

Transactions
OF THE
Shropshire Archaeological
AND
Natural History Society

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

ESTABLISHED 1877.

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(1934).

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*The Society does not hold itself responsible for the Statements,
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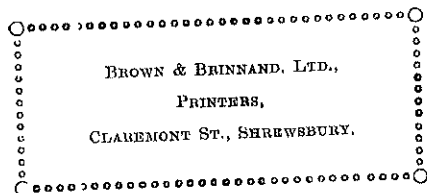
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CORRIGENDUM :

Page 179, line 25—for " feudral " read " feudal."

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

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ANNUAL MEETING for 1933.

The Annual Meeting (postponed) was held at the Music Hall, Shrewsbury on Feb. 10th, 1934. In the absence of the President, Sir Charles Marston, General E. R. Kenyon presided.

Miss Auden presented the following Report :—

Since July, 1932, when the last General Meeting was held, there is not much of outstanding importance to record, unless it be the excavations on the site of the hill-fort on the Titterstone Clee, in which the Society took a keen interest. The old excavations at Wroxeter are in good order, thanks to Mr. Jackson, the Curator. The Roman Roads Committee, aided in their investigations by the photographs from the air given by Sir Charles Marston, have pursued their work, and have recently verified the existence of an old road at Roden.

The Society has viewed with much regret the removal of archæological fragments from the town, which the members have been powerless to prevent; but through their good offices stones of interest have been restored to the Abbey and to S. Chad's.

The Society was represented at the Meeting in London of the Record and Allied Societies, and feels strongly that the Town and County need a further central repository for receiving and storing the documents and records of local bodies, manors, parishes and estates. Might not Gibbon's Mansion on the Wyle be utilized for this purpose, with perhaps an upper room furnished in Old Shropshire style with articles of old-world domestic use, for which there is no room for display in the present Museum? The storage space at the Free Library is over-full, and Town and County owe a debt of gratitude to the Rev. R. C. Purton and Mr. James, the Librarian, for their work in sorting the Deeds already in store there.

During the past 18 months the Society has published its Transactions as usual, and has printed two Parish Registers. The present high cost of printing unfortunately limits its output considerably.

General E. R. Kenyon agreed that it was desirable that they should keep all they could in the way of records. He did not think there was any town in England which had more of which to be proud in the way of old buildings than Shrewsbury, and it was their duty to do what they could to maintain the position.

Mr. A. E. Cooper (secretary) presented the accounts. On the general account, he said, the bank overdraft had been reduced from £42 4s. to £23 7s. 11d. The balance on the Uriconium excavations account had been increased from £13 3s. 8d. to £29, and the balance on Sir Charles Marston's fund from 6s. 3d. to £2 13s. 9d., and on the Shropshire Historical Antiquities Association from £60 to £63 10s. 8d.

The report and accounts were adopted.

Sir Samuel Meeson Morris, moving the re-election of the members of the Council, suggested that the old houses of Shrewsbury, from the point of view of their connection with the old county families, would be an excellent subject for a paper.

According to an old writer, he said, the county families used to come to Shrewsbury in the season, just as they now went to London. The banks of the Severn were used as a parade ground, as Hyde Park was used now in London.

Sir Samuel said he had discovered that the house where he lived on College Hill was the town house of the Burton family in those days, and he had found part of the Burton coat-of-arms in one of the rooms. From his study window he could see Clive House, the town residence of the great Lord Clive in 1762, when he was Mayor of Shrewsbury. He could also see Swan Hill Court House, formerly the property of the Duke of Cleveland, and near there was a house in which he remembered a stone in the garden wall which stated that the wall was erected by Robert Hill, the town residence of the Hill family.

There was also Newport House, now the Guildhall, and many other examples could be found.

Col. J. R. Howard McLean seconded, and the members of the Council were re-elected.

Mr. A. T. Marston was elected auditor.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Dr. Cyril Fox, Ph.D., F.S.A., Director of the National Museum of Wales, delivered an instructive lantern lecture on Offa's Dyke, its origin, purpose and significance.

Dr. Fox has kindly supplied the following synopsis of his Lecture:—

OFFA'S DYKE.

The Survey of Offa's Dyke was carried out between 1925 and 1931, by the Lecturer and Mr. D. W. Phillips, B.A., on

behalf of the National Museum of Wales, with financial help from the Board of Celtic Studies of the University of Wales. The Dyke extends from the estuary of the Dee near Prestatyn in the north to the estuary of the Severn near Chepstow in the south. It is fairly complete, and is continuous, but rivers such as the Wye and Severn were utilized in part. The Dyke consists of a bank and ditch, the latter being almost invariably on the west side. It was a boundary between the kingdom of Mercia and Wales in the 8th century A.D., and is reputed to have been built by Offa, King of Mercia (754-96), probably at the latter end of his reign. Excavation has revealed Roman pottery and objects *in and under* the bank at one point (Ffrith, Flintshire) which confirms the traditional date. A smaller earthwork, Wat's Dyke, lies behind and close to Offa's Dyke in the northern zone of the Frontier; this Dyke has since been investigated, and the results will shortly be published. 'Short' Dykes lie both west and east of Offa's Dyke in the central zone, and are held to represent tentative Mercian efforts at Dyke building prior to the construction of Offa's Dyke.

The Lecturer drew attention to a variety of interesting points brought out in the Survey:—

- (1) Varying methods of alignment:
- (2) Different mode of construction of Dyke in forest and open country, permitting deductions as to distribution of arable land on the March in the 8th century to be made:
- (3) Features indicative of the frontier having been set out by agreement between the Welsh Princes and the Mercian power, and not wholly imposed by the latter:
- (4) Construction in sections, by different gangs.

Detailed Reports on the Survey have been published yearly in *Archæologia Cambrensis* from 1926 to 1931.

ANNUAL MEETING, 1934.

Sir Charles Marston, F.S.A., presided over the Annual Meeting of the Society, held at the Castle, Shrewsbury, on September 18th.

Miss Auden presented the following Report:—

There is not very much to report since the beginning of the year. The effort to put Gibbon's Mansion into safe keeping for the future for the sake of Old Shrewsbury has so far borne no fruit. The question of the safe keeping of the ruined Church of the Whiteladies near Donington has occupied the Society all the year, and a certain amount of success can be recorded. The ivy has been cut by expert hands, and attention called to the care of the old walls.

There have been some interesting excavations on part of the site of Lloyds Bank, Shrewsbury, which have thrown light on medieval life there.

The threatened destruction of a tumulus at Lee Brockhurst was reported, and attention called to the removal some three years ago of the interesting and picturesque gateway of the Moat Farm at Stapleton.

At Wroxeter, through the generosity of Sir Charles Marston, the debris in one of the courtyards has been removed, and an interesting piece of walling exposed. The Society has had to purchase wire to enclose their ground there, which has become a favourite haunt for rabbits.

Local historians will be glad to know that the Prees manorial Records are in safe keeping at the Shrewsbury Reference Library.

The Annual Excursion took place on August 1st to Clun-gunford, Leintwardine, and that neighbourhood.

The Society records with much regret the death of the Rev. A. J. Knapton and of Mr. George Mountford, both of whom did much service to local archæology.

Mr. A. E. Cooper, submitting the statement of Accounts, said that Receipts totalled £149 10s. 1d., while Expenditure, including an overdraft of £23 7s. 11d., left a Balance in hand of 8d. Details are given on another page.

The Report and Accounts were adopted.

Mr. J. A. Morris, in describing the work done at Wroxeter, said that there was always something interesting to be done there. One of the things that were not satisfactorily solved was the supply of water to the city. There was no doubt that the city with its 5,000 inhabitants must have had a source of water supply. "We have found water pipes, channels, and metal connections for the wooden tubes, but we have not found the actual water supply as it existed." There was much other work also to be done, and he would like to see more action taken. Shrewsbury people and even members of the Society did not visit it as often as they should. It was something unique in Shropshire. "We have proved from actual measurements that Uriconium was the fourth city in the Roman colony in Great Britain. It has never been treated or considered by Shropshire or Shrewsbury people as the valuable asset it really is."

On the proposal of Major Price Stretche, the following were elected members of the Council: Miss Auden, Miss Chitty, Miss Rachel Leighton, Mr. Bowcock, Rev. Preb. J. R. Burton, Rev. Preb. W. G. Clark-Maxwell, Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, Mr. H. E. Forrest, Dr. Gepp, Mr. Hobson, Sir Charles Marston, Right Rev. Bishop Moriarty, Mr. J. A. Morris, Very Rev. Dean of Norwich,

Mr. J. B. Oldham, Mr. T. E. Pickering, Rev. E. C. Pigot, Rev. R. C. Purton, Dr. Urwick, Dr. Watkins Pitchford, Mr. Henry Weyman, Prof. E. W. White, Mr. E. James. Mr. A. T. Marston was elected hon. auditor.

Mr. J. A. Morris said they had practically no space at all in the Archæological Museum. They all agreed that more accommodation was needed, and he suggested that resolutions be passed urging that steps be taken to provide it. They had many valuable things in the Museum, but owing to lack of accommodation it was impossible to exhibit many of them.

Mr. H. E. Forrest strongly supported this suggestion, and on the proposal of the President it was unanimously agreed to send resolutions to the Salop County Council and to the Shrewsbury Town Council drawing attention to the urgent need for further Museum and Library storage accommodation.

After the meeting many of the members adjourned to S. Mary's Church, where the Vicar, the Rev. C. E. Jarman, gave a description of the wonderful glass in the windows there.

ANNUAL EXCURSION, 1933.

The Annual Excursion of the Society was held on Thursday, August 3rd in conjunction with the Caradoc and Severn Valley Field Club. A large party left Shrewsbury by bus at 10 a.m. and drove to Morville, where they were joined by a contingent of motor cars. Morville (or Moerfield) has a long history. In Saxon times it was a Royal Manor, and in 1086 it extended over 12 hides and had 18 berewicks (outlying hamlets), one of them being Astley Abbots. The Domesday record tells us that the church was dedicated to St. Gregory, and was served by eight canons, who held eight hides of land. Earl Roger de Montgomery gave the church and five hides of land to the Abbey of Shrewsbury. Momerfeld was head of the Hundred of Alnodestreu, and when that was superseded by that of Stottesdon in the time of Henry I. it lost in importance. Fifteen manors of Alnodestreu Hundred and ten from that of Baschurch, joined to the whole Hundred of Condetret, went to form the Hundred of Stottesdon. The only church mentioned in Domesday in the Hundred of Alnodestreu is that of Morville: one other manor had a priest. The present church is a fine example of 12th century work, and the exact date is given by the mention (by the chronicler, Florence of Worcester) that in 1118 some persons were killed by lightning when on their way home from the consecration by the Bishop of Hereford of the new church at Morville. The monks of Shrewsbury had a priory at Morville, where the last prior died in 1558. The present picturesque 18th century house is on the site of the Priory, and the road till 1811 ran near the

church and beyond the Hall. Among the interesting possessions of the church are two early chests, one a dug out one ; some fine iron work on the south door ; and an early font with shallow carving. From Morville the party turned towards Cleobury Mortimer, making a detour to Sidbury, where the church has herringbone masonry in the south and west walls. It was burnt out in January, 1912, and the interesting frescoes destroyed. Near the church stands the Hall Farm, with some picturesque 17th century buildings in its yard. On the other side of the dingle below Sidbury is the interesting house of the Batch, a timber-framed building of the 16th century. A picturesque staircase, a wall-painting and some interesting plaster work were inserted in 1680 by Richard Wynne and his wife Martha (Ball).

A few miles drive through the lanes brought the party to Stottesdon, the head of the Hundred from the time of Henry I. It was a manor of the Saxon Earl Edwin, and when transferred to the Norman earl it had lost £10 of its annual value, which shows that it had passed through troubled times. It was a manor of nine hides, with seven berewicks, a mill and two leagues of wood. The manor had a church in 1086, held by the Abbey of Shrewsbury, with $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides of land. On the rebellion of Earl Robert de Belesme, Stottesdon came into the hands of the King, who granted away some of the outlying berewicks, so that it came as a manor of four hides to Henry II., who in 1159 granted it to Godfrey de Gamages, a Norman baron. In 1240 it was held by John de Plessetis, Earl of Warwick, who had a grant of a weekly market at Stottesdon on Tuesdays and a yearly fair on the eve, the day and the morrow of the Assumption (August 14, 15, 16). John's grand-daughter, Christiana, was married in 1270 as a child to John Segrave, and she was holding the manor in 1326 at the time of the subsidy for the French wars of Edward III. Possibly the beautiful 14th century windows of the church date from her time.

The party was welcomed at Stottesdon by the rector, the Rev. W. Murcott, who put his pleasant garden at their disposal for lunch, and showed his beautiful church with its remarkable Saxon sculpture over the west doorway into the church, and its fine Norman font and other interesting features. The sculpture appears to represent two lions and a deer caught in a net.

After their enjoyable time at Stottesdon a move was made in the direction of Cleobury Mortimer, but the party got separated in the lanes. Some went to see a mediæval bridge at Prescott, some studied the remains of the Roman enclosure at Walltown, and some, the greater number, found their way to Neen Savage, and saw the church there under the guidance of the vicar. This also was an important manor in 1086 of four hides, with a mill. It belonged in the 12th century to the family of Le Savage, and

passed later to the St. George's, from whom Eudon George takes its name. It was held by the service of 15 days castle-ward at Wigmore in time of war between England and Wales. The heiress of the St. George's married Richard Ketleby of Steple in the 16th century. The church has some good Norman work and a very fine chancel screen, restored after several vicissitudes in 1882. The roof is early and very pleasing, and the porch picturesque. From Neen a short drive brought the party to Cleobury Mortimer church, with its crooked spire, now well known by Mr. Simon Evans' papers on the neighbourhood and its picturesque association. The church has many points of interest, and good 13th and 14th century work. Its history has been well given in a pamphlet to be had on the spot. A welcome tea at the King's Head ended the afternoon and the party separated on their homeward ways. The 'bus returned in the evening sunshine, via Titterstone Clee Hill, stopping for ten minutes on Angel Bank to enjoy the glorious view.

The members who visited Prescott Bridge decided that it was certainly not Roman, but might possibly date back to the 14th century.

Miss L. Chitty contributes the following notes on

WALLTOWN

in the parish of Neen Savage. It is a characteristic example of a small Roman fort, which is proved by recent discoveries to have been occupied in the last quarter of the first and the early part of the second century A.D.

A rectilinear area, some 175 yards by 150 yards, the long sides running N.N.W., is enclosed by a single rampart with rounded angles and a broad ditch: gaps suggest the sites of gates in the middle of the sides, and approaching tracks may indicate the lines of Roman roads. The southern sector and the N.W. part of the earthwork are well preserved under pasture, the south field being known as "Castle Toot." A farmhouse and buildings cover the N.E. part of the camp, and the main Bridgnorth—Cleobury Mortimer road traverses the area, entering by or near the east gate, and passing out at the S.W. angle. The southern rampart can be seen from any passing vehicle.

When the south side of this road was widened opposite the farm buildings in 1929, the workmen turned up a number of roofing and floor tiles, and a quantity of potsherds, mostly of rough red ware. A piece of flue tile suggests a hypocaust, and the area dug into would include the approximate site of the Praetorium or headquarters building. No Samian sherds and no coins were unearthed, but there was no opportunity for scientific excavation.

The finds were recognised and rescued by the late Mr. T. C. Cantrill, B.Sc., F.G.S., whose note on them appeared in the *Antiquaries Journal* for October, 1930, volume X., p. 385. They are safely preserved, and are destined for Shrewsbury Museum as soon as space is available for the exhibition of Roman finds from sites in the county outside Wroxeter. When inspecting them recently Mr. F. N. Pryce, of the British Museum, concluded that the majority of the scraps found date between 80 and 90 A.D.

The site is scheduled as an ancient monument under the Office of Works.

ANNUAL EXCURSION, 1934.

The Annual Excursion was held on Wednesday, August 1st. The main party left Shrewsbury by 'bus at 10-15 for Clun-gunford, where they were joined by several private cars. They halted at the church, a beautiful structure, beautifully kept. Here they were met by Mr. H. C. Jones and Mr. Hamer, and the former gave a short account of the building. The earliest church—St. Cuthbert's—was set up about the time of King Alfred. This appears to have been enlarged in the reign of Edward the Confessor, when the Saxon landlord, Gunward, lived, and after whom the village is named. In the eleventh and twelfth centuries there was much rebuilding. First a new chancel, then the nave, and then another new chancel, so that the oldest part of the building standing is the nave. About forty years ago the church was carefully restored and the tower built on the north side, which replaced a small bell turret on the west end. There are three bells, one dates from 1703, and the other two about 1500.

The church register begins in 1559, and the first entry is the burial of a man aged 107. The churchwardens' accounts begin in 1574—some of the original were on view. One peculiar entry was pointed out, dated 1748, namely: A bottle of phisic from the doctor for John Sheet 1s. The next entry—two days later—A shroud and coffin for John Sheet 11s.

The church musicians sat on a window sill in the south wall of the chancel, the instruments being a violin, a flute and Pan's pipes.

The school was in the side chapel where the organ now stands, and was carried on as early as 1658. In that year Wrottesly Prynce witnessed the Free School deed, where Thomas Dunn, of Broome, gave to it twenty shillings of lawful money of England.

The earliest priests were supplied from Clun—the mother church—out of which the huge parish of Clungunford was formed at the time of the Confessor. The first resident rector appears to have been Stephen de Clon, who was appointed in 1277.

On Easter Day there was an old custom at the church of providing certain of the worshippers with bread and cheese and beer. One archbishop had declared that this custom was to cease in the church, but he held at the rector's. When Mr. Samuel Barkley became rector he did away with it altogether, therefore the people petitioned the archbishop that it should be restored to them. In due time a reply was sent, and at the bottom Archbishop Laud himself added a few words, warning all concerned that if the old custom were not carried out in a decent way he would require the offenders to visit the High Commission Court.

The chief work carried out in the parish was hemp spinning and the manufacture of cloth. The hemp was grown in the fields on either side of the Twitchen Lane. Twenty-five years ago some of the cottages still had the old wheels near the ceiling, which were in use during the spinning of the hemp.

It was also pointed out that Clungunford spring water was considered a good thing for the eyesight, and in the wardens' accounts are several items where they have sold the water for this purpose.

As regards the flint culture of the district, Mr. Jones said that the Clun Museum was trying to survey the valley—about eighteen miles—with several helpers. The ancient trackway had been fixed with much certainty from The Anchor to Onibury, and it had been found that the "camps" lay from 200 to 400 yards on either side, and generally having a southern aspect. The section being specially examined this year was on Brand Hill, and this newly found centre had yielded some remarkable examples of fine workmanship, many being sharply hooked or finely pointed. This suggests tools for engraving, or the making of bone needles or harpoons; they are quite a different class of tool to those in the higher section of the valley, but there does, however, appear to be some relation between these of Brand Hill and some gathered on Clunbury Hill by Mr. Cooper.

After thanking Mr. Jones for his interesting address the members drove to Abcott Manor (old home of the Prynces), where the party were welcomed by Mrs. Vaughan, and taken over the interesting house, which is one of those described by Mr. H. E. Forrest in his "Old Shropshire Houses and their Owners." It is of 16th and early 17th century date, and has some beautiful plaster work. From Abcott the drive was continued to Hopton Castle, a picturesque ruined keep of 14th century date, memorable for its siege by the Royalist forces in the Civil Wars and the tragic fate of its defenders.

The picturesque ruin remaining of the keep is mainly of the 14th century date, with some later additions. It was the home of the De Hoptons, who in 1255 held Hopton with Broadward

and Coston by service by one soldier throughout the year at Clun Castle, and one for 40 days there in wartime. A later de Hopton married the Baroness of Wem, which doubled his already considerable importance. The manor remained with the Hoptons for many generations. In the early 17th century it was held by the Wallop family, of whom Sir Henry, Sheriff of Shropshire in 1606, had married Elizabeth, co-heiress of Robert Corbet, of Morton Corbet. In 1655, Robert Wallop sold the manor of Hopton Castle to Bartholomew Beale, of a Buckingham family, who died in London in 1674. He married a daughter of Colonel Hunt. His son, also Bartholomew, was of Heath House and his son, Thomas Beale, was High Sheriff of Salop in 1734. The church of Hopton Castle is of old foundation, and was once a chapelry of Clun but the present building only dates from 1870. From Hopton Castle the drive was continued to Heath House, where Eugenie Dowager Lady Ripley kindly allowed the members to see the very interesting building, with its remarkable staircase. The style of the house suggests that Bartholomew Beale, "Auditor of Imprests in the Exchequer," who was a notably wealthy man, after buying Hopton Castle prepared to build a house for his son at the Heath (as Judge Owen, nearly a century earlier, did for his son at Condover). Heath House may well have been begun before 1674. The house is full of interesting things. It possessed at one time pictures from the brush of Mary Beale, nee Cradock, sister-in-law of Bartholomew, who died in 1697, having won considerable renown as a painter of portraits as did her son Charles Beale later on. The next visit to be made was to Bedstone Manor, a much older house, where in spite of wet shoes and mackintoshes the members were allowed to see the interior, with its wonderful old beams. The manor of Bedstone from about 1500 belonged to the family of Ireland who came into Shropshire from Lancashire in the 14th century, but they do not seem to have lived there. Its earlier lords were of the family of de Jay who took their names from the neighbouring hamlet of Beckjay. Their line ended about 1500 in two heiresses, Elizabeth and Eleanor. One married Robert Knight, of Shrewsbury, and the other Thomas Jennins, of Walleybourne, in the parish of Pulverbatch. Elizabeth and Robert Knight also had two daughters, co-heiresses: Katherine, who married David Ireland, of Shrewsbury, and her sister Joan, a London goldsmith, who in modern days would have been a banker by profession, an ancestor of the Maynard family. The oldest part of the house is probably part of the Jays' manor house. The church at Bedstone dates from Norman times, but has been modernised.

The drive was continued to Leintwardine, where the chancel of the stately church stands on the vallum of the Roman settlement of Bravinium. There was a church here in Saxon times,

and there is a trace of Norman work in the present edifice, but the building is mainly of the 13th and 14th centuries. Hugh de Mortimer of Wigmore, about 1182, gave the advowson of Leintwardine to the Abbey of Wigmore, and when Bishop Swinfield made his visitation here in 1289, the abbot of Wigmore entertained him and his retinue. The Bishop gave an alms to the Recluse of Leintwardine, and possibly the room in the tower that has a fireplace was an anchorite's cell. Later the Abbey of Wigmore possessed a copy of the "Ancren Riwe," of Richard of Hampole, perhaps as patrons of the ankerhold in Leintwardine Church.

Mr. Marshall, F.S.A., pointed out the interesting features of the church and spoke of its history. The weather was too moist to make tracing out the Roman vallum desirable, so the party went on direct to Ludlow by way of Wigmore, and the little church of Pipe Aston with its Norman tympanum. The church is dedicated to St. Giles, a forest saint, and the drive on to Ludlow is through wooded country on the edge of Bringewood Chase, the woodland tract where the Egerton children lost their way in 1634, on their journey to Ludlow Castle. A halt was called on Whitcliffe with its view over Ludlow, and the whole party were entertained to tea at the Ludlow Arms by Sir Charles Marston, the president of the society. After tea a vote of thanks to Sir Charles was proposed by General Kenyon and seconded by Colonel White, and the party separated on their homeward ways after an interesting and enjoyable day.

MINUTES OF THE MONTHLY COUNCIL MEETINGS.

13th September, 1932. *Miss Auden in the Chair.*

Dr. Watkins Pitchford read his Report on Titterstone Camp, and moved the following Resolution, which was seconded by Dr. Gepp, and carried unanimously:—"This Council places on record its profound regret at the destruction, by quarrying operations, of a considerable part of the hill-camp on the summit of Titterstone Clee. The Council trusts that it may be found possible to leave untouched some portion of the ramparts, both stone and earth, for the information of future generations."

The Chairman reported that Mrs. Donaldson-Hudson had asked her to serve on the Committee for the Historical Pageant to celebrate the Tercentenary of the Masque of Comus, and to nominate two others. Mr. Morris and Dr. Gepp agreed to serve on the Committee.

Mr. Morris made a statement as to the re-arrangement of the coins in the Museum. It appeared that some Roman coins, not required by the Curator, had been taken to Wroxeter;

but Mr. Jackson thought them useless there, and was of opinion that they should be exhibited at Shrewsbury.

The Chairman and Miss Chitty were requested to visit Wroxeter, inspect the coins, and report.

The following new members were elected :—

J. K. Morris, Esq., 1 Porthill Gardens, Shrewsbury.

Miss L. M. Morris, 10 Porthill Gardens, Shrewsbury.

Dr. H. W. Gardner, M.D., F.R.C.P., Combehurst,
Church Stretton.

Michael de C. Peele, Esq., Dogpole, Shrewsbury.

George Mountford, Esq., Elmhurst, Church Stoke.

Mrs. Carter, Larchwood, Church Stretton.

11th October, 1932. *Miss Auden in the Chair.*

It was agreed that the coins now at Wroxeter be brought back to the Museum, on the understanding that the Free Library Committee provided proper receptacles. Certain coins found at Wroxeter to be left there.

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

A circular Letter was read with reference to the Conference of Record and Allied Societies to be held in London on Nov. 14th, and asking for the Society to be represented. It was decided to ask Dr. R. R. James to represent the Society at the Conference, and also to attend the Congress of Archæological Societies.

Mr. Morris reported on a correspondence between himself and the Office of Works and the British Quarrying Co. as to the threatened destruction of Titterstone Camp. He was satisfied that the Company had every wish to meet the views of the Council where possible.

13th December, 1932. *Miss Auden in the Chair.*

The following new members were elected :—

Constance, Lady Stanier, The Citadel, Hawkstone.

Dr. R. H. Urwick, Council House Court, Shrewsbury.

J. P. Hall, Esq., Hurst, Clunton, Aston-on-Clun.

The following Resolution was passed unanimously :—" That it is desirable that a central repository for the purpose of receiving and preserving documents containing the records of local bodies, manors, parishes and estates should be established for Shropshire, preferably at Shrewsbury."

10th January, 1933. *Miss Auden in the Chair.*

It was reported that Dr. Baker of Salisbury was negotiating for the purchase of the stained glass at Mrs. Wynn Corrie's house, and Mr. Forrest and Mr. Oldham were asked to make enquiries as to Dr. Baker's intentions.

14th February, 1933. *Miss Auden in the Chair.*

It was unanimously resolved to ask Dr. Watkins Pitchford to write to Col. Windsor-Clive, M.P., and ask him to put a question in the House with regard to the destruction of ancient monuments, with particular reference to the work now going on at Titterstone Camp.

A discussion as to the price of odd volumes of Transactions to members took place, and it was thought that 10s. a volume might be charged to new members, excepting volumes of the First Series, for which special consideration would be necessary.

Mr. Forrest reported that Dr. Baker had purchased the stained glass from Mrs. Wynn-Corrie's house, and that it had been taken to Salisbury. Of the remaining objects, there was nothing of special interest except certain stones from the Abbey Church, and some figures from S. Winifred's shrine. These were now for sale, and he was communicating with the Vicar and Wardens of the Abbey.

Mr. Forrest further mentioned that at Pulley there was some stained glass formerly in S. Mary's Church, which should be preserved; and he was requested to make further enquiries.

14th March, 1933. *Miss Auden in the Chair.*

Dr. Watkins Pitchford read a copy of Correspondence between himself and Col. Windsor-Clive with reference to Titterstone Camp, and also a letter on this subject sent to Col. Windsor-Clive from the Office of Works.

Mr. Forrest reported that the glass at Pulley was of no great value; he also made a further report on the stones at Swan Hill House. A letter from Mr. Morris was also read concerning the glass, etc. at the latter place.

The following new members were elected:—

The Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P., 11 Downing Street.
H. H. Hardy, Esq., Head Master of Shrewsbury School.
Leonard Ross, Esq., F.C.A., Wellington, Salop.
E. H. Woolf, Esq., Ferney Castle, Reston, Berwickshire

11th April, 1933. *The Rev. R. C. Purton in the Chair.*

The question of Titterstone Camp was referred to, and it was agreed to bring the matter before the next Congress of Archaeological Societies. It was further agreed to order 150 copies of the Report on Titterstone Clee Hill Fort, to be published in the Autumn.

A letter was read from the Rev. C. C. Inge as to the autobiography of Thomas Lyster, schoolmaster of Upton Magna; and Dr. Gepp consented to see Mrs. Hawkesley, when visiting

Oswestry, and ascertain whether a copy of this autobiography could be obtained.

9th May, 1933. Miss Auden in the Chair.

Dr. Gepp reported that he had seen Mrs. Hawkesley with reference to the autobiography of Thomas Lyster.

Mr. Forrest reported that Dr. Baker had offered to let the Church Authorities of the Abbey and St. Chad's have the stones in which they were interested, which were now at Swan Hill House. £5 would be paid by the Abbey for part of the stone screen, and this would cover the cost of removal; and £5 would be paid by St. Chad's Church, but in this case Mr. Morris would see to the removal.

13th June, 1933. Prof. E. W. White in the Chair.

A sub-committee was appointed to make arrangements for the Annual Excursion, the Cleobury Mortimer and Tenbury district being suggested.

Mr. Jackson was authorized to spend £3 in cleaning up at Wroxeter.

