

Transactions
OF THE
Shropshire Archaeological
Society

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE SHROPSHIRE PARISH REGISTER SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1877.

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VOLUME L.

Part 2.

(1940).

SHREWSBURY:
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.

BROWN AND BRINNAND, LTD., CLAREMONT STREET,
SHREWSBURY.

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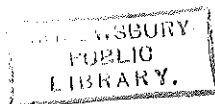
JOHN ARTHUR MORRIS, F.S.A.

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VOLUME L, 1939—1940

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SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

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SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

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

ANNUAL MEETING, 1939.

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held at Rigg's Hall, Shrewsbury Free Library, on 18 October, when formal business only was transacted owing to the war.

In the absence of the President, Sir Charles Marston, the chair was taken by Miss Auden.

Miss Auden submitted the following Report :—

Last year's General Meeting took place in September, when the members of the Society were the guests of Sir Charles and Lady Marston, and an interesting address was given by Miss Matley Moor on mediæval tiles.

The Ancient Monument Society visited the town in May and inspected the Roman Museum and some of the more notable buildings in the town.

In June the British Archæological Association held their 96th Annual Congress in Shrewsbury. They were welcomed by the members of our Society, several of whom acted as guides in showing the many places of historical interest in the County.

In Shrewsbury the approach to the Castle has been opened out by the removal of the house late in the occupation of Dr. Ireland, which is believed to have been erected by Lord Newport shortly after the Civil War. After much consideration, the Corporation has decided to leave the space open, and so give an uninterrupted view of the Entrance to the Castle.

Since July the Council Meetings have been held in Rigg's Hall, and the Society gratefully acknowledge the consideration given to them by the Mayor and Corporation.

The Society's stocks of Transactions and Parish Registers have been transferred to the Free Library premises, and the Society is greatly indebted to the Librarian, Mr. E. J. James, A.L.A., for his help in this matter.

During the year several important Shropshire MSS. have been added to the store in the Reference Library, including an original MS. Copy of the 1623 Shropshire Visitation at the College of Arms.

In July and August, excavations were carried out under the supervision of Miss Kathleen Kenyon on the highest ridge of the Wrekin. The outline of the camp which is believed to have served as the headquarters of the tribe of the Cornavii was partially explored. Evidence of occupation and the erection of hutments was discovered, and the results were considered satisfactory. It is hoped to continue the work next year.

As a preliminary to the excavations, the Society visited the site in June and were privileged to hear addresses by Sir Charles Marston, Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, and Miss Kenyon.

The Society's interest in the publication of Parish Registers has resulted in the printing of the register of Norbury. In the coming year we hope to publish some smaller registers.

During the year the Society has lost several members, including Mr. T. E. Pickering, who for a period of ten years was Chairman of the Council. Those of us who had the privilege of working with him will have happy memories of his help and sympathy. His tactful guidance and encouragement in the work of the Society made him an ideal Chairman.

Although the prospects of active work are not auspicious, the Council hopes to have the continued support of the subscribers, and to continue the work of the Society.

There is little to say about Wroxeter, except that Mr. Jackson has offered to remain on the Site and welcome visitors during the War period; hoping for better times.

Mr. A. E. Cooper presented the Accounts for 1938, details of which will be found on another page.

Mr. Forrest moved, and Mr. Morris seconded, the adoption of the Report and Accounts, which was carried.

Mr. J. Blanchard moved, and Miss Blunt seconded, that the following be elected to the Council for the ensuing year:—Miss Auden, Miss Chitty, Mrs. Hayward, Miss Rachel Leighton, Mr. Bowcock, Rev. J. E. G. Cartledge, Mr. D. S. Colman, Mr. H. E. Forrest, Dr. Gepp, Mr. H. Hobson, Mr. E. J. James, Rev. Dr. Lawson, Mr. L. C. Lloyd, Sir Charles Marston, Mr. T. J. Mytton More, Mr. J. A. Morris, Very Rev. The Dean of Norwich, Mr. J. B. Oldham, Major M. Peele, Rev. E. C. Pigot, Rev. R. C. Purton, Mr. W. J. Slack, Major Price-Stretche, Dr. Urwick, Dr. Watkins-Pitchford, Mr. H. T. Weyman, Mr. C. S. Woollam.

Dr. Watkins-Pitchford moved, and Mr. Oldham seconded, that Viscount de Vesci be elected a Vice-President. This was carried.

Mr. A. T. Marston was re-elected Hon. Auditor.

After the Meeting those present, under the leadership of Mr. Forrest, inspected a newly-discovered portion of the ancient wall of the town, and then proceeded to the Castle, where Mr. Forrest gave an address on some of the features of the building. From the Castle a move was made to the Council House, where they were met by Bishop Moriarty, who kindly showed them over this interesting bit of old Shrewsbury.

Shortly before the above Meeting was held, the death had occurred of THOMAS EDWARD PICKERING, M.A., who died at his house at Kingsland on the eve of his 78th birthday. He joined the Society in 1891, and was for many years the capable and courteous Chairman of the Council, and also a member of the Editorial Committee. On resigning the chairmanship, he was elected a Vice-President. Mr. Pickering spent most of his life at Shrewsbury, where he was Head of the School, and after a distinguished career at Oxford University, returned to be an Assistant Master, and retained that post till 1926, when he resigned through ill-health. He was School-Librarian 1889—1910, and Housemaster 1910—26. He served on the Shrewsbury Education Committee 1926—29.

ANNUAL MEETING, 1940.

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held at Rigg's Hall, Shrewsbury Free Library, on Wednesday, 16 October, when formal business only was transacted owing to the War.

In the absence of the President, Sir Charles Marston, the Chair was taken by Dr. Gepp.

Miss Auden submitted the following Annual Report:—

Since the last General Meeting on Oct. 18th 1939 the Society has, under the leadership of its President, pursued "the ever tenour of its way" as far as possible in spite of the troubled times

The Society records with regret that since the death last year of Mr. T. E. Pickering, at one time Chairman of the Council, it has lost Mr. J. A. Morris, F.S.A., Vice-Chairman of the Council and one of its most active members, Hon. Curator of the Antiquities Section of the Museum, member of the Roman Roads Committee, and intensely interested in the excavations at Viroconium.

The County has lost a keen student of Archæology in Mr. Herbert Jones of Clungunford, who had worked out the pre-historic conditions of the Clun Valley, and was with Mr. T. Hamer joint founder of the Clun Museum with its unique collection of worked flints.

The Society has received a gift of Shropshire Deeds from Gloucester, and has been referred to on several archæological subjects. One of these is a query as to the ancient use of thorn-trees as boundary marks, of which there was an instance in old days near Pulverbatch.

The Society has been in constant touch with the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, and is helping in its collection of local histories and guide-books. A plaque has been placed on the 15th century house in Butcher Row, Shrewsbury, which has been carefully repaired, as has also the half-timbered house at the corner of Mardol. The modernization of roads and bridges in the County has been carefully watched and noted.

The Society congratulated two of its members, Miss Chitty and Mr. J. A. Morris, on becoming Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries.

Stretton By-Pass has avoided the characteristic piece of Watling Street on the way to Little Stretton, thanks to the authorities. No Roman remains have so far been found, but some time ago the find of a Bellarmine jug of 17th century date was reported. One of similar type was found at Cruckfield near Ford some 70 years ago.

