

36 Richard Mytton i.

37 A George Lee is mentioned in the Will of Edward Mytton ii, 1583, also in the Halston grant of 1559-60, and the Indenture of 10 Oct. 1582, given above.

38 Kynaston.

39 Mytton M.S.S. p. 15.

40 Richard Mytton i.

order 8 dayes paste heare hath beene verry great winds and blew up trees by the roots. Great hope of peace<sup>41</sup>. I pray to God Amen. I leve to troble you praiing to God to blesse you with health and prosperity. I rest.

Your ever loving borther

to command till death

Peter Mytton.

To the woo<sup>11</sup> my approved good brother,  
Mr. Richard Mytton, Esquier,  
deliver

In habberley

leave this letter att Mr. Weston house in Sallop.

14th. (July 1632)?

From the above letter it is seen that Edward Mytton was living at Habberley. [E.H.M.]

FROM PETER MYTTON<sup>42</sup> TO HIS BROTHER RICHARD  
MYTTON.<sup>43</sup>

Good Brother Mytton.

According to your order I have sent you a box of sweett me[ats] and 2 great Jugs of Frantinacke wine, they are boath sealed and be with your seale, and derected to you. I pray the[y] may come save to your hands for . . . they are all of the best, and I hop all to your content and so leaving to troble you I sease and rest

Your ever loveing

brother to command

Peter Mytton.

<sup>41</sup> Probably refers to the Thirty years war, which began in 1618 and peace was signed at Westphalia October 1648. In July 1632 Gustavus Adolphus won the battle of Lutzen but was killed. From this point practically the religious motives of the war disappear. (E.H.M.)

<sup>42</sup> Mytton M.S.S. p. 13.

<sup>43</sup> Richard Mytton i.

1 box of sweet meatt the prices and how much yt comes to is in yet	0.14. 6
2 Juges cost	0. 2. 8
2 gallent a potte and a pint of frane tinacke wine cost V <sup>l</sup> . and with the gale <sup>t</sup> paid the porter	0. 5. 3

which sone I pray you pay to Mr. Kenerston partner at Ossestrye.

(No date but evidently written either July or August 1632  
from London. [E.H.M.]

WILL OF PETER MYTON, 1651.

In the Name of God Amen. Dated 22 May 1651.

I, Peter Myton,<sup>44</sup> Citizen and Merchant Taylor of London, weake  
and infirme of bodye, but of perfecte minde and memorie. To  
be buried at the decrecion of my executors. In regard my wife<sup>45</sup>,  
is deceased. I desire my whole estate to be divided according  
to the auntient and lawdable custom of the Cittie of London  
into two equal parts after my debts and funeral expenses are  
discharged. One moiety to descend amongst my three children,  
Edward Myton, Thomas Myton, and Ann Jackson, wife of  
(Colonel) John Jackson equally, except that Thomas Myton  
shall have but £50, for I have in my life Tyme fully advanced  
him, excepting the said £50, his child's part of my estate, By  
purchasing an annuity of Major General Myton,<sup>46</sup> and the other  
half to pay my legacies. I give the lease of my dwelling house  
in Mark Lane, London, to my son Edward Myton, he paying  
to my daughter Ann Jackson £15. To my daughter my best  
green cloth carpet. And to Peter Myton my grandchild, eldest  
son of my son Edward Myton £50, and to Edward Myton, my  
grandchild another of Edward Myton's son £50. To their  
sister Mary Myton £30. To my son Thomas Myton, all my  
goods and household stuff in my house in Mark Lane to be given  
to Edward Myton and Mary his daughter. To Mary Myton,  
daughter of my son Thomas Myton, £20. To Myton Jackson,  
youngest son of my daughter Ann Jackson, £40. To William,

<sup>44</sup> Peter Myton was born in 1582: Aged 69 when he made his Will:  
Aged 77 when he died.

<sup>45</sup> Mary, daughter of Rowland Lee.

<sup>46</sup> Major-General Thomas Myton. Evidently Peter Myton's  
second son Peter Myton was dead in 1651, as he is not mentioned  
in his Will.