A letter was read from Mr. A. Watkin-Jones of Exeter Coll., Oxon, asking for information as to records of the Schools of Bridgnorth and Newport, 1740-46, the Municipal records of Bridgnorth 1700-1780, and details of the Careswell Exhibitions. The assistant secretary was asked to give all the information obtainable.

11th July, 1933. Miss Auden in the Chair.

The Excursion was fixed for Thursday, Aug. 3rd, in the Cleobury Mortimer district.

Mrs. Leese, Hope Court, Hope Bagot, was elected a member of the Society.

15th September, 1933. Miss Auden in the Chair.

It was resolved to ask Prebendary Clark-Maxwell and Mr. H. T. Weyman to represent the Society at the Congress of Archaeological Societies to be held in November.

Mr. Morris read some correspondence between himself and Mr. H. B. Bateman of London, with reference to an electrical instrument for the location of metal objects at shallow depths, which Mr. Bateman was anxious to test at Wroxeter. The Council were of opinion that Wroxeter was not a suitable spot on which to make the experiment.

10th October, 1933. *Miss Auden in the Chair.*

A sub-committee consisting of Miss Auden, Mr. Forrest, and Mr. Morris was appointed to take any action considered necessary on behalf of the Society, to preserve Gibbons' Mansion for the Town.

Miss M. C. Evans, Yonder Wyken, Bridgnorth, was elected a member of the Society.

14th November, 1933. *The Rev. R. C. Purton in the Chair.*

Mr. Forrest exhibited an interesting set of drawings of certain Shropshire Churches, which he had purchased at Miss Humphrey's sale.

Mr. Forrest reported that the making of a new road at Roden would cut into the Roman road there, and promised to make further enquiries.

12th December, 1933. *Miss Auden in the Chair.*

On the suggestion of Mr. Forrest, it was agreed that the views of Shropshire Churches, exhibited at the last meeting, should be kept at the Free Library.

The Annual Meeting (for 1933) was fixed for Feb. 10th, 1934, at 2-15 p.m., to be followed by a Lecture by Dr. Cyril Fox on Offa's Dyke, with a retiring collection.

Mr. Morris agreed to arrange a Meeting between certain members of the Corporation and the Chamber of Commerce with reference to Gibbon's Mansion.

Mr. Cooper was asked to write to the Birmingham Archaeological Society as to what progress was being made with the Report on Excavations at Wroxeter, begun in 1923.

A report by Prebendary Clark-Maxwell on Titterstone Camp was read.

The Rev. J. E. Cartledge, the Vicarage, Oakengates, was elected a member of the Society.

9th January, 1934. *Miss Auden in the Chair.*

Mr. Forrest reported on his visit to Roden to inspect the Roman Road there.

A letter was read from the Hon. Sec. of the Birmingham Archaeological Society, saying that Prof. Atkinson's Report on the Uriconium Excavations had been promised by June next.

13th March, 1934. *Miss Auden in the Chair.*

A letter was read from Mr. R. Cecil Wilton, Custodian of MSS. at Old Norfolk House, S. James' Square, suggesting that the Society should make itself responsible for calendaring the

MSS., formerly the property of the Earls of Shrewsbury and now of Viscount Fitzalan, lodged at Norfolk House.

The Council was of opinion that the Society could not undertake the responsibility at present.

Mr Forrest reported that his attention had been called to the damage caused at White Ladies by visitors breaking off pieces of stone, and promised a further report at the next meeting.

10th April, 1934. Miss Auden in the Chair.

Mr. Morris reported on the position at White Ladies and exhibited photographs. He had interested Bishop Moriarty and the Ecclesiastical Authorities at Birmingham in the matter. Mr. Forrest also drew attention to the mischief caused by the ivy, and Mr. Morris promised to get into touch with the Agent of the Owner, with a view to getting the ivy cut.

Mr. Forrest reported on the excavations at Lloyds Bank and the objects found there.

The Prees Manorial Records (1327-1934) having recently been deposited at the Free Library, Mr. James laid certain volumes, bound in fragments of an old Service Book, on the table for inspection.

Mr. Morris reported on damage caused by rabbits at Wroxeter, and was authorized to procure wire netting.

8th May, 1934. Professor E. W. White in the Chair.

The question of the Annual Meeting was raised, and it was considered desirable to hold it in September next.

Mr. Bowcock called attention to the threatened destruction of a tumulus at Lee Brockhurst.

12th June, 1934. Mr. J. A. Morris in the Chair.

The chairman referred to the death of the Rev. A. J. Knapton, a member of the Council, and it was resolved to send a letter of condolence to Mrs. Knapton.

Sir Charles Marston offered £50 towards the expense of removing the debris left in the courtyard at Wroxeter, provided the work was put in hand at once.

Mr. Morris reported that, in company with Mr. Forrest, he had visited White Ladies. Lord Stafford had given permission for the ivy to be cut, and this had been done. He had been in correspondence with H.M. Office of Works, who were willing

to schedule the building, with a view to their taking over the guardianship. The Council were in favour of this, and Sir Charles Marston promised to support the suggestion.

The Library of Birmingham University was elected a member of the Society.

10th July, 1934. *Miss Auden in the Chair.*

It was reported that the work of clearing away the debris at Wroxeter had been put in hand.

Mr. Morris gave an account of the position at White Ladies.

RULES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 1934

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 White, Professor E. W., C.B.E., M.B., Betley House, nr. Shrews-
 bury.
 White, A. E., Esq., Meole Brace.
 Whitfield, Rev. E. S. B., M.A., 15 Wickham Road, Brockley,
 London, S.E.4.
 Whittaker, Major H. B., Totterton, Lydbury North.
 Wilding, W. O., Esq., 33 Castle Street, Shrewsbury.
 Willans, J. B., Esq., Dolforgan, Kerry, Montgomeryshire.
 Wood-Acton, Mrs., Acton Scott, Church Stretton.
 Woollam, C. S., Esq., Oswestry Advertizer Office, Shrewsbury.
 Woolf, Henry, Esq., Ferney Castle, Reston, Berwickshire.
 Wright, Miss Lucy S., The Elms, Shrewsbury.

Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn., U.S.A., c/o Messrs.
 E. G. Allen & Son, Ltd., 12 and 14 Grape Street, Shaftes-
 bury Avenue, London, W.C.2.

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The Mayor of Shrewsbury	}	During their year of office.
The High Sheriff of Shropshire		
The County Surveyor, County Buildings, Shrewsbury.		
Francis Jackson, Esq., Uriconium, Cross Houses.		
The Registrar General, Somerset House	}	For Parish Registers only.
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Diocesan Registry at Lichfield		
Sir Charles Hyde, Bart., J.P., 2 Woodbourne Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.		

Members are requested to notify any change of residence, or error of description, to the Assistant Secretary, Mr. A. E. Cooper, 28 Claremont Hill, Shrewsbury.

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Archæological Society, Birmingham and Midland Institute, Birmingham.

Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Society. Public Library Gloucester.

Cambrian Archæological Association. Rev. Ellis Davies, M.A., Whitford Vicarage, Holywell.

Cambridge Antiquarian Society. The Muesum, Downing Street, Cambridge.

Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society and Field Club. 5 Quay Street, Carmarthen.

Cheshire and Lancashire Antiquarian Society.

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Essex Field Club. Essex Museum of Natural History, Romford Road, West Ham, London.

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Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. Hon. Librarian. 51 Grove Street, Liverpool.

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 19 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.
 Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland. 63 Merrion Square,
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 Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly,
 W.1.
 Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne. The Black Gate,
 Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Museum of Antiquities,
 Edinburgh.
 Somerset Archaeological Society. Taunton Castle, Somerset.
 Surrey Archaeological Society. Castle Arch, Guildford.
 Sussex Archaeological Society. The Castle Lewes.
 Thoresby Society, Leeds. 10 Park Place, Leeds.
 Worcester Diocesan Archaeological Society.
 William Salt Archaeological Society, Stafford.
 Yorkshire Archaeological Society. 10 Park Place, Leeds.

-
- Bodleian Library, Oxford.
 Natural History Department of British Museum, Cromwell
 Road, S.W.
 Periodical Index, c/o National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth.

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY with which is amalgamated Shropshire Parish Register Society.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEARS 1932 and 1933.

RECEIPTS.	1932.		1933.		PAYMENTS.	1932.		1933.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To Subscriptions	148	8 6	By Bank overdraft 1st January	...	...	42	4 0
„ Sale of Publications	8	8 0	„ Brown and Brinnand, printing	...	...	57	1 9
„ Donations towards cost of printing	5	0 0	Transactions	...	...	56	14 0
„ Bank Interest	0	12 9	„ W. B. Walker, printing Registers	...	...	2	17 6
„ Overdraft 31st December, 1932	23	7 11	„ Miss MacLeod, indexing	...	...	12	0 0
					„ Assistant Secretary, Salary	...	...	9	4 11
					„ Printing and Postages	...	...	0	10 0
					„ Cheque Book and Bank Charges	...	...	5	5 0
					„ Expenses of General Meeting	...	...	—	—
					„ Subscription—Congress of Archæo- logical Societies (3 years)	...	...	3	0 0
					„ Gratuity to Caretaker of Castle	0	10 0
					„ Balance in hand 31st Dec. 1933	0	0 8
								£185	17 2
								£149	10 1

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URICONIUM EXCAVATIONS FUND.

To Balance in hand 1st Jan.,	13	3 8	29	12 1	By Rent. Rates, Tithes & Ins., etc.	9	14 3	9	14 0
„ Sale of Guides	...	...	18	8 9	12	10 0	„ Wilding & Son, Guides	6	13 0	—	—
„ Bank Interest	...	...	0	12 11	0	8 6	„ Wages	5	10 0	—	—
„ Mr. Jackson, proportion of exps.	...	...	10	0 0	10	0 0	„ Mr. Jackson for work clearing up	—	—	3	0 0
„ Subscriptions	...	...	9	4 0	—	—	„ Balance at Bank, 31st Dec.	29	12 1	39	16 7
								£51	9 4	£52	10 7

A. T. MARSTON, Hon. Auditor, 18th Sept., 1934.

A SIXTEENTH CENTURY SHREWSBURY SCHOOL INVENTORY.

By J. B. OLDHAM.

The following list of fixtures belonging to Shrewsbury School, and inventoried on Nov: 16th (the date of the annual audit) 1599, I found recently at the end of the first volume of School accounts.

Much of the inventory is of no special value, but some of it has interest, and an immense amount can be deduced from it as to the plan of the hitherto little-known timber building for the Headmaster's house (the details are less precise as to the lodgings of the other masters), which stood where now is part of the present "Old Schools."

One curious reference is to the "old little bowe chaire which is used in schole on the quenes' Day." Perhaps someone may be able to throw some light on this celebration, which is also referred to in the School accounts, where money is recorded as having been spent on setting up a pulpit against the Queen's Day, and on pack thread, nails and candles for use on the same occasion. The extraordinary length of the table in the hall is also interesting, 27 feet, for it raises the question of the table's use. It is not known how early 'boarding houses' began, but this cannot point to the Headmaster taking boarders, as there are only four beds in his house. One may surmise that he provided a midday meal for such *oppidani*, and *alieni* who 'tabled' with residents of the town, as lived at some distance. Incidentally, it gives some indication of the scale of the building, as the hall cannot have been less than 40 feet long.

Villa Salop^{ss}

Tempore THOME EDWARDES ar
et } Ball ville [Sal.]
EDRD OWEN, gen

The Inventories of all the stuffe remaininge in the romes
belonginge to the ffree gramm^r Schole in Salop aforsaid in }
the chardge of the severall Scholmaisters there entered the }
xvith of November 1599.

In the chardge of Mr. John Meighen the Cheife
Scholemaister.

1. Imprimis one dubble dore at the porch wth a stocke locke
and a key for the same.

The Greate Studdy.

2. It. A Playne dore into the studdy wth a locke and a key
a paire of lardge hindges wth a ringe to pull it to.
3. It. An old portall of waynscott w^{thin} the studdy havinge
a latches wth an handle a catch a bolt and a paire
of portall hindges on it.
4. It. A plaine dore betwene the same studdy and the hall
wth a playne paire of hinges a locke a key and a
ringe on it.
5. It. on drawinge table of a yarde and half in length wth
a Till and a locke and a key on it.
6. It. a frame there wth shelves and deske for Books tow
yards longe.
7. It. one peece of old waynscott set up betwene the portall
and the Chimney there beinge a yard and a half
deepe wth one Coffe Benche havinge twoe paire
of small dussell hinges and a locke and key on it.
8. It. one windowe there wth vi panes of Glasse besides one
ende and one dubble casement of iron in it.
9. It. A Deske wth partitions in the same windowe wth a
locke and a key twoe hinges and twoe catches one it.
10. It. A Pretty little box of Iron wth a Key to it wherein is
kept the admission money, set upon a stocke for the
purpose by the Chimney.
11. It. one dubble dore openinge to the wall wth a fayre
Plate locke and a key one plaine bolt and a latches
wth a handle and a catche for the same.

The Little Study.

12. It. one partition of waynscott betwene the greate study and the little studdy wth an old waynscott dore in it and a locke a key a ringe wth a paire of portall hinges on it.
13. It. A little cubbade fastened to the wall in the same little study wth a dore two hinges and a partition in it and a locke on it to be opened wth the key of the Deske w^{ch} is in the great study windowe.
14. It. A hanginge table fastened to the wall wth one paire of hinges on it and a flappe bound wth Iron at both ends to beare it up.
15. It. A Deske fastened under the windowe on the same table of a yarde in length.
16. It. one claristory there wth twoe panes of glasse and one double casement and one courten rod of Iron in it.

The Hall.

17. It. A plaine dore wth a locke and a key and a ringe on it in the hall entree.
18. It. A little claristory in the same entree wth twoe panes of glase in it.
19. It. A wainscott dore into the hall wth a large [sic] wth an handle and a catch a bolt a paire of portall hinges and a small ringe on it.
20. It. one Table wth a frame in the hall of 9 yardes in length.
21. It. one windowe on the west side wth eight panes of glasse besids the ends and one double casement of Iron in it.
22. It. one claristory on the same side wth two panes of glasse in it.
23. It. one windowe on the southside wth eight panes of glasse besids one end and one double casement of iron in it.
24. It. one lardge claristory on the north side wth sixe panes of glasse in it.

The Buttery.

25. It. one waynscott dore wth a hatche out of the hall into the Buttry havinge a latche wth a handle a catche a locke a key and twoe paire of Portall hinges on it.

26. It. one waynscott dore out of the hall entry into the Buttry wth a Bolt and a paire of portall hinges on it.
27. It. an old wainscott dore at the toppe of the staires in the Buttry wth a plaine latch a catche and hinges for the same.
28. It. A little dore in the partition at the staire heade wth a paire of duscill hignes on the same.
29. It. A cubbart at the staire head there wth a shelve and a dore in it and a bolt wth a paire of duscill hinges on the same.
30. It. One windowe made throughe the wall for light to the same staire wth one pane of glasse in it.

The Grounde Seller.

31. It. a plaine dore at the steare foote into the grounde seller wth a locke and a key a handle and paire of plaine hinges on it.
32. It. one Table in the groundeseller of a yarde and q^r square.
33. It. Twoe windowes for light to the same seller wth eyche of them one Pane of Glass in yt.

The Kitchin.

34. It. one waynscott dore out of the hall into the kitchin havinge a latche wth a ringe a catch and a paire of portall hinges on it.
35. It. on portall betwene the hall and the kitchin wth a dore in it havinge a latche wth a ringe a catche wth a paire of plaine hinges on it.
36. It. a drawinge Table there of Twoe yards longe.
37. It. a plaine dishboard there sett upon foure feete.
38. It. one longe windowe wth vii panes of glasse and Twoe double casem^{ts} of iron in it wth twoe windowes of waynscott to shutt up.
39. It. one old portall betwene the kitchin and the orchard dore havinge a latche wth a handle and a catche and a paire of portall hinges on it.
40. It. one double dore out of the kitchin into the orchard wth twoe plaine hinges an old stocke locke wth a key and a bolt on it.

The Brewhouse.

41. It. a plaine dore out of the kitchin into the brewhouse wth a plaine stocke locke a key and a paire of hinges on it.
42. It. one claristory in the Brewhouse wth three panes of glasse in it.
43. It. a plaine windowe of Bords to shutt up betwene the kitchin and the brewhouse.
44. It. one plaine dore out of the brewhouse into the little garden wth a plaine stocke locke a key twoe plaine bolts and a paire of hinges on it.

The Kitchin Chamber.

45. It. a wainscott dore in a fframe for the Kitchin chamber staire foote having a latche wth a ringe a catche twoe bolts and a paire of Portall hinges on it.
46. It. Twoe Railes on the right side and one Rayle on the lefte side of the same staires to hold by goinge up.
47. It. A little windowe made through the stone wall for light to the same staires wth one pane of glasse in it and a little curten rod for it.
48. It. A Cumpas portall at the same steare heade wth a dore and a latche wth a handle a catche a paire of portall hinges and one bolt on it.
49. It. waynscott rounde about the same Chamber from the flore three yards highe and sommwat more.
50. It. one window there on the west side wth fyve panes of glasse and iii double casem^{ts} of Iron in it twoe of them havinge staires of Iron to hold them up.
51. It. one curtaine rodd for the same windowe.
52. It. one wainscott dore out of the same Chamber into the hall chamber havinge a latch wth a handle a catche a bolt and a paire of Portall hinges on it.
53. It. one windowe on the east side wth tenn panes of Glasse and twoe double casem^{ts} of Iron in it one of them havinge a stay of Iron to hold it open.
54. It. one curteine rod for the same windowe.
55. It. a drawinge Table there of a yard and a half in length or thereabout

56. It. a side Table of a yard and half in length wth twoe little tills under it.
57. It. a little cubbart fastened to the wall ther wth a lock and key to the same.

The Little Chamber on the Brewhouse.

58. It. a waynscott dore out of the kitchin chamber into the backchamber on the brewhouse wth a paire of portall hinges a latche wth a handle and a catch on it.
59. It. a Chest in the same backe chamber of a yard and half in length wth a locke and key for the same.
60. It. one windowe there wth fyve panes of glasse and three double casem^{ts} of iron in it wth a wainscott windowe to shutt up.
61. It. Painted clothes round aboute the same Chamber.

The Hall Chamber.

62. It. A wainscott dore at the hall Chamber staires havinge a latch wth a handle a catche and a paire of portall hinges on it.
63. It. Twoe small windowes for light to the same staires wth eiche of them one pane of Glasse in it.
64. It. A Plaine dore at the same steare head wth a plaine paire of hinges a latch wth a handle and a catch on it.
65. It. A wainscott dore in a frame out of the entry at the staire heade into the hall Chamber wth a locke a key a ringe a plaine bolt and a paire of Portall hinges on it.
66. It. one windowe on the west side in the hall Chamber wth viii panes of Glasse besids the ends and one single casement of iron in it.
67. It. one windowe on the south side ther wth viii panes of glasse beside one ende and one single Casement of iron in it.
68. It. one windowe on the north side wth 8 panes of glasse beside one end.
69. It. one faire Presse wth twoe dores two paire of portall hinges a locke and key on it.
70. It. on greate wainscott Chest wth a lock and key on it.
71. It. a standinge bedd wthout a tester corded.

72. It. an old wainscot dore out of the same Chamber into the Kitchin Chamber havinge a latche wth a ringe a catch a bolt and a paire of portall hinges on it.

The Studdy Chamber.

73. It. one Claristory in the entry betwene the hall chamber and the study Chamber wth three panes of glasse in it.
74. It. three peces of wainscott set upp betwene the dore and the Chimney there beinge a yard and half deepe wth twoe Coffe benches three paire of small duscill hinges two locks and one key.
75. It. one standinge bed corded wth a Tester and three Curten Rodds for it.
76. It. on trucklebed corded.
77. It. one windowe wth viii panes of glasse beside ends and one double Casem^t.

The Closet.

78. It. A wainscott dore out of the same Chamber into the Closet wth a locke a key and a paire of portall hinges on it.
79. It. A little cubbart wth a Deske on it twoe little dores wth plaine hinges on them a springe to locke them wthout key.
80. It. one windowe ther wth vi panes of glasse beside ends and a double Casement of Iron in it.

The Cocklofte.

81. It. one windowe at the noth end wth vi panes of glasse in it.
82. It. one windowe of Boards to shutt at the south end wth a paire of plaine hinges on it.
83. It. one old benche wth Coffers in it of ii yards in length.
84. It. one old presse of ii yards and a half in length wth twoe dores twoe paire of portall hinges and a locke and key on it.

Other Moveables used in Div^rs Romes.

85. It. one Joyned Chaire wth J.M. on the backe of it.
86. It. one Joyned forme of ii yards longe or thereabouts.

87. It. one old bassett stoole.
88. It. ii newe bassett stooles.
89. It. ii little tables wth frames of a yarde a peece in length.
90. It. one little trucklebed corded.
91. It. one old little bowe chaire w^{ch} is used in schole on the quenes Day.
92. It. foure loose peeces of old wainscott wherof four were for windowes and the other twoe were used els where in the old buildinges.
93. It. an Iron frame for a casement.
94. It. iron worke for a Laver to hold a bason on to washe.
95. It. ii little Double Casem^{ts} of Iron wth glasse in them and one lardger wth a stay of Iron in it.
96. It. an other Double Casem^t of iron wth glasse and a stay in it.
97. It. one little shorte iron rodd w^{ch} was for his desk in the old study above.
98. It. ii little iron bolts.
99. It. on Key for the cubbart under his seate in Chappell.
100. It. on Key for the little cubbart at the schole dore where the scholedore key is kept.
101. It. on Key for the cubbart under his seate in schole.
102. It. one Key for the great Garden dore wthin the schole courte.
103. It. one Key for the dore of the little house w^{ch} is under the schole staires.
104. It. one Key for the schole chest w^{ch} is in the exchequer.
105. It. A little hanginge Cubbart sett up in the greate study to the wall wth a locke and hinges for the same.
106. It. a Key for one of the settles in the study Chamber.
107. It. a knocker for the street dore.
108. It. 4 wainscott shelves set up in the little Chamber on the bruehouse.
109. It. A Plaine latch and catch for his ground seller dore.
110. It. A wainscott dore wth a fframe for his study Chamber.
111. It. hinges wth a Ringe and latche and catche for the same dore.
112. It. A Plaine Board windowe for his study windowe wthout.
113. It. A shutt windowe of waynscott for the windowe next the garden in the hall.

In the chardge of Mr. John Baker the second Scholemaister.

In the Hall.

1. Imprimis. A dore wth a stocke locke and key and an Iron latch.
2. It. A windowe wth seven panes of glasse

In the Buttry.

3. It. A dore.
4. It. one peece of old wainscott.
5. It. Two little frames in the wall one wth iii turned pillars the other wth vi turned pillars in it.
6. It. a claristory in the groundeseller wthout glasse

In the rome betwene the hall and the kitchin.

7. It. A dore wth a stocke locke and key.
8. It. A Claristory wthout glasse

in the Kitchin.

9. It. A dore wth an Iron latche.
10. It. A Claristory wthout glasse.

in the staire

11. It. a dore wth an Iron latche.
12. It. the Chamber wainscotted.
13. It. a dore into the garden wth a stocke locke and key.
14. It. in the staire a depe claristories wth 9 panes of glasse.
15. It. at the staire head a dore wth a stocke locke and key

in the Chamber over the kitchin.

16. It. A wainscott dore wth an iron latche.
17. It. the Chamber wainscotted.
18. It. A table wth a frame and one forme.
19. It. A study bord wth ii boxes in it.
20. It. Drantines little mapp of the world.
21. It. a windowe wth a single Iron Casem^t and ix^{on} panes of glasse.

in the Closset.

22. It. A wainscott dore wth a plate locke and key and a bolt.
23. It. a Claristory wth a single iron Casem^t and iii panes of glasse.
24. It. a shorte forme and iii shelves.

130 A SIXTEENTH CENTURY SHREWSBURY SCHOOL INVENTORY.

In the newe study.

- 25. Item. A wainscott dore out of the kitchin Chamber wth a plate lock and key.
- 26. It. A windowe wthout glasse and a single Iron Casem^t.
- 27. It. an old wainscott dore to the staire wth a plate locke and key.

In the Chamber over the hall.

- 28. It. A dore wth latch a stocke locke and key.
- 29. It. A lowe corded bedstead wthout a tester.
- 30. It. A windowe wth a windowe leffe to shutt ii dubble iron Casem^{ts} and 10 panes of glasse.

In the old study.

- 31. It. a wainscott dore wthout a locke.
- 32. It. a presse and a studdy board upon a frame.
- 33. It. a Claristory and a windowe wth a double Iron Casem^t and 8 panes of Glasse.

In the Cocklofte.

- 34. It. At the staire foote to the Cocklofte an old windowe and a dore.
- 35. It. into the Cocklofte ii dores one of wth hath a stocke locke and a key.
- 36. It. on forme.
- 37. It. old paynted clothes a broken borde and ii Claristories wth old shelfes and old keys and formes and peces of a Claristorye.
- 38. It. a stocke locke wth a Key and the peeces of the broken table and frame 3 panes of glasse in the windowe and 4 Casem^{ts} of Iron ii single and ii double, the peces of the old wainscott and a wainscott leafe to shutt over a windowe.
- 39. It. ii old torne mappes th'on of England th' other Cobes table.
- 40. It. A dore into the schole wth locke and key.
- 41. It. A Key for the Deske by the seate in the schole.
- 42. It. A Key for the locke of the schole dore.

In the chardge of Mr. Raphe Gittins third scholem^r.

Belowe.

Imprimis. A street dore wth locke key hinges and hooks.

It. A dore in the middle of the entry wth hooks and hinges alone.

It. the lower rome is half wainscotted and half filed round about havinge three wainscott dores eiche wth bolt latch and catche of Iron.

It. a backe bord dore wth bolt latch and catch to the garden.

It. xix^{en} panes of glasse and ii double iron Casem^{ts} a square ioyned table.

It. A Cubbard table wth locke key and hinges twoe ioyned stooles a trucklebed.

Upon the staire.

It. Sixe panes of glasse a dore wth locke key hooocks and hinges latche and catche, A dishbord frame.

In the Chamber next Mr. Jones his lodginge.

It. A dore wth locke key hooks and hinges xi^{en} panes of glasse one single Iron Casem^t and glasse at both ends of the great windowe. A standinge bed wthout tester corded.

In the Chimney Chamber.

It. A dore wth hooks hinges latche and catch and a ioyned longe table xi^{en} panes of glasse one single irone casem^t and glase at the ends of the windowe.

in the newe little Chamber.

It. A dore wth hooks hinges latche and Catche, xi^{en} panes of glasse, on single Iron Casem^t wth Glase at the ends of the windowe, Three longe shelves for books, A study made of old waynscott receaved from Mr. Meighen the iii^{or} peeces for the sids and a dore for the end of the study wth lock key and hinges.

in the Chamber next the Schole end.

- It. A dore wth hooks hinges lock and key a standinge bedd
wth tester corded A Square ioyned table xvii^{en}
panes of glasse in twoe windowes ii^o single iron
Casem^{ts} and glasse at both the ends of the great
windowe toward the street three longe shelves
for books.
- Keys 3 { 1. Chappell dore.
2. Cubbard of the schole dore great key and
cubbard and seat all one.
3. Studdy dore on the schole stairs.
- It. A newe Presse.

In the chardge of of Mr. Raphe Jones the fourth scholemaister

- Imps. an outward dore wth hooks hinges lock key and
ringe.
- It. A dore wth hookes and hinge upon a little rome und^r
the staire.
- It. one Claristory in the same rome wth ii^o panes of glasse.
- It. one Claristory at the staire head wth ii panes of glasse.
- It. one dore at the staire head wth hooks hinges and an
old springe locke and ii^o keys.
- It. one Chamber wth a Chimney one windowe eyght
panes and twoe ends of glasse wth one single Casem^t
and one Claristory wth twoe panes of glasse and one
single Casement and an other Claristory wth twoe
panes of glasse and one double Casement.
- It. one table a yard and half longe wth a frame and foure
ioyned stooles.
- It. one Presse about fyve foote longe wth hinges locke
key and an Iron bolt.
- It. one ould waynscott dore wth hinges locke and key.
- It. one little bedchamber over the steares wth a claristory
twoe panes of glasse and one double Casement.
- It. one Bedstead corded wthout Cesterne.
- It. one ould wainscott settles of a yarde and half q^{rt}
longe wth a lidd and hinges.
- It. Twoe little Cubbards wth ii^o paire of hinges twoe
locks and twoe keys.

- It. twoe Keys one of the Chappell dore an other of the Schole dore key Cubbard.
- It. on Trestle, one sawed bord, on timber ent^{le}ys and one old forme.
- It. on little vault und^r the Chimney in the Co^rt wth a dore hooks and hinges locke and key w^{ch} Mr. Meighen hath.
- It. on rome und^r the schole staires to lay fflagotts wth a dore hooks hinges locke and key w^{ch} Mr. Meighen hath.