The Society now has the custody of the few remaining copies of Dr. Cranage's Book on the Shropshire Churches, which can now be obtained through the Society at half-price. The Parish Register Society, by printing the Introduction and Indexes, has finished the voluminous Register of High Ercall; and that of Eaton-under-Heywood is now in the press.

The Annual Excursion took place on August 16th in the neighbourhood of the Severn Valley between Stirchley and Wenlock, a district full of history, Dr. Gepp acting as guide.

Mr. A. E. Cooper presented a statement of Accounts for 1939, details of which will be found on another page.

On the motion of Mr. Forrest, seconded by Major Price-Stretche, the Report and Accounts were adopted.

Mr. J. Blanchard moved, and the Rev. W. G. Lee seconded, that the following be elected to the Council for the ensuing year :- Miss Auden, Miss Chitty, Mrs. Hayward, Miss Rachel Leighton, Mr. Bowcock, Rev. J. E. G. Cartlidge, Mr. D. S. Colman, Mr. H. E. Forrest, Dr. Gepp, Mr. H. Hobson, Mr. E. J. James, Rev. Dr. Lawson, Mr. L. C. Lloyd, Sir Charles Marston, Very Rev. The Dean of Norwich, Mr. J. B. Oldham, Major M. Peele, Rev. E. C. Pigot, Rev. R. C. Purton, Major Price-Stretche, Mr. W. J. Slack, Dr. Urwick, Dr. Watkins-Pitchford, Mr. C. S. Woollam.

Mr. A. T. Marston was re-elected Hon. Auditor.

Votes of thanks to the Free Library Committee for the use of Rigg's Hall and to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

ANNUAL EXCURSION, 1939.

The Excursion took place on Friday, July 28, when the Society visited the interesting district south of Ludlow, on the borders of Shropshire and Herefordshire, with its fine black and white architecture, its orchards, and its hop-gardens—a rare feature of Shropshire rural economy. Miss H. M. Auden, F.R.Hist.S., and Mr. H. E. Forrest, F.L.S., were the leaders.

Driving via Church Stretton and Ludlow, the party made their first stop at Ludford House, which was seen by permission of Mr. H. E. Whitaker. The early history of the property is somewhat obscure, but at the dissolution of the monasteries it came into the hands of the Fox family, while early in the 16th century it was purchased by Robert Charlton, a London goldsmith and a connection of the Apley family. Built round a courtyard, the house is partly of stone and partly timber-framed. The two portions are of very different dates. The oldest part is probably that nearest the road including the principal entrance, and Mr. Forrest suggested that originally it might have formed part of a grange belonging to the Hospital of St. John at Ludlow, just across the river. The members spent an interesting half-hour in thoroughly inspecting the house, and then visited the church, with its 16th century monuments to members of the Fox family. Further particulars of Ludford may be found in the Society's "Transactions" for 1908, and in those of the Caradoc and Severn Valley Field Club for 1928.

WHITTON COURT.

The next stop was at Whitton Court, where the members were graciously received by the owner, Miss M. D. Wood. This is one of the most interesting of the many interesting old manor houses of Shropshire. Originally the home of the De Whittons, a family of considerable note hereabouts from the 13th to the early 17th century, it was afterwards in the possession of Sebastian Harvey, a London alderman, and in 1653 was purchased by Robert and Job Charlton. It remained in the Charlton family until 1830, when it was sold to Thomas Botfield, of Hopton Court. Architecturally, Whitton Court is a beautiful example of the harmonious blending of styles and periods. The handsome main front is Elizabethan brick; the north front is local stonework of an earlier period, possibly the 15th century; while a timber-framed annexe is believed to date, in part, at any rate, from the time of Henry VIII. Under the kindly guidance of Miss Wood,

the members spent an enjoyable hour inspecting the house and its many treasures of furniture and objects d'art, and after heartily thanking her for her hospitality, moved on to the next point. (A detailed account of the history of Whitton Court, by Mr. Henry T. Weyman, F.S.A., appears in the Society's "Transactions" for 1923).

GREETE AND BURFORD.

At Greete, lunch was taken, and a short visit was paid to the church, with its oak-mullioned windows and unusual arrangement of piscina and sedilia. A visit was also paid to the old manor house, and interest was shown in the bricked-up entrance to what was said to have been a secret passage. Moving on to Burford, the party was met by the Vicar, who showed the many remarkable features of the church. These are mainly monuments to the Cornewall family, and include a painted wooden triptych showing the gigantic "strong Baron of Burford" (7ft. 3in. tall) with his father and mother, Richard and Janet Cornewall; this dates from 1588 and is probably unique in this country. The other monuments—second only to those at Tong—have recently been painted in what are said to be the original colours, as recorded in an old manuscript, and attracted much interest.

From Burford the party drove over the border into Herefordshire and visited the charming little church of Orleton, parts of which are Norman. The font, with nine figures under Norman arches, is perhaps the most interesting feature of the church, which also has a fine chest hewn out of a solid trunk, some remains of good old stained glass, an Elizabethan carved oak pulpit, a picturesque timber porch of 1686, and a well-preserved churchyard cross. Lack of time forbade a visit to Orleton Court, and the party drove on to Richard's Castle.

RICHARD'S CASTLE.

At the old church of Richard's Castle (now disused) the members were met by the Rev. J. A. Thompson, who pointed out the site of the pre-Conquest castle built by Richard Fitzscrope. A massive square bell-tower, detached from the church, may possibly have been originally a watch-tower connected with the Castle. Mr. George Marshall, F.S.A., of Hereford, gave an interesting account of the history and architecture of the church, after which a move was made to the rectory at Batchcote, where tea was kindly provided by Mrs. Thompson.

A break was made in the return journey for a visit to the Ludlow Museum, where the chief centre of interest was the fine collection of Silurian fossils, which includes many type specimens. Gratification was expressed at the news that uncertainty about the future of the museum had now been resolved, and that its collections would be retained intact.

ANNUAL EXCURSION, 1940.

The Council of the Shropshire Archæological Society have felt it a duty to carry on its activities as normally as possible in these times of stress, though on a smaller scale. The annual meeting last autumn was not a social affair, but a quiet small gathering for business, and the annual excursion which took place on August 16 was not on a large scale. The party of about 30 members left Shrewsbury Station Yard at 10.45 under the leadership of Dr. Gepp for Stirchley Church, passing through some of the Shropshire Black Country, which grew up in the 18th century in what was in old days the Forest of the Wrekin, or as it was often called, of Mount Gilbert.