Thomas and Peter Jackson three other children of my daughter Ann Jackson, £20 each. I have lent several somes of money and taken bonds in the name of Mr. Richard Sherer, of London, Merchant, in trust for me being for my own proper money. I appoint the said Richard Sherer to deliver up the same and to take new bonds in the name of my executors to be part of my estate for my children and grandchildren. I make and ordain my much honoured nephew Major General Mytton, and the said Mr. Richard Sherer executors. And I give them £10 each. Witnesses Francis Moses, Scripter. John Jackson, Henry Moses, Jerome Jeneway, Edward Mytton, Thomas Mytton, Ann Jackson, John Jackson. Proved 21 December 1669. Commission was issued to Thomas Mytton,<sup>47</sup> son of the deceased to administer the goods of Peter Mytton late of All Saints, Barking deceased, because Thomas Mytton<sup>48</sup> and Richard Sherer the executors named are both deceased. (P.P.C. 270. Nabbs.)

4. EDWARD MYTTON styled "of Halston," baptized at Stoke-on-Tern 15 June 1583, and living in 1652, was fourth son of Edward Mytton ii. He is the Edward Mytton of Lincoln's Inn, who is mentioned in the Deeds, dated 13 and 18 March 1646-7, of Sir Thomas Eyton, Knt. who mortgages his lands in Bratton to Edward Mytton, of Lincoln's Inn, Esqre, and William Whittfield of Holborn.

Edward Mytton's sister Elizabeth, born 1580-1, married Thomas Thornes of Shelvock, and their daughter Margaret, married, in 1631, Sir Thomas Eyton, Knt. (*vide supra*).

He is the E. Mytton who wrote the letters, dated 26 January 1648-9 and 24 April 1649, to General Mytton. During the period that General Mytton was with the Parliamentary Army, Edward Mytton, his uncle, was placed in charge of the Halston estate. In his letters to his nephew he mentions that he has measured "Babins Wood"<sup>49</sup> on the Halston estate, and "your haukes," which General Mytton had enquired after, which were at Halston, also "the Millstone" which had arrived there. Most pedigrees say that this Edward Mytton died without issue, but in the Stokesay Registers is the baptism, dated "1638-9

<sup>47</sup> Thomas Mytton, third son, of London and Shrewsbury.

<sup>48</sup> General Thomas Mytton died in 1656.

<sup>49</sup> The "Wood of Babincke" of 1100: the "Babbyng" Forest of the History of Fulk Fitz-Warine in the 13th cent. (S.A.T. 2nd. Series IX, p. 4 (1897). (J.E.A.)

March 17, of Thomas, son of Edward Mytton and Alice Falconer." The Pope pedigree states that Edward Mytton, of London, married Ursula, daughter of Richard Pope, of Evenhall, in the parish of Whittington, by his wife Mary, daughter of Edward Hanmer, of Evenhall and Kenwick. Ursula Pope, baptized at Whittington, 9 June, 1625, was sister of Colonel Roger Pope, the Parliamentarian, who married Margaret, daughter of General Mytton. Both Edward Mytton's father and son are styled "of London."

Babin's Wood, which is frequently mentioned and belonged to the Myttons, occurs in the Whittington registers first in 1624. (E.H.M.)

FROM EDWARD MYTTON<sup>50</sup> TO HIS BROTHER RICHARD MYTTON.<sup>51</sup>

Good Brother,

I did write unto you the last weeke which would come unto Mr. Morrice, there ys nothinge yett don in the spirituall Courte neyther ys yt thought conveyent to enforce him to any thinge, yf any thing ys yet to be done wee shall have notice before thereof, for our other busynes yt restes in the like maner nothinge yett done, but I intend to move the courte that the £500 the K<sup>t</sup> ys to paie the fyrste of this month, hee may bringe yt into the Courte, for your particular busy es nothing ys done therein and by advise it ys thought fytte to be sylent untill occasyon be geeven, yt ys uncertain who shalbe Atturney the reporte ys moste of Mr. Noye I desire to heare from you who we shall nominate for comissioners yf there be occasion I pracie direct your letters to be lefte with the stationer in Lyncolnes Inn gate and also that my nagg may be soold soe sone as hee ys fytte for markett. I was offered last wynter V<sup>l</sup> for him, to sell him for soe much, or as heere that price can be had, there ys a reporte of a removinge of some of the Bushopps, Winchester to Yorke, London to Winchester and Lyncolne to London, Soe with my prayers for you and yours desiringe to heare of your health and howe my neece Acton<sup>52</sup> doth, I leave you to thalmightie and rest