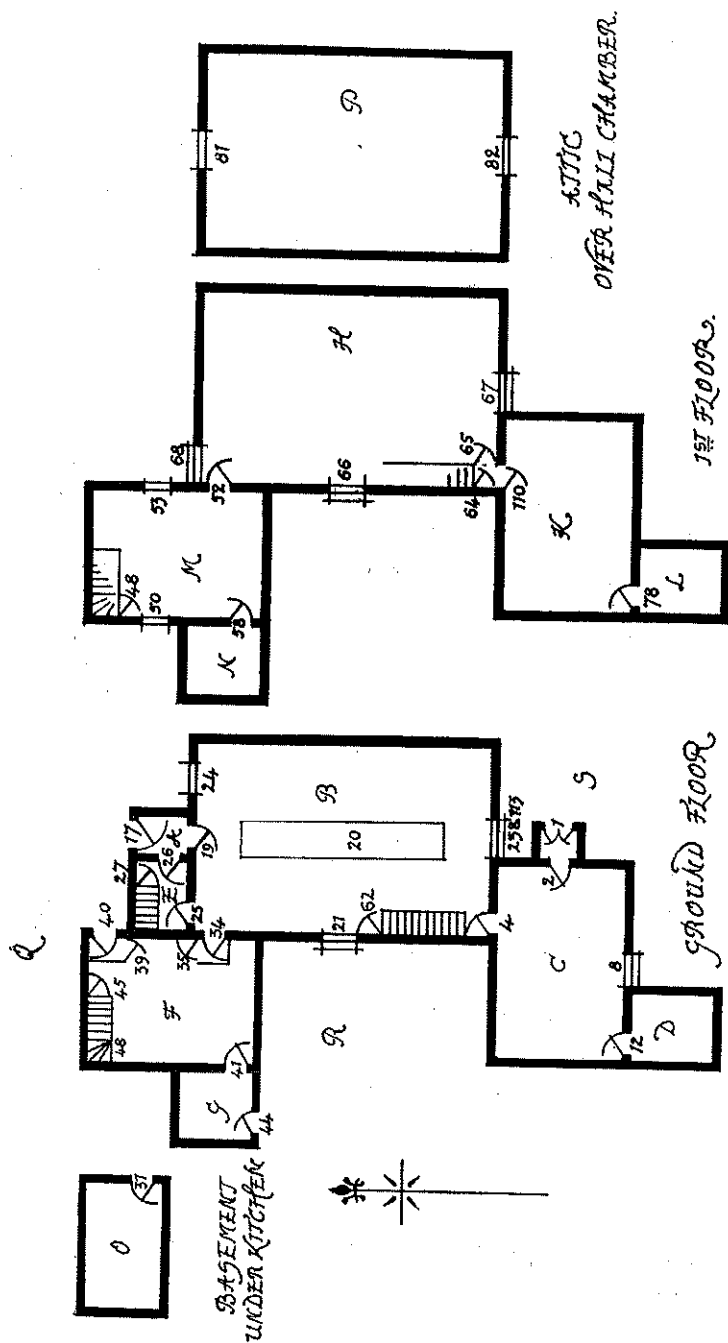
A few words are needed on some of the terms used in the inventory, but any suggestions I venture to make are only tentative, and I hope someone better equipped may be able to throw more light on them.

Hinges, if they are not 'playne,' are described as 'portall' or 'duscell.'" The O.E.D. gives 'duselle' as an obsolete form of 'dossil,' and describes 'dossil' as a plug or spigot. Perhaps the word refers to a hinge with some particular form of pin. It is noticeable that in all cases where a 'duscell' hinge is used, the door is of an unimportant kind: in two cases the hinge is on a 'coffer bench,' in another, on a 'little door in the partition,' and in the other, on a 'cubbart.'

A 'portall' (when used as a noun) seems to indicate a lobby formed by wooden partitions, rectangular in plan, and containing two doors. The 'cumpas portall' which appears at the head of the stairs from the kitchen to the kitchen-chamber above, probably means the top part of the cased-in stairway containing the 'winders' which brought the stairs round to an exit at right angles to the stairs below.

'Bassett stoole' is an interesting phrase, as the word 'basset' does not appear in the O.E.D. or any other well-known dictionary, except as applied to a card game (an unlikely meaning here), but it seems likely that it is derived from the French, and merely means a low stool.

'Painted cloths round about' a room presumably means some painted (or perhaps only coloured) textile that played the part of wallpaper in our day. The phrase is not likely to refer to tapestry, as it only appears in connexion with unimportant rooms.



A Hall Entry

B Hall

C Great Study

D Little Study

E Buttery

F Kitchen

G Brewhouse

H Hall Chamber

I Study Chamber

L Closet

M Kitchen Chamber

N Little back chamber on brewhouse

O Ground cellar

P Cockloft

Q Orchard

R Little Garden

S Great Garden

Possible reconstruction of timbered house
of Chief Schoolmaster, Shrewsbury School
1599.

Reference to numbers in inventory of fixtures
at end of first School Account Book

One room is referred to as 'half-wainscotted and half filed round about.' 'Filed' is, according to the O.E.D., used sometimes for 'polished,' and perhaps it only means here that the wall was left smooth.

Some of the beds are 'corded'; this refers to the cross-cording of the frame on which the mattress rested. One 'corded bed without cesterne' presents difficulties. The O.E.D. gives 'cesterne' as a form of 'cistern,' one of the meanings of which is a 'vessel for washing'; but if this is the meaning, it seems odd specially to mention that a bed has no 'cistern.' Possibly it is connected with the word 'chest,' and refers to the box-like sides of some beds.

'Entrleys' is also a difficulty. 'Enter-,' it appears, is often used for 'inter-,' and it seems just possible that the word meant 'interlace,' some sort of article made of wood laid criss-cross. In none of the above cases does the Shropshire Word Book or Wright's Dialect Dictionary help.

A few other phrases are fairly simple. 'A wainscott leafe' (elsewhere a 'windowe leffe') 'to shutt over a windowe' is evidently simply a hinged shutter. The Hall-chamber is clearly the room above the Hall, the Kitchen-chamber the room above the kitchen, and so on. A 'stocke locke' and 'plate lock' are presumably a mortice lock and a plate lock respectively. 'Windows of waynscott' must be shutters. A cockloft (or cockle loft) is defined as 'a small appartment under the very ridge of the roof, to which access is usually by a ladder.' The meaning of a 'drawinge table' is not quite obvious. The 'Chappell' must refer to the Scholars' Chapel in St. Mary's, and the 'old buildings' to the buildings on the site of which already in 1596 the Library and Chapel (now Museum and Reading Room) had been built.

Lastly, it is possible to make a tentative reconstruction of the old buildings by making use of evidence in regard to:

- (a) Doors between inter-communicating rooms.
- (b) Stairs.
- (c) Windows, where their direction or form is indicated.
- (d) Configuration of the ground.

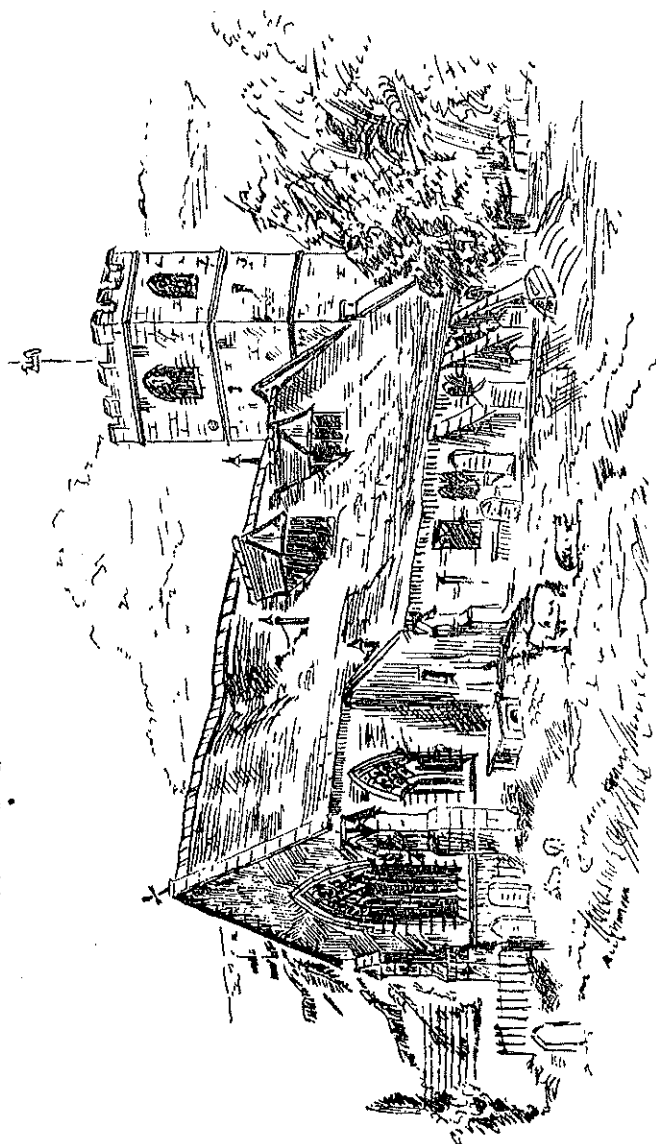
The points of the compass given are always the cardinal points, but actually the present buildings lie N.NE. and S.SW. I have taken N. as equivalent to N.NE.

As far as can be ascertained, the only knowledge we have of the old timber buildings comes from "Burleigh's Map," c:

1575, which only gives a conventional one-storeyed building. The actual building had two storeys and a cellar and cockloft, and the accompanying plan is an attempt to show what the building may have been like; it is consistent with all the evidence provided by the inventory, though it is, of course, possible that another plan could be made which equally tallied with the evidence. Only windows whose direction is given in the inventory are shown in the plan.

In this plan it is noticeable that there are no windows on the front side of the Hall and Hall-chamber, as no windows on that side are given in the inventory, and all that are mentioned in these rooms have their outlook indicated. This probably means that there were other buildings, perhaps the lodgings of the other masters, adjoining this wall. The reference to windows with eight panes 'beside the ends' or 'beside one end' apparently is to bay windows with two rows of four lights each, and lights at each end, or, where the window was next to a projecting wall, at one end only.

The plan a little suggests a building to which later additions have been made, and that seems not improbable if the entry in the Corporation Accounts for 1548 be interpreted as meaning that £20 was spent on buying a building for the School. It is unlikely that an already existing house would have so large a hall, and it is possible that this was made out of the house that was bought, and other rooms were added.



North-East View. 1866.

(from a drawing by W. Porten)

STOTTESDON.

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

The village of Stottesdon stands on high ground, 615 feet above sea-level, some five miles N.E. of Cleobury Mortimer. It is surrounded on all sides by hills and valleys, where lie the manors and townships which make up the Parish to which it has given a name. This high ground was once, we may suppose, a place where horses were bred, for this is what the name suggests (*stott*, a horse and *dune*, a hill). The records show a great variety in the spelling of the name, as will be seen; but, though the form Stottesden is very common, the suffix *don* is to be preferred to *den* (a valley), in view of the situation of the village itself.

The extent of the parish, which is still very great, has been considerably reduced in recent times,—Farlow, the Lowe, Ingardine, Oretton (for ecclesiastical purposes), Kingswood and Button Oak having been separated from it.

In Saxon times Stottesdon was part of the possessions of Edwin Earl of Mercia, who retained his position after the Conquest, till he forfeited not undeservedly the favour of King William. The manor was then granted to Earl Roger, who held it at the time of the Survey :—"The same Earl holds Stodesdone. Earl Edwin held it with 7 berewicks. There are 9 hides. In demesne there are 4 ploughs and 8 serfs and 3 bondwomen, and there are 18 villeins and 5 bordars and 6 semi-serfs with 11 ploughs. A mill of 10 shillings value is there and 2 leagues of wood. In time of King Edward it was worth 20 pounds, now 10 pounds." Before this Earl Roger had granted Duddlewick, with the Church and advowson, to his Abbey at Shrewsbury :—"The Church of St. Peter holds the church of this manor with 2½ hides. There are 10 villeins with 2 ploughs, and other 2 ploughs might be (employed). It is worth 20 shillings."

On the forfeiture of Belesme Stottesdon was retained in the hands of the King Henry I., who granted away several of its berewicks. In the reign of Henry II. the manor had been

reduced to four hides. In 1159 it was granted to Godfrey de Gamages, whose two sons took opposite sides in King John's quarrel with the King of France. In consequence Matthew the eldest forfeited his estates, while William the younger eventually received this manor, no doubt as a reward for his consistent loyalty. On his death however his son Godfrey was passed over, and Stottesdon was given to John de Plessetis, a royal favourite and a man of some note in his time, who became titular Earl of Warwick in right of his second wife Margery de Newburgh, sister and heir of the last Earl of that name. In 1244 he had a grant of Free warren and of Market and Fair in Stottesdon. He died in 1263, seised of this manor, which he held by service of a barony,—of finding two Knights or three serjeants for the King's army in Wales for forty days. By his first wife, Christiana daughter of Hugh de Sandford, he left a son Hugh, who married his father's ward, Isabella daughter of John de Bisset. In 1270 Hugh de Plessitis gave the manor of Stottesdon to his daughter Christiana, on her marriage with John son of Nicholas de Segrave. This John de Segrave was a person of consequence in the annals of the period, playing a conspicuous part in the Scottish wars, whether in the victory of Falkirk or the defeat of Bannockburn. He died in Aquitaine in 1325, where his elder son Stephen had died shortly before. Christiana survived them both, and was assessed to subsidy for her lands in Stottesdon in 1327. Her grandson John de Segrave (son of Stephen) took an active part in the wars of Edward III, but his career was short, for he died in 1353 at the age of 38. He married the Lady Margaret Plantagenet, daughter and eventually heir of Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk. She held Stottesdon as her dower, and married as her second husband the famous Sir Walter Manny, who was lord of the manor in her right. She survived him many years, and died in 1399 seised of Stottesdon and Kingswood. Her daughter and heir by her first husband, Elizabeth, became the wife of John de Mowbray, 4th Baron Mowbray, who assumed the Cross and was slain near Constantinople in 1368. His son John, created Earl of Nottingham in 1377, died unmarried two years later, and was succeeded by his brother Thomas, also created Earl of Nottingham, and subsequently Earl Marshall and Duke of Norfolk. His distinguished career ended in his being banished for life by King Richard II

for challenging Henry Earl of Lancaster,—an incident immortalized by Shakespeare. He died at Venice in 1400, leaving by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Fitzalan Earl of Arundel, two sons Thomas and John, and two daughters Margaret, wife of Sir Robert Howard, and Isabel, wife of James Lord Berkeley.

The elder son Thomas was beheaded in 1405, leaving no issue; at which time Stottesdon was held in dower by his mother, who died seised of the manor, with the chase and park of Kingswood in 1424. Her heir was her surviving son John, recently restored to the Dukedom of Norfolk, who died seised of the manor in 1432. He married Katherine daughter of Ralph Nevil Earl of Westmoreland (thrice re-married), by whom he had a son John, third Duke, who died seised of the manor in 1461, leaving his widow Alianore (daughter of William Lord Bouchier), who held it in dower till her death in 1464. Their son John, fourth Duke, married Elizabeth daughter of John Talbot Earl of Salop, and in 1475 he and his wife, by deed dated Ap. 12th at their Castle at Holt, constituted Christopher Talbot and others their attorneys to deliver to their beloved cousin Gilbert Talbot seisin of and in the manor or lordship of Stottesdon, except wardship and marriage. The wife joins in the grant, no doubt because it had long been the practice to make this manor a part of the dower of the Duchesses of Norfolk. This grant is stated to have been for life.¹ Blakeway, who cites the deed, does not mention this, and says that Sir Gilbert Talbot "continued no long time in possession of the manor, if William earl of Nottingham obtained a license 3 Hen. vii to alienate it to the Bishop of Lincoln and others."² But I find that the Talbots were still over-lords in 1558 (see below), from which it would appear that the lords of the manor hereafter to be mentioned no longer held it directly from the Crown. However, as Blakeway adds, "It is certain that on the partition of the Mowbray property between the families of Howard and Berkeley, as descendants of the last Duke, Stottesdon became the possession of the latter.

By Elizabeth Talbot the Duke of Norfolk had a daughter and heir Anne, contracted to Richard Duke of York, on which

¹ Collins' Peerage III. 29; Cp. *Transactions* IV. xi. 26.

² Bodl. MS. 20; Blakeway writes with some hesitation as to this license, quoting a MS. in the Brit. Mus. (unspecified). Cp. *Gent. Mag.* 1853, i (an inaccurate account).

occasion (1477) provision was made that her mother, the Duchess dowager, should enjoy the manor of Stottesdon for her life.³ The Lady Anne however died before the marriage took place, whereupon the Mowbray inheritance passed to the descendants of Margaret Howard and Isabel Berkeley, already mentioned,—the latter being represented by William Berkeley Earl of Nottingham.

In 3 Hen. VII (1487) we have a Fine levied between Edward Willoughby Esq. and Robert Legge, Clerk, plaintiffs, and William Earl of Nottingham, deforciant, of the manor of Stottesdon, to the use of the Earl in tail, with remainder to Humphrey Coningsby in tail male, with remainder to the Earl's right heirs; the manor being then held by the Duchess of Norfolk for life, with remainder to the Earl and his heirs.⁴ Owing to a quarrel with his brother and heir Maurice, William Berkeley, who was created Marquess of Berkeley, suffered a recovery of the Castle and lands of Berkeley, and so gained the fee simple, conveying them to be held to his own use, with remainder to the King. This transaction however did not affect the Mowbray inheritance; and on the death of the Marquess without issue in 1491-2, the abovementioned remainder took effect, and Stottesdon passed to Humphrey Coningsby, to whom Maurice Berkeley by a Fine dated 9 Hen. VII conveyed all his interest in the manor.⁵

HUMPHREY CONINGSBY belonged to a branch of the family which purchased Hampton Court (Co. Heref.) in the reign of Henry VIII.⁶ He was son of Thomas Coningsby of Rock (by Catharine Waldeff), who was a brother of Humphrey Coningsby of Neen Solers. He was eminent in the legal profession, and became a judge. He died in 1635. By his wife Anne Fereby, widow of James Pickering, he had issue:—Thomas, who died before his father; William, who like his father became a judge; John, of North Mimms; Margaret, wife of Sir Christopher Hildyard of Wisted; Elizabeth, wife of Richard Berkeley of Stoke; Jane, wife of George Raleigh of Thornborough.

THOMAS CONINGSBY married Cecily daughter of John Salwey of Stanford, and—with a daughter Elizabeth, wife of William

3 Rot. Parl. 17 Ed. IV.

4 See the Inquisition on the death of the Marquess, 8 Hen. vii.

5 Blakeway (Lloyd MSS.).

6 For this family see Robinson's Mansions of Herefordshire, pp. 148, 174.

Paris and secondly of Sir William Cavendish—had a son Humphrey, who succeeded his grandfather.

HUMPHREY CONINGSBY of Hampton married Anne daughter of Sir Thomas Englefield, and died in 1558. The Inquisition on his death (what remains of it?), taken at Hereford June 18th, states that he was seised of the manors of Stodesdon and Kingswood in Co. Salop, and of 20 messuages, 20 cottages, 2 water mills, 500 acres of land, 200 acres of meadow, 500 acres of pasture, 500 acres of wood in Stodesdon, Kingswood, Oreton, Chorley and Bardsley Co. Salop; and by his deed dated Mar. 20 1 Eliz. in consideration of the preferment in marriage of his daughter Joan Conyngesbie he gave all his woods and underwoods in Cos. Salop and Worcs. to the said Joan for 13 years after his death; and Joan is still in possession of the same. The manors of Stodesdon and Kingswood are worth yearly £33 11. 8d, and are held of John Talbot Kt. as of his manor of Grafton by fealty only. He died Ap. 4 last past at Hampton Court, and Anne late his wife and Thomas their son still survive, and dwell at Hampton. Edward Coningsby is his son and heir, aged 9 years and 11 months.

The above-mentioned Edward died in 1561, and Thomas his brother became his father's heir. Humphrey Coningsby had three daughters:—Joan (or Jane), wife of William Boughton of Little Lawford, and secondly of Reginald William of Willaston; Mary wife of Gregory Price of Portsham; Elizabeth wife of Sir Gilbert Lyttleton of Frankley.

THOMAS CONINGSBY was Gentleman Treasurer to Queen Elizabeth, and was a friend of Sir Philip Sidney, with whom he travelled. He was Knighted in 1591, and was a member of the Council of Wales in 1617, and Sheriff of Herefordshire in 1598. He became possessed of the lordship of Neen Solers by devise of his kinsman Humphrey Coningsby, who started on his travels in 1610 and never returned. Sir Thomas married Philippa daughter of Sir William Fitzwilliam of Melton, by whom he had six sons and four daughters:—Fitzwilliam, the only son who survived him; Sidney; Philip; Humphrey; Thomas; Robert; Ursula; Katharine wife of Francis Smalman; Elizabeth wife of Humphrey Baskerville; Anne wife of Sir Richard Tracy. Sir Thomas died in 1625.

7 The Chancery Inquisition is only a fragment, while the Exchequer one is very torn at the beginning.

FITZWILLIAM CONINGSBY succeeded his father at Hampton and Stottesdon, and there is a record of his View of Frankpledge and Court Baron for the manor of Stottesdon in 1632.⁸ He lived to see his patrimony ruined by the Civil War, his estates being sequestrated during the Commonwealth, he himself being absent from the country. In 1652 the tenants of Stottesdon manor petitioned against the demand of the County Committee for payment of their rents and arrears, having paid them to Sir Thomas Allen by virtue of his extent allowed by the Committee for Sequestration. Allen was a creditor of Coningsby.

In 1660 Coningsby with his son Humphrey (whose son Thomas became Earl Coningsby) and Sampson Wise of Clerkenwell and Philippa his wife, sold property in Chorley and Oreton, and the demesne lands of the manor appear to have been broken up and sold at or about this time, while the lordship itself was conveyed to William Pennell of Baron's-land in Cleobury Mortimer.⁹

The names of William Pennell, senior and junior, and of Thomas Pennell, occur in the Subsidy Roll of 1628 for Cleobury. In the Registers William Penell of Baron's-land was buried in 1631, and William son of Thomas Pennell of the same place was baptized in 1633-4. The last-named William was presumably the purchaser of Stottesdon manor, and in 1671 he released to Thomas Crump of Chorley all royalties, rents, and heriots due out of a messuage in Chorley.¹⁰ If he is the "William Pennell gent." who was buried at Cleobury Mortimer in 1709, he outlived his brother Thomas Pennell of Bransley (buried there in 1688), whose daughter Anne (baptized in 1675) became the wife of William Bradley of Brook Row, who was lord of the manor of Stottesdon, I suppose *jure uxoris*, and died in 1743. His son Pennell Bradley (B.N.C. Oxon). was a student of the Inner Temple; while another son John was Vicar of Stottesdon. Mrs. Bradley died in 1758, when "an estate of £500 per annum devolves upon her grandson James Compson Esq.,"¹¹ who was the son of James Compson of Cleobury Mortimer and Elizabeth his wife, daughter (and apparently the eventual heir) of William Bradley.

⁸ Blakeway MS. 3.

⁹ Blakeway MS. 20.

¹⁰ Blakeway MS. 3.

¹¹ Gent. Magazine, 1758.

The Compson's came to this neighbourhood from Bewdley, where James Compson served the office of Bailiff on several occasions. He was probably father of James Compson, husband of Elizabeth Bradley. They had two sons,—JAMES COMPSON, heir to his grandmother Mrs. Bradley, who was buried at Cleobury M. in 1765,¹² aged 46; Thomas Compson, heir to his brother; and two daughters,—Anne, wife of Joseph Oldham of Caynham, where she was buried in 1781, aged 59; Elizabeth, buried at Cleobury M. in 1781, aged 56.

THOMAS COMPSON was of London, and later of Hopton Wafers and Cleobury, where he carried on a paper-making industry in partnership with his brother-in-law Joseph Oldham. He served as Sheriff of Shropshire in 1792, and was lord of the manor of Stottesdon. He was buried at Cleobury in 1808, aged 81. He married (1753) Isabel daughter of George Pardoe of Cleaton, by whom he had two sons, James and Thomas.

JAMES COMPSON of Cleobury Mortimer (b. 1754), as "Lord of the manor of Stottesdon," is party to a Deed of 1821 relating to the Inclosure of Oretton Common. He died in 1830, having married in 1779 (at Condover) Martha Hodges, by whom (who died in 1819) he had ten children. Of his fivesons,¹³ two only survived him,—George Compson (1784-1842), and James Edward Compson (1793-1834), the latter of whom was Vicar of St. Chad's Shrewsbury, and had a son, George James, aged 8 in 1827, and two daughters, Caroline Elizabeth and Martha.

Before 1851 the manor of Stottesdon had passed to the Duchy of Cleveland, now represented by Lord Barnard. In Bagshawe's Gazetteer of that date George Compson Esq. is stated to be Lord of the manor of Oretton; but Oretton was not a manor of itself and belonged to Stottesdon. In early times it may well have been largely waste. Portions of the demesne lands here were sold by Connigsby in 1660, and these became an estate of the Pardoes of Cleobury Mortimer, a branch of the Faintree family. The Compson's had an estate here of over 100 acres, and Thomas Botfield of Hopton Court, the Rev. Thomas Rocke of Tenbury and John Hyde also owned property in Oretton in the early years of the 19th century.

¹² I take him to be the James Compson of Cleobury M. who married in the same year Martha, daughter of William Holland of Burwarton. She died in 1775.

¹³ One of them, Thomas (1782-1809) was Curate of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury.

STOTTESDON HALL probably represents the original manor-house, though it is now a farm, standing near the Church. In Blakeway's time "extensive foundations near it show that it was formerly much larger than at present, and some of the lands are still called the Park Woods."

At the time of the Subsidy of 1525 the principal resident in Stottesdon township was Thomas Pigott gent., and from the amount of his assessment it seems likely that he lived at the Hall. Thomas Pigott was son and heir of Robert Pigott of Chetwynd, and succeeded his father there in 1535. His Arms were formerly displayed in one of the windows in Stottesdon Church, with the inscription, "Orate pro bono statu Thomæ Pigott & Isabellæ uxoris."¹⁴ His will was proved at Lichfield in 1549, and that of his wife Isabel¹⁵ in 1555.

His father Robert Pigott had also been connected with Stottesdon, and his Arms (impaling Blount and Cornwall quarterly) were likewise displayed in one of the Church windows. His wife was Mary, daughter of Sir Humphrey Blount of Kinlet. His name occurs in the Court Rolls of the manor of Pickthorn during the reigns of Henry VII and Henry VIII (Blakeway).

Sir Thomas Blount of Kinlet, brother-in-law of Robert Pigott, had property in Stottesdon, and was a benefactor to the Church, for his Arms and those of his wife Ann (daughter of Sir Richard Croft) were once in one of the windows, with the inscription, "Pray for Sir Thomas Blount and Dame Ann his wife, which made this window in the year 1517."

The Hall appears to have been the home of the Amyas (Amyes or Amies) family, for in a deed of 1696 this estate is stated to have been formerly in the possession of Martha Amyas, widow. The Pedigree of Amyes was entered at the Heralds' Visitation of 1663, when the Arms, "Argent, on a Bend sable three Roses of the field," were resited for proof.¹⁶

THOMAS AMYAS is described as of "Co. Lincoln," but I am inclined to think that he came of a Ludlow family. In the Shrewsbury Burgess-Roll we have (1539) Thomas son of John

¹⁴ See *Transactions*, III, viii, 123. Harl. MS. 5178.

¹⁵ *Elizabeth* in the printed Pedigrees, but Isabel in the will of Thomas Pigott, and in the Inquisition on his death. Her Arms were not apparently in the window.

¹⁶ Cp. "Genealogist," 1st Ser. ii. p. 271.

Amyas late of Ludlow, sergeant at arms ; while in a Duddlewick Deed Thomas Amyas is himself styled sergeant at arms ; and it may be that he was son of John, and served the same office as his father. Moreover his wife was Alice Langford, whose surname (with that of Amyas) occurs frequently in the early Registers of Ludlow. Thomas Amyas was connected with Stottesdon as early as 1548, when he held a portion of the Tithes there. His will, dated Feb. 3rd 1563-4, was proved (P.C.C.) in 1566. In it he bequeaths to Hereford Cathedral 4d., and to Stottesdon Parish Church 26s. 8d. To wife Alice the house and farm wherein I dwell for 10 years, and after my wife to have one part, and two parts thereof divided among my six daughters. After my wife's death her share to my eldest son William, and if he die without issue the same to my son John, and if he die without issue then to my son Richard. To Thomas son and heir of Mr. Humfrey Conisbie deceased a mare. To my son John my lesser mace of silver gilt. I hold for six years a tenement called the Knoughe, with lands, 30 beasts and 100 sheep, in Llangirrick Co. Montgomery, of Jevan ap Morris ap Jenkin and Thomas his son, and I give the same to my wife and nine children. My Plate to my wife for life, and after to my children (who are also residuary legatees). Overseers,—my brother-in-law Thomas Donne and Francis Cressett.

His widow Alice was buried at Stottesdon in 1581. He was succeeded here by his second son,

JOHN AMYAS, whose name occurs in connection with a Tax or Lewne of the inhabitants of Stottesdon in 1583.¹⁷ He held the Tithes of corn and grain in Stottesdon, with the tithe-barn and the advowson of the Vicarage, for a term of years, by grant of the Lady of Duddlewick.¹⁸ He married Christian, daughter of Peter Wentworth of Lillingston Lovell (Co. Oxon.), and was dead 1590, when his widow re-married at Stottesdon Edward Fleetwood, "a preacher." Of the children of John Amyas, Peter Amyas of Stottesdon gent., whose name appears in a list of tithepayers about 1610, was no doubt the eldest, but he does not find a place in the Registers. There were two other sons,—Thomas (see below) and Paul (bp. 1587) ; and two daughters,—Judith and Mary.