Stirchley was originally a clearing in the woodland, and in Saxon days was part of the manor of Longford, a possession of the Earl of Mercia which suffered greatly in the troubles of the Norman Conquest. It later became independent of Longford, and was held by tenants (sometimes taking their name from the place) under the lords of Longford. The Church was founded by one of these lay lords some time in the 12th century, and was one of four chapels of somewhat similar date in the wide parish of Shifnal, the ruined one at Malinslee, and the predecessor of the present Church at Priorslee among them. Possibly the founder was that Osbert de Stirchlye (called also Osbert de Diddlebury), who about 1160 held the Manor under Peter fitz Toret by a rent of three pennyweights of gold. This Osbert granted land here to Wombridge Priory, and a small rent to Lilleshall. The Prior of Wenlock had also a holding in Stirchley, but Buildwas Abbey in the 13th century obtained the greater part of the manor, including the manor house and two mills. The Priory of Wenlock, however, was patron of the Church, but when the alien priories were in the King's hands in the French Wars, the King presented. In 1283 the Prior of Repton charged the Prior of Wenlock and his accomplices—one of whom was Richard, Parson of Stirchley—with coming by night to Repton and seizing goods to the value of 1,000 marks. The defendants did not appear and we know no more of the matter.

Stirchley Church possesses a Norman Chancel with fine chancel arch, an original Norman window, and a graceful 14th century one. The nave is brick of the 18th or early 19th century, but it is said to encase some earlier work. The general design is not unlike that of Hopton Cangeford.

AT MADELEY.

From Stirchley the drive was continued to Madeley and down to where Madeley Court, the stately manor house of the Brooke family, stands pathetically beautiful in decay, in surroundings that are recovering some of their ancient charm. The

house was once a country house of the Abbot of Wenlock, and John Bailey, the last Abbot, died here on Christmas Day, 1553. He had given a cope of red and blue taffetas embroidered in gold and silver to the Church of Wenlock on condition that on his death the parishioners should meet his body at Buildwas Bridge and bring it to Wenlock for burial. The Commissioners of Edward VI confiscated the cope in May 1552, and the parish seems to have felt absolved from the agreement, so the banished prior was buried at Madeley. "Requiescat in pace." Some traces of the Prior's time remain, but the house as it now stands is the work of Sir Robert Brooke, Speaker of the House of Commons, who bought the site on the death of the Prior. The Jacobean gateway is later. The Brooke family, remained here till about 1706, and from 1709 to 1715 the tenant was the first Abraham Darby of iron working fame. Since then it has fallen on evil times.

From the Court the party drove to Madeley Church, a building of 1796, not without a dignity of its own, standing in its large churchyard with its many iron memorials, some of which are encircled by iron railings that are to be given to help the nation's present war effort. The party stood by the stone of "Fletcher of Madeley," the saintly friend and helper of John Wesley, who was Vicar here from 1760 to 1785, and near his is the grave of his curate, who carried on his work in his absences for ill-health, and outside calls on his time.

BENTHALL.

From Madeley the route was past the barn where Charles II sheltered and down over the Severn above the famous iron bridge, and up to Broseley, and so, after a lunch interval, to Benthall Hall, built by William Benthall in 1535—one of the finest of our Shropshire stone houses. Here the party were welcomed by Mrs. Benthall, who herself guided them over her beautiful and interesting house. There have been Benthalls of Benthall since 1120. The Squire in the 17th century was a Royalist, and garrisoned his house for the King. He lost his eldest son, who was killed at the battle of Stow-on-the-Wold, fighting for his king. The Church was destroyed in the troubles, and the present building dates from 1667. The house is curiously planned with rooms opening into one another and into a corridor. It possesses more than one secret hiding place.

After heartily thanking Mrs. Benthall for her kindness the drive was continued to Barrow Church, a pre-Conquest building, which may perhaps go back to the days of St. Milburgha herself, in the 8th century.

WENLOCK ABBEY.

From Barrow in its Saxon simplicity the party drove to Wenlock to the stately remains of the Mediæval Abbey of the saint. Her own foundation for nuns was destroyed by the Danes, and the site lay desolate till the time of Canute, when it was refounded by Lady Godiva as a college of secular priests, but in the troubled days of the Norman Conquest this ceased to exist, and it was finally restored as a Cluniac Priory by Roger de Montgomery about 1080. The monks of Cluny were an order that possessed beautiful buildings and an ornate ritual as distinguished from the Cistercian brothers, the keynote of whose order was simplicity. There is much fine Norman work in the conventual buildings, and the Church, which was of cathedral-like proportions, was Early English. The ruins show that it was 350 feet in length. Its beauty must have been appreciated, for at the Dissolution of the Monasteries an effort was made to retain it as a cathedral for Salop, but the scheme was not passed, and the Priory was sold to Cardinal Wolsey's Physician, Augustine de Augustine, Prebendary of York, who sold it to Thomas Lawley, and it became a quarry for the neighbourhood for generations. Happily the 15th century Prior's Lodging was left little harmed, and became a dwelling house, which saved it for modern times. Now the ruins stand well cared for in beautiful surroundings.

Some of the party found time for a visit to the Parish Church, which has many interesting features dating from Norman times to the 18th century. Of recent years the spire of 1766 had proved itself too heavy for the Norman tower on which it had been placed, and to save it from ruin, had to be removed.

Tea at the Raven Hotel at Wenlock ended the afternoon, and the party returned home in the evening sunlight after an interesting and enjoyable day, ably led by Dr. Gepp, to whom many thanks are due.

MINUTES OF THE MONTHLY COUNCIL MEETINGS.

19th October, 1938. *Miss Auden in the Chair.*

Mr. Forrest reported that the cost of renovating the Baldwyn Brass in Munslow Church (including £2-2-0 for the Faculty) was £12-7-0. The Council decided to pay £5 out of the Society's Funds towards the cost.

In order to carry out the Resolution passed at the Annual Meeting to consider how best to enable the general body of Members to take a more active interest in the work of the Society, the following sub-committee was appointed,—Mr. Morris, Mr. Forrest, Dr. Gepp, Mr. Lloyd, Dr. Watkins-Pitchford and Major Price Stretche.

The Assistant Secretary read a letter from Messrs. Brakien-ridge & Edwards, Solicitors, with reference to the residuary estate of the late Mr. C. S. Betton.

A letter was also read from the Birmingham Archæological Society, stating that they had been authorized by Sir Chas. Hyde to proceed with the Viroconium Report, and that it was now in the press. Particulars were given as to the number, distribution and price of the Report when issued.

Mr. Medlicott was to be asked to act as delegate from the Society at the Congress of Archæological Societies on 15 November.

Col. G. P. Pollitt of Harnage Grange was elected a member of the Society.

It was resolved to make application to the Free Library Committee for the use of rooms on the top floor of Rigg's Hall for storing surplus copies of printed Parish Registers.

16th November, 1938. Dr. Watkins-Pitchford in the Chair.

A letter was read from the Bodleian Library, promising to furnish the Society with a copy of the Bodleian Library Record as issued.

The Assistant Secretary was instructed to write to the Estate Agent, calling attention to the Well House, Haughmond.

24 copies of "Scratch Dials" were presented by the author of the pamphlet, to be sold at 4d. each for the benefit of excavation work.

It was reported that Mr. and Mrs. Colman had returned to Shrewsbury and would re-join the Society.

Mr. Morris sent a report on the new cases at Wroxeter which had been provided with leg bases and fixed in position.

14th December, 1938. Miss Auden in the Chair.

A letter was read from the Estate Agent with reference to the Well House, Haughmond, stating that the matter would be attended to as soon as possible, and that he hoped the necessary work would be carried out in the near future.