Your brother to comaunde

12 October (1631?)

Edw: Mytton.

<sup>50</sup> Mytton M.S.S. p. 26.

<sup>51</sup> Richard Mytton i.

<sup>52</sup> Daughter of Sir Edward Acton, Bt. and Sarah, daughter of Richard Mytton i.

Synce the writeinge hereof I receaved the cloahbagg and the Portmantere but receaved noe letter from you, yt ys thought their ys a stae of the Cheif Justice place nowe, and by reporte the Attorney of the Wards to have it.

13 Octob.

The Kt. (Knight) referred to is Sir Thomas Eyton, Kt. For on the 18 March 1645-6 Sir Thomas Eyton maketh oath, that he has mortgaged his lands in Bratton to Edward Mytton of Lincoln's Inn, and William Whittfield of Holborn for £500. Sir Thomas Eyton married Margaret, daughter of Elizabeth Mytton and Richard Thornes, and sister of Edward Mytton. William Noye. Born 1577, died 1634. Attorney-General 1631. Revised the "Declaration of Sports" 1633, and prosecuted William Prynne in the Star Chamber 1634. (Dic. Nat. Biog.)

FROM EDWARD MYTTON<sup>53</sup> TO HIS BROTHER RICHARD MYTTON.<sup>54</sup>

Good Brother,

I have nowe receaved a lardge surcharge from our Cozen of full as much more as all the profetts of the lands doe come unto, I hope we shall proceed to comission this next vacation. Mr. Benyon was dismissed upon Wenesdaie last in the starre chamber there ys a manuscript of about 3 sheetes of paper stiled the Battle of the Kinge of Sweade with the maner of his death, the credit yt hath doth give smalle satisfaction therefore I will not send yt. The returne of the Earle of Arundell<sup>55</sup> ys daylie expected.

You shall receave heerein a note which I had from my brother Peter (Mytton) touchinge Hyncke<sup>56</sup>: hee ys desirous that you should knowe and all his friends how frelie and liberally hee doth deal with him in loosinge soe much by him, whereby you shall perceave that after so many yeares delaye hee ys content to accepte of £xxxij and release the rest, so that Hynche do make him agen all release as may appere by the note hee promised to writ to you to this purpose. I doe conceave that my brother inten-

53 Mytton M.S.S. p. 27.

54 Richard Mytton i.

55 Thomas Earl of Arundell 1585-1646.

56 A Hyncke was Bailiff at Halston to Richard Mytton i, see account later. There was also "Parson Hyncke." Edward Mytton was born 1583, died 1652-3. Richard Mytton i, was born 1577-8.

deth to have the chardges which was paid to the last sherife  
beinge xlij<sup>6</sup> vj<sup>d</sup> over and besyde the lxxxij. So my occasyones  
command mee to haste I rest

Your brother to command

Edw: Mytton.

1<sup>o</sup> Februarie (1632 ?)

I prale lett my Cozen Tho: (Mytton) knowe though I am longe  
yett doe not forgett him.

To the wor<sup>ll</sup> my lovinge Brother Rychard Mytton esqr. at  
Halston.

"Our Cozen" is Sir Thomas Eyton, Kt. (E.H.M.)