¹⁷ Given in Blakeway MS. 20.

¹⁸ Shrewsbury Free Library MSS. No. 113.

THOMAS AMYAS was baptized at Stottesdon in 1584. He was probably of Queen's Coll. Oxon. in 1601 (but the age 14 is incorrect) and M.A. from All Souls in 1609. He was instituted Vicar of Stottesdon in 1623, and was ejected for loyalty during the Commonwealth. He did not long survive his restoration, for he died in 1661, and was buried at Stottesdon. He married at Burwarton in 1621 Martha daughter of Christopher Dighton¹⁹ of Worcester, by whom he had a son Bonham, and six daughters,—Mary, Martha, Christian, Susanna wife of Edward Walshe of Stockton-on-Teme, Elizabeth, and Sara. His widow survived him till 1684, when she was buried at Stottesdon.

BONHAM AMYAS was baptized at Stottesdon in 1627, and appears to have lived at Chorley during the life of his mother, whom he outlived only a year, being buried in 1685. He married first, Margaret daughter of John Tuds of Tregonan (Montgom.), who was buried at Stottesdon in 1665; and secondly, at Stottesdon in 1670, Anne Harriots, by whom he had two daughters,—Martha (bp. 1672), married (at St. Leonard's, Bridgnorth in 1699) to Thomas Mytton of Shipton,²⁰ where she was buried in 1736; and Anne (bp. 1674), who died unmarried in 1694, and was buried at Shipton.

Their mother was buried at Stottesdon in 1684.

In 1696 Rowland Langharne²¹ and Theodosia his wife of St. Bride's (Pembr.) convey for £2000 the capital messuage of the farm of Stottesdon with the Day House and Chorley Hayes,—all of which had been in the possession of Martha Amyas, widow,—to Thomas Lord Folliott, who devised his interest in the premises to Charles Baldwyn and Joseph Soley in trust to permit his daughter Rebecca, wife of Job Walker,²² to receive the rents for the maintenance of her daughters Mary and Rebecca till they should come of age; and then to his said grand-daughters in tail, with cross remainders; remainder to their brother Francis Walker in fee.

The above-mentioned Mary Walker married Richard Clutton of Sheldon (Co. Worc.), and in 1743 she with her husband conveyed

¹⁹ "Ditton" in Burwarton Register; Blakeway read it "Detton."

²⁰ His grandmother was a Dighton of Worcester.

²¹ No doubt related to General Rowland Langharne, whose connection with Shropshire and Pembroke during the Civil War will be found in *Transactions*, IV, i, 244 (note); Cp. Dict. Nat. Biogr.

²² Son of Richard Walker of Ferney.

their moiety to her nephew Francis Walker, son of her brother Francis, and he in 1755 conveyed his undivided moiety of Stottesdon Hall to Thomas Crump of Oldbury (later of Chorley) and John Oldbury of Eardington.²³

Rebecca, the other daughter of Job Walker, married Humphrey Sandford of the Isle, and their son Humphrey appears to have possessed the other moiety, which according to Blakeway passed by a recovery to Thomas Harris of Cruckton in 1749. This no doubt was for purposes of sale, for in 1759 Thomas Crump and John Oldbury sold property in Stottesdon to Thomas Adney of Bridgnorth, surgeon, which they had purchased in 1755 from Francis Walker and Humphrey Sandford.²⁴

Elizabeth wife of Thomas Crump and Margaret wife of John Oldbury were sisters, being daughters of George Corfield of Oldbury. The Oldburys of Eardington were a very old family, resident in the parish from which they took their name from a remote period. George Oldbury, son of John and Margaret Oldbury, baptized at Quatford in 1746, owned Stottesdon Hall in 1792, and as late as 1818 (Parish Levies); and Mrs. Oldbury was owner in 1851. It has since passed through several hands. The present house is evidently the wing of a far larger building, round which there are traces of a moat.

KINGSWOOD. This manor has already been mentioned in association with that of Stottesdon, and has little or no early history apart from it. There are (or were) races of an enclosure here, marking some ancient dwelling. In 1345 the Bishop of Hereford granted to Sir John Segrave that Henry Crisp, Chaplain, may celebrate in the chapel of his manor of Kingswood. With Stottesdon it passed to the Coningsbys. When Fitzwilliam Coningsby and his son broke up the demesne lands, Kingswood appears to have been acquired by Thomas Foley Esq., who was here in 1678; and this interest continued till the 19th century, Lord Foley being landowner here in 1818.

Kingswood in 1883 was joined to Kinlet for civil purposes, while ecclesiastically it is now attached to Far Forest in Worcestershire.

²³ These deeds are from Blakeway MSS. 3 and 20.

²⁴ Shrewsbury Free Library MSS (Southam Collection).

CHORLEY.

Chorley (ceorl's lea) was originally a berewick of Stottesdon, and in its early history was closely associated with that manor. A family taking its name from the place occurs in 1266, and Chorleye is mentioned in a deed relating to Northwood in 1303. Lands here are found among the possessions of Humphrey Coningsby in 1558.

The principal families connected with Chorley were those of Harriots and Crump, and the latter eventually acquired the larger part of it. Thomas Crump of Chorley was assessed to subsidy in 1525, and Thomas and William Crump of the same place in 1542. This family continued at Chorley till the latter half of the 19th century.

In 1632 a copyhold estate here, consisting of a messuage and two virgates of land, was surrendered into the hands of the lord by Thomas Nicholls and Joyce his wife,—relict of James Whatmore and before of Edward Crump,—who received a new grant of it for the lives of Joyce, John Crump son of Edward, and Thomas son of the said John. This property was sold in 1660 by Fitzwilliam Coningsby, Humphrey his son and heir, Sampson Wise of Clerkenwell and Philippa his wife, to Thomas Hamond of Blunden (Blundel),—this purchase being made in trust for Thomas Crump, husband of Sarah, daughter of Thomas Hamond.²⁵

In 1671 Hugh Bowen, Hugh Langharne and Philippa Langharne, widow, sold a messuage and lands in Chorley to John Holbrooke, clerk, whose sister Anne Harriots, widow, was then in occupation, the purchase being made on her behalf. Her two sons, Robert and Edward, died without issue, and their surviving sister Jane, wife of the Rev. Richard Rushbury, who also died without issue, in 1738 devised this property to her godson Henry Mytton of Shipton, who was also her kinsman, being grandson of Anne (Harriots) wife of Bonham Amyes. Henry Mytton the same year mortgaged it to George Thomas of Shrewsbury; and this mortgage passed through several hands till in 1763 Thomas Mytton and his sisters sold the estate to Thomas Crump.

In 1671 Essex Meyrick of Bush (Pemb.) and Thomas Powell of Grey's Inn sold an estate in Choley in two portions,—(i) to

²⁵ This and the following Deeds are from Blakeway MSS. 3, 20.

John Westwood, who sold this portion to Thomas Crump (d. 1720); (ii) to the Rev. Thomas Pountney of Fladbury, whose representatives sold this portion in 1741 to Robert Moor of Birmingham, whose son James sold it in 1792 to Thomas Crump.

The Crump family were resident landowners in Stottesdon for some centuries, and the following descents may be added here:—

THOMAS CRUMP of Chorley by his wife Joan (d. 1581) had two sons,—John and Thomas (b. 1551), and a daughter Isabel (b. 1554) wife of Ralph Middleton (m. 1580).

JOHN CRUMP of Chorley (d. 1593) married (1572) Margery Wadelie, and was father of

EDWARD CRUMP of Chorley (b. 1573), who married (1597) Joyce Reynolds, and had a son,

JOHN CRUMP of Chorley (b. 1600), who by his wife Joan (d. 1654) had two sons,—John (ob. inf.) and Thomas.

THOMAS CRUMP of Chorley (b. 1628 d. 1687) married (1656) Sarah daughter of Thomas Hamond of Blundel (d. 1667), by whom he had a son Thomas, and two daughters, Susanna (b. 1657) and Anne (b. 1665).

THOMAS CRUMP of Chorley (b. 1659 d. 1720) married (1682) Sarah Spilsbury (d. 1731), by whom he had two sons, Thomas and John (b. 1702), and three daughters, Sarah (b. 1687 d. 1709), Elizabeth (b. 1692), and Anne (b. 1696).

THOMAS CRUMP of Chorley (b. 1684 d. 1774) married (1714) Margaret Web of Shelsley (d. 1748), by whom he had issue,—Thomas, William (b. 1717), John (b. 1719), George (b. 1721) in Holy Orders, and Richard (b. 1724).

THOMAS CRUMP of Chorley, Oldbury, and Quatford (b. 1716 d. 1788) married (at Oldbury 1744) Elizabeth daughter of George Corfield of Oldbury (d. 1793), by whom he had two sons, Thomas and George (b. 1748 d. 1816), and two daughters, Elizabeth wife of the Rev. Richard Powell of Munslow (b. 1751 m. 1778), and Anne (b. 1753).

THOMAS CRUMP of Chorley (b. 1745 d. 1824) married (at Sidbury 1785) Mary Childe of Sidbury (d. 1787), by whom he had a son Thomas.

THOMAS CRUMP of Chorley (b. 1786, d. 1865) married (1810) Marianne daughter of Samuel Southam (d. 1865), by whom he had issue.—Thomas (b. 1811), Ellen Marianne (b. 1812), Elizabeth (b. 1814), Jane (b. 1822), Isabelle (b. 1827).

On the death of Thomas Crump the Chorley estate passed by sale to the Crompton family, whose trustees are the present possessors.

BARDLEY.

The derivation of this place is quite uncertain, though it probably contains some personal name. Bardley was originally one of the berewicks of Stottesdon, and was held of the Crown in severalty from a very early period. The two portions of the township were however very unequal in extent and value. The lesser portion was held by a family taking its name from the place, and Richard de Berdeleg was here in 1211. They continued here till 1308, when Richard de Bardeley died seised of it.²⁶ In 1316 this portion was for some reason in the King's hands; and as there are no further Inquisitions, it may be presumed that the Bardleys did not hold it *in capite* any longer. There is some evidence that the family remained at Stottesdon, for John Bardley was buried there in 1579.

The larger portion was held by the lords of Badger, and Roger de Baggesovere was here in 1211. This portion passed with Badger to the family of Petit. In 1501 John Petit died seised of 4½ virgates of land in Bardley worth 13s. 4d., held of the King in socage by a yearly rent of 5s. In 1504 his son and heir Thomas died seised of the same 4½ virgates. The Petits also held, besides the manor of Badger, two carucates of land and a water-mill in Cleobury North, held of Richard Hyde gent., twelve virgates of land in Acleton, held of the manor of Worfield, and a messuage etc. in Cold Weston, held of the heirs of Richard Ludlow.

Henry Petit, son and heir of Thomas, had a daughter Dorothy, wife of John Kinnersley of Loxley; and through this marriage the manor of Badger, with the Bardley and Cleobury North estates, came to the Kinnersleys.

In a list of Tithe-payers about 1610 occurs the name of "Edward Kinnersley gent." for Bardley. This must be Edward

Kinnersley of Cleobury North, for his daughter Anne wife of William Harewell (mentioned in the Visitation pedigree of 1623) was married at Stottesdon in 1611. Edward Kinnersley married Jane daughter of Richard Johnson of Chester, and Mrs. Jane Kinnersley of Bardley was buried at Stottesdon in 1630.

A portion of the Bardley estate was later the property of the Childes. Sir William Childe of Kinlet (buried there in 1678) in his will bequeaths "my messuages and lands, parcell of the manor of Kinlett, called Tippers, Elliots, *Bardell* and Earles Meadow to my executors to pay my debts and lagescies, and the remainder to my two younger sons Thomas and William,"—where *Bardell* may refer to Bardley, unless Bradley is intended. However this may be, in the same year (1678) "the Lady Child" is named in a Church "Lewne" for Bardley. William Lacon Childe (d. 1880) was a landowner in Bardley in 1851, though there were then several other proprietors.

Walter Kettleby, youngest son of George Kettleby of Staple had an estate in Stottesdon called Ribley, which lies about half a mile N.E. of the village. The Farm house is no longer standing, there being little more than a barn; but it gave a name to Ribley brook. Walter Kettleby during his early married life lived at Blidnorth, where his children were baptized. By his wife Martha he had three sons,—Walter, Richard and Gilbert; and two daughters, Dorothy, married at Stottesdon in 1676 to Thomas Rushbury, and Elizabeth, married there in 1678 to Thomas Holland. Walter Kettleby was buried at Stottesdon in 1671, his will being proved at Hereford that year. His widow was buried in 1677. Ribley was reckoned to be in the tything of Bardley.

WRICKTON AND WALKERSLOW.

Wrickton, which probably signifies the wright's ton (*wryhta* or *wryhta*), and Walkerslow, i.e. perhaps Wealh's hlau or hill,²⁷ were both berewicks of Stottesdon, and have always gone together. Their earlier history will be found in *Transactions*, 1st Ser., Vol. I, p. 281; but for completeness an abstract is here given. The Beysin family became lords of these manors in the reign of Henry I. In *Testa de Nevill* Adam de Beysin holds in

²⁷ See Bowcock's "Place names." But there was in later times a fulling-mill at Walkerslow, and "Walker" means a fuller. The "r" is however very rare in early records.

Wurkinton and Walkerslawe one carucate of land, of his serjeantry in demesne, and two carucates in villenage etc., holding by custody of one of the King's hawks. Another Adam did homage as tenant *in capite* of Wyrketon and Walkelow in 1238, and died in 1243, leaving his son and heir Robert a minor. While in ward he is returned in the Stottesdon Hundred Roll as lord of Wyrketon (and presumably of Walkelow), wherein was a hide and a half, held of the King by service of keeping one hawk for mewing, and carrying the same before the King from Michaelmas to the Feast of the Purification, receiving for this service 5½d. per day, and two robes per year for his serjeantry. He was dead before 1257, his son and heir Walter being then a minor. Walter was of age in 1284, and held these manors of the King by service of keeping one hawk in winter time at the King's cost. He was Sheriff of Staffordshire and Shropshire in 1303, and was dead 1310, his heir being his son Thomas, who died 1318 without issue, and was succeeded by his brother Walter. Walter de Beysin in 1343 settled these manors on his son John, and died the following year. John de Beysin was dead 1360, seised of Wrickton and Walkerslow, his heir being his daughter Elizabeth, wife of Roger de Cherleton. On her death without issue, these manors passed to her aunt and heir Agnes, wife of John atte Morehalle, who held them in 1377. Her estates eventually came into the possession of her daughter Juliana, who married John de Clopton of Clopton, and was mother of Sir William Clopton, who died in 1419. His son and heir Thomas died without issue, when his two sisters became his coheirs,—Agnes, wife of Roger Harewell of Wootton Wawen, and Joan, wife of Sir John Burgh. The former, whose second husband was Thomas Herbert, died in 1453, seised of Wrickton and Walkerslow, her heir being her son William Harewell, then aged 30.²³

William Harewell died seised of these manors in 1498, his son and heir being John Harewell, who died in 1502, seised of the manors or lordships of Billingsley, Wrickton or Wirkton, and Walkerslowe or Walkyslowe, and the advowsons of the Churches of Billingsley and Wrickton, held of the King in chief by Knight service, and worth £25. 13. 4. There is no church at Wrickton, and the jurors no doubt refer to the "Free Chapel" there, which included half a virgate of land in Wrickton for the proper sus-

²³ The account in *Transactions* ends here.

tenance of one priest in the same chapel forever. This chapel existed as early as 1186, and at the Dissolution was granted to Ralph Sheldon and Sir Edmund Warner (Blakeway). It afterwards was held, with Wrickton, by the Purslowes, as will be seen.

John Harewell's son Thomas (of Shottery) died without issue, and his five sisters became his coheirs. Of these Agnes became the second wife of Sir John Smith, a Baron of the Exchequer, while Bridget married Thomas Aston of Aston.

In 1558 Agnes Smith, with her son Francis, alienated Wrickton and Walkerslow to Nicholas Purslowe, son and heir of Robert Purslowe of Sidbury.²⁹ He was of the Inner Temple, and married Margaret daughter of Thomas Williams of Willaston; but he died without issue before his father in 1563, seised of the manors of Walkyslowe and Wrycton, and a messuage, four cottages, a fulling-mill, three water-mills, eight gardens, with land, meadow, pasture and wood, amounting to 289 acres, worth £12. 6. 8, and held of the King by Knight's service. In 1583 John Purslowe, his brother, acquired two parts of the manor of Wakeslow (and presumably of Wrickton), into three parts divided, from Thomas and Reginald Williams, the representatives of Nicholas.³⁰ John Purslowe died in 1593, seised of the manor of "Wrickton *alias* Walkerslowe," and of the Free chapel of Wrickton and the site thereof, his heir being his son Robert, who must have soon after disposed of the manor, for in 1608 Rowland Lacon of Kinlet died seised of it (*Trans.*, III, ii, 315).

A third part of these manors was held by the above-mentioned Bridget Aston, who as widow died in 1556 seised of a third part of a messuage and 70 acres of land in Walkerslow, and of two messuages and 70 acres of land in Wrickton, by tenure unknown; John Aston her son and heir being 36 years of age. In 1585 Thomas Aston, son of John, alienated a third part of Wrickton to George Mainwaring and others; and in 1591 Mainwaring acquired the life interest of Edward Aston in Walkerslow³¹ (Blakeway).

This portion of Wrickton may be the estate of which William Fewtrell died seised in 1625 in his demesne as of fee,—being a

²⁹ Blakeway.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Blakeway.

messuage, an orchard, 40 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 60 acres of pasture, 6 acres of wood and 20 acres of furze and heath in Wrickton, held of the King in chief by the hundredth part of a fee, and worth yearly 6s. 8d. He also held lands in Abdon called Bromley of Humphrey Briggs as of his manor of Abdon; also a messuage etc. in Middleton of Humphrey Packington as of his manor of Prior's Ditton. His next of kin and heir was William Jenckes, son of Richard, son of William Jenckes and Joyce his wife, sister and heir of the said William Fewtrell, the said William Jenckes being 27 years old.

William Fewtrell of Wrickton occurs in a list of Freeholders about 1613, and his name is found among "Disclaimers" at the Herald's Visitation of 1623. He is no doubt the William Fewtrell of Stottesdon who married at Onibury in 1580 Margery Myllichap of Abdon. Margery Fewtrell was buried at Stottesdon in 1615, and William Fewtrell in 1624-5.

William Jenckes is presumably the "Mr. Jenks of Walkerslowe," whose name occurs among "Disclaimers" in 1663. "Mr. Jenks of Wrickton" was buried at Stottesdon in 1674, his widow Katharine in 1678. Margaret, daughter of William and Katharine Jenks, was baptized there in 1636. She became the wife of Anthony Kynnersley, younger son of Thomas Kynnersley of Loxley and Badger, and their descendants continued at Wrickton Hall till the 19th century. By the marriage of Thomas Kynnersley of Wrickton with Sarah daughter of Richard Leighton (her monument being one of the few remaining in Stottesdon church) this family became possessed of the Leighton estate.

In 1619 Francis Lacon of Kinlet grants to Thomas Dune of Wrickton and Johanna his wife and Richard their son two thirds of a messuage or farm in Wrickton, and two thirds of a water-mill, being a walke-mill.³² The family of Donne or Dunn had been here long previously. Richard Donne of Wrickton, buried in 1597, left money to the poor of Stottesdon. Thomas Donne of Wrickton was buried in 1650. His grandson Thomas Donne settled the manor of Wrickton on his marriage in 1684 with Sarah daughter of Thomas Pardoe of Faintree. Their son Thomas Donne (1690-1757) married Abigail daughter of Philip Davies

³² Shrewsbury Free Library MS.

of Wheathill, by whom he had two sons, John of Wrickton and Thomas of Wheathill.

John Donne had a son Richard and a daughter Anne, and appears to have died before 1768, when the trustees of John Donne sold the manors of Wrickton and Walkerslow to Edward Mather of Duddlewick, whose trustees sold them in 1783 to Joseph Boulton, whose son and heir Grey Edward Boulton sold them in 1803 to William Bate and William Jones of Bridgnorth, bankers. The Rev. Richard Jones was living at the manor house at Wrickton in Blakeway's time, and Bate and Jones were the owners in 1818 (Parish Levy).³³

In a list of Freeholders about 1613 occurs the name of Stephen Smalman Esq. of Walslowe. He was of Wilderhope and Neenton, and his estate in Walkerslow was no doubt the Dairy, close to Neenton, which Thomas Smalman settled in 1693 on his son Henry, whose son Thomas sold it in 1727 to William Corfield (*Trans.*, III, iii, 11, 18).

In 1689 Edward Careswell of Blacklands (Co. Staff.) conveyed the Farm of Walkerslow (*inter alia*) to trustees for maintaining certain Exhibitions at Christchurch Oxford, from the Free Schools of Shrewsbury and other places in the County of Salop.

WALKAM WOOD formed the Northern portion of the manor of Walkerslow. In 1554 John Bullock of Sidnall acquired lands here, part of which he alienated to Nicholas Purslowe in 1558. John Bullock died in 1574, and was succeeded by his son Nicholas. In 1591 Sir Rowland Hayward, being seised of the manor, farm or messuage of Walkam Wood, by Indentures between himself of the one part and Thomas Fanshawe, John Smyth Esq. and John Lacy of the other part, limited the same to the Queen for a term of years, in lieu of her claim to wardship and marriage etc. over his estates; remainder to the use of his heirs male etc. (Blakeway).

By this transaction these lands would become, for the time being, a tenancy *in capite*; and I suppose that it was in consequence of this that, in 1596, two and twenty years after his death, an Inquisition post mortem was held on the estates of

33 Abstract of Deeds relating to the Donnes of Wrickton, in the handwriting of Will. Hardwicke, in Blakeway MS. 20, f. 47.

John Bullock, when it was found that he had died seised in his demesne as of fee of a capital messuage called Sydnall and divers lands and tenements thereto belonging within the lordship of Priors Dytton, held of Humphrey Packington Esq. as of his manor of Priors Dytton in socage and worth £7; and also of lands called Walcam Wood, before this parcel of the manor of Walkeslowe containing 80 acres; and that this wooded ground called Walcam Wood was held of the Queen in chief by Knight service and worth £3. Also that the said John died 31 May 16 Eliz., his son and heir Nicholas being 50 years old at his father's death, and having the profits and issues of the premises during his (Nicholas') lifetime.

I presume this Inquisition was one of inquiry, for John Bullock was not a Tenant *in capite*; but Nicholas was, and he died the same year as this Inquisition, when another was held.. His widow Mary held these lands early in the following century.. After the term of years had come to an end, Walkam Wood would again become parcel of the manor of Walkerslow, and lands here formed part of the Careswell bequest mentioned above.

PICKTHORN.

Pickthorn is said to contain a personal name,—Pic's-thorn,—though I am reluctant to abandon the idea that we have here a Thorn associated with the activities of Puck or Pixie. Pickthorn does not find a place on the one-inch Ordnance map, but it was once a place of some importance, connected with several families well-known in the neighbourhood.

The entry in Domesday relating to this manor is as follows: "The same Church (of St. Milburgh) held and holds Picketorne. Here half a hide pays geld. In demesne there is one plough, and (there is) one villein and two bordars with two ploughs, and (there are) two serfs. It was and is worth seven shillings."

Pickthorn was held before 1165 by Ralph de Baskerville under the Abbey of Wenlock, but as he held lands in Stottesdon of the Crown, he was also a Tenant *in capite*. He was murdered some time before 1194, when his heir was his son Thomas, whose descendants held this manor (and with it Northwood and Newton) for many generations.³⁴ Sir Roger de Baskerville, who was lord

34 See the descents in Eyton, Vol. ix, p. 318.

in 1316, had a grant of Free-warren in Pickthorn and Lawton in 1331. By his deed without date he granted the manor of Pickthorn to Richard his eldest son and Juliana his wife for the term of their lives, together with 40s. issuing out of his manor of Lauton (Blakeway). Sir Roger was dead in 1339, leaving a widow Joan, who appears to have held Pickthorn in dower till her death in 1344. Besides Richard, his son and heir above-mentioned, he had a daughter Joan, wife of Peter de Overton, whose descendants eventually (as will be seen) became possessed of Pickthorn.

Richard de Baskerville had a son Sir Walter, whose widow Elizabeth (dead in 1344) held this manor in dower, and had re-married Sir John Delves, for in 1369 this Sir John was found to have died seised of the manor of Pykethorn, held in chief by a rent of 16d., his heir being John son of Walter Baskerville and Elizabeth his wife. Five years later this John died seised of a messuage etc. and 6s. 8d. rent of assize in Lauton held in chief by grand serjeantry, and of a messuage etc. in Pikethorn held by service of a rent of 16d., his heir being his son John. This last-named John dying in 1382 without issue, his inheritance devolved on his aunt Margaret Baskerville, wife of Robert Fouleshurst, of a Cheshire family, whose son Thomas died in 1400, seised of two parts of the manor of Pickthorn, leaving his son Thomas, a minor, who was still under age at the time of his death in or before 1417, when he was seised of the said two parts, his heir being his brother John. The remaining third part of the manor was held in dower by Catharine, widow of John Baskerville, who re-married Robert Parys, and died in 1434, seised of this third part, as of the inheritance of John Fouleshurst, held of the King by service of 6d. yearly, paid by the hands of the Sheriff.

On the death of Thomas Fouleshurst in 1417 a report had been circulated in the parish that all the lawful heirs of Pickthorn were dead. Blakeway gives a curious account³⁵ of how the then Vicar of Stottesdon, Sir John Gomon, took upon himself to investigate the truth of this; and in company with William Saunders, Richard Elfe, William Blundell and others, repaired to the house of one of his parishioners, Henry Blundell of Northwood, who called himself an hundred years old,³⁶ and was then

³⁵ Blakeway MS. Bodl. 20 f. 59. The source is the Oteley Papers.

³⁶ A certain Henry Blundell was assessed to subsidy for Duddewick in 1327. There is a farm called Blundell in the parish.

on his death-bed. On being asked as to the true heir of the manor of Pickthorn, Henry Blundell gave particulars as to the family history of the holders. The Vicar then asked him whether John Baskerville, late bailiff of Crystesegh (Cressage), could have any claim to the manor, to which the old man replied in the negative, asserting that John Baskerville was not born in matrimony.

The report however, which gave rise to this inquiry, proved to be premature, and John Fouleshurst succeeded his brother, and died seised of the manor in 1436, leaving William his brother and heir, who did not long survive him, being dead in 1439, seised of two parts of the manor (the other part being presumably held in dower), his heir being, according to the Inquisition, Sir John Baskerville his "cousin." Whether or no the jurors were influenced by the claimant, their return as to the next heir was apparently incorrect. The right heir was Ellen Worthyn, as representing Joan Baskerville, wife of Peter de Overton already mentioned. John son of Peter de Overton had a daughter and heir Joan, wife of William Worthyn, whose son Thomas was father of Ellen above-mentioned. On Sir John Baskerville putting in his claim, Ellen took steps to oppose it. Fortunately several of the persons who had accompanied the Vicar on his visit to old Blundell were still living, and from them she obtained the report given above. These steps appear to have been effectual,³⁷ and Ellen Worthyn thus established her right to Pickthorn.

She married John Bruyn of the Hay, who owned property in and near Bridgnorth, for which town he was member in 1402 and 1425, serving the office of Sheriff of the County in 1420 and 1424. According to a pedigree in Add. MS. (B.M.) 29, 245 (in the handwriting of William Hardwicke), John le Bruyn, by Isabel daughter of Roger de Barewe, had a son John (1302), father of Richard le Bruyn of Bridgnorth, who married Alice daughter of Richard de Pitchford. His son Henry, by Isabel his wife, had two sons, John and Henry, of whom the former, by Agnes his wife, was father of John Bruyn, husband of Ellen Worthyn. They held their first Court at Pickthorn in 1447,

³⁷ Eyton supposes that Baskerville succeeded to the Fouleshurst inheritance and died s.p., but there appears to be no Inquisition to bear this out.

having the year before joined with John Bruyn, their son and heir, in demising the manor to John Burnell for 31 years.³⁸ According to the same pedigree, this younger John Bruyn had a daughter and heir Eleanor, wife of Sayer Brooke of Claverley; while William Bruyn his brother was father of John Bruyn of Pickthorn. This last-named John, grandson of John and Ellen (who survived her husband), died in 1472-3, seised of the manor of Pickthorn, held of the Prior or Wenlock and worth 16s. 8d. yearly. He left two infant daughters, Margery aged one year, and Joyce aged 18 weeks. Margery became the sole heir, and married William Oteley of Pitchford, Sheriff in 1500. Blakeway writes, "I find among the Ottley papers many memorandums of Courts holden here. In one of 13 Hen. viii, entitled A Court of William Oteley Esq. and Margery his wife, it should seem that Oldebury, Overton, Eudon George, and the Hay were all townships of this manor, for thus it is entered, 'The homage and all the townships (villate) above mentioned present, that Thomas Bruyn died at Pickthorne, whereby one gown of the colour of violet hath fallen to the lord,' being I presume, a heriot of his best article of apparel."