A letter was read from the Town Clerk as to the storage of Registers at Rigg's Hall, and Mr. James thought that the Library Committee would be prepared to grant the use of the floor for the purpose, but that a certain amount of shelving would be required. It was agreed the shelving should be put in hand under the supervision of Mr. Lloyd, as soon as permission was given.

Mr. Forrest shewed a Flint which Mr. Dyke had found near the Wrekin Camp. The Council were of opinion that it would be a good thing to invite Dr. Mortimer Wheeler to accompany them to the Wrekin Camp next Spring, it being a good opportunity since the fire had burnt away the bracken and old trees.

The Rev. J. E. G. Cartlidge reported on his visit to the British Records Association meetings, as representative of the County Council.

18th January, 1939. Miss Auden in the Chair.

A letter was read from the Town Clerk stating that the Free Library Committee had decided to offer accommodation at Rigg's Hall for storing surplus Registers without charge. The offer was accepted with best thanks, and Mr. James was also thanked for his assistance.

A Gazetteer of Shropshire, prepared by Mr. Foxall, was laid on the table, and a sub-committee consisting of the Rev. J. E. G. Cartlidge, Mr. Bowcock, Mr. Forrest, Mr. James, Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Woollam was appointed to consider the possibility of publishing the List, or otherwise making it available for use by the public.

Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Peele agreed to act as honorary local Secretaries for the visit of the British Archæological Association to Shropshire, if the Association desired such help.

A letter was read from the Town Clerk stating that Mr. M. J. Harding had resigned his post as Hon. Curator of Entomology, and suggesting that Mr. W. J. von M. Pendlebury be nominated to succeed him. The Council agreed to this suggestion and formally nominated Mr. Pendlebury for the Curatorship.

Mr. Morris handed over a cheque for £30 from Sir Offley Wakeman to pay for the Phillipps MSS. recently purchased. Inasmuch as Mr. Morris had already received £10 from another source, he needed only £20 from the cheque sent by Sir Offley, at whose wish the £10 were to be kept for future purchases of interesting books or documents.

The County Surveyor submitted a plan of the Church Stretton By-Pass, shewing how it was proposed to preserve a part of Watling Street near Little Stretton. The Assistant Secretary was instructed to write to the Surveyor expressing approval of the proposal, and thanking him for avoiding that section of the Roman Road which was of archæological interest.

The following new members were elected:—
Miss Gale, 2 Coton Hill House, Shrewsbury.
Mr. V. A. L. Hill, Eversley, Kennedy Rd., Shrewsbury.
Mr. W. Johnson, 27 Port Hill Gardens, Shrewsbury.

15th February, 1939. *Miss Auden in the Chair.*

Mr. Lloyd reported on the coming visit of the British Archæological Association.

Mr. Medlicott's report on the recent Congress of Archæological Societies was read.

A letter was read from Mr. Morris proposing that the Rev. Dr. A. C. Lawson be elected a member of the Council. This was seconded by Mr. Oldham and unanimously agreed to.

15th March, 1939. *Mr. Morris in the Chair.*

A letter was read from Sir Charles Marston, enclosing a letter from Sir Frederick Kenyon, stating that the Society of Antiquaries was anxious to undertake an examination of the earthwork on the Wrekin, and that the Council had authorized him to write asking for the co-operation of the Shropshire Archæological Society. He stated also that Lord Barnard had given his consent, and that it was proposed that Miss Kenyon should conduct an examination there for a few weeks this summer, to be followed up, if the results were satisfactory, by another season next year.

It was unanimously resolved that the Society would be glad to co-operate with the Society of Antiquaries in excavating the camps on the top of the Wrekin, which Dr. Mortimer Wheeler suggested was probably the original town of the Cornavii. It was hoped that Dr. Wheeler might plan the work and exercise a general supervision. The Council trusted that "finds" might be deposited in Shrewsbury Museum, so that they are not lost to the County.

It was decided to arrange an Excursion to the Wrekin, and to invite Dr. Mortimer Wheeler to attend.

It was decided to purchase for £21 a MS. Copy of the Heralds' Visitation of Shropshire (1623), formerly in possession of John Mytton and afterwards in the Baldwyn family; the £10 given by Sir Offley Wakeman (mentioned in the minutes of January last) to be used for this purpose, the remaining £11 to be provided from the Society's funds, the Book to remain the property of the Society, and to be deposited on Loan in the Shrewsbury Free Library.

19th April, 1939. *Miss Auden in the Chair.*

Mr. Morris reported that he had seen Miss Kenyon, who thought that £150 to £200 would be required for the proposed excavations on the Wrekin; and that she hoped to commence work there in August.

It was agreed that Mr. Morris should ascertain how far Dr. Mortimer Wheeler would plan the work and exercise general supervision.

Mr. G. Macdonell, Hollycroft, Frame Lane, Horsehay, was elected a member of the Society.

17th May, 1939. Miss Auden in the Chair.

Mr. Forrest suggested that permission be sought from the Owners of Lilleshall House for a Tablet to be affixed to the building.

It was resolved that a letter be sent to the West Midland Authority, suggesting that the reconstruction of the premises in Butcher Row, Shrewsbury, should, if possible, be in keeping with the surroundings.

It was resolved that Lord Harlech be invited to become a Vice-President of the Society.

21st June, 1939. Mr. Morris in the Chair.

The Chairman gave a report of the visit to the Wrekin on Saturday last.

A letter was read from the Owners of Lilleshall House accepting the offer to provide a small plaque, to be placed upon the building, and asking if a sketch could be submitted to them for approval.

A letter was read from the West Midland Electricity Authority as to the re-building of their premises in Butcher Row, promising that their Architect should consult with the Borough Surveyor.

It was reported that Lord Harlech had joined the Society and would become a Vice-President.

Mr. Lloyd reported that Mr. J. S. Elliott of Dowles Manor had transcribed the Dowles Register (dating from 1572), and had offered to contribute towards the cost of publication.

19th July, 1939. Miss Auden in the Chair.

The date of the Annual Excursion, in the Ludlow district, was fixed for 28th July, and the programme prepared by the Sub-committee was approved.

A letter was read from the Town Clerk, asking the Council to remove the Transactions from the Castle, where space was wanted for a Control-room in connection with Air Raid Precautions.

Mr. Morris reported that he had obtained permission from the Free Library Committee to use a room in the basement of the Library for storing Transactions, and he was authorized to engage workmen to carry out the work of removal.

It was agreed to nominate Viscount de Vesci of Monkthopton House as a Vice-President of the Society at the General Meeting, which was fixed for October.

20th September, 1939. Miss Auden in the Chair.

It was agreed to affiliate with the Georgian Group of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, the Secretary to make the necessary enquiries.

The following were elected members of the Society :—

Mrs. A. H. Simpson, Horsehay Cottage, Wellington.

Mr. D. Dovaston, The Nursery, West Felton.

Dr. A. W. J. Houghton, S. Mary's Place, Shrewsbury.

18th October, 1939. Miss Auden in the Chair.

It was agreed to suggest to the General Meeting the election of Mr. D. S. Colman and Mr. W. J. Slack as members of the Council.

Mr. L. C. Lloyd was elected a member of the Editorial Committee.

In view of certain correspondence received it was agreed that it would be unwise to cease publishing the Transactions owing to the war, as members generally were much interested in the Society's Publications.