FROM EDWARD MYTTON<sup>57</sup> TO HIS BROTHER RICHARD  
MYTTON.<sup>58</sup>

Good Brother,

You shall receave by James, the carryer, a hamperte wherein  
are twoo saddles with the furniture and some of the booke,  
but the three of greater volumbe are pachedd upp in papers  
by themselves, allsoe therein a payre of bootes for my cosen  
and twoo payre of spurres, allsoe a greate boxe with your suyte,  
my cosen Tho:<sup>59</sup> and my cosen Sara<sup>60</sup> with other particulars  
accordinge to this note inclosed, allsoe a little boxe with hatts  
for you, and wyer and tyre feather and wyer for a hatt therein  
directed to be lefte at your house in Salopp, I have not paid  
for the carriage because that the carryer wilbe then moore  
carefull of the delyverye of them safelie, allsoe a little boxe  
with a Ruffe Cuffe and square therein, soe that I hope I have  
performed your note; but only the hawke ys not bought neyther  
are there yett any of that kind come that be of this yeare nor will  
not yett this fortnight, and for others I thinke you would not  
have them and there ys but smale choyse of them neyther soe  
with my duetie I rest, Your bro: to command

Edw: Mytton.

xj<sup>th</sup> June (no year).

Cosen Rich: hee ys heere.

To the wor<sup>ll</sup> my loving brother Richard Mytton, esqr. at Hallston,

57 Mytton M.S.S. p. 31.

58 Richard Mytton i.

59 Cousin Thomas Mytton.

60 Sara, married 1644 Sir Edward Acton, Bt. She died 30 September  
1677. He was born 20 January 1600-1; died 1659, and served  
as Colonel in the Royalist Army.

to be lefte at his house in Corne Markett in Salopp, heerewith  
a hamperte a greate boxe a little bundle lapped in papers and  
..... little boxes by John James, carriage of theese not payd.

## WILL OF EDWARD MYTTON, 1652.

In the Name of God, Amen. Dated 20 November, 1652.

I, Edward Mytton of Halston, co. Salop, Esquier—weak and  
ill in bodie—To be buried at the discretion of my executor.  
To my loving nephew Thomas Mytton<sup>61</sup> of Halston, Esquire,  
to his own proper use and behoofe, the better to enable him to  
pay all such debts as he stands engaged in for me or that I owe  
to any person whatever. The said Thomas Mytton my nephew  
sole Executor. The reason inducement and motives me here-  
unto movinge are the manifolde kinnesses, respects, and courte-  
sies that I have received from hym and many discourtesies  
from others to the expenses of my estate, which I do remember,  
But freely forgive.

In witness whereof, etc.

Witnesses Thomas Edward, Richard Bootle, Proved 25 May  
1653. (P.C.C. 246. Brent) (Written in his own hand).

*To be continued.*

## MISCELLANEA.

[Under this heading the Editors will be pleased to insert notes, and short articles relative to recent discoveries in the County, or other matters of archaeological or historical interest. Communications are invited, and should be addressed to the Editors, c/o Mr. A. E. Cooper (Asst. Sec.), 28, Claremont Hill, Shrewsbury].

### I.

#### MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR SHREWSBURY.

In my paper on the Shrewsbury Members of Parliament for Shrewsbury, printed in the 12th Vol. of the 4th Series of the Transactions, it will be seen that on page 125 (p. 13 of the Reprint) I have stated that the names of the Members elected in the years 1461 and 1462/3 were not known. However, since that paper was written, thanks to the researches of Miss McKisack, of Victoria University, Manchester, the result of which has been kindly transmitted to me by Col. the Right Hon. J. C. Wedgwood, D.S.O., M.P. (the Chairman of the House of Commons Records Committee) and amplified, subsequently, by Miss McKisack herself, to whom the writer gives grateful acknowledgments, I am able to give the names as follows:—

1461 JOHN GRAFTON and THOMAS STONE.

1462/3 ROGER PONTESBURY and JOHN WATER.  
These names have been recovered by Miss McKisack from the Shrewsbury Bailiffs' accounts.

The names of these four Members for Shrewsbury all appear together in the list of "Worthy Burgesses resident householders" of the most sufficient and discreet Commons within the Town appointed about 1444 to be "continual Assistants and of counsel to the Bailiffs and Aldermen of the Borough." It is clear that they were all local men.