William Oteley died in 1529, and in the following year Margery, as his widow, grants the manors of the Hay and Pickthorn *inter alia* to Edward Leighton, clerk, and others, to the uses of her will.³⁹ According to T. F. Dukes, Margery, widow of William Oteley, in 1530 bequeathed by will to her son Thomas Oteley her manors of the Hay and Pickthorne, and all her lands etc. in Bridgnorth, Overton, Oldbury, Eudon George, Coreley and Blunden.⁴⁰ If so, circumstances subsequently altered, for Thomas Oteley appears to have died in 1534, and other settlements must have been made. The *last* will of Margery is dated 1541, and was proved at Lichfield in 1543, the following being an abstract:—

To be buried in the Chancel of Pitchford Church.

To Edward Oteley my son iiij li for life, to be paid by the council of Thomas Bromley of Schrosbyr, and after his decease, the said sum to remain to my heirs.

³⁸ Blakeway (Oteley papers).

³⁹ Blakeway.

⁴⁰ "Antiquities," p. 43.

To my daughter-in-law my best gowne, and to Joyes Wanley my felvet bonet, and to Anne Sanfort my frontlet, and to Elizabeth my mayd my best Kurtell.

Residue to Adam my son, appointed executor. Inventory £6. 17. 4. Margery appears to have been the mother of twenty children, but the will is strangely silent about so numerous a progeny.⁴¹

She died in 1542, seised of Pickthorn, Overton etc., her heir being her son Adam, aged 34.

Adam Oteley of Pitchford did not remain for long possessed of Pickthorn, for in 1545 he sold the manor, with the appurtenances in Pickthorn, Northwood and Prescott, to Robert Purslowe of Sidsbury for "nine score pounds."⁴² Robert Purslowe died seised of this and other estates in Stottesdon in 1571.

He was succeeded by his eldest surviving son John, who was heir to his elder brother Nicholas, who died without issue.⁴³ The second wife of John Purslowe was Dorothy, daughter and heir (though disinherited) of Sir George Blount of Kinlet. He died in 1593-4, and the Inquisition on his death, held at Bridgnorth, 36 Eliz., states that he was seised of the manors of Sudbury and Pyckthorne and of 8 messuages and divers lands; of a pasture in Hockswood and a water grain mill in Sudbury; of the manor of "Walton *alias* Walton Stoterton" and 4 messuages there; of the manor of "Wrickton *alias* Walkeslowe *alias* Walkerstowe" and one fulling mill and three water mills in Wrickton and 8 messuages and divers lands, and the free chapel of Wrickton and the site thereof, and lands in Walckam wood and Smetheley; of a moiety of the manor of Marsh and lands there; of land in Brierlowe, 5 messuages in Neen Savage, a water mill called a Blade mill and a barn called the Abbot's Barn with meadow adjoining, both in Neen Savage, and divers rents there; of the capital messuage called the Farm of the Lowe in the parish of Stotterton, now in the tenure of Dorothy Purslowe

⁴¹ Lord Hawkesbury's pedigree in *Transactions* II. vii. 362 gives two generations between Margery and Adam; but, apart from the Inquisition on her death, the dates make this impossible, for she was born in 1472 and he in 1509, so that he could not have been her great grandson. Cp. *Heralds' Visitation* 1623,—but the pedigree at this stage needs some clearing up.

⁴² Blakeway (*Oteley Papers*); for the Purslowe family see *Transactions*, III, iii, III.

⁴³ See under Wrickton.

widow ; of the tenement or farm called Fulswardyne in Sidbury ; of 2 messuages and lands etc. in Coreley ; of rents issuing from tenements in Coreley, Chelmarsh, Hempton, Hynts and Brookrowe ; of a close in Screvens Myddleton and a messuage, lands and a water mill in Billingsley ; and of a rent issuing from lands in Thongland. The Inquisition then mentions a Fine levied 35 Eliz. between Francis Clare Esq. and Richard Otteley Esq., plaintiffs, and John Purslow, defendant, of all the aforesaid manors etc., by which various settlements were made,—Wrickton and Pickthorn being settled on John for life, remainder to Anne wife of Robert Purslowe, and to Robert and his issue, remainder to Thomas brother of Robert and to Rowland another brother. It is further stated that John Purslowe held tithes in Steple, Detton and Pickthorn.

The manor of Walton and the capital messuage called the Lowe were held of the Queen in chief by service of a fourth part of a Knight's fee, and worth £11. 11. 9 yearly ; the manor of Wrickton was held of the Queen in chief by service of a fourth part of a Knight's fee, and worth £16. 13. 2 ; the manor of Sudbury was held of the Queen as of her Earldom of March by service of half a Knight's fee, and worth £5 ; the manor of Pickthorn was held of the Queen by fealty and a rent of 26s. 8d. yearly, and worth £6 ; the moiety of the manor of Marsh was held of Richard Prynce Esq. as of his manor of Longden in socage, and worth £5. 3. 0 ; lands in Coreley etc. were held of the Queen as of her Earldom of March by service of a fortieth part of a Knight's fee, and worth 33s. 4d ; the tithes in Steple, Detton and Pickthorn were held of the Queen as of her manor of East Greenwich in socage, and worth 30s.

John Purslowe died Ap. 11 last past, his son and heir being Robert Purslowe, aged 24. Anne wife of Robert died Feb. 4 last past. Dorothy widow of John was living at the Lowe, and seised of that capital messuage and of Fulswardyne for life.

Sir Robert Purslowe, son and heir of John, in 1611 settled the manor of Pickthorn on Richard Purslowe, his son and heir, for life, and after his decease on Anne wife of Richard as part of her jointure etc. Richard however died before his father, leaving no male issue ; and Pickthorn (with Sidbury and the rest) passed to his half-brother Arthur Purslowe, who died in 1630, seised of

the manor of Pickthorn, held of the King by fealty and a rent of 6s. 8d. for all services, and worth £7 yearly. His posthumous son must have died young, for his estates reverted to Rowland Purslowe (son of John Purslowe by his second wife), whose son Rowland was the last of his line, and devised his estates to Anne, wife of Richard Cresswell, whose descendants still hold the manor of Pickthorn.

Pickthorn Hall was pulled down about 1760; there are (or were) traces of the moat which formerly surrounded it.

Thomas Holland of Burwarton⁴⁴ held a lease of Pickthorn under the Purslowes, which probably came to him through his marriage with Alice daughter of Thomas Cocke of Pickthorn at Wheathill in 1573. In 1598 he settled Pickthorn on his wife and sons Michael and John. Thomas Holland appears to have lived at Pickthorn, and is described as of that place in his will, and was buried at Stottesdon in 1612, his widow being also buried there in 1622.

Michael Holland, second surviving son, baptized at Burwarton in 1584-5, inherited the Pickthorn leasehold. By his first wife, Jane daughter of Adam Detton of Sutton (m. at Chelmarsh 1611 and bur. at Stottesdon 1632) he had seven children,—William, bp. at Chelmarsh 1615 and died s.p.; Thomas, bp. at Ch. 1618, bur. at Stott. 1635; John, who succeeded his father; Allen, died an infant; Alice, bp. at Ch. 1612-3, wife of Francis Overton; Jane, bp. at Ch. 1626, wife of Andrew Talley; Elizabeth, bp. at Stott. 1629, died an infant. By his second wife Anne (bur. 1644) he had four children,—Francis, bp. at Stott. 1633; Thomas, bp. 1636, bur. 1652; Edward, bp. 1643; Ann, bp. 1638. Michael Holland was buried at Stottesdon in 1655.

John Holland of Pickthorn married Dorothy daughter of Richard Hill of Bickley, by whom he had three children,—Thomas, bp. 1648, who married (1678) Elizabeth daughter of Walter Kettleby; William, bp. 1654; Mary, bp. 1650. John Holland was buried at Stottesdon in 1691. There are other Holland entries in the Registers, but they do not appear to refer to this branch of the family.

NORTHWOOD in its earlier history follows closely that of Pickthorn, being held by the Baskerviles, and passing from

44 See *Transactions*, IV. v. 85.

them through the Bruyns to the Oteleys. It was held under Baskerville by the Northwoods apparently lived there as late as the 16th century, for Jane daughter of John Northwood of Northwood is stated⁴⁵ to have married William Hotchkiss of Hawkeswood in Sidbury. John Northwood was buried at Stottesdon in 1568, and Elizabeth daughter of George Northwood was baptized in 1579, while Margery Northwood was buried in 1591.

In 1628 Daniel son of Richard and Lucy Rowley was baptized, and Richard Rowley of Northwood was buried the same year. This Richard was son of Francis Rowley of Wyken in Worfield, who married Lucy daughter of Walter Fowler of Pendeford. Their son Daniel Rowley of Wyken was buried at Worfield in 1673, leaving his sister Margaret his heir. Samuel Rowley gent. of Northwood, who was buried at Stottesdon in 1687, was (I think) the younger brother of Richard. By his wife Margaret (bur. 1679) he had a son Thomas and three daughters.

In the following century an estate here was owned by Arthur Blayne of Morville, which passed in 1795 to his cousins the Hanbury-Tracys, and was still the property of Lord Sudeley in 1851. Another estate in Northwood belonged to the Hinckesmans for several generations.

OVERTON.

According to Domesday,—“The same Ralf (de Mortimer) holds Ovetone, and Ingelrann (holds) of him—Edric held it. 2 hides are there. In demesne there is one plough and 2 oxherds, and (there are) 3 villeins and 2 bordars with one plough. It was and is worth 20s.”

In early times this manor was held by a family which took its name from the place. In 1255 Geoffrey de Overton was lord of Overton, held of Roger de Mortimer by service of half a Knight's fee. His son William was dead in 1290, leaving a widow Matilda. Peter de Overton was lord in 1325 and as late as 1339. This Peter married Joan daughter of Roger de Baskerville of Pickthorn, and their son left a daughter and heir, wife of William Worthyng, Sheriff of Shropshire in 1384. Thomas

45 Heralds' Visitation of 1663 (Hotchkiss pedigree).

son of William left a daughter and heir Ellen, whose successful vindication of her claim to the manor of Pickthorn has already been related. In 1439 she joins with John Bruyn her son in releasing to Roger Brugg of Bridgnorth and Marion his wife all her right in the lands conveyed to them by her husband. In her widowhood she enfeoffed (1469) certain trustees in her manors of the Hay, Overton and Coreley, and diverslands etc. in Brugge-north, Oldebyry, Pikethorn, Overton, Corley, Eudon, and in the parishes of Stottesdoun, Corley, Chetton and Chelemarsh,—all which they conveyed to John Bruyn as what they had “*ex dono Elene vidue que fuit uxor Johannis Bruyn nuper de Brugge-north senioris.*” Witnesses,—Humphrey Blount Esq., Thomas Horde Esq., Robert Cresset Esq. and Robert Pusselowe of Sidbury.⁴⁶

John Bruyn, grandson of Ellen, died in 1472-3, seised *inter alia* of the manor of Overton, valued at 5 marks, 6s. 8d., with the appurtenances in Eudon and Coreley, held of Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury and others, his heirs being his two infant daughters, Margery and Joyce. As already related, Margery became the wife of William Oteley of Pitchford. She died in 1542, seised *inter alia* of the manor of Overton and its appurtenances in Eudon and Coreley, held of Wigmore Castle by fealty, and by the service of finding two “*hobelars*”⁴⁷ in time of war with Wales for the ward of the said Castle.

Her son and heir, Adam Oteley of Pitchford, in 1556 sold oaks in the lordship of Overton to Sir John Hamonde, Vicar of Stottesdon. Overton remained in the possession of the Oteleys in the early years of the following century. Its later history is that of a township rather than a manor.

The principal family living here in the 16th and 17th centuries was that of Grove. John Grove of Overton was buried at Stottesdon in 1576. He was probably father of Roger Grove of Overton, whose son John Grove of Overton gent. (1577-1645) was the only person assessed for Overton at the Subsidy of 1628. He was followed by Rowland Grove of Overton, buried in 1657, his will being proved (P.C.C.) the following year. He left a daughter Joyce, wife of Richard Quarles. His brother Roger

⁴⁶ Blakeway MS. 20. John Brugge presented to Coreley in 1446.

⁴⁷ I.e. Light horsemen,—riders of the “Hobby” horse.

Grove of Overton had three sons,—Edmund, Ellis and John; and two daughters,—Mary and Elizabeth. He was buried in 1662, and I find no further reference to the family in connection with Overton.

During the 17th century Overton became part of the Bold estate. Thomas Turneour of the Bold, son of Sir Timothy Turneour, had a daughter and heir Anne, wife of William Brome of Tuppene (Kent). According to a Bowen MS. John son of William Brome owned the "township of Overton." He married Elizabeth daughter and heir of Rev. George Berkeley, Canon of Westminster (1652); and their grandchildren sold it to John and William Haslewood of Bridgnorth, who owned it in 1818.

In 1851 Hamilton Tennant owned this estate.

HARCOURT.

The name of this small manor shows such a variety of spelling that its derivation can only be conjectured. Mr. Bowcock suggests "havekercote," i.e. the hawker's cot.

The Domesday entry is as follows,—“Alcher holds of the Earl Havretescote. Edward held it and was a free man. There one hide pays geld. There is land (enough) for 5 ploughs. In demesne there is one plough and 3 serfs. And (there are) 6 bordars with four ploughs. It was worth 7s. and afterwards 5s. Now 12s. ”

The family of Fitz Aer of Withyford held the manor *in capite* from an early period. In 1255 John Fitz Aer was found to have held Havekercote of the King by service of one serjeant with a bow and three arrows in Wales, when the King goes thither to levy war. According to Blakeway, among the Aids granted to Edward I for his expedition against Scotland, le fitz Heyr offers his service for his lands at Harcon, viz: to follow the King in war with a bow and bosun so as that as soon as he shall come within sight of the King's enemies, he may shoot his bosun and return. "Bosun" or "Bozon" is stated to mean a pipe, and the service sounds derogatory to the tenant. In the following reign it is modified to a man with a bow and two arrows and a petul (or bolt) in our army in Wales.

Hugh son of John Fitz Aer was dead 1313-4, leaving a son and heir Thomas, but his widow Alynna was lady of this manor in 1316. Thomas Fitz Aer died in 1327, leaving a daughter and heir Margery, then a minor, who became the wife of Alan son of Alan de Charleton of Apley. Both she and her husband were dead in 1349, leaving two sons, John and Thomas. The elder son, Sir John de Charleton of Apley, died in 1380, seised of the manor of Harchercotte, his heir being his brother Thomas, then aged 30. In 1393 this Thomas de Charleton was found to have held the manor of Hagurkote in chief, Thomas his son and heir being a minor. On the death of the last named Thomas, still under age, in 1399, his heir was Thomas son of his sister Anne, wife of William Knightley of Fawsley. Thomas Knightley, then aged 5, assumed the name of Charleton, and died seised of Hakercote in 1459, his son and heir Robert being 30 years old.⁴⁸

Harcourt remained in the possession of the Charletons for many generations. Francis Charleton of Apley, who died in 1561, had two sons, William and Andrew, of whom the former left a daughter and heir Elizabeth, wife of Edward Bridgeman of Aston Eyres. In 1615 Elizabeth Bridgeman, widow, conveyed Hagercourt to Andrew Charleton,—in confirmation of title, for he was already in possession.⁴⁹ Francis, son and heir of Andrew, died in 1642, seised of this manor, held of the King in chief by service of a fortieth part of a Knight's fee, his son and heir being Francis.

The Inquisitions now cease to help us, but I believe that the manor remained with the Charletons till after 1740. According to Blakeway,⁵⁰ Dame Mary Blount, relict of Sir Walter Blount of Mawley, purchased the manor shortly after 1785, but the vendor is left blank. Lady Blount was owner of Harcourt in 1792, and Sir Edward Blount in 1818 (Parish Levies). William Hardwicke, writing not long after, describes "the Harcots" as two farms, the one belonging to Mr. Lacon Childe, its occupier, and the other to Sir Walter Blount of Mawley, held by John Humphreys.⁵¹

⁴⁸ Blakeway gives this, but there appears to be no Shropshire Inquisition.

⁴⁹ Blakeway. Elizabeth and her husband were both recusants,—see the list in *Transactions*, III, i, 412.

⁵⁰ Pencil note in MS. 20.

⁵¹ Preb. E. R. O. Bridgeman gives me this information.

In 1851 William Lacon Childe is stated to have been lord of this manor and sole owner.

Upper Harcourt was once a moated building.

DUDDLEWICK.

Duddlewick contains some form of the personal name Doda, which is found in several Dodingtons in the neighbourhood. As already noticed, Earl Roger had given this manor, with the church and advowson of Stottesdon, to the Abbey of Shrewsbury ; and the Abbey continued in possession till the Dissolution, when the rents etc. were valued at £13. 7. 5. (Valor Eccles.).

In 1290 Bishop Swinfield, visiting this part of his diocese, passed the night at Duddlewick, where forage for 41 horses of his train was provided by the Abbot of Shrewsbury, while the rest of the day's expenses were discharged by the Bishop himself.⁵²

In the 36th year of his reign (1544) King Henry VIII, in consideration of £400. 5. 0, granted to William Whorwood, his Attorney-general,—son of John Whorwood of Compton (Co. Staff.),—the manor of Dodlewyke *alias* Dudlewyk, with all its rights, members and appurtenances to the late monastery of Shrewsbury belonging, and all the site and capital messuage of the manor with the lands, situate in the parish of Stoterton *alias* Stotorden, then or late in the tenure of Andrew Dalowe or his assigns. And all lands etc. in the said parish and in Loughton in the several tenures of Robert Dewsyll, Richard Nycoll, John Hamond, John Hoper, John Loughton, John Wadley, and William Steward, by copies of Court Roll or otherwise. And a messuage and a rood of land and a nook and a half of land in Duddlewick in the tenure of John Haughmond ; and a messuage, a nook of land, and a water mill in Stottesdon and Loughton, in the occupation of William Reynolds and Robert Doughty ; and a messuage and lands in the same, in the occupation of Thomas Smyth ; and a messuage and lands in the same, in the occupation of Richard Smith ; and a messuage and two roods and a half of land called New Street in the same, formerly in the tenure of Sir Thomas Blount. Also all tithes arising in and upon the said manor etc., in the tenure of Thomas Amys, serjeant at arms ; and all tithes of corn and monk corn

⁵² Household Expenses, 76 (Eyton).

in the parish of Stottesdon, in the tenure of the same; and all tithes of grain called lent corn in the same, in the tenure of Thomas Offley. Also the advowson of the Church, valued at £22. 0. 11. To be holden *in capite* by service of £20, part of a Knight's fee, at the yearly rent of 43s.⁵³

William Whorwood married Margaret daughter of Sir Richard Brooke, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and left two daughters his coheirs,—Margaret, wife of Thomas Throckmorton of Coughton (Co. Warw.), and Anne, first wife of Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick. His widow re-married William Sheldon of Beoley (Co. Worc.), who died in 1570. She held Duddlewick till her death in 1589.

The Earl of Warwick and Anne his wife appear to have conveyed their moiety of this manor to Thomas Throckmorton and Margaret, for in 16 Eliz. (1574) the latter are called upon to show cause why this moiety should not be seized into the Queen's hands by reason of the alienation, which had evidently been in some way irregular.⁵⁴ They were however confirmed in their possession. It was, I suppose, in connection with this transaction that a fine was levied 15 Eliz. between Thomas Throckmorton and Margaret his wife, plaintiffs, and Thomas Whorwood and Maude his wife, Def.; while in the same year we have Indentures by which Thomas Whorwood conveys this moiety to Throckmorton and his wife to their uses and heirs. This Deed recites that Margaret Sheldon, widow, hath and claimeth for life the manor of Duddlewick, late the inheritance of William Whorwood in Duddlewick, Stottesdon, Prescott, Hinton, Loughton and Farlow, as parcel of her dower, reversion to Margaret Throckmorton and Thomas Whorwood and their heirs etc.

Thus Margaret Throckmorton and her husband became possessed of the whole of the Whorwood estate in Duddlewick; and by Indentures dated 1588 Thomas Throckmorton and Margaret, with John Throckmorton, conveyed the reversion of the manor to William Norton for £1500.

This William Norton, though he made his fortune in London, was by birth a Shropshire man.⁵⁵ His father Richard Norton of

53 Duddlewick Deeds in Shrewsbury Free Library, MS. No. 113.

54 Blakeway.

55 See the Introduction to Onibury Registers (Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher), printed by the Society.

Onibury, whose will was proved at Hereford in 1559, married Jane Pyeres (will pr. 1575), by whom he had six sons,—(i) Edward Norton of Woodbatch; (ii) John Norton of Onibury (bur. 1591-2); (iii) George Norton of the Sheete; (iv) Richard Norton of Billingsley⁵⁶; (v) Thomas Norton; (vi) William Norton, who purchased Duddlewick.

WILLIAM NORTON, who was born in 1527, was one of the original freemen of the Stationers' Company, and a Treasurer of Christ's Hospital. He founded and endowed a parochial school at Onibury, his native place, and died in London in 1593, during his tenure for the third time of the office of Master of his Company. He was buried at St. Faith under St. Paul's Cathedral. He married Joan daughter of William Bonham of Colchester, and left a son Bonham.

BONHAM NORTON, who was born in 1565, was also an eminent stationer in London, and became the King's Printer. He possessed considerable estates in Shropshire, and when living in the County made his home at Church Stretton, where he built the old Market Hall. He was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1611. Though he seems not to have actually resided in Stottesdon, Bonham was adopted as a Christian name by several families in the district, which suggests that he was a popular and influential man. He died in 1635, and was buried in St. Faith under St. Paul's. His wife was Jane, daughter of Thomas Owen of Condover, who survived him and lived at Church Stretton, where she re-built the West-end of the church. She was buried at Condover in 1640, leaving £100 to be expended on a monument there to herself, her husband, her father and brother. The Will of Jane Norton is given in full in *Transactions*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. p. 353. The only reference to Stottesdon in that lengthy document is a gift of 20s. apiece to "so many poor women as I shall be years of age at my decease;" twenty to be from Condover, twenty from Stottesdon, the rest from Church Stretton, "where I dwell."

The Inquisition on the death of Bonham Norton was taken at Shrewsbury, Sept. 5, 11 Chas. I., when it was found that he died seised of the manors of Bottrells Aston *alias* Aston Bottrell,

⁵⁶ His son, John Norton, purchased the Manor of Billingsley from Bridget Aston, widow, sister and coheir of Thomas Harewell; and sold it to Bonham Norton.

Duddlewick *alias* Dudlicke, Billingsley and Walton, with their rights, etc., and of the Rectory of Stoterden *alias* Stoterton *alias* Stotesdon, and of all those partes, purparties of and to all and all kinds of tithes, oblations, obventions, glebes, pensions, portions, commodities and profits to the said Rectory belonging, and of the moiety of the tithes in Detton, and of the close meadow or pasture called Little Strettons Poole Co. Salop. Before Bonham's death a certain John Norton Esq. was seised in his demesne, as of fee, of the said manor of Aston Bottrells, and by Indenture dated July 20, 8 Jas. I, between the said John of the one part and Michael Pindar and John Duckett of the other, on the marriage of the said John with Joyce his wife, the said manor was settled on Joyce for life and after her decease on John and his issue by her, in default on his right heirs. Thus seised John died Nov. 20, 1612, and Joyce entered into the same and still enjoys it. The said Bonham by his Indenture dated May 21, 11 Jas. I, sold to the said Joyce Norton of London, widow, the manor of Dudlicke for the term of 80 years. The said Bonham was seised of the reversion of the manors of Aston Bottrell and Duddlewicke, and of the aforesaid manors of Walton and Billingsley, and the Rectory of Stotesden, and by Indenture dated Ap. 4, 20 Jas. I, conveyed them to his son Roger Norton, who entered into and was seised of the same; and he by Indenture dated June 25, 8 Chas. I, between himself of the 1st part, Humphrey Strete and others of the 2nd part, and Arthur Norton Esq. and Rebecca his wife of the 3rd part, levied a fine of Roger's manors and lands in Cos. Salop and Hereford, settling the manor of Billingsley and lands etc. there on the said Arthur Norton for life, and on his death on Rebecca (if Bonham Norton and Jane his wife so long lived), and after her death and the deaths of Bonham and Jane on George Norton son and heir of Arthur and his issue, in default on Hugh Norton second son of Arthur and his issue etc. And concerning the other messuages lands etc. to the use of Arthur for life, with contingent remainders to George and Hugh and their issue etc. It was further stated that Bonham Norton died Ap. 21 last past, and Jane his wife survived him, that Joyce survived and held the manors of Bottrells Aston and Dudlewicke for her life, and Arthur his son and heir was aged 30 years and more. The manors of Walton and Billingsley and the close called Little Strettons Poole were held of the King

in chief by Knight service, but how much the jurors knew not. The manors of Dudlewicke and Bottrells Aston and the Rectory of Stottesdon and the tithes they know not of whom held; and the last named manors were worth nothing during Joyce's life, and after her death £10 yearly. The manors of Billingsley and Walton and the Rectory are worth £5 yearly. The close called Little Strettons Poole was worth 10s. yearly.

Bonham and Jane Norton had a large family:—(i) Arthur Norton, son and heir; (ii) Bonham; (iii) William; (iv) Thomas; (v) John, a stationer in London; (vi) George; (vii) Roger, a printer and freeman in London⁵⁷; (viii) Sarah, wife of Barker; (ix) Ursula, wife of Francis Browne; (x) Mary, wife of Sir Thomas Edwardes; (xi) Margaret, wife of Vaughan; (xii) Jane, wife of Rowland Lacon.

ARTHUR NORTON, who was born in 1597, died in 1635, the same year as his father. He married first, Grace daughter and heir of George Norton of Abbot's Leigh (Co. Som.), and by her, who died in 1625, he had two sons, George and Hugh. The name of his second wife was Rebecca.

Sir GEORGE NORTON, the elder son, was born in 1622. He was of Church Stretton and Abbot's Leigh, and at his house in the latter place King Charles took refuge during his flight to the coast after Worcester Fight. For this act of loyalty he was subsequently Knighted. He was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1653, and died in 1677. He married Ellen daughter of Sir William Owen of Condover (re-married to Timothy Baldwin of Elsie), by whom he had a son and heir George, another son Edward, baptized at Condover in 1653-4, and two daughters,—Grace, and Ellen wife of William Trenchard of Culleridge, whose descendants eventually inherited the Abbot's Leigh estate.

Sir GORAE NORTON, Knighted in 1671, disposed of his Shropshire estates. In 1714 he and his wife Frances (daughter and co-heir of Raufe Freke of Hannington) conveyed the reversion of the manors of Duddlewick and Walton, with the Rectory and advowson of Stottesdon, and also of the manors of Aston Botterell and Billingsley, to Richard Newport, Earl of Bradford, for £12000. Sir George Norton had a son George, and two daughters,—

⁵⁷ He died in 1661, and by his wife Susanna had a son Roger, and two daughters, Susan and Jane.

Elizabeth, and Grace, wife of Sir Richard Gethin Bart., all of whom died without issue.

Duddlewick and Walton thus became part of the great possessions of the Newports. These manors did not however remain for long with the legitimate heirs. Henry, the third Earl, by will dated 1730, passing over his sisters, Diana Countess of Montrath and Anne Lady Bridgeman,⁵⁸ devised this property (*inter alia*) to John Harrison *alias* Newport, with reversion to Mrs. Anne Smith mother of the said John. This reversion passed through several hands before the death of John Newport unmarried in 1783, when it was held by William Johnstone, in right of his wife Frances, whose name (Pulteney) he assumed. She died in 1805, and on the death of her only child, the Countess of Bath, without issue in 1808, these estates devolved on William Earl of Darlington, afterwards Duke of Cleveland, whose representative is Lord Barnard.

Duddlewick Hall probably represents the Abbot's Lodge, and is (I believe) tithe-free. The family of Caldwell of Duddlewick, who had a leasehold here, entered their pedigree at the Herald's Visitation of 1663.

Robert Caldwell of Rolleston (Co. Staff.) was father of William Caldwell of Burton-on-Trent, who married Joan daughter of William Fishwick and had a son Edward Caldwell of Upton Warren, who married Mary Skinner and was father of Samuel Caldwell, who (by Dorothy daughter of William Moreton of Leicester) had three sons Edward, George and John.

Edward Caldwell (aged 43 in 1663) was of Duddlewick, and married Elizabeth daughter of John Hadersiech of Penkridge, by whom he had four sons and five daughters, one of whom Mary was wife of William Smalman of Bridgnorth. Edward Caldwell was buried at Stottesdon in 1683.

One of his sons, the Rev. Edward Caldwell (aged 17 in 1668), was Vicar of Stottesdon, and buried there in 1686, having by Anne his wife two sons, Edward and Samuel, and two daughters. John Caldwell, another son of Edward, was living at Stottesdon up to the close of the century, and married his cousin Anne,

⁵⁸ But the Countess presents to Stottesdon in 1758, and to Hope Bagot in 1754; while Sir Orlando Bridgeman and his wife present to Billingsley in 1752.

daughter of George Caldwell above mentioned. He had four sons, Edward, Ambrose, Bonham, and John, and two daughters. According to a tradition mentioned by Blakeway, Caldwell "lost his farm" owing to a disagreement on political questions, the tenant voting contrary to his landlord's expectation. The family appear to have left the parish soon after 1700, but a branch continued at Bewdley till 1833.

PRESTCOTT (Priest's Cot) in its early history went with Duddlewick, and it is mentioned as part of the inheritance of William Whorwood conveyed by the Throckmortons to William Norton; but it does not appear in the Inquisition on the death of Bonham Norton. The place is not often mentioned in parochial records.