It was decided to hold future meetings of the Council at 11.30 a.m.

It was resolved to send a letter of sympathy to the relatives of Mr. Pickering, whose death was reported.

15th November, 1939. Miss Auden in the Chair.

It was resolved to make a grant of £5 from the funds of the Shropshire Historical Antiquities Association towards the cost of the plaque placed on the timbered house in Butcher Row.

Future Meetings of the Council were to be held at 11 a.m. instead of 11.30 a.m.

20th December, 1929. Miss Auden in the Chair.

A letter was read from the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings stating that it was agreed that there should be a mutual affiliation between the two Societies.

Capt. H. K. Percy-Smith, c/o Lloyds Bank, Bombay, was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. Morris reported that the MSS. purchased at the end of 1938 by funds provided by Sir Offley Wakeman had been handed over to the Clerk of the County Council.

17th January, 1940. Miss Auden in the Chair.

Mr. Coleman stated that a Meeting called by the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies would be held at the Schools in February to hear a Lecture by Mr. J. A. Richmond, F.S.A. (King's College, Newcastle-on-Tyne), and that Members of the Council would be welcome.

21st February, 1940. Mr. Morris in the Chair.

Mr. Slack reported that the original Suspension Bridge over the Menai Straits was being demolished, and suggested that, inasmuch as the Bridge had been cast in Shrewsbury, some small portion might be obtained for the Museum. It was agreed to mention the suggestion to the Free Library and Museum Committee.

20th March, 1940. Miss Auden in the Chair.

After discussion it was considered that drawings or photographs of the Menai Suspension Bridge would be more interesting for the Museum than one of the iron links, and the Secretary was instructed to write to the two County Councils asking if they had any copies of such drawings or photographs available for exhibition in the Shrewsbury Museum.

Mr. Morris was congratulated by the Chairman on his election as a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

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

17th April, 1940. Miss Auden in the Chair.

It was reported that Mr. James was enquiring as to the possibility of obtaining the original plans and drawings of the Menai Suspension Bridge for exhibition in the Museum.

It was agreed to present as heretofore, but at the expense of the Society, one bound copy of the Register published in future years to the Incumbent and Churchwardens for the use of the Parish.

Miss Auden reported that she had acquired the remaining stock of printed sheets of her father's school History of Shropshire, and suggested that it might perhaps be distributed to members as an extra part of the Society's Transactions. The matter was referred to the Editorial Committee.

15th May, 1940. Miss Auden in the Chair.

The Chairman reported the death of Mr. J. A. Morris, and the members stood in silence as a mark of their respect.

Two Deeds relating to lands in Shropshire, sent by the Gloucestershire County Council, were laid on the table, and ordered to be deposited in the Free Library.

A letter was read from the Dean of Norwich asking if the Society would be willing to store the surplus copies of his work on the Churches of Shropshire; the Society to undertake the sale of any copies possible, and to retain one quarter of the proceeds of such sales.

Subject to consent for the copies to be stored at the Free Library, it was decided to agree to the Dean's suggestion.

19th June, 1940. Miss Auden in the Chair.

In response to a letter from the Town Clerk, the Rev. J. E. G. Cartlidge was nominated as Honorary Curator of Archæology in place of the late Mr. J. A. Morris.

Mr. L. C. Lloyd was nominated as Honorary Curator of Zoology, and Mr. J. Wattison as Honorary Curator of Conchology.

The Quarterly Report of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings was laid on the table, and it was noted that the Society was forming a Library of local guides and church histories, and asked if persons possessing old guides would send them to the Society.

In answer to an enquiry from Dr. Vaughan Cornish of Camberley asking for information as to Thorn-trees maintained for marking the places of meeting (agricultural, sporting and judicial) or for demarcation of districts or properties,—Mr. Bowcock reported that he was in communication with Dr. Vaughan Cornish on the subject of "Thorn" as a demarcation term, and had given him the only definite instance he had found so far, that of Salter's Thorn, which was on the boundary Cothercote Hill and Thrashells (Stretton). A Commission of 1666 relating to "meers and boundaryes" stated that the Thorn was decayed, and that Mr. Ireland gave orders for the setting of another Thorn, which was done.

In view of the shortage of paper due to the war it was suggested that the bulk of the surplus copies of the Transactions and Registers should be sold for re-pulping, but that a sufficient number of copies of each part be kept to meet future requirements. The matter was referred to the Editorial Committee.

17th July, 1940. *Miss Auden in the Chair.*

It was decided to fix the Annual Excursion for Friday, 16th August in the Wenlock, Barrow and Benthall district. Dr. Gepp promised to prepare the Itinerary.

A sub-committee, consisting of the Chairman, Mrs. Hayward, Major Price Stretche and Dr. Lawson was appointed to examine and report on the surplus Transactions and Registers.

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. Persons under 21 years may join the Society as Associated Members on payment of an annual subscription of 5s., which will entitle them to all the privileges of membership, except that of voting.

6. 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.

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

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

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

10. 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, 1940.

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Maine Historical Society, 29 York Street, Portland, Maine,
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Manchester Free Reference Library, St. Peter's Square, M.2.

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New England Historical Genealogical Society, Boston, Mass.,
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Whitford Vicarage, Holywell.

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

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

Chester and North Wales Archæological Society. Grosvenor
Museum, Chester.

Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological and Antiquarian
Society, Kendal.

Derbyshire Archoæological Society. 3 Market Place, Derby.

East Riding Archæological Society.

Essex Archæological Society. The Library, Holly Trees,
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Essex Field Club. Essex Museum of Natural History, Romford
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Georgian Group of the Society for the Protection of Ancient
Buildings. 55 Gt. Ormonde Street, W.C.1.

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Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. Hon. Librarian,
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Powys-Land Club. 1 Church Bank, Welshpool.

Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland,
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Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland. 63 Merrion Square,
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Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, Richmond,
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Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly,
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Edinburgh.

Somerset Archæological Society. Taunton Castle, Somerset.

Surrey Archæological Society. Castle Arch, Guildford.

Sussex Archæological Society. The Castle, Lewes.

Thoresby Society, Leeds. 16 Queen Square, Leeds.

William Salt Archæological Society, Stafford.

Yorkshire Archæological 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 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

with which is amalgamated the Shropshire Parish Register Society.