John Grafton (his name appears in the Records to be Graston, but knowing the similarity in the old writings of *f* and *s* the writer has no doubt that Grafton was intended) was the son of Richard Grafton, and was himself Bailiff in 1460. No doubt Adam Grafton, Chaplain to the famous Prince King Edward V., "the

most worshipful priest living in his day, Dean of St. Mary's, Archdeacon of Salop, Warden of Battlefield" was of the same family.

Thomas Stone was Bailiff in 1461. His Will was proved at Lambeth Palace in 1476. (S.A.T. (3 Ser.) II, 268).

Roger Pontesbury was probably one of the same family as Richard Pontesbury, M.P. in 1373 (No. 56 in my paper) one of the original Councillors in 1380, but like Owen and Blakeway, the writer has failed to find this M.P. in the list of the Bailiffs, or in the family pedigree in the Shropshire Visitation, or elsewhere.

John Watur was either the Brother or Nephew of Degory Watur, the Founder of St. Mary's Almshouses in Shrewsbury, one of the "Men of the Mystery of Drapers within the Town of Salop." Owen and Blakeway II, 334, etc.

#### 1469 JOHN TRENTHAM (No. 100).

Miss McKisack has also given me the name of this M.P. for this year, but she herself queries it, and I do not think there can be any doubt that the payment in the Bailiffs' Accounts for 8 and 9 Edward IV to John Trentham for his attendance in Parliament refers to the Parliament of 1467 for which I have given his name, as the Parliament of 1469 was not summoned to meet until September 1469 (9 Edward IV) was prorogued *sine die*, and apparently never met.

#### 1483/4 RICHARD WANTENOR, No. 105.

Miss McKisack suggests that Richard Wantenor was M.P. in the 1484 Parliament, but as he is described as being "Bailiff" and as he was Bailiff in 1483, the placing him in 1483 in the original paper is probably correct. The actual payment to a Member of Parliament was frequently not made for a year or two after it had been earned.

HENRY T. WEYMAN, F.S.A.

## II.

### LOCAL PECULIAR COURTS OF SHROPSHIRE (Vol. xlv, p. 273). ADDITIONAL NOTES.

P.275, Footnote 3. "The Canons of 1604." The Canons Ecclesiastical referred to are:—

92. Ecclesiastical Courts belonging to the Archbishop's Jurisdiction. Noone to be cited into divers courts for Probate of the same Will.

93. The rate of Bona notabilia liable to the Prerogative Court.

126. Peculiar and inferior Courts to exhibit the original copies of Wills into the Bishop's Registry.

ST. JULIAN'S, SHREWSBURY. On p. 286, I said that there was no record subsequent to 1446. I find, however, that I was mistaken, and that the peculiar jurisdiction lasted at least to the dissolution of the College of Battlefield in 1547. The Rev. J. B. Blakeway, in his account of Battlefield, (S.A.S.T. 2nd Series, Vol. I, pp. 342-4), wrote:—"The college of Battlefield had a peculiar jurisdiction in the probate of wills. I have not discovered when this authority was granted to them, but its existence is undoubted. In 1546 we find John Hussey, the warden, constituting an official for the exercise of its peculiar jurisdiction within the limits of the royal Chapel of St. Julian. I am not sure that the warden of Battlefield had any other peculiar jurisdiction than that which resulted from the annexation of that chapel to his college. It seems little likely that he should have a separate official for St. Julian's, and there is no mention of any jurisdiction out of that parish in the appointment subjoined."

Johannes Hussey, clericus, magister sive custos ecclesie collegiate Beate Marie Magdalene, necnon regis capelle Julianae sancte ville de Salop, de Battlefield, dilecto nobis in Christo Edwardo Stevens, clero, artium professori etc., in et per totam nostram jurisdictionem infra limites nostre regis et capelle Sancte Julianae ville predice . . . testamentariorum probaciones . . . necnon testamenta quorumcunque decedentium infra eandem approbandum ac ab intestat' decedencium bonorum administrationem in forma juris, etc. Tibi, de cuius sic circumspexionis industria plurimum in d'no confidimus, tenore presentium concedimus facultatem, etc. officiale nostrum constituimus, etc. per spacium xxi annos . . . Dat V Octob. ao d'ni 1546, et regni illustrissimi etc. Hen. VIII, 38.