In 1643 Thomas son of Thomas and Ursula Kettleby was baptized at Stottesdon, and in 1652 "Ursilla wife of Thomas Ketill of Prescot" was buried, and also Thomas "Kettill" himself. There seems to be some confusion of surnames here, and I am unable to place this Thomas in the Kettleby pedigree. He has been identified with Mr. Justice Kettleby, but this cannot be correct as the justice was living after 1652.

There were formerly in the chancel of the Church stone slabs bearing inscriptions in memory of Anne, wife of Richard Smalman late of Prescot, who died Jan. 21st, 1753, aged 58; and of Mr. Richard Smalman late of Prescot, who died June 5th, 1753, aged 68; also of Matthias their son, who died Aug. 14th, 1747, aged 21; and of Mary, wife of Mr. Arthur Smalman late of Prescot, who died Oct. 9th, 1759, aged 32. Richard Smalman was formerly of the Down in Chetton parish, where his two sons had been baptized,—Richard in 1726, and Arthur in 1730.

The Rev. "Mr. Corser" of Bridgnorth owned Prescot in 1792, and sold it in 1808 to John Bluck, whose property it was in 1818.

WALTON.

The name may signify a walled enclosure, though there are no such evidences of this as are found at Wall Town in the adjoining parish of Neen Savage; or it may mean the *ton* of the foreigner (*walh*). This is a very small manor, but it finds a place in Domesday,—“The same Ralf (de Mortimer) holds Waltone

and Ingelrann (holds) of him. Edric held it and was a free man. There half a hide pays geld. In demesne there is one plough and 4 serfs and 6 bordars. It was worth 10s., now 8s. He found it waste."

As early as 1255 Walton was part of the possessions of Wigmore Abbey, and so remained till the Dissolution, when the rents etc. were returned at £5. 1. 10. In 1544 it was granted, with Lowe, to Robert Purslowe of Sidbury, whose son John (as already noticed) died seised of it in 1593. It must soon after have been sold by Sir Robert Purslowe to Bonham Norton, who died seised of this manor and that of Duddlewick in 1635; and the subsequent history of these two manors is similar.

LOWE.

This farmstead was once a manor, and is entered in Domesday as follows,—“The same Ralf (de Mortimer) holds Lau and Richard (holds) of him. The Church of St. Peter held it. There one hide pays geld. There is land (enough) for two ploughs. In demesne there is one plough, and (there are) two villeins and one bordar with one plough. It was worth 5s., now 10s. He found it waste.”

Lowe was held under Mortimer by a family which took its name from the place. John de la Lawa was here in 1185, and in 1251 Ralph de la Lowe was lord, owing court at Wigmore Castle in war-time for 40 days as for a Knight's fee. In 1274 John de la Lowe was one of the priors who took the Inquisition of Stottesdon Hundred. In 1316 Ralph de la Lowe was lord⁵⁹. In 1350 the King, having licensed the Abbot of Wigmore to acquire certain lands not held *in capite*, orders an Inquisition to ascertain whether it would injure the Crown if Robert Partrich, William Randol and Robert de Brugg, chaplain, should convey to the said Abbey the whole manor of Lowe. Whatever the result of this may have been, Ralph de la Lowe (according to Blakeway) in 1409, or soon after, granted this manor to the Abbey without the Royal license, but obtained a pardon for so doing.

Thus the Lowe became part of the possessions of Wigmore Abbey, which held it till the Dissolution, when it was granted.

⁵⁹ Eyton, Vol. iv, p. 226.

in 1544 with Walton to Robert Purslowe of Sidbury. His grandson Robert (afterwards Sir Robert) probably lived here during the lifetime of his father John Purslowe, for until the death of the latter (at Sidbury in 1593) his children were baptized at Stottesdon.⁶⁰ At the time of the Inquisition on the death of John Purslowe the "farm" of the Lowe was the residence of his widow Dorothy, who held for her life (see above).

At the inquisition on the death of Arthur Purslow in 1630. "the farm of the Lowe" was stated to be held of the King *in capite* by the hundredth part of a Knight's fee, and worth 20s. yearly. Presumably it passed with Pickthorn to the Cresswells, but it was subsequently alienated from the Sidbury estate. John Watson gent. (whose family afterwards called themselves Watts) is described as of the Lowe in his will dated 1711.⁶¹ His son Thomas Watts (brother of William Watts of Neen Savage) succeeded him here and died without issue. In the latter part of the century the Lowe belonged to a Mr. Goulden, who (says Blakeway) inherited it from an uncle. This family were still landowners here in 1851.

INGARDINE.

Ingardine or Ingwardine (Inga's homestead) is the smallest of the Stottesdon manors which is mentioned in Domesday,— "The same W(illiam) Pantulf holds Ingurdine. Edwin held it and was a free man. There one virgate of land pays geld. There is land (enough) for half a plough. (The half plough) is in demesne. It was and is worth 5s."

This Pantulf holding became one of the Fitzalan possessions. A family taking its name from the place was here as early as 1199 and as late as 1301. In 1284 Walter de Pedewarden held it of William de Huggeford, and he of Richard Fitzalan as of his Honour of Oswestry. This threefold tenure appears to have continued.

In 1575 Robert Detton of Detton died seised of three parts of the manor or vill of Ingwarton (in four parts divided) and of divers lands etc. thereto belonging, held of Thomas Eyton of Eyton by tenure unknown and worth 20 marks yearly. His

⁶⁰ See *Transactions*, III, iii, 133.

⁶¹ *Shropshire Notes and Queries* for 1894.

son George Detton of Detton during his life-time conveyed all his lands, except Ingardine, to his son and heir Thomas, who however died before his father. The Inquisition on the death of Thomas Detton, dated 1614, states that his father was then seised for life of 2 messuages, a water-mill and 240 acres of land in Ingwarden, remainder to the heirs of Thomas; also that Thomas had charged these premises with a yearly payment of £30 to his brother George after the decease of his father and mother. Ingardine was then held of Philip Eyton of Eyton in free socage by fealty only, and was worth 20s.

It appears that Ingardine was held by the Eytons under the Honour of Oswestry, for in the list of Oswestry tenures (about 1613) the heirs of Detton are stated to hold "Ingre . . ." of the Earl of Suffolk. In the Sequestration papers of Sir Thomas Eyton mention is made in the list of his estates of a certain chief rent in Ingardine.

When the Detton estate was sold, Ingardine was no doubt sold with it, but I have no particulars of the transaction. The next family which I find in possession of Ingardine is that of Lutley of Bromcroft and Lawton. In 1703 Bartholomew Lutley of Bromcroft settled the capital messuage, barn, stables, orchards etc. known as Ingwardine Farm, with the appurtenances called Ingwardine hills, and all tenements, lands etc. in three quarters of a meadow called the Coppice in Ingwardine called Hall meadow,—on his son Adam Lutley, on the marriage of the latter to Hester daughter of Richard Wredenhall of Downton to the use of Adam and Hester and their issue etc. Remainder to Bartholomew in fee. Remainder Bartholomew in fee. Adam Lutley died in 1724, and his widow Hester in 1728. Their only son Bartholomew, who died without issue, by his will (proved 1778) gave to his sister Hester Lutley "my farm and tenements situate at Ingwardine in the parish of Stottesdon" for her life, and then to Bartholomew Richard Lutley, his cousin, son of Philip Lutley, his father's brother. But the estate was already settled. Hester Lutley of Stottesdon died in 1781, and Bartholomew Richard in 1783. About 1807 John Lutley, son of the last named, sold the Bromcroft estate to Thomas Royds, son of John Royds of Falinge; and in 1808 there is an agreement by Royds with John Gittens relating to the

occuaption of Ingardine Farm. (Bromcroft Deeds, *Trans.* IV, vi. 260).

In 1824 the Executors of Thomas Royds sold the Bromcroft estate to George Johnstone (ob. 1856), who was a landowner in Ingardine in 1851. The above particulars relate to the farm called Lower Ingardine. Another farm called Upper Ingardine was for a considerable time the property of the Pardoes of Nash Court.

THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY.

The architectural details of the Church as it now stands have been fully described in Dr. Cranage's work on the Churches Shropshire (Vol. i, p. 356), and are not here given. The following particulars are mainly historical, and serve to supplement in some measure Dr. Cranage's account.

As already noticed, Earl Roger had given the Church here to his Abbey of Shrewsbury before 1085; but the fabric itself carries us back further than this, for there is work of the Saxon Period still to be seen in the Western wall. The Norman church,—of which some features remain in the Tower, the West end, and above all in the magnificent Font,—served its purpose throughout the Early English Period. In 1341 the Assessors of the Ninth reported that 500 acres of the parish lay untilled, and there was no stock of sheep or lambs, and the tenants had quitted under stress of poverty. This state of things may have been due to poorness of soil or to feudal pressure, yet this was the time when the fine Decorated work, so characteristic of the present church, was carried out, leaving but little of the former Norman building standing. During the Perpendicular Period a storey was added to the Tower, after which little appears to have been done to the fabric for a long time, though some of the woodwork is Elizabethan.

In the Inventory of Church Goods made in 1552, we have,—
 "Stoturton. The Inventorie of the juelles belles ornaments and vestments belongyng to the seid pe'sche church exibetyd unto the Kyngs com'mission's by John Hamonde clerke Thomas Watmore and Thomas Hankyn p'yshon's the xth day of Auguste in the vjth year of the Reign of o'r sou'aign lorde Edwarde the vjth by the grace of god etc. etc. Imp'mis a chalice of sylu'r and a patten. A cautyll cope of redde cassay. Itm a vestime't

of tawny velvett. Itm a vestime't of whytte satten of brugyes. Itm awter clothe of dyaper. Itm iiij belles and a littel bell."

In May 1553 "foure bells of accord' and a lytle bell, and a chalyce wth a patent of sylv' " were left.

Five ringers are mentioned by name in the Registers, Vol. iii (1701-1747) on the fly-leaf, but there were still four bells in 1740. In 1752 the present ring was cast by Rudhall, one of which is damaged and lies on the ground-floor of the tower. For a description of the bells see *Transactions*, III, ii, 234.

In a Terrier of the "Glebe lands belonging to the Vicaridge of Stotesden and now in the possession of Thomas Amias Vicar there," taken June 30th 1624, we have:—"Imprimis in Stotesden there is two acres or thereabout of land wherein the Vicaridge house now standeth, besides the Churchyard of Stotesden. Itm in Farlow there is a tenement usually called the parsonadge of Farlow, scituated in the Countie of Hereford, belonging to the said Vicaridge of Stotesden, the which tenement contayneth in our estimation one half yard land, and Sixteene acres of arable land and fower acres in meadow-ground. And also Common of pasture for Cattell unto Titterstone Clee." This latter does not refer to the present glebe, which was acquired later by an exchange, presumably when Farlow was constituted a separate parish.

During the 17th century the Church became more and more dilapidated. This is said to have been mainly due to the soft clay foundation on which the building stands, which caused the nave and aisles to settle towards the North. In the case of the N. aisle an attempt was made to remedy this in 1688, by means of arches or flying buttresses. Formerly on a stone tablet inserted in the wall over one of the pillars there was this inscription,—“These four back arches were built by Robt. Harriots Tho. Dunn gen. wardens 1688.”⁶² Later on timber shores were added, and in this condition it remained till the last restoration, when the arches and timber were removed and the North wall largely re-built.

Similarly, in the S. aisle the original arcade disappeared, and in 1771 a debased arcade was built. There used to be a wooden tablet over one of the pillars with this inscription,—“These 4

⁶² Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 21, 237, f. 30 (E. Williams).

columns and arches were re-built at the expence of the parish in 1771 by Thos. Sheward mason Rev. John Bell vic^r Mr. Thos. Aston Mr. John Humphreys churchwardens."⁶³ This was replaced by the present arcade at the last restoration.

Blakeway, writing about 1800,⁶⁴ in his notice of the Church tells us that "the East Window is intersected by four mullions, the five heads of which are filled with stained glass, representing as many armed warriors, each bearing a shield with the following arms, beginning from the North,—(i) Gules, 10 Bezants (Plessitis); (ii) Sable, a Lion rampant argent (Segrave); (iii) Gules, 3 Lions passant guardant or (England); (iv) Argent, within a bordure engrailed sable a Lion rampant gules (Richard Earl of Cornwall); (v) Azure, 10 Bezants (Plessitis)." He also says, "Besides the five ancient coats in the East Window, this Church formerly contained the following armorial bearings and banners, as they are given in a miscellaneous Volume of Harl. MSS. 5178." which he figures. They exhibit the arms of the Pigott and Blount families, with their connections, to which reference has already been made.

It would seem therefore that the destruction, or mutilation, of ancient glass in this Church is not to be charged upon the Reformation or Puritan zeal, but upon the vandalism of a much later time. Probably some of it went in 1840, when the Church was "repaired," and the Chancel screen demolished.

A few years later, in 1851, Bagshawe's Gazetteer gives the following account,—"The Church is an ancient edifice, built of rubble stone, having been covered with three roofs supported on each side of the interior by five semi-circular arches of equal size, rising from four slender pillars and from a pillar on each side. From these latter spring two small arches, slightly pointed and adjoining to the Rector's Chancel; the one is connected with and opening into the Stottesden Chancel, which is still kept apart by its ancient oak screen. The other semi-circular arch served as an opening to admit the staircase leading up to the ancient rood-loft, which no doubt stood under an arch between the church and the Communion Chancel." It should be observed however that Dr. Cranage states that "the present chancel has

⁶³ Ibid.

⁶⁴ Bodl. MS. 20 is a collection of notices and jottings, not of one date.

never had a chancel arch," and that there is "no sign of a Rood-loft or of a staircase to it." The *Gazetteer* goes on to say,— "The elegant part of the exterior of this mouldering pile has been most sacrilegiously destroyed ; its parapets and battlements, with its lead roofing, have entirely disappeared. The North wall has been lowered, and the windows cut through, having removed the upper or traceried part to within five feet six inches of the surface of the cemetery. The fine mullioned windows in the Rectory and Wrickton Chancels, as well as on the South side of the Church, afford a beautiful display of architectural taste. The East window of the former had twelve figures of its ancient lords and their connections with their armorial bearings, including that of the Sovereign of the day and the Royal Arms, displayed on shields exhibited upon their breasts. Five only of these remain in a very mutilated state. The upper or traceried compartments are still ornamented with the stained glass."

Whether or no the foregoing description is strictly accurate, there had evidently once been, according to tradition, a larger display of heraldic glass than that which Blakeway describes. That portion which survived after the last restoration was taken from the East window in 1887, and lay neglected, till what remained of it was rescued by the late Vicar, and placed in a window near the S.W. corner of the Nave.

A. J. C. Hare, in his "Shropshire" (p. 325), speaks of the interior of the Church as "ruined by restoration, which has actually pulled down the fine range of Norman arches on one side of the nave, and replaced them by pointed arches." If this refers to the restoration of 1869-70, it gives a wrong impression, for the "fine range" had disappeared long before. The treatment of the North wall is far more open to criticism than the south arcade, which, though out of keeping with the north arcade, agrees well enough with the Decorated work elsewhere. This writer, whose wrath was always aroused by Minton tiles, probably did not know how much had to be done in order to put this fine old church in a proper state of repair.

THE RECTORY.

For a considerable period after the Church had been given to Shrewsbury Abbey, Rectors continued to be appointed, and JOHN FITZ WALTER was Rector here in the time of Henry I.

GAMEL, who appears to have been Steward of the manor of Stottesdon, died or resigned 1186-90, and was followed by WILLIAM DE CALNA, from the Act of whose institution by Bishop Vere we learn that the chapels of Wrickton, Farlow, Aston Boterel and Wheathill belonged to this church. RANUPH was Rector 1199 to 1216, and his successor WILLIAM DE HAVERHULL in 1240 was opposed by STEPHEN ANNIBALDI, a papal nominee, and died during the dispute. Meanwhile the King had presented JOHN MATISELL, but the Pope by his Bull requested the King to persuade him to resign. RAFFH DUNGOUN was Rector when the Rectory was appropriated and the Vicarage instituted.

THE VICARAGE.

The Act of Appropriation is dated at Bosbury 1286,⁶⁵ and recites that the whole church with its altarage had been granted to the Abbot and Convent to their proper use, and that its annual value was upon an average 130 marks. It further ordains that the income of the Vicarage shall be 33 marks, to be paid in the following manner:—Oblations, obventions, mortuaries, wool, flax and other small tithes belonging to the altarage,—15 marks; Great and small tithes of Farlow, 15 marks; Hay, glebe etc. 40s. Further, that the Vicar shall inhabit the houses belonging to the Rectory until the monks shall assign him a manse and erect thereon at their own charges a house competent for the reception of the Ordinaries of the place. In return the Vicar shall provide for the Service of the Mother Church and her dependent chapels by fit chaplains and clerks, and shall bear all the ordinary burdens—save only the diocesan and metropolitan visitations—and also a proportional share of all extraordinary burdens.

The Abbey continued to present till the Dissolution.

VICARS.

1286. In the above Ordinatio, "memorand' quod iisdem. die anno et loco fuit Dominus WILL'US DE LA GREENE Capellanus ad presentationem dictoru' dominoru' Abbatis et Conventus de Salop institutus in Vicaria ecclesie de Stottesdon taxata

⁶⁵ Reg. Swinfield, fol. 36. There is a copy in the Parish Register. See also Blakeway MS. 20 fol. 84.

communibus annis sec'dum verum valorem ad triginta et tres marcas. Et in eadem fuit corporaliter inductus."

1302. THOMAS DE LUDLOW, priest.

1321. HAMO DE SANDWICH,⁶⁶ priest, who appears to have deserted his cure.⁶⁷

1322. WILLIAM DE FYNNINGHAM (or FINGHAM). Resigned

1326. PHILIP DE GOSSINGTON. He exchanged with

1328. WILLIAM TALBOT.

1400. Sir JOHN GODEFERN, Chaplain.

1406. Sir JOHN GOMOND. Resigned for Holy Cross.

1427. WILLIAM KEMSEY, late Vicar of Holy Cross. Resigned.

1478. Sir THOMAS LILLESHELL, Monk of St. Peter's, Salop.

1508-9. JOHN MAUNCELL. Resigned.

1535. Sir JOHN HAMOND (or HAGHMONDE), priest.

The Hamonds were a very old Stottesdon family, being here as early as 1327, and connected with most of the townships of the parish. John Hamond was Vicar of Neen Savage 1529 to 1535. He was Vicar of Stottesdon throughout the ecclesiastical changes of the Tudor period, and was buried there in 1578. He appears to have been also Rector of Sidbury 1556 to 1578.

1576-7. Sir JOHN BARKER. Presented by the Queen.

In 1581 we have the marriage at Stottesdon of John Barker, clerk, and Margery Bushoppe; and again there is a record in the Register of the marriage at Bewdley in 1605 of John Barker, clerk, and Elizabeth Blakeway. He was buried at Stottesdon in 1617.

1617-8. JOHN BARKER B.A., "a preacher." Presented by Thomas Amyas.

He married at Onibury in 1621 Minerva, daughter of Richard Churchman, Rector of Onibury, Barker being described as "Vicar of Stotisdon and Dean of the Deanery there." He resigned Stottesdon in 1623 for Cleobury Mortimer, where several of his children were baptized.

⁶⁶ Schilwic (Eyton), Schidwico (Blakeway).

⁶⁷ See *Trans.* IV, iii, 383.

1623. THOMAS AMYAS M.A. Presented by Bonham Norton.⁶⁸

Son of John Amyas of Stottesdon (see above). During his incumbency the following are mentioned as "Curates," probably for Farlow, as he was a resident Vicar,—Humphrey Battes (1628), Rowland Thomas (1630), George Davies (1631), Thomas Heilyn (1636). Amyas was ejected for loyalty, and was followed by one Eastman; but Reginald Findlowe was minister in 1652, and resigned in 1660, and took up farming, preaching afterwards occasionally about the county.⁶⁹ John Powell signs as minister in 1660, but Amyas returned to his vicarage, dying in 1661, and buried at Stottesdon.

1662. BENJAMIN WILDING. Presented by George Norton. Buried at Stottesdon in 1674.

1674. EDWARD CALDWELL M.A. Presented by Edward Caldwell.

Son of Edward Caldwell of Duddlewick (see above). Buried in 1686.

1687. RICHARD RUSHBURY M.A. Presented by Sir George Norton.

Son of George Rushbury of Stottesdon. St. Mary Hall 1678, æt. 17. M.A. 1681. The Rushburys were an old Stottesdon family, resident there when the Register begins (1565), and connected principally with Walton, Bardley and Harcot. Richard Rushbury died in 1704, but neither his baptism nor his burial is recorded in the Register.

1704-5. ROGER RICHARDS B.A.

Ball. Coll. Oxon. 1694, B.A. 1697-8. He was buried at Stottesdon in 1705.

1705-6. BRIAN COLE M.A. Presented by Sir George Norton.

Son of Thomas Cole, Vicar of Stokesay and Rector of Onibury; baptized at Wistanstow in 1679; St. Edm. Hall Oxon. 1697, æt. 18. As he did not proceed to a degree at Oxford, he is doubtless the Brian Cole (of indential age) who was of Clare

68 "The King by lapse," according to Blakeway,—apparently in 1624 (Cp. Lib. Ins.)

69 See *Transactions*, III vii 295.

Coll. Cambridge, B.A. 1700, M.A. 1741. "He was Rector of Montgomery and resigned Stottesdon" (Register). Vicar of Bishop's Castle 1714, and Rector of Ludlow 1741 till his death in 1753.

1709. RICHARD RUSHBURY M.A. Presented by Sir George Norton.

Son of Thomas Rushbury of Stottesdon, by Dorothy daughter of Walter Kettleby; Baptized at Stottesdon 1682; Ball. Coll. Oxon. 1700, æt. 17. M.A. 1703-4. Buried at Stottesdon in 1727. On a stone slab, once within the Altar rails,— "Here lieth the Body of Richard Rushbury late Vicar of Stottesdon he departed this life 13 April 1727 aged 45." His widow, "Mrs. Jane Rushbury from Bridgnorth," was buried at Stottesdon in 1738.

1727. JOHN BRADLEY M.A. Presented by the Earl of Bradford.

Son of William Bradley of Brook Row (see above).

1730-1. THOMAS COOK. Presented by the Earl of Bradford.

Buried at Stottesdon in 1738.

1739. THOMAS WALTER B.A. Presented by the Earl of Bradford.

1758. JOHN BELL. Presented by Diana Countess of Mountrath.

He was a native of Alnwick, and married (in 1771) Penelope daughter of George Aston of Newton. She died in 1803, and he in the following year aged 79. Monument on the N. wall of the Chancel.

1804. HENRY CAY ADAMS M.A. Presented by Sir William Pulteney.

Son of John Adams of Shrewsbury; Pemb. Coll. Oxon. 1781, æt. 18; B.A. Ch. ch. 1785, M.A. 1788. Died at Painswick 1808.

1805. JOHN MARE WOOD M.A. Presented by Sir William Pulteney.

Son of Richard Wood of Over (Chesh.); St. Alb. Hall Oxon. 1803, æt. 31; M.A. 1811. Buried in 1834. Stone slab now under the Tower.

1834. The Hon: ROBERT PLUNKET. Presented by the Duke of Cleveland.

I suppose that he was the son of Lord Chancellor Plunket (Ireland). During his incumbency the present Vicarage was built near (but not on) the site of the former Vicarage, which was pulled down. Resigned.

1840. HENRY VANE RUSSELL M.A. Presented by the Duke of Cleveland.

Third son of Harry Russell of Lewisham; C.C.C. Oxon. 1828, æt. 19; M.A. 1835. Died in 1846.

1846. CHARLES JOHN MADDISON. Presented by the Duke of Cleveland.

Son of Rev. John Maddison of Swallowfield; Exeter Coll. Oxon, 1835, æt. 18. Resigned in 1894, and retired to the Isle of Man.

1894. WALTER MURCOTT M.A.

Clare Coll. Camb. Died in 1934.

THE REGISTERS, which date from 1565, contain several transcripts which are of interest, viz:—A Terrier of Glebelands 1626; a List of Tithe-payers (hay), purporting to be that of the Rev. John Hamond, but obviously later (cir. 1610) in its present form; a copy of the "Ordinatio" of the Vicarage; a Church "Lewne" of 1678. Otherwise the Registers contain little beyond the usual entries, which are chary of giving distinctive titles, and are wholly devoid of those items of gossip which in many Registers afford entertainment as well as information. One feature is however worth notice,—the many families mentioned which had evidently been of very long standing in the parish, and had hardly moved from their place of origin. Such names as Bardley, Duddlewick, Hinton, Northwood and Overton were no doubt derived from townships in the parish; while the families of Hamond and Nicholls were here six hundred years ago.

LETTER FROM BRIDGNORTH TO THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.

B'north, Sep^r. 23^d 1804.

His Grace the Duke of Norfolk

Norwich Palace, Norfolk.

I hope your Grace will pardon the liberty I am about to take with you, but when you see the cause I flatter myself it will plead a sufficient excuse for me.

In the first place then I must inform your Grace that it is the wish of many of the Burgesses of this Corporation, that in the event of an Election, your Grace wou'd have the goodness to send some gentleman here to offer Himself to them as a Candidate for the Borough.

We are inform'd Mr. Brown is likely to be called to the Upper House; should that be the case there will be a Double Chance. In short, should your Grace think well of the proposal, I will immediately inform you what measures are to be taken in order to secure this Borough. Thus far *I can say*, that the major part of the Aldermen will gladly receive any gentleman you may think proper to offer them.

I am with due respect

Your Grace's obed^t. humble Serv^t.

R. ATCHERLEY.

NOTE. Isaac Hawkins Browne, of Badger, was never raised to the Peerage, nor was there an Election till 1806. The above is among the MSS. at Shrewsbury Free Library. It is probably a draft only. ED.

SOME OLD SHROPSHIRE HOUSES AND THEIR OWNERS.

BY H. E. FORREST.

SECOND SERIES.

XIV. WALLIBORNE HALL.

At the present day this is an unpretentious brick farmhouse in a secluded situation near Wrentnall in the parish of Church Pulverbatch. Actually, however, it is a timber-framed house dating from about the time of Henry VII. This is shown by the character of internal walls and ceiling beams. These are of the simple plain type characteristic of the 15th century. The wall-frame consists of massive posts only—no transoms—and these placed close together; not more than 9 inches between them. The ceiling-beams are devoid of ornament, which again indicates an early date. The plan was originally a series of 4 or 5 bays in a straight line, but in the 18th century (when the whole house was encased in brick) one end was re-built at right-angles and with a wing projecting forward on the left, converting the plan to an L-shape.

It is probable that the Jennings acquired their property here, either by marriage or purchase, from the Walliborne's; for a Court Roll of the Manor of Okes (Oakes) Pontesbury, 6 Eliz., states that William Jenyns (II) son of Thomas (II) held lands there which were formerly of Margaret Waliborne.

THOMAS JENNINGS I of Walliborne married Eleanor daughter and coheiress of Sir Roland Jay the last of the Beckjay family. (See the account of that family No. XII in this series). By her he had a daughter Joan and a son Rowland. Joan married Roger Bromley of Mitley from whom descended Chief Justice Thomas Bromley of Eyton-on-Severn (whose only child Margaret married Richard Newport and was ancestor to Lords Newport and Herbert). The son

ROWLAND JENNINGS also married into the same family. His wife was Elizabeth daughter of William Bromley of Mitley (from whom descended Sir Thomas Bromley, Lord Chancellor of England 1581 : Sir Henry Bromley of Shrawardine Castle, his son ; and Sir George Bromley, chief justice of Chester (d. 1588) brother to the Chancellor). Rowland had a daughter Eleanor, wife to William Adams of Longden Hall, Salop, and two sons THOMAS II and WILLIAM I from the latter of whom the Somerset family of Jennings—including the famous Sarah Jennings Duchess of Marlborough—are descended. The elder son

THOMAS JENNINGS II of Walliborne married Katherine daughter of William Ottley of Pitchford and by her (who died before 1543) had six daughters and four sons. Of all these the pedigree in the 1623 Visitation records issue from several daughters, but none from any of the sons.

The daughters who left issue were

Margaret wife of Robert Williams of Winnington. (In the Visitation her children are given twice over—"Jennings" "Williams" in error).

Agnes 2nd wife to Edward York of Pontesbury.

Margery wife to Francis Clough of Minsterley.

Jane wife to Richard Lyster of Rowton.

Katharine wife to Simon Kemsey of Pontesbury.

Of the sons William, Roland, Richard, and Arthur nothing but the names are given, but in 1564 Richard Jennings married Margaret Lee of Stapleton, and had 3 sons.

Of WILLIAM JENNINGS II of Walliborne it is explicitly stated that he died without issue. He married Cecilia daughter of John Leighton of Wattlesborough who, the year after his death, took as her second husband Roland Barker of Haughmond. In 1573 "William Jennings of London, gentleman, was admitted burgess of Shrewsbury free at the request of Sir Thomas and Sir George Bromley." These were cousins. Although he is described as "of London" he appears to have died at Walliborne for he was buried at Pontesbury 25 September 1587.

JENNINGS FAMILY OF SOMERSET.

WILLIAM JENNINGS I, younger son of Rowland, married Elinor Forte, of Curry Rivel Co. Somerset, and had by her a daughter Eleanor, who married Richard Harris of Cruckton

and (apparently) three sons—John, Ralph, and Thomas, each of whom founded a branch of the Jennings family in Somerset. Thomas Jennings (youngest) was ancestor to the JENNINGS OF BRUTON: Ralph Jennings (2nd son) to the JENNINGS OF PITCOMBE and CHURCHILL: and John Jennings (eldest) to the JENNINGS OF CURRY RIVEL.