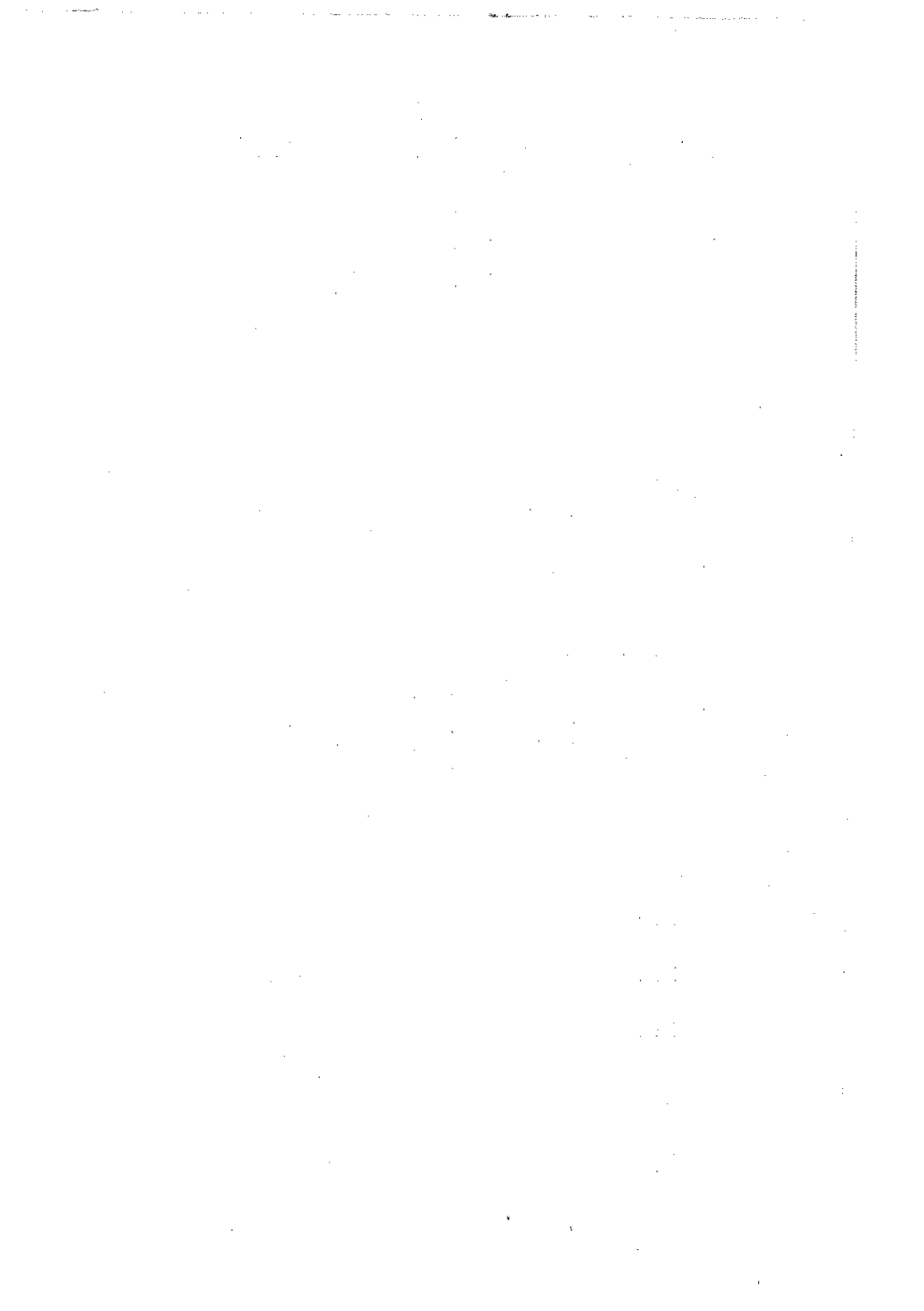
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEARS 1938 AND 1939

	RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	1938.	1939.	1938.	1939.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance in hand 1st January	...	...	By Transactions	...
" Subscriptions	130 1 6	150 17 5	" Registers	...
" Sale of Publications	152 4 6	156 14 0	" Assistant Secretary, Salary	...
" Bank Interest	4 8 0	2 10 0	" Printing, Postages and Cheques	...
" Donation towards cost of Illustrations	2 0 1	2 1 7	" Expenses of Annual General Meeting	...
" Sir Charles Marston towards cost of renovating the Baldwin brass in Munslow Church	3 0 0	—	" Fire Insurance Premiums	...
" Sir Offley Wakeman for purchase of Phillips and other MSS.	7 7 0	—	" Congress of Archaeological Societies	...
" Balance from Annual Excursion	30 0 0	—	" Purchase of Sir Thomas Phillips MSS.	...
	0 16 0	—	" Copy of Heralds Visitation to Shropshire 1623	...
	£329 17 1	£312 3 0	" Cost of renovating Baldwin brass tablet	...
			" Moving Transactions to Free Library	...
			" New Shelving for Transactions	...
			" Balance in hand December 31st	...
				£329 17 1
				£312 3 0

URICONIUM EXCAVATIONS FUND

	1938.		1939.	
	1938.	1939.	1938.	1939.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance in hand 1st January	...	...	By Expenses of 1937 Excavations	...
General Fund	71 14 1	29 5 1	" Rent, Rates, Tithe, etc.	...
1937 Excavations Fund	53 19 1	125 13 2	" Wages and Apparatus	...
			" New Cases and Carriage	...
Sale of Guides	...	18 7 9	" Stands for Cases	...
" One year's expenses repaid	...	10 0 0	" Alteration to Buildings	...
" Bank Interest	...	1 7 4	" Repairs to Hypocaust	...
			" Visitors' Book	...
			" Balance in hand December 31st	...
	£155 8 3	£ 35 5 1		£155 8 3
				£35 5 1

Examined with Vouchers and Cash Book and found correct, A. T. MARSTON, Hon. Auditor. 28th August, 1940.



THE CONDOVER EXTENTS, 1283-1580.

A STUDY IN ANCIENT DEMESNE TENURE.

By W. J. SLACK.

I. INTRODUCTION.

Ipse comes tenet Conendovre. Rex Edwardus tenuit.
Thus begins the entry in Domesday Book relating to the manor of Condover. The last three words of this opening statement are the most significant, for they constituted the charter of the men of Condover for upwards of 600 years.

Because it had been a royal manor on the day that King Edward "was alive and dead," as the Chronicler puts it, Condover was Ancient Demesne of the Crown and as such was entitled to certain important privileges which appertained only to those manors which had been held directly by King Edward at the time of his death.¹ Manors which subsequently became Crown land, in whatever manner they were acquired, were not Ancient Demesne, although certain of the privileges of Ancient Demesne were sometimes granted by charter to the tenants, as in the case of Worfield.

The proof of tenure in Ancient Demesne was an appeal to the appropriate entry in Domesday Book, this alone being accepted as evidence.² The special privileges of a manor of Ancient Demesne were:

- (1) It was extra-hundredal.
- (2) It was not obliged to render suit to Hundred or County.
- (3) It was exempt from the Sheriff's jurisdiction and from attendance at Assizes.

(4) Tenants in Ancient Demesne were: (a) free of toll in markets and custom houses; (b) could be tallaged only by the King or, when the manor was alienated from the Crown, by royal writ; (c) were liable only for fixed and certain services

1. Vinogradoff, *Villeinage in England*, p. 89.

2. *Ibid.*, pp. 89-110.

and rents; (d) were protected in their tenure and customary dues by special legal processes, the writs of *Parvum breve de Recto*, and the *Monstraverunt* which could be sued by the tenants jointly or severally for the benefit of all.

(5) Alienation of the manor from the Crown did not affect these rights and privileges.