EDGMOND (p. 311). "Edgmond came into the hands of Henry II as a manor of Royal-demesne, and the income from it was used for various annuities and pensions. It continued with the king till 1217, when Henry III granted it to Henry de Audley at the rent of a mewed sparrow hawk yearly paid to the King. This rent included Newport, which had been built on land belonging to the Manor of Edgmond." "In 1227 Henry III conferred Newport on Henry de Audley, who had already held the royal manor of Edgmond for some ten years." Eyton, ix, pp. 114, 129. (S.A.S.T., 2nd Series, Vol. I, pp. 172, 174).

ELLESMORE, (p. 315). Dr. Pocock, Bishop of Meath, in his "Travels through England," remarks of his visit to Ellesmere,

in April, 1736:— “ The town belongs to the Duke of Bridgewater, who is baron of Elsmear. The duke, by his steward, has probate of wills and granting of administrations.”

J. E. AUDEN.

### III.

#### MAINSTONE PEWHOLDERS (Vol. xlvi, p. 136).

The attention of the Editors has been called to the following errors:—

P. 166, line 17. For *Richard Oakeley* read *William Oakeley*.  
 P. 178, last line but one. For *Pentre Narif* read *Pentrenant*.  
 P. 178, last line. Thomas Mason of Rockley did not die intestate; he made his will 15 Nov. 1703, and left his Manors, etc. to his only son Charles, legacies to Rt. Hon. Katherine Lady Herbert, to his daughter Matthews, daughter Bright, grandchild Mary Lloyd, to kinsfolk William Morris of Pentrenant, gent; Martha Dunne, widow; and Susanna Oakley. To servants John Homes, and others.

The Will [224 Gee] was proved (P.C.C.) Nov. 12, 1705 by Charles Mason, p.r. for John Griffith of Glanhaveren, gent., the other executor.

The Will of Charles Mason was dated 20 April, 1708, and proved, P.C.C. [264 Henchman] Dec. 8, 1739 by Mary Mason, otherwise Harnage, widow of deceased, who was “ late of Parseley Hall, Co. Essex.”

EDITORS.

### IV.

#### THE ABDON BRIEF.

I have collected the following references to the Abdon brief which was issued in 1737 for rebuilding the church. The amount asked for was £1120.

						£	s.	d.
Ardingly, Sussex	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	7½
Burton Fleming, Yorkshire	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Burton-in-Lonsdale, Yorkshire	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	2
East Budleigh, Devon	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	8
Liverpool, Kay Street (now Paradise Street) Pres-								
byterian Chapel	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	0
Marwood, Devon	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	0
Meole Brace, Shropshire	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	0
Middleton, Lancashire	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	0
St. Margaret's, Westminster	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	0½
Thornton-in-Lonsdale, Yorkshire	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	6½
Wellow, Hants. and Wilts., “ for damage ”	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0

There are two doubtful ones :—

The Heyford, Oxfordshire, register gives 1738 Alston Church, Salop, bracketed with Llangattoch-vibon-avel, Monmouthshire, loss £1126, collection 9d. Alston is almost certainly Abdon.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1798 there is a list of " sums gathered in a small country church, whose name is not in the MSS., in the same county " (? Essex), in which occurs

[blank] Shropshire, church, £1120, collection 3s.

P.S. I have met with the following references to Shropshire briefs in *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries* :—

March 1932 (XX.203) Compton Bishop Briefs :

1660. Collected for the Inhabitants of the parish of Conover in ye County of Salop in order to the Reparation of their Church and Steeple the summe of two shillings and ninepence. ffeb. 10.

1661. Collected for the Inhabitants of Great [?] Drayton in ye County of Salop, who sustained losse by fire the sum of ffive shillings the 14th day of July.