JENNINGS OF CURRY RIVEL.

JOHN JENNINGS I of Burton Pynsent, Curry Rivel married Alice Piper, and had a son

MARMADUKE JENNINGS I of Curry Rivel, who married Anne daughter and co-heir of John Wood, by whom he had three sons Robert the elder and younger, and John; and three daughters, Joan, Agnes, and Mary. Of these the only one who left issue was

ROBERT JENNINGS I of Curry Rivel who died in 1593. In his will he names the above brothers and sisters, his wife Mary, and a son Marmaduke, and daughter Mary: the latter married William Sandys of S. Petherton whose will was proved in 1602. The son

MARMADUKE JENNINGS II was born 1567, matriculated University College Ox. 1582, and died in 1625. By his wife Elizabeth daughter of John Piper of Curry Rivel he had three daughters (Mary=Saml. Powell; Frances=Bishop; and Elizabeth=Townsend). and two sons Robert II and Marmaduke III. ROBERT JENNINGS II (1598-1630) married Anne daughter of John Dekon, and had two daughters Elizabeth (b. 1621) and Ann (1623-38).

MARMADUKE JENNINGS III of Curry Rivel married in 1642 Elizabeth Trevellian. He died 1658 and his widow (who died 1706) took for her second husband Jonathan Pitt to whom she bore a son of the same name. Marmaduke III had by his said wife Elizabeth two sons Marmaduke IV, and Thomas; and three daughters—Elizabeth=William Hilliard; Mary 1671=George Long of Downside; and Ann (d. 1678)=John Pitt, of Merriott. Marmaduke Jennings IV died without issue in 1660. The surviving son

THOMAS JENNINGS I of Curry Rivel (1648-79) married Mary (1649-1715) d. of George Speke by whom he had a son Thomas II and two daughters Mary, and Elizabeth.

THOMAS JENNINGS II was the last in the direct male line of Jennings of Curry Rivel. He died in 1695 and by his will left all his property to his "cousin William Hilliard" i.e. son of his aunt Elizabeth=Wm. Hilliard. Of his two sisters Mary married 1st (1692) Edward Starr, and 2nd Sir Wm. Pynsent. Elizabeth (1679-1727) married 1st James Anderton, and 2nd John Trevellian; by her first husband she had two daughters, Mary Anderton who died 1716; and Jennings Anderton (1700-54) who married 1st Sir Charles Cornwallis Lloyd, and 2nd (1731) George Speke by whom she had a son George Speke (1733-58).

The above Sir William Pynsent survived all the others, and died in January 1765 owner of Burton Pynsent, which had been so long the home of the Jennings family. He devised it to Wm. Pitt the elder (afterwards 1st Lord Chatham) to whom he was personally unknown. Burton Steeple, a column on the hill west of Curry, was erected by Pitt to the memory of Sir Wm. Pynsent.

JENNINGS OF PITCOMBE AND CHURCHILL.

RALPH JENNINGS, probably second son of William Jennings of Walliborne, in his will, 1572, describes himself as Auditor of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester, and directs that his executors shall "provide one great marble stone to lye upon my grave, and a picture of my wife and eight children—5 boys and 3 maydens—to be made and graven in latten and fixed on the same stone." In 1563 he purchased the manor of Churchill, Somerset. The above monument may still be seen in Churchill church, and the manor house, Churchill Court, still exists. His wife was Joan d. of John Brouncher, who died 1578 leaving two sons and daughters then surviving. Of the two daughters Elizabeth (d. 1627) married Edward Gore, and Ann (d. 1613) John Dauntsey. Of the sons the elder, Thomas, inherited Pitcombe, and the younger, John, Churchill.

We deal with each of these separately.

THOMAS JENNINGS, of Pitcombe (1566-1625) matriculated with his
| brother John, University Coll. Ox. 1580. He married

Edith grand-daughter of George Wilton of Wyke, p. Bruton, Som., who died 1603 leaving 2 sons and 3 daughters. The elder son

THOMAS JENNINGS of Pitcombe (b. 1593) married Agnes sister to Edward Watts of Congersbury, Som. There is a gap in the Pitcombe register which covers at least two generations (but connected thro' the Wiltons of Wyke in the Bruton register continuously) and then come

JOHN JENNINGS of Pitcombe (1744-1822)=Mary who had 2 d. Dinah and Mary, and 3 sons John (1771-1840) Richard (1774-1802) who d. s.p., and

FRANCIS JENNINGS of Pitcombe (1780-1845) who by his wife Mary had 2 daughters and 6 sons of whom 4 left issue. One of these

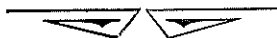
NATHANIEL JENNINGS (1822-1869) married Jane Maria (1827-1908) daughter of—James and his wife Hannah (Wilton, of Wyke) and had 3 daughters the eldest CLARA MARY JENNINGS (1859-1929) was wife of WILLIAM BLANCHARD of Shrewsbury (born at Poole, Dorset) whose son JACK BLANCHARD architect of Shrewsbury (b. 1882) married Emily Deakin, also of Shrewsbury.

SIR JOHN JENNINGS I (1567-1609) younger son of Ralph Jennings, matriculated University College Ox. 1580: of Middle Temple 1585: and was Knighted 1605. He was twice married 1st in 1602 to Ann d. of Sir Wm. Brouncher; and 2nd to Dorothy relict of John Latch (monument in Churchill church) d. of Thos. Bulbeck. By his first wife he had a son

SIR JOHN JENNINGS II, Kt.B. who was Sheriff of Herts 1625. He married Alice d. of Sir Richard Spencer (will 1642) and had by her a son

RICHARD JENNINGS of Sandbridge, nr. St. Alban's, Herts. who in 1643 married Frances d. of Sir Giffard Thornhurst, and had by her two sons John and Ralph, who died young, and two very famous daughters—Frances "the beautiful Miss Jennings" (1650-1730) who married 1st Sir George Hamilton; and 2nd Richard Talbot, Duke of Tyrconnel, viceroy of Ireland:—and Sarah (1660-1744) who married John Churc-

hill, 1st Duke of Marlborough. In 1652 Richard Jennings sold the manor of Churchill to John Churchill (d. 1685) nephew of the grandfather of the Duke) and on Richard's death the Sandridge property devolved upon his two daughters: Sarah's moiety came to her in her own right and in 1682 the other moiety was purchased by the Duke from " Dame Frances Hamilton."



XV. GIBBONS' MANSION, SHREWSBURY.

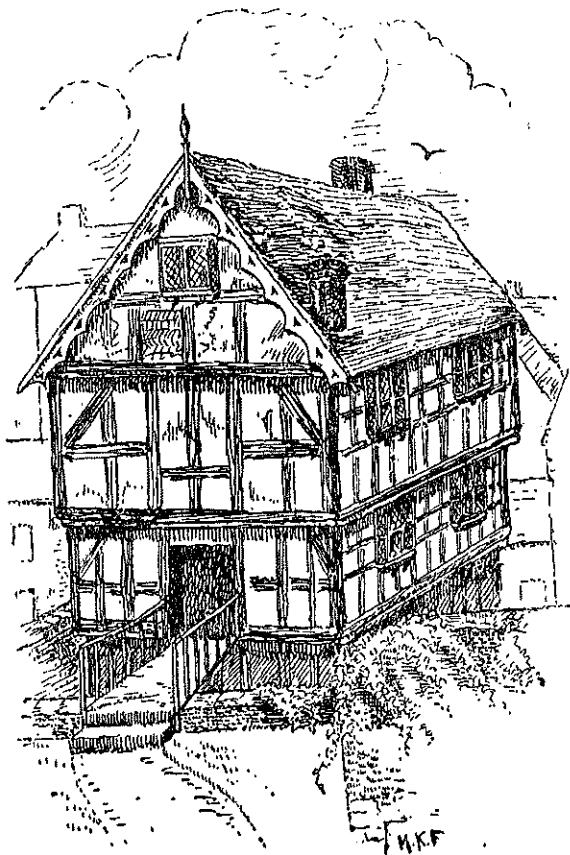
Tucked away behind No. 19 Wyle Cop, and completely hidden from view, is the fine old timber-framed mansion of the Gibbons family. The style of timbering, doorway, and windows with moulded sills, are all Elizabethan, and those on the north face are still in excellent preservation, though (as usual) the south face has suffered from the ravages of time and weather. The house was built by Nicholas Gibbons, attorney, of Abbey Foregate, and, as his firstborn son Richard was christened at St. Julian's (not at the Abbey) in 1578 (which shows that he was living in it) the house must have been built before that date. This same Richard Gibbons was Mayor of Shrewsbury when King Charles came in 1642, and with Thomas Challoner, headmaster, lent the King £600 out of the School chest. The result for him was disastrous. He was prosecuted by the Parliament, fined, imprisoned, and died in gaol.

In later years Gibbons' Mansion was occupied by Betton and Evans, pioneers in recovering the lost art of staining glass. The old windows are filled with bits of coloured glass—ancient and modern. For fifty years or more the house has been neglected and was only used to store the old books and papers of the late owner, Mr. Joseph Humphreys, estate agent.

RALPH GIBBONS (in the Visitation "Roger" erroneously) of Hanwood, yeoman, had a son

NICHOLAS GIBBONS I, attorney, of Abbey Foregate. He was admitted Burgess of Shrewsbury in 1572. He was bailiff in 1588 and 1596. In 1577 he married Elizabeth daughter of William Langley of Abbey Foregate (who had purchased much of the monastery lands there after the Dissolution). Elizabeth died 1590, and was buried at St. Julian's. Nicholas married as his second wife, Margaret widow of Henry Benton, mercer, of Kidderminster, who died 1600. He was buried at St. Julian's 1629. By his first wife he had (besides two children who died infants) a daughter Margaret who married Jonas Nicholls; and two sons—Richard and Francis I—each of whom are treated of below separately.

RICHARD GIBBONS (1578-1650) of Wyle Cop, married Anne daughter of Humphrey Sandford of the Isle (d. 1624) and had by her two sons Nicholas (1608-70) and Francis II



GIBBONS' MANSION, SHREWSBURY.

(1609-81). As related above Richard Gibbons suffered for his loyalty the loss of fortune, and liberty. At the Restoration his eldest son

NICHOLAS GIBBONS (1608-70) attorney, of Shrewsbury, making application to Charles II for the post of Clerk of the King's Silver pleads that :—" His father Richard Gibbons, Mayor of Shrewsbury received the late King, and His Majesty then of tender years, when they repaired to the town, and served them to his utmost, for which when the town was taken, he was plundered, and died in prison. He (Nicholas) was involved in the same calamity, spoiled of all he had, and banished the town." His request was granted. Nicholas married Alice —, but had no issue. His brother

FRANCIS GIBBONS II (1609-81. Will 17 Cottle) of Shrewsbury and Clifford's Inn, purchased the manor of Great Lyth in 1677-8. Late in life he married in 1671, Susan Tisdale (d. 1694) and had a daughter ANNE GIBBONS (d. 1727) who married her cousin James Gibbons I (son of Rev. Dr. Francis Gibbons, see below) (1639-1712) of Shrewsbury and St. Martins in the Fields.

JAMES GIBBONS I, had three sons—Francis III, James II, and Charles I. Of these only FRANCIS GIBBONS III of Whitehall (burgess 1725, d. 1740) left issue. He married Jane Kynaston, and had by her a daughter Jane Gibbons, of Downbury, Kent, (b. Cound 1737, d. unmarried 1772 : will 140 Browne). Her mother took—Corbett as her 2nd husband. See also under Charles Gibbons I.

JAMES GIBBONS II (1683-1740) of Parson's Green ; matriculated Brasenose College 1719 : admitted burgess of Shrewsbury 1730 : d. at Chiswick 1740. His will (65 Spurway) left all to Mrs. Hall, a widow.

CHARLES GIBBONS I. (1693-1771) of Whitehall, died unmarried and was buried at Stevenage, Herts. The will of Charles Gibbon of Whitehall, Co. Middlesex, made 24 Aug. 1770, leaves large sums in Government annuities to his niece Jane Gibbons for her life, and then to Mr. George Gibbons attorney-at-law at Nantwich, Co. Chester. Also the house in which he lived at Whitehall with pictures, plate, etc. to the same. All books for said George Gibbons and his son Charles Gibbons (godson). To said son Charles £200 ;

to his sister Mrs. Mary West, widow £400; and to his eldest daughter Miss Elizabeth Gibbons £300. Numerous legacies to other than Gibbons family. £100 to Salop Infirmary. Funeral and debts to be paid with my ready money and sale of his share (1/50th part) of Covent Garden Playhouse, Bank annuities etc. Also manor of Great Lyth in parish of Condovery: also several messuages etc. in Shrewsbury, Coleham, and Abbey Foregate; and at Asterley in p. Pontesbury: all of which if he die without issue descend to his niece Jane Gibbons, by virtue of will of his mother Ann Gibbons dated 1727; with reversion to George Gibbons: all these he leaves to George's son Charles Gibbons and his heirs for ever.

Charles Lowndes Esq. and George Gibbons, Exrs.

Witnesses William Dickins, Temple

John May	} Peruke-makers
Robert Wright	
	} Whitehall.

Proved at Doctor's Commons 26 Apl. 1771.

In pursuance of the above Miss Jane Gibbons made a codicil to her will 28 July 1772, leaving these Shropshire estates, (which are not mentioned in her will) to her honoured mother Mrs. Jane Corbett for her life; then to her godson Edward Kinaston and his heirs; or in default to Charles Gibbons son of George Gibbons of Nantwich, Esq. and his heirs for ever.

To revert now to Richard Gibbons' brother

FRANCIS GIBBONS I (1588-1640). He was baptized at St. Julian's 1588: entered Shrewsbury School 1595: Christ Church Oxf. 1607: M.A. 1610: B.D. 1616; and D.D. 1617. He was vicar of the Abbey 1611-40, and his tombstone in the middle aisle is inscribed "Francis Gibbons D.D. chaplain to King Charles and minister of this parish: also his youngest son James Gibbons Esq. who faithfully served three kings in a civil employment, 1712." This is James Gibbons I noted above. He had also 4 other sons—John Francis III, Edward, and Peter.

JOHN GIBBONS (b. 1630) was an extravagant young man: he mortgaged or sold his property, and obtained a commission in the Horse Guards. Of EDWARD GIBBONS (b. 1634) nothing more is recorded.

FRANCIS GIBBONS III (1633-87) married in 1663 Alice Jeffreys, and had two daughters who died infants, and three sons—James 1672: John 1676: and Edward 1681. His wife Alice died 1681, and he married again Rebecca — and had a son George 1685, who died an infant and two daughters Rebecca 1686; and Anne 1687. Nothing further is recorded about any of these children.

PETER GIBBONS (1635-1713) was vicar of Moreton Corbet from 1660 till his death in 1713. In Moreton Corbet register there is the following entry:—"Peeter Gibbons pastor of Moreton Corbett, 1660. Most p'te of ye wartime before theyr was an uzerper in ye place one p'son Gower put in by Traytors and Rebellis and in Gowers time few were regestred but John Maurice being Clarke to Mr. Gibbons ye booke of Comon prayr being brought in ye Church agayne then be regestred ye foreshd p'sons as you be then written." By his wife Lucy (Phillips?) who died 1726, he had (besides 5 daughters, one of whom Frances, married—Broadfield) four sons—Phillips (1659-1740): Vincent (1665): George 1676: Henry 1681: and John 1688. Nothing further is known of Vincent, Henry, or John.

PHILLIPS GIBBONS, of Golden Square, was Surveyor General. He died unmarried in 1740, and a note by his Cousin Charles Gibbons records finding amongst his papers a number of old deeds relating to Gibbons properties at Great Lyth, Abbey Foregate, and elsewhere in Shropshire which he "brought 12 March 1740 from Ph. Gybbons Esq."

GEORGE GIBBONS I, b. at Moreton Corbet 1676, had a son

GEORGE GIBBONS II of Nantwich, attorney, who died there in 1782. By his wife Elizabeth (d. of Richard Payne) who died at Ludlow but was buried at Nantwich 11 April 1800: he had 4 daughters and a son Charles Gibbons II. Of the daughters Elizabeth married Thomas Beale of Heath House: Francis married Rev. Chas. Prescott, of Leintwardine: Mary married—West and was a widow in 1770: Anne was not married. The son

CHARLES GIBBONS II of Whitchurch married in 1797, Joan d. of Richard Kent, apothecary of Nantwich. He died 1822 and she in 1861. They had two daughters, and three sons GEORGE III : Charles III : and Wm. Frederick Gibbons. GEORGE GIBBONS III, was born at Whitchurch 1801, and matriculated Queen's College Oxf. 1820. His younger sister Margaret Gibbons married Charles Clay and their son Charles Clay married Arabella Frances Armstrong. The latter's daughter Barbara married Henry Brumell Finch, who was vicar of Ash, near Whitchurch, Salop from 1882 till his death in 1899. His widow lives at Whitchurch.

MYTTON OF HALSTON.

By EVELYN H. MARTIN.

(Continued from p. 120).

III. RICHARD MYTTON i, OF HALSTON, was baptized at Stoke-on-Tern, 19 January 1577-8. He was Sheriff for Shrewsbury in 1610, and inherited the vast estates of his great grandfather, Richard Mytton, of Habberley and Shrewsbury, his grandfather Edward Mytton i, and father Edward Mytton ii.

He married Margaret, the daughter of Sir Thomas Owen, Kt., of Condovery, co. Salop one of the Judges of the Common Pleas, and her burial is thus recorded :—

"1638. June 17. The Worshipful Mrs. Margaret Mytton buried." (Habberley Registers).

RICHARD MYTTON i, had issue

Thomas Mytton, The Parliamentarian General of whom presently.

2. Sarah, married, in 1644, Sir Edward Acton, 1st. Bart., of Aldenham Hall, co. Salop, a Royalist, created Baronet 17 January 1643-4, by Charles I. He was baptized 20 January 1600, and died in 1659. Dame Sarah Acton died 30 September 1677. Neither are mentioned in the Will of General Thomas Mytton, proved 4 November 1656.

On May 11, 1608, a grant was made to Richard Mytton i, and his heirs, of three fairs to be held yearly in the Manor of Mawddy, in the county of Merioneth. The first of these to begin on May 22, the second on August 30th, and the third on Nov. 2.

There was a Law Case between Richard Pope of Evenhall, father of Colonel Roger Pope, son-in-law of General Mytton and Richard Mytton i, tried on February 12, 1632-3. Apparently it was in connection with the cancellation of some bond entered into by Pope with Mytton, but the recorded issue is not clear.⁶²

FROM¹ THOMAS OTTLEY² TO HIS COUSIN RICHARD MYTTON.³

Good cosen

This bearer George Foosbrooke, whoe did serve my brother Blunden in his lief tyme, I understande is commanded to serve youe and hath entreated my letters one his behalfe ; all I cane saye is this, that my brother Blunden did respecte him and truste him by imployinge him in those places where he had occasion to sent him. I knowe youe will sounne fynde the man if he be not for your tourne. I have had noe tryall of his chorrage and therefore cane saye noe more then I have written, but leave thinges to your goode consideration, and so with my kynde remembrance to yourself my cosen your wyfe⁴ and sonne⁵ I hartlely bide youe farewell and committe youe and us all to God.

Youe kynsman and

frynde to use

Tho : Ottley

Pitchforde

Fe : 8 1622 (3).

To the woo : my muche respected good cosen Richard Mytton, Esq. at the Halston this to be delivered.

FROM⁶ THOMAS MYDDELTON TO RICHARD MYTTON.

Sir,

My desire is to give you meeting upon Tuesday next before eight of the clock in the morning at Mr. Trevor because my occasions will not give me leave to make any long tarrying soe do rest

Your loving friend

Thomas Myddelton.

Chirke Castle 17 (July)

7^{bris} 1629.

To the wo¹¹ Richard Mytton esquire att Halston these.

1 Mytton M.S.S. p. 4.

2 Anna, daughter of Richard Mytton married Thomas Ottley of Ford, who was son of William Ottley of Pitchford, died 26 Sept. 1529 and Margerie, heir of John Bruyn of Bridgnorth. Her will is dated 1530

3 Richard Mytton i.

4 Margaret, daughter of Thomas Owen of Condovery and sister of Sir William, and Sir Peter Owen, Knights. She died 17 June 1638.

5 General Thomas Mytton.

6 Mytton M.S.S. p. 10.

This letter is written by Sir Thomas Myddelton, Kt. of Chirk Castle, born 1586, died 1660, who married 1st. in 1612 Margaret, the heir of George Savile of Wakefield. She died 1616. And secondly at Luton Hoo, co. Beds. 18 February 1616-17 Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Napier, Kt. and Bt. of Luton Hoo. She died 1674-5. aged 76.

The Mr. Trevor mentioned is son of Sir Edward Trevor, Kt. of Brinkinallt, co. Denbigh. A long feud existed 1621-1629 between the Myddelton and Trevor families over a pew in the Chancel of Chirk Church.⁷

23 November 13 James I⁷ (1615-16) Richard Coxe of London, Sheriff of Hereford, declared the use of a fine of Crowmyle to Richard Mytton⁸ of Hallstone, Esqre.

We must now return to Sir Edward Grevile, Kt. with his son Lodovick,—Collins mentions no daughters, but the writer, in researches on the family of MYTTON of Halston, under RICHARD MYTTON, who was born 1492, died 1591, whose wife was Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Grey, Kt. of Enville, found that his eldest son EDWARD MYTTON of Halston, "married in 1552, Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Grevile, Kt. of Milcote, co. Warwick," she was a widow in 1567-9 and re-married Wynne, and died May 1572." THOMAS MYTTON (brother of Edward) also married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Grevile, Kt. of Milcote. She died 11 March 1571-2 (see the account on their tomb at Acton Scott.)

PETER MYTTON, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of London, Will dated 22 May 1651, Proved 21 December 1669, (P.C.C. 270 Nabbs) mentions "My daughter Ann Jackson and her children William, Thomas, Peter and MYTTON Jackson. She married "Colonel" John Jackson, Parliamentarian, who was a tradesman in London. The Funeral Book of Westminster Abbey states that Ann Jackson died 4 January aged 72. This may be Anne, wife of John Jackson. Letters of Administration to the estate of Ann Jackson, of St. Martin in the Fields, Middlesex, widow, were granted 21 January 1736-7 to her son Stephen Jackson. "On Tuesday last, about six in the afternoon, died,

⁷ Transactions Vol. III. 1891 pt. 3 Ser. 2 p. 335.

⁸ Richard Mytton i.

at the Gore, near Kensington, in an advanced age, Mrs. Jackson, Mother to Mr. Jackson, at the Half Moon Tavern in the Strand. Her substance, which was believed is very considerable, she has left between her two sons, Mr. Jackson before mentioned and his brother, who is an officer in Kirk's regiment at Gibraltar (London Evening Post 8 January 1736-7."

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS MYTTON.

HIS PRIVATE LIFE AND FAMILY.

Thomas Mytton of Halston, the Parliamentary Major-General, was born at Halston in 1597, entered Shrewsbury School Jan. 25, 1603-4,⁹ and was prepared for the University by the Rev. James Wilding, Rector of Selattyn, as his private tutor. He matriculated at Balliol College, Oxford, as "the son and heir of Richard Mytton, of Halston," 11th May, 1615, aged 18,¹⁰ and entered Lincoln's Inn as a student, in 1616.^{11 12}

Of his early life, the Rev. C. A. A. Lloyd, Rector of Whittington 1809-51, in a M.SS. Account of Halston, writes:—"This famous and celebrated general, at an early age, displayed both his love of war, and his love of liberty. The former he showed in digging small entrenchments, which he defended against a parcel of boys, brought together to attack it; and the latter by loosening dogs from their kennels, birds from their cages, and horses and cows from their stalls, for which he not unfrequently got into scrapes. One evening when about the age of 17, on his return from Selattyn, just after an artificial campaign, he met with a man much stronger than himself, abusing a poor half-starved horse, which so irritated our hero, that he dismounted, and in a few moments left the man half-dead. He then turned the horse into a field belonging to its master. Some few days after, near Halston, he was set on by three ruffians, but with a good stick, and his back against a tree, he defended himself against two, while his faithful dog secured the third.

⁹ Calvert's *Regestrum Scholarium*, p. 195.

¹⁰ Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*.

¹¹ Foster's *Inns' of Court Register*.

¹² The accounts which state that Major General Thomas Mytton was born in 1608, are manifestly incorrect, as he was 18 when he matriculated at Oxford in 1615, and 28, at the time of his first marriage in 1625. (E.H.M.)

His attendant coming up, the villian attempted his escape but could not extricate himself from the dog, and he proved to be the same man Mytton had drubbed before. This seems to be all that can be gathered of Thomas Mytton's early life. He probably joined the Army¹³ before his marriage in 1625, when he was then 28 and his wife 20,¹⁴ but that they were married at Chirk proves that they were intimate with Sir Thomas Myddleton, Knt. before that date. It is said the courtship lasted two years."

When the Civil War broke out in August, 1642, Mytton was not slow to declare which side he supported. For in a list of Delinquents at Shrewsbury dated 20 September, 1642, occurs the name of "Thomas Mytton, Esq."

"An Order to seize Mr. [Thomas] Mytton's Goods and Chattels for the service of his Majesty," preserved among the Mytton M.SS. at Sweeney, runs "Having a Commission from Sir Nicholas Byron, the Collonell-Generall,¹⁵ to repaire to the house¹⁶ of Thomas Mytton, Esq^{re} for to take all armes, all horses, and cattell, that I could find in his house, or upon the lands, I doe give under my hand that these 6 coves I leave behind that thy servants bought them for there owne use of me
The first day of March, 1642-3.

John Morris.¹⁷

13 If the Rev. C. A. A. Lloyd is right, Thomas Mytton may have served through a campaign or two in the Netherlands as a Volunteer, with his uncle, Henry Leighton. (See above). This would account for his being put in command of the Parliamentary troops of Shropshire in May, 1643, as already having had some war experience. General Mytton said himself:—"About the latter end of May, 1643, came three or more Commissions from the Earle of Essex, then Lord Generall, for me to raise 3 regiments, horse, foot and dragoones, with power to make all Commanders and Officers."

14 She was 19. (E.H.M.)

15 Sir Nicholas Byron was at this time Governor of Chester for the King, and Colonel-General of Cheshire and Shropshire.

16 At Halston. (E.H.M.)

17 John Morris (1617 (?)—1649), Colonel in the army of the Parliament. See D.N.B. XXXIX, 96. (E.H.M.) But Mrs. Martin must be wrong in her identification. For the officer who raided Halston for Sir N. Byron must have been a Royalist. I think he was the Capt. Morris taken prisoner at Middlewich on 12 March, 1642-3, when the Royalists from Chester were totally defeated by Sir William Brereton. (J.E.A.)

All the reste of the armes, horses, and cattell, I tooke for his maj : service. Received of Samuell Wald, and of Richard Roodell, the sune of tenn pounds which was due unto me from Mr. Edward Mytton¹⁸ for 6 cowes. I say—Received £10.

John Mor[ris].

Mytton had, therefore, to suffer soon in his property at the hands of the Royalists, for he was a prominent and marked man on the other side. On April 10, 1643, he was appointed a member of the Parliamentary Committee of Shropshire. When Wem was fortified in the August of that year, he was made Governor, being transferred to a similar post at Oswestry in June, 1644. On Dec. 30, 1644 he was chosen Sheriff of Shropshire, and re-elected 25 Sept., 1645. In August 1643, he received the rank of Colonel in the army of the Parliament, and was promoted Major-General of North Wales on May 12, 1645, and, finally, on Jan. 25, 1647-8, Vice-Admiral of North Wales. Shortly afterwards, as Pennant says, (*Wales I.* p. 247), "finding that Cromwell and his party had further designs than the mere defence of liberty, (the cause in which he had engaged), Major-General Mytton resigned his command and retired." Gough in his *History of Myddle*, (p. 177), tells us that "Colonel Mytton, disliking the proceedings against the King, laide downe his commission."

This resignation, however, did not prevent his sitting on the Court Martial at Chester to try the Earl of Derby, and others, for taking part in the rising for Charles II, in 1651, nor being elected one of the four Members of Parliament for the County of Shropshire, on Sept. 8, 1654. He was also appointed a Lay-member of the Second Presbyterian Classis of Shropshire in 1646. He died in November, 1656.

According to the *Journal of the House of Commons*:—"On April 19, 1648, on the petition of Colonel Thomas Mitton, £5,000 was ordered to be paid to him on account, and that he be referred to the Committee of Accounts, to state and certify his accounts." On August 14, 1648, Mr. Foxwist carried to the Lords for their

¹⁸ Edward Mytton, born 1583, died 1652, was 4th son of Edward Mytton, of Halston, and so was uncle of Thomas Mytton. He is described as "of Halston." (E.H.M.)

concurrence an Ordinance for the payment of £5,000 to M. G. Mytton, and brings answer that they do agree." But the money does not appear to have been paid, for on Sept. 13, 1649, "a Petition of Major-General Mytton for his Arrears and Losses" was presented to the House of Commons. His relative John Jackson wrote to him at Carnarvon, on June 13, 1648, "I trust god in his due tyme will discou' there falshood that oppose you, and vindicate you as, (thankes be to him,) hee hath hitherto done for you all alonge," which shews that Thomas Mytton had personal enemies as well as friends, and this may be the reason for the delay in paying him.