In addition to the tenants in Ancient Demesne, who held by villein socage tenure, there might also be on the same manor both tenants holding portions of the demesne "at the will of the lord" or "by copy of court roll," and freeholders.³

There were only twelve manors of Ancient Demesne within the present-day boundaries of Shropshire. It is, therefore, especially fortunate that the manorial records of Condober for a period of over 200 years (from 1363 to 1580) should have been preserved, as they provide valuable information on the tenurial and agricultural conditions on a manor of Ancient Demesne during the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries. These records consist of (1) Two extents or surveys of the manor made in the years 1363 and 1430, and a somewhat abridged copy of an almost complete series of court rolls from 1376 to 1547; these were translated and transcribed from the originals (now lost) into a folio volume about the middle of the 16th century. (2) A detailed survey of demesne lands, woods, etc., made in 1545; an extent dated 1580; several series of extracts from the rolls with comments thereon and notes on current happenings in the manor between these two dates⁴; a copy of an Indenture giving the customs of the manor in 1547, and a "Survey of Lands" in 1595. The whole of these were transcribed by the late Rev. C. H. Drinkwater in 1894-5, and it is from these MSS.⁵ that the following particulars have been obtained, except where otherwise stated.

These records also provide evidence of the decay of manorial farming, and illustrate the early stages of the process which

3. *Ibid.*, pp. 113-120.

4. There are a few marginal notes in a later hand, probably added about 1656 by Roger Owen, son of Sir William Owen.

5. Condober Manorial Court Records (Drinkwater MSS.), Shrewsbury Borough Library, MS. 301.

transformed Shropshire from a state of open-field arable, pasture commons, and unenclosed "wastes," to its present enclosed condition; a process whereby the small, scattered open-field holdings of the peasant farmers were converted into the large consolidated farms of to-day.

II. THE DEVOLUTION OF CONDOVER.

Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, held the manor of Condober in 1086, but it reverted to the Crown during the reign of Henry I. and remained in the King's hands until 1226, when Henry III. bestowed it on his half-sister Joan, wife of Prince Llewelyn.⁶ The Princess Joan held it until 1231. In 1238 it was granted to Henry de Hastings, and since that date it has been only occasionally and temporarily in the King's hands.

In 1284 it was acquired by Bishop Burnell as the result of an exchange. His nephew's son, Edward Burnell, died without issue in 1315, his heiress being his sister Maud, who married, first John Lovel of Tichmarsh,⁷ and secondly John de Handlo. Upon her death her inheritance, which included Condober, went to her son Nicholas de Handlo who assumed the name of Burnel, John Lovel her son by her first husband being thus deprived of his rightful inheritance. Hugh son of Nicholas Burnel succeeded his father in 1383, and on his death Condober passed to his granddaughter Catheryn. In 1430 Condober was held by "John Talbotte Lord Furnival, John Talbotte the younger, Catheryn, coseyn and one of the heirs of Hugh Burnel"; this was by virtue of a contract of marriage which however had been annulled a few years before.⁸ It was presumably on the death of Catheryn that the Burnel inheritance came at long last to the rightful heir, William Lord Lovel great grandson of John Lovel, Maud Burnel's son by her first husband. His descendants retained it until the attainder of Francis, ninth Lord Lovel, in

6. Eyton, *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. vi, pp. 9-16.

7. H. M. Auden, *Notes on Condober*, p. 13.

8. Rev. R. C. Purton, M.A. The manor of Acton Burnell. *Trans. Shrops. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xlvii, p. 50.

the first year of the reign of Henry VII. (1485). After this date the manor was held by Sir Richard Corbett, Sir Richard Cornewall and Sir Thomas Leighton, apparently for term of years or life only. The exact succession is not clear: Sir Richard Cornewall was lord on the accession of Henry VIII. in 1509, but the manor was in the King's hands three years later. In 25 Henry VIII. (1534) Sir Henry Knyvett obtained a conditional grant of the manor; in 1544 this was made an absolute grant in fee simple, whereupon Sir Henry immediately obtained licence to alienate, and sold it to Robert Longe, citizen and merchant of London.^{8a}

Now were the men of Condover in need of all the protection afforded by custom and the special nature of their tenure, for Robert Longe, being a business man and doubtless having paid a goodly sum for the manor, was determined to get all he could out of it. He caused the demesnes, waste, and woodlands, to be surveyed and measured, and made "inquisition" as to what land each tenant held and how he held it. In a "remembrance" made for his guidance he is advised to "cause all the sayde tenants which have not attorned unto you to attorne att the next Court holden there and then to make their fealty likewyse. Item yf they deny to make and do their fealty then cause your bailey to cease theyre lands into youre handes untill such tyme as they have done their fealtye. But I will advyse you that yf they denye and wyll not do their fealty that youe do cause your Baylye to cease the landes of one or twoo of them at the fyrste whiche be of the styff neckyd sortte and try first with them....." "Item, demand no fealty of any freeholder, customary holder or tenante for years or tenant in fee simple of the waste grounde or the demeanes, or of any other tenant that you thincke to dysprove his estate or interest."

As might be expected, Longe was soon at loggerheads with the tenants; among his other misdeeds he appeared in the Great Court in his own person, contrary to the Custom. But the matter that brought things to a head was his project to "ymprove" and enclose the common wood of Burywood. The tenants

8a. L. and P., For. and Dom., Hy. VIII, Vol. XIX, Pt. I, p. 626, and Pt. II, p. 195.

appealed to the King, and obtained a decree of the Star Chamber (2 Edward VI.) authorising the lord of the manor, his heirs and assigns, to "ymprove" 300 acres of Burywood, on condition that 200 acres were to be allotted to the customary tenants in lieu of their common rights therein. This decree, and a subsequent decree made by consent of the lord and the tenants in 4 Edward VI, appear also to have contained provisions relating to other matters in dispute.⁹ Neither of the decrees is given in full.

The death of Robert Longe in 1551 seems to have delayed the enclosure of Burywood, which was carried out about 1578 by his son-in-law, Henry Vynar.¹⁰ The latter appears to have tried to evade the strict fulfilment of the decree, and the tenants again carried their suit to London, with the result that Vynar was forced to come to terms with them. He seems to have been involved in constant strife with the tenants, whose temper is indicated by the words of Roger Harrys, that "though a woller (willow) landlorde may brynge down a many of Oken tenants, though we be but woller tennants wee wyll sowe our coats together and wrynge down an Oken landlorde."

After the death of Henry Vynar his son sold Condover in 1586 to Judge Owen, whose descendants remained in possession until 1896.

III. THE VALUATION OF 1283.

The exact significance of many of the statements of Domesday Book has never been satisfactorily determined, and it is therefore difficult to correlate the particulars given therein with those of later documents. The earliest information available which can be adequately compared with later evidence is a valuation of the manor made in 1283.¹¹ This records that 78 acres of arable and four acres of meadow were in demesne.

9. See p. 137.

10. Henry Vynar only entered into possession of the manor in 1561 on the division of the estates of Robert Longe, his tenure being confirmed by Royal writ.

11. Inquisition 11 Edward I, No. 57 (Eyton, *Antiquities*, vol. vi, p. 16).

The capital messuage was worth 6d. per annum; the fishery of Bolmere (i.e., Bomere Pool) was worth 2s.; four tenants of assarted land paid 1s. 11d. rent, and the pleas of court were worth £1 6s. 8d. The tenants of the vill of Condover held six virgates in socage, and paid rents amounting to £2 9s. 2d. The total valuation of the manor was as follows:

VALUATION OF MANOR OF CONDOVER, A.D. 1283.