June 1932 (XX.219) Briefs at Corfe Castle :

	s. d.
1704 Jan. 30. Stanton Lacy co. Salop	3 3
1719 Oct. 18. Hinstock Church co. Salop	9½

A. J. KNAPTON.

V.

A 17TH CENTURY EXPLANATION OF THE DEFICIENCIES  
IN THE HEREFORD PROBATE REGISTRY.

Recently when searching the old wills of the Hereford Probate Registry now preserved at Llandaff, two Calendars of the old wills, prior to 1662 (which are not copied) were shown to me. They appear to contain a record in order of entry, year by year, of the names of testators, numbered consecutively, beginning at No. 1 each year.

In the middle of one of these volumes the following memorandum occurs, which appears to be of sufficient interest to be recorded.

Memorandum that I Griffith Reignolds Batchelor of Lawe and principall Registrar of the Right Reverend Father in God Herbert by divine permission Lord Bishopp of Hereford born at Ludlow in the County of Salop and Diocess of Hereford, at the time of my admission to the office of Registrar which was the

sixth day of May 1676 did find most of the books Wills and Records then remaining in the Registry in a very loose rude and confused manner without any order Rule or method soe that it was almost impossible to meet with any of them after long and troublesome searches which did tend to the Dammage of several persons and caused diverse to complain thereof—Whereupon I the said Griffith Reignolds made a deligent enquiry how the said office and Records came to be in such a sad condition and was fully satisfied that the late unhappy Civill Warrs and the remissness of my Predecessors in and since that time were the prinncipall cause thereof And afterwards I the said Griffith Reignolds did carefully inspect and examine all the said Wills Books and Records and especially the Wills in the before written Calendars mentioned and reduced them into such an order as they may easily be found And did likewise examine and compare the said Wills and Calendars and marked all the Wills that I found with a dash of the Pen thus (—) before or after every name in the same Calendars and all such as are not soe marked were destroyed and lost in the aforesaid unhappy warrs as I have been credibly informed and doe verily believe.

And I have caused this Accompt to be here inserted for the satisfaction of Posterity this Twenty fifth day of January in the Fowerth yeare of the Reign of our soveraigne Lord James the second by the grace of God of England Scotland France and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith etc. and in the yeare of our Lord God according to the supputation of the Church of England 1688.

C. L. SMOUT.

VI.

LETTER FROM THE BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S CONCERNING THE TITHES OF KERRY.

COMMUNICATED BY PREB, J. R. BURTON.

Harley Street, 11 Jan: 1765.

Madam,

I duly received your Letter, wherin you acquaint me that you are willing to renew your late sisters Lease of the Great Tythes of Kerry, if it be agreeable to me. It is very agreeable to me, Madam, to renew your Lease if we can agree upon Terms. My constant Terms w<sup>th</sup> all my Tenants are, one year and a quarter of the improved value of ye Lands for seven years lapsed. The question therefore is what is ye real value of the Tythes before us. I have been informed by the best authority, authority whose authentickness cannot be disputed, y<sup>t</sup> allowing for some

modus's etc. the clear value of ye great Tythes, one year w<sup>th</sup> another, amounts to £200 p. an. Now out of this amount ye reserved rent and what is payed to a Schoolmaster must be discounted to ye amount of about £27 p. an. this will leave £173 for ye net profit of ye Tythes, net I mean between ye Lessor and Lessee. Now as to ye expence of collecting the Tythes, this together w<sup>th</sup> parochial Taxes are never considered in Bargains of this nature. According to this computation therefore the Fine would amount to more than £212. However, Madam, to shew you my readiness to renew, I will estimate ye clear value of the great Tythes of Kerry at no more than £150 p. an. and according to ys computation ye fine will amount for a year and quarter to £187. 10. 0. Still Mad<sup>m</sup>., farther to oblige you, I will strike off the £7. 10., and in one word, If you agree to pay a fine of £180 I will order my Steward to make out a new Lease, in your name I suppose, for 21 years.