General Mytton's connection by marriage with Sir Thomas Myddelton, Kt. of Chirk Castle, County Denbigh, both having married the daughters of Sir Robert Napier, Kt. and Bart., probably accounts for his taking the Parliamentary side in the Civil War, and he soon became the guiding spirit of the Parliamentary Party in Shropshire. There is a letter written from Sir Hugh (sic) Myddelton, undated, but apparently about 1642-3, in which he says. "The life and soul of the Parliamentary side is Thomas Mytton of Halston."

"Sir Hugh" is clearly an error. Sir Hugh Myddelton, Bt. of the New River Company, was buried in St. Matthew's Church, Friday Street, London, 10 December, 1631, (will dated 21 November and proved 21 December 1631). Sir Hugh Myddelton, son of Sir William Myddelton, Bt., and Eleanor, daughter of Sir Thomas Harris, Bt., of Boreatton was born in 1630, and is not likely to have written the letter at the age of 13 years. It is evident the writer is Sir Thomas Myddelton, Kt., the brother-in-law of General Mytton.

General Thomas Mytton was married first at Chirk,¹⁹ 21 September 1625 to Magdalen Napier, 4th daughter²⁰ of Sir Robert Napier, Kt. and Bt. of Luton Hoo, Co. Beds., by Mary, his wife, daughter of John Robinson, merchant, of London²¹, who came from Drayton Bassett, Co. Stafford. Magdalen Napier²² was aged 19 at the time of her marriage,. She was baptized²³ in London

19 Chirk Castle Accounts, p. 40.

20 Ibid.

21 Burke's Extinct Baronetcies, p. 378-9.

22 Chirk Castle Accounts, p. 40.

23 Ashmolean M.S.S. Bodleian 339, folio 163, no church or parish given.

9 February 1605-6. There were portraits of Sir Robert Napier, Kt. and Bart., Dame Mary Napier, and Magdalen Mytton at Luton Hoo. Portraits of General Mytton and his wife are said to be at Chirk Castle. The writer has, however, enquired, but was informed that no such portraits are known to be at Chirk, though there are some 20 Unknown portraits there.

It is evident that Magdalen Napier was married to Thomas Mytton in the private Chapel of Chirk Castle, for in the Chirk Castle Accounts and Records the two daughters "Mistress Elizabeth and Mistress Mary"²¹ of Sir Thomas Myddelton and Mary Napier (sister of Magdalen Napier), are mentioned. Elizabeth was born in 1619 and married at the Private Chapel at Chirk to Sir George Warburton, Bt., of Arley. "Mistress Mary Myddelton was born 26 November 1620, and, married on Saturday the 30th December, 1638, at the Private Chapel in Chirk Castle to Sir John Wittewronge,²⁴ Baronet, of Rothamstead." She died in London of smallpox on Saturday night about 11 o'clock, being Easter Eve, 4 April 1639, and was buried in Westham Church, Co. Essex. Her husband has recorded of her that "Shee was a person whoe for her many "excellent virtues more particularly her singular piety and "learning, her judiciousness in and studiousness about the "best things that left not many equalls behind her and dyed "justly lamented of all that knew her."²⁵

FROM ALEXANDER NAPIER TO MRS. MAGDALEN MYTTON, WIFE OF GENERAL MYTTON.

Deare Sister,

Worthily might you accuse me of ingratitude if I shoulde omit this fit oportuintye of writinge to you, since that I doe certanely knowe howe welcome a fewe lines wil be unto you. I have noe newes to present you with but that we are alle in good health, (god be thanked); alsoe we hope that you alle are as welle. My mother would gladly heare whether you are with Childe or Noe, that she might send you some babye clowtes, therefore if you will sende me a directe answer, I shall be very glad to certefye my mother with such newes. Mr. Eaton, (you knowe),

²⁴ Chirk Castle Accounts, p. 20.

²⁵ Account from Sir John Wittewronge, Kt. and Bt. Ibid, p. 22.

hath binne heare. Thus I rest with my best wishes for you alle, and ever willes remayne.

Your truly lovinge brother

Alexander Nap : [Napierl.

16 November :

1625 :

Mr. Gootredg doeth remember his best love to you with youre seconde self ; Elizabeth Parstowe doeth remember her servis to you, and your second selfe.

To his very lovinge sister Mytton at Halsteade [Halston] give these I pray.²⁶

FROM SIR ROBERT NAPIER TO RICHARD MYTTON.²⁷

Brother Mytton.

I commend me most kyndly unto you and my syster with all yours, wyshyng your heathes as my owne. I received yours per my sonn; Mydelton's²⁸ man, but no answer to myne formerly wrytten ; the effect was to pray you to syne the Joynter, and all which wee agreed on, and I would paye the money presently, which is my part. I marvell that it should be put of, seing I desyre no more to be put in then is agreed for, under our hands ; therefore I pray you geave me an end of it, for it hath stayed to long to make any more delayes ; the mony lyes redy for you, and so shall tyll I receave an end. I do also marvell that you should ask your sonn and myne a hundred and twenty pounds a yeare. I feare you grow werry of them ; which if you do lett them cum to me, and tarry tyll the be both werry of our cuntry, for if they should pay so deare for theare yearly dyett lyttell mony they shall have to put in ther purses, for young foulkes, have many idell expenses which ould, foulkes thymk to muche, but lett them spend ther owne, so they do not run out beyond ther cumpass, and in short tyme well grow as wary as ould foulkes do. I would have byn very glad to have seane my chyl dren heare to geather, but seeinge it was not

²⁶ Mytton M.S.S. p. 5.

²⁷ Mytton M.S.S.

²⁸ Sir Thomas Myddelton, Kt., son-in-law.

your plesur I must be contented so for present I take my leave
and rest

Your lovyng brother
Robert Napiere

London this 2
November. 1626.

To the worshypfull his lovyng brother.
Richard Mytton Esquyre.

This letter is evidently written by Sir Robert Napier, the father of Magdalen Mytton, to Richard Mytton of Halston, father of General Thomas Mytton.

FROM²⁹ WILLIAM TURLINGTON TO MRS. MAGDALEN MYTTON
WIFE OF GENERAL MYTTON.

Most loveinge and kind Cozen, my love remembered unto you, and to that worthy Jentelman, your husband, my Cozen; pray the Lord to blesse and sanctyfie your hartes in his ffere. Sinc yours I have receaved, in my absens, of my wife, who hath bene sick for this eaighteyn weecks past, till fryday was a sennyte, in such weaknesse and danger that yt was doubted of all hir frendes she could not are-covered; but such is the infinyt mersey of god that he hath restored hir, so that uppon fryday vas tenight, your sister Sara³⁰ lyeing at my howse the last terme, your father³¹ took hir down in the coach, and my wife to hir howse, and the Twesday after he sent them to Linford,³² where they remayne, so that conseving yor mayd you wrytt about yor Cozen cannot doe that for you, which willingly she would. Yor brother, Sir Robert [Napier] being with me that day yor letter came to my hands, I made him aquaynted with the contents of your letter, and he said you should have his mayd, yet that he thought she would serve your torne, and willed me to send your letter to your sister, and to my wife, that and they thought hir fitting for you, you should have hir, so that the next weeck I will wright and send unto them such

²⁹ Mytton M.S.S.

³⁰ Sarah Napier, wife of Sir Walter Leach, Kt.

³¹ Sir Robert Napier, Kt. and Bt.

³² Richard, son of Alexander Napier, was Rector of Linford, co. Bucks, and Sir Richard, son of Sir Robert Napier, Knt. and Bart, was of Linford, co. Bucks.

effect ; For your father and mother and brother and your good friends at Linford, the last weeck they weare all well, praysed be the Lord. So having not else at the present, but remembering my love and due respect unto you, and to that worthy gentellman, my Cozen unknown, I rest.

Your loving Cozen,
William Turlington

London the 10th
June 1626.

To the wor^{ll} my much esteemed loveing Cozen Mrs. Magdalen Mytton theise : be delivered with speed. in Shropshire.

I cannot discover how William Turlington is a cousin of Mrs. Magdalen Mytton. Richard Poulson of Christchurch, London, Brewer, married Mary Turlington, of St. Olave, Silver Street, London, spinster, daughter of Henry Turlington, of Shepsted, Co. Leicester, yeoman, at above church, 17 May 1598. Bishop of London's Licence.

Sir Richard Napier, Kt. of Linford, married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Tyrringham, Kt. of Tyrringham, Co. Bucks.

FROM⁸³ SIR RICHARD NAPIER, KNT. OF LINFORD TO MRS. MAGDALEN MYTTON, WIFE OF GENERAL MYTTON.
Most endeered Neece,

I was very glad when I receaved your most kind letter, for by that I understood that boath you and your most worthy husband did enjoy your healths, which was to me, very welcome newes. Now touching your demand, this is all that I can say, but none can make good but Almighty god, that I am fully conceited and therefore in good hope that Mistress Magdalen is breeding of little bones more likely, god giving leave, to prove a daper daynty boy than a bousing geurle. My conjecture you have, but god is great as full well you know that can give life unto this conjecture and make it veritable, to whom we must and will ever commit and sub-mytt all our conjectures. For news we have none, but this, which is no news to you, that the King went long sence unto Poarchmouth and the Duke having reseaved by the sale, as we heare, of the french marchandize, a hundred thousand pounds, is also gone to the King. The

King is every day expected, but not as yet returned. I heare that Sir Robert's³⁴ house is stoared with many ghuests of his wife's kindred, as Mr. Bacchus and his company, my ladies³⁵ brother, Mr. Barnes, my cosen Marshe, he and shee and mother and daughter, also Sir Morish Abbots and his Lady is expected to accompany Mr. Thomas Marshe and his wife, mother and daughter unto stey. Your brother Alexander³⁶ is in such favour with the father as that his father's mony-bags be committed to Alexander's keepinge, who giveth him from weeke to weeke a very honest accompt of the expences of his house. All of us, god be thanked, enjoy our healths, as Sir Thomas Harfford and his lady who as I think and conceit is breeding of a boye—no bad news ; if please god to vovsye it. I have thought good to send you a playster to strengthen your back to use as you shall see occasion. Commend me most kindly to the most worthy deare lovinge husband, with many thankes for Cozen's book ; it is now printed with some little alterations and approved by publick authority, and sold it is now for 2od. All with doe most harteley salute you, wishing unto you boath and all that kindly you as much health and happiness as any hart can well desyre ; and ever saveing benediction of the blessed trinity. I recommend you and me
Thy poor Unkle ever ready to doe
thee service Rich : Napeir.

Linford. June 24.

1627.

Rich : Napeir

To the Right wor^{ll} and his muche honoured Neece Mrs. Magdalen Mytton.

Seal of arms broken.

"The King" Charles I.

"The Duke." George Villiers, 1st Duke of Buckingham, 15-92 1628. He sent the expedition under Count Mansfeld to the Palatinate in the autumn of 1624. The Duke of Buckingham and Sir Alexander Brett, Kt. attacked the Isel of Rhe, where the latter lost his life.

34 Sir Robert Napier.

35 Margaret, daughter of Richard Barnes.

36 Alexander Napier.

Magdalen Mytton was buried at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury. The registers state :—" 1648 August 20, Magdalen, the wife of General Mytton buried." I have been unable to find her will.
[E.H.M.]

The Napier's were all staunch Royalists, so that it is curious two of his daughters should marry those fighting against the King.

Mary Napier, married Sir Thomas Myddelton, Kt., of Chirk Castle, Co. Denbigh : their portraits are at Chirk.

Christian Napier, married Sir Thomas Eversfield, Kt., of Den, co. Sussex : their portraits are at Den.

Sarah Napier married Sir Walter Leach, Kt., of Chudleigh, co. Devon : and their portraits were at Chudleigh. [1. Ashmolean M.S.S. Bodleian 33.A. folio 163].

(To be continued).

WROXETER EXCAVATIONS.

By J. A. MORRIS.

When Wright uncovered a portion of the city in 1859, he excavated and removed the accumulated debris over the two shops, which lie on the left of the modern entrance wicket, and the latrines and reservoir behind.

Further east there is an area marked on the plan in the official guide book as a "court-yard," enclosed on two sides by the north and west peristyles.

These peristyles were covered ambulatories running all round the central bath buildings: they had an open colonnade or peristyle towards the inner courtyard. The plan shows the buried foundations, as well as the extension westward of the "old wall," with etched lines.

About two years ago excavations were commenced with the object of clearing away the debris down to the floors of the ambulatories and to expose the southern face of the extension westward of the "old wall."

The foundations of two parallel walls were found on the courtyard side, of both the north and west ambulatories. These walls suggested that the ambulatories were wider as originally constructed, than they were when the peristyles were reconstructed at a later date. The only difference being that some of the bases of the northern range of columns remained in position.

The whole westward length of the continuation of the "old wall" has been exposed down to the level of the floor of the north ambulatory.

For a depth of three feet below the field level the southern face of this wall had been "robbed" of the facing stones, but below this level the masonry to the base of the wall was in excellent condition.

A hole was dug so as to ascertain the depth of the foundations, they were found at eight feet below the surface.

The opus forming the foundation of the floor of the courtyard is now exposed. On this a large block of gutter-stone lay, broken in two; with a piece knocked off the corner, just as though a heavy object, such as a column had fallen upon it.

The clearing of the north and west peristyles and adjacent courtyard, has entailed the removal of more than 1000 cubic yards of debris. In the first year of work most of the soil was temporarily deposited in a corner of the adjoining field: in this year's work the remainder has been wheeled on the top of the dump which Wright made on the centre of the site in 1859.

The debris was very carefully sifted. It was probably derived from the destruction of the buildings in the later years of the city, and contained broken building material of every description: broken pottery both of Samian and British manufacture: quantities of animal bones: metal work of many descriptions: and about 20 coins of the third and fourth centuries.

The effect of this clearance is to define the position of the ambulatories, and the north and west peristyles which enclose the western courtyard. It also exposes the excellent masonry of the continuation of the "old wall."

Attempts have been made several times to discover the drain which ran from the bath building, but without success.

During the excavations of 1924, a drain built with masonry sufficiently large for a man to walk along, was found under the field on which the Forum was built. This drain was probably part of a system of main drainage discharging into the river; but so far, no continuance of a drain from the "enclosed area" (including the baths) has been found; although Wright (page 149. *Uriconium* 1869) seems to have found the end of a drain from the latrines, which has never been traced.

During the last two years, efforts have been made with the object of tracing the source of the water supply to the town. During the first century of the occupation, numerous wells were sunk at depths varying from 12 to 20 feet, but it was soon found that owing to the nature of the soil, these sources of supply were quite unreliable.

In the second century most of these wells were abandoned, and a better supply needed for a city with a population that had grown to 5,000 inhabitants.

The Bell brook runs through the city and rises near The Wrekin. It is believed that a water supply was provided by forming a dam across the stream, at a point sufficiently high to allow water to be brought to the city by gravitation.

Several possible lines of supply have been traced, and the matter is still under investigation.

All that has been done has been made possible owing to the kindly interest of the President—Sir Charles Marston. He has provided the means which have enabled Mr. Jackson to get the work done. To both of them, we are much indebted for the many interesting discoveries that have been made on the site of Viroconium.

VIII.

AN INQUISITION IN SALOP, 1655. (*Transactions* XLVII, part I, (1933), pp. 1-31.)

When, at the suggestion, and with the ready help of the late Mr. Lloyd Kenyon, I was writing a paper on the Ecclesiastical History of Shropshire during the Civil War, Commonwealth, and Restoration, (*Transactions* 3rd Series, VII, pp. 241-310), I made enquiries at Lambeth for the Shropshire report of the Ordinance of 6 June, 1649, appointing Commissioners to make a Church Survey, or Parochial Inquisition for the whole Kingdom. They were to proceed into every county and draw up a statistical abstract of all the parishes and places of worship in it. I knew that official copies of most of the returns were preserved at Lambeth, but was informed that there was no Shropshire survey among them, also that there was a record that several were sent down to the localities interested, which accounted for the absence of many from that Library.

This was evidently what happened to the Shropshire Survey. Subsequently I received, through the kindness of the late Mr. William Phillips, a copy of the order issued by the Commissioners of the Hundred of Bradford North. This appeared in the *Miscellanea* of *Transactions* 3rd Ser. X. *iv*.

In the copy sent me, the Church in which the parish representatives were to meet, was given as Ryton. This, I have since come to think, was a misspelling of Drayton, a really more suitable building for such a large assembly, owing to its size, than either Ruyton or Ryton.

J. E. AUDEN.

IX.

Since I wrote the note on LIEUT. COLONEL WILLIAM REINKING, I have come across the following references to him in the State Papers, of which I knew nothing when I penned my paper. They show that he changed his opinions, like so many others, on the execution of the King. Possibly he was denounced by the "Spy Royalist Tom. Coke," as we know Sir Abraham Shipman was. As a result of Coke's disclosures, the Council of State, on May 28, 1651, reported:—"Many have been apprehended of whom he hath informed," and added that they had used his evidence against Sir Abraham Shipman, "now Prysoner in the Tower," and others.

The Council of State. Dated 19 May, 1651. Colonel William Reinking is to be committed to the Tower, and John Upenhoffe, his servant to be committed to the Gate House, for assisting the enemies. (*State Papers Domestic*, 1651, p. 207).

The Council of State. 20 June, 1651. Directions to be given to the Lieutenant of the Tower to take care that Sir Abraham Shipman, and Major-General Reinking (*sic*), prisoners in the Tower, be supplied with a convenient diet, the Council being informed that they are not able to feed themselves. (pp. 261, 262.)

The Council of State. 22 June, 1651. The Committee for examination to examine Major General Reinking, and give order for taking off his close imprisonment, if they see cause, and likewise to order the release of his servant, John Upenhoffe, a prisoner in the Gatehouse. (p. 262.)

The Council of State. 22 September, 1651. The Committee for Examinations to send for Lt. Colonel Reinking, a prisoner in the Tower, and take his bail, if he can give that which is sufficient, and, if not, to take his parole and engagement under his hand, not to serve against this nation, and then dismiss him. (p. 442.)

The Council of State. 28 October, 1651. The bill of charges certified by the Lieutenant of the Tower, for the diet of Sir Abraham Shipman and Lieutenant Colonel Reinking, referred to Mr. Frost, who is to examine it and order payment. (p. 499.)

The Council of State. 31 October, 1651. When Lieutenant Colonel Reinking has discharged his debts contracted in the Tower, which he is to do, notwithstanding any former order of Council, they will consider his petition for a pass to foreign parts. (p. 506.)

The Council of State. 12 November, 1651. Petition of William Francklyn, Warder of the Tower, for payment of disbursements in keeping Lieutenant Colonel Reinking, formerly prisoner with him. Referred to the Committee for Examination, to examine what allowance has been made to him or to the Lieutenant of the Tower, for keeping Lieutenant Colonel Reinking. (p. 490.)

This is the last mention I found of Lieutenant Colonel Reinking in the State Papers. He seems to have been discharged from custody and "deported as an undesirable alien," when the Royalists were so thoroughly crushed by their defeat at Worcester, on September 3. But how he spent the 5 years between 1646 and 1651, I have not the least information.

Sir Abraham Shipman had been Royalist Governor of Oswestry, and, when that town was lost to the King, Deputy Governor of Chester. After the Restoration he was apparently appointed Governor of Bombay. For in Pepys' Diary, under May 15, 1663, is this entry. "The Portugalls have choused us, it seems, in the Island of Bombay, in the East Indys; for after

a great charge of our fleets being sent thithre with full commission from the King of Portugall to receive it, the Governor, by some prefence or other, will not deliver it to Sir Abraham Shipman, sent from the King."

The Will of Sir Abraham Shipman, Knight, is dated 20 March, 1661, and proved 18 July, 1665, by his daughter, Elizabeth Shipman. [75 Hyde]. "Minded suddenly to take a voyage to the East Indies.....I am possessed of a Patent, dated 26 January, 12 Charles II, (1660-1), of a Light House on Dungeness, Kent.....To my son William and my daughter Elizabeth £300 each at 21, to my wife £30."

J. E. AUDEN.

X.

DEEDS RELATING TO LAND BEHIND THE WALLS, SHREWSBURY.

Among the muniments of the Shrewsbury Drapers' Company, are numerous ancient deeds, the majority of which are unclassified. Some, however, have been placed together in small parcels, according to the districts of the town or elsewhere to which they relate, and among these are two relating to the land Behind the Walls. An abstract of these is given below, as supplementary to that furnished by the Revd. R. C. Purton in respect of the series of such deeds in possession of the Borough, given in this Volume, p. 57.

A.

"Sciant presentes etc." Roger Wyswall of Salop Merchant grants etc. to Degory Watur of Salop Draper all his land and pasture lying without the walls of the town of Salop between the said walls and Severn, that is to say in length from the land of Thomas Hord de Bruggenorth to the land of the Abbot and Convent of Salop and in breadth from the land of John Wythford "ad terra' co'itate ville Salop' voc' le Quarrell," which land he had of the gift and grant of Randolph Lee Knt. To have and to hold etc. Witnesses,—John Knyght and John Grafton, bailiffs, John Hoorde, John Trentham, Thomas Stone, and others. Dated at Salop in the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, 1 Edward IV (1461). Seal.

B.

"Sciant presentes etc." John Wythford de Shuffenhale son and heir of John Wythford formerly of Bristol deceased grants etc. to Degory Watur of Salop Draper a certain piece of land without the walls of Salop between the fosse of the said walls and land formerly of Randolph Lee Esq. Yielding therefor the sum of forty pence yearly, payable in the feast of the Nativity

of St. John the Baptist. Witnesses,—John Lloyd and William Otteley, bailiffs, Richard Stury, William Boerley, Thomas Byriton, John Trentham, Adam Goldesmyth, John Grafton, and others. Dated at Salop, Monday after the feast of St. Barnaby, 3 Edward IV (1463). Seal.

The reference in "A" to the common land of the town is interesting, in relation to a similar reference which occurs in Nos. XXIII. and XXIV. of those abstracted by the Revd. R. C. Purton, but which is not mentioned in that abstract. According to an abstract which I made of these prior to their being handed over to the Borough, the parcels are described therein as land behind the walls that were formerly of Thomas Wynnes, between the land of the heirs of Richard Hoorde and the said Thomas Wynnes "et extendit se in longitudine a co'i fundo d'ce ville" unto the river called Severn. I am informed by the Revd. W. G. D. Fletcher that "co'i" is the ordinary abbreviation of "communi," and hence the phrase would read "and extends in length from the common (farmed) land of the said town," etc.

The existence at that date of a single plot in the Quarry having this commonable nature is curious; for there is ample evidence that upon the acquisition (or re-acquisition) of the whole of this land behind the walls by the Corporation in the 16th and early 17th centuries, the whole was thrown open to the same commonable purposes of provision of "Cows' grass" for the benefit of the Burgesses.

MICHAEL PEELE.

XI.

BEHIND THE WALLS.

In calendaring the MSS. at the Free Library, Shrewsbury, I came across the two following Deeds (now transferred to the Guild Hall), which belong to the Mytton Collection. They throw further light on the land called Behind the Walls, and form a suitable addition to the series already described in an earlier part of this Volume (p. 57). The first evidently records a transaction of some importance, for it is witnessed by two Abbots and six Knights. The second is interesting as containing an early reference to the quarry, which was apparently being worked here in 1323-4. R.C.P.

I.

"Pateat universis etc." The Bailiffs and whole Commonalty of the Liberty of the town of Salop give etc. for themselves, their heirs, and successors, to Richard son of Richard Stury of Salop, his heirs and assigns and for faithful service rendered to

the Commonalty, a place (or plat) of land behind the walls of the town of Salop which is called (dicitur) la Mote of the said wall, and extends in length from the gate of S. Cedde as far as to a tenement of the Friars Minor of Salop, and in breadth from the said wall as far as to a tenement of the said Richard. They concede also that the aforesaid Richard, his heirs and assigns, shall have and hold inclusam and indefenso and in separacione at all times of the year forever the said place called the Mote, and all his own land which extends in breadth from the said Mote as far as to Severn water, and in length from the way leading to Chaddelode as far as to the tenement of the said Friars. Witnesses,—William Abbot of Salop and Henry Abbot of Builde-was; Sirs Roger de Mortimer (Mortuo Mari), Fulc Estraunge, William le Botyler, John le Straunge of Little Ercalewe, Richard de Harleye, Thomas de Rossale, Knights; William son of Laurence de Lodelowe, Richard Hord of Walleford, Reginald de Charnes, and others. Dated at Salop, Wed. before the Feast of SS. Philip and James, 32 Edward I. [1304]. William Vaghan and John Gamel, bailiffs of the town of Salop. Seal gone.

II.

"Sciant presentes etc." William son of Agnes Gohg of Salop gives etc. to Sir Thomas Reyner of Salop, chaplain, two selions of his land lying behind the walls (retro muros) of the town of Salop, between land of the said Sir Thomas on either side, extending in length to a lane leading towards the quarry (quare-ram) of John Baldewyne as far as to land of Henry Edwyne. Witnesses,—Galfrid Rondulph, John Baldewyne, bailiffs, Richard Sturie, John de Lynleye, Richard Beget, Thomas de Kynton, John de Westbury. Dated at Salop, Sat.....[torn], 17 Edward II. [1323-4].

In the Marriage Settlement of Richard Hosier and Jane Rumbold (Jan. 27, 1680) he settles "all that edifice or tower built on the walls of Shrewsbury," and "all that plot of ground, containing 34 woollen yards in length and 28 in breadth, in a pasture behind the walls called the Quarry, and extending from the walls on the S.W. to the pit of the Quarry, and adjoining on the N.E. to part of the town wall and the tower called Berrington's tower." (Newport Deeds, Blakeway MS. Bodl. 24, f. 46).

NOTE. On p. 66, Deed No. XXIV, the word translated "ditch" should be "Common ground" or "glebe."

XII.

Arms, quarterings and impalements of Corfield of Hughley, near Much Wenlock, descended from Edward Corfield who held Corfield in the parish of Stanton Long in the 12th century.

Arms of Corfield :—Per chevron *gu* and *arg.*, in chief 2 escutcheons of the 2nd, and in base an escutcheon *ermine*, each charged with a heart of the 1st.

RICHARD CORFIELD of Corfield m. Margaret, d. and coh. of John Churchman of Much Wenlock in 1437,—bringing in *Argent*, 2 bars *sa.*, on a chief of the 1st 2 pallets of the 2nd (for Churchman).

LANCELOT CORFIELD of Hughley, b. 1610, m. Mary, d. and coh. of.....Haynes of Shrewsbury,—bringing in *Or*, on a fess *gu.* 3 *bezants*, in chief a greyhound courant *sa.* collared *gu.* (for Haynes).

WILLIAM CORFIELD of Hughley, b. 1628, m. Susanna, d. and coh. of Jasper More of Hughley (of the Larden family),—bringing in *Sable*, in a border engrailed *or* a swan ppr. beaked *gu.* (for More), and *Sable*, a cross between 4 crescents *arg.* voided of the 1st (for Smalley of Paddington).

RICHARD CORFIELD of Chatwall Hall, Cardington, cir. 1350, m. Margaret d. of Richard Corbet of Moreton,—impaling *Or*, a raven ppr. (for Corbet).

RICHARD CORFIELD of Chatwall Hall, cir. 1450, m. Abigail, d. of John Lutwyche of Lutwyche Hall, near Much Wenlock,—impaling *Or*, a tiger passant *gu.* (for Lutwyche).

LANCELOT CORFIELD of Hughley, b. 1658, m. Catherine Jones of Shrewsbury,—impaling *Gules*, 3 chevronels *arg.* (for Jones). She would appear to be related to Edward Jones, Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1713.

Ancient arms formerly borne by Corfield of Hughley :—*Argent*, a lion rampant *sa.* holding a chaplet of palm-branches.

Crest now used :—In front of a cubit arm erect, the hand grasping 2 palm-branches in orle all ppr., a heart as in the arms (given above).

Arms of Corfield of Shrewsbury :—*Ermine* on a pale *azure* a lion rampant *or*. Crest :—A hand holding 2 branches of palm in orle *vert.* (Burke's *Armoury*, 1878). These arms are supposed to have reference to those of Corfield of Hughley, though the palm branches are taken from the Lion and used as a crest,

William Corfield of Shrewsbury, by his wife Sarah, daughter of Thomas Corfield of Shrewsbury left two daughters his coheirs, - (1) Sarah m. Wm. Egerton Jeffreys of Tilley Park, Wem, J.P., D.L., and left issue; (2) Mary m. Rev. J. Wilde, M.A., J.P., and left issue.

Impalements or quarterings with respect to the following marriages of Corfield of Hughley have not been ascertained:—

John Corfield m. Margaret Taylor in 1520.

William Corfield (b. 1520) m. Dorothy, daughter of Lancelot Taylor of Stoke St. Milborough.

John Corfield m. Elizabeth Lewis in 1590.

William Corfield (b. 1745) m. Sarah Detton.

Edward Corfield (b. 1787) m. Sarah Poole of Church Preen.

William Corfield (b. 1813) m. Alice Crompton of Little Lever, near Bolton, and left co-heirs.

Ancient Arms of Corfield of Chatwall:—*Argent*, 3 hearts *gu.*; Crest:—A leopard passant holding in the right paw a palm branch, all *ppr.*, collared and chained *or*.

HAROLD ECKERSLEY.

(descended maternally from Edward Corfield of Corfield in the 12th century).

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