If these Terms are agreeable to you, as I am certain they will appear reasonable to every competent judge, I shall expect to hear from you again w<sup>thin</sup> a month, but if they should have the misfortune to be disliked by you, as they are (I think) £30 higher yn ye time taken by my Predecessor, you need not give yourself any farther Trouble of writing, for I shall not abate (tho I will not promise yt I will not raise my Demands if not complied with within a month). The great readiness which you have showed to renew, as soon as ye seven years were elapsed, has been ye reason why I have fixed the fine lower yn I at first intended. I am

Madam, your most obed<sup>nt</sup> humble serv<sup>t</sup>.

S. ST. DAVIDS.

NOTE. Samuel Squire succeeded Anthony Ellis as Bishop of St. David's in 1761, and was followed by Robert Louth in 1766. (see Dict. Nat. Biog.).

## VII.

### INQUISITION POST MORTEM ON THE DEATH OF WILLIAM BOTTRELL (Abstract).

Inquisition taken at Shrewsbury on Tuesday, 28 April, 32 Elizabeth, on the death of William Bottrell of Aston Bottrell, Co. Salop, gent., deceased.

The jurors [named] say that the said William Bottrell long before his death was seised in his demesne, as of fee, of the Manor or Lordship of Aston Bottrell alias Bottrelles Aston, and of 30

messuages, a grain water-mill, 20 gardens, 20 orchards, 500 acres of land, 200 of meadow, 300 of pasture, 100 of wood, 100 of furze and heath, and 12d. rent in Aston Bottrell, Norton, and Haywood, and of the advowson and right of patronage in the parish church at Aston Bottrell. And being thus seised, he levied a Fine in the Octaves of St. Martin, 15 Elizabeth, between Adam Lutley, Esq., and William Hill, gent., plaintiffs, and himself, defendant, of the said premises, and a Recovery in Michaelmas Term, 14, 15 Elizabeth, and also made two Indentures declaring that after the marriage of Edward Screven, Esq., son and heir of Thomas Screven of Frodesley, Esq., with Agnes Bottrell, only daughter and heir apparent of the said William Bottrell (which marriage took place before Christmas, 23 Elizabeth) the same should remain to William Bottrell for life, with remainder to Edward Screven and Agnes his wife, and the issue of their bodies; whereby the said William held the same with remainder as aforesaid, the said Edward and Agnes having issue Thomas Screven jun.

William Bottrell died at Aston Bottrell 23 Jan., 28 Elizabeth, and Edward Screven entered into the premises and is seised thereof, with remainder to the said Thomas Screven jun. and the heirs of the body of the latter.

The jurors say that the said manor, etc. are held of Reginald and Charles Screven, gents., by demise after William's death by Sir Rowland Heyward, Kt., for a term of years, and at the time of William's death were held of Sir Rowland as of his manor of Round Acton, by half a Knight's fee and a yearly rent of 2s.

Thomas Screven is next heir of William, being son and heir of Agnes, and was aged 4 on the day of his grandfather's death, he and his father being resident at Frodesley.

NOTE. In 1610 John Norton of Billingsley settled the manor of Aston Bottrell, on Joyce his wife, himself, and their heirs, etc. He died in 1612, and Joyce was in possession in 1635, in which year Bonham Norton of Church Stretton (cousin of John) died seised of the reversion of the manor, which descended to his grandson Sir George Norton of Abbot's Leigh (1612-1677), whose son Sir George sold Aston Bottrell with other Shropshire estates to Richard Newport, Earl of Bradford, in 1714.

R. C. PURTON.

## NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

**SHREWSBURY SCHOOL REGISTER, 1636-1664.** With additional Names of Scholars from 1664 to 1734. Names of Boys admitted to the School from 1734 to 1746. Supplemental Names of Scholars, 1746 to 1798. With Indices. Edited by the Rev. J. E. AUDEN, M.A. F.R.Hist.S. Two Parts 8vo, in Wrappers. A few copies of this important Register (which completes the earlier printed Registers) are available for Members of the Society. Price 3s. 6d.

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