VILL.	VIRGATES.	RENDER.
Condover	6	49s. 2d.
Great Ryton	4	28s.
Little Ryton	4	27s. 4d.
Wheathall	2	13s. 4d.
Chatford	2	16s. 4d.
Allfield	2½	16s. 11d.
Doddington (Dorrington)	9	61s.

A portion of the manor of Condover was detached therefrom soon after the compilation of Domesday Book and thenceforth formed part of the manor of Pulverbatch. This portion appears to have comprised Great Lyth, Little Lyth, and Westley,¹² which were consequently not included in the valuation of 1283 or in the later extents.

IV. THE "RECOGNITIUM TENEMENTUM" OF 1363.

The earliest of the extents in the Drinkwater MSS., which is dated the 37th year of the reign of Edward III. (i.e., 1363), is described as a *Recognitium tenementum Manerii de Conedouer de Antiqua tenura*. It is not, strictly speaking, an extent; it is, rather, a list of the tenants and the land they held by Ancient Demesne tenure, with the annual renders or rents. There is no

12. Eyton, *Antiquities*, vol. vi, p. 25.

mention either of demesne or of rents from assarted land, both of which were recorded in 1283.

This *Recognitium* gives what is probably a typical example of villein holdings in Ancient Demesne. The tenants held virgates and "nokates" according to the "custom of the manor" (i.e., by Ancient Demesne tenure) and rendered annual sums of money, proportionate to the size of their tenements. The typical holding is the nokate or quarter-virgate, except in Doddington (Dorrington), where half-virgates are the more usual holdings. There is some evidence of the accumulation of more than one tenement in the hands of some of the tenants, for many holdings larger than a nokate (Doddington excepted) have two or more messuages. Some tenements, on the other hand, appear to have been divided into two or even three parts, each portion paying its due proportion of annual render.

It has been necessary to tabulate the extents which, in the records, are written out at considerable length. All essential features have been retained, including the spelling of the names of persons and places. The Latin figures of the originals have been reduced to the equivalent Arabic numerals, and Christian names are indicated by contractions which represent the following names or their Latinised equivalents:

A	=	Alys or Alicia	M	=	Marion
Ag	=	Agnes	N	=	Nicholas
Al	=	Alan	P	=	Philip
B	=	Bartelmewe	R	=	Richard
E	=	Edward	Ro	=	Roger
G	=	George	Rob	=	Robert
Ga	=	Galfridus	S	=	Sybil
H	=	Henry	T	=	Thomas
J	=	John	W	=	William

v = virgate

n = nokate

y = yarde (i.e., yarde-land or virgate).

(N.B. 4 nokes = 1 virgate).

A.D. 1363

*Recogn' tenent' man'ii de Condouer de Antiq' tenur' fact' pro
tempore domino Nicholai Burnell Milites Anno XXXVII
E.3rd (1363)*

CONDOVER

Tenant	Mes- suages	Land	Render
T. Henry	2	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ n.	2s. 3d.
A. le Yonge	1	1 n.	2s.
Al. Bullocks	2	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ n.	2s. 6d.
R. Dager	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ v.	3s. 6d.
J. Adies	1	1 n.	2s.
A. le Biddels }	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ n.	1s.
A. le Clarke }			
W. Botte	1	1 n.	2s.
W. Slitte	1	1 n.	2s.
R. fil. H. Botte	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ v.	4s.
R. le Barcker	1	1 n.	2s.
R. fil. H. Botte	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ n.	1s.
Ro. Hancockes	2	3 n.	5s. 4d.
R. Botte de Nortton	1	$\frac{5}{6}$ n.	1s. 8d.
R. Pigotte clericus	3	2 $\frac{5}{8}$ n.	4s. 11d.
R. Hallwarden	3	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ n.	4s. 4d.
N. Hondesonne	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ n.	1s.
Ga. Barrett	1	1 n.	2s. 2d.
T. de la Stile	1	1 n.	2s.
W. le Walshe	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ n.	1s.
W. de Smithe	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ n.	1s.
S. uxor W. Hondesonne	1	1 n.	2s.
N. le Tunck		one cotagio	6d.
Totals	30	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ n.	50s. 2d.

WHEATEHALL

Tenant	Mes- suages	Land	Render
T. Henry	1	1 n.	1s. 8d.
N. Jonesonne	1	1 n.	1s. 8d.
N. Hicks	1	1 n.	1s. 8d.
T. Gamell	1	1 n.	1s. 8d.
W. Bullocks	1	1 n.	1s. 8d.
J. Hitchcock	1	1 n.	1s. 8d.
W. Gosenhill	1	1 n.	1s. 8d.
W. Waters	1	1 n.	1s. 8d.
Totals	8	8 n.	13s. 4d.

RUITON PARVA

Tenant	Mes- suages	Land	Render
W. Pyke	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ v.	3s. 4d.
T. Hicks	—	1 n.	1s. 8d.
R. le Clarkes	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ v.	3s. 4d.
W. Pikes	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ v.	3s. 4d.
W. Hodges	3	1 v.	6s. 8d.
N. Pikes	—	1 n.	1s. 4d.
Gennet Wardeyn	1	—	4d.
H. Botte	1	1 n.	1s. 8d.
"	1	—	2d.
"	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ v.	3s. 4d.
A. fil. W. Nichols	1	1 n.	1s. 8d.
Totals	11	16 n.	26s. 10d.

RUITON MAGNA

Tenant	Mes- suages	Land	Render
Rob. Dager } N. le Walshe }	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ v.	3s. 4d.
N. Pikes	1	1 n.	1s. 8d.
H. Hickes	1	1 n.	1s. 8d.
W. Mall	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ v.	3s. 4d.
P. de Mynsterley	1	1 n.	1s. 8d.
W. de Wesenham	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ v.	3s. 4d.
A. Pike	1	1 n.	1s. 8d.
W. Botte } T. de Mynsterley }	1	1 n.	1s. 8d.
R. le Clarkes	1	1 n.	1s. 8d.
T. le Beadell	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ v.	3s. 4d.
W. Charidith	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ v.	3s. 4d.
J. Henry } R. Bullock }	one cotagio		4d.
Totals	11	16 n.	27s. od.

CHATTEFORD

Tenant	Mes- suages	Land	Render
R. fil. W. Hobbes	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ v.	3s. 4d.
Ag. uxor N. le Yonge	1	1 n.	1s. 10d.
R. fil. Ro. Reignalde } N. Don }	1	1 n.	1s. 10d.
R. Reignalde	1	1 n.	1s. 10d.
R. Redenet	1	1 n.	1s. 10d.
R. Trustrem	1	1 n.	1s. 10d.
T. Botte	1	1 n.	2s.
Totals	7	8 n.	14s. 6d.

"Totus villata pro le flytting, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per an."

DODDINGTON

Tenant	Mes- suages	Land	Render
N. de Gosenhall	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ v.	3s. 4d.
Simon le Cokes	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ v.	3s. 4d.
P. le Wardes	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ v.	3s. 4d.
R. Bullocks	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ v.	3s. 4d.
J. le Kinges	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ v.	3s. 4d.
P. le Wardes	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ n.	1s. 8d.
J. Wattes	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ v.	3s. 4d.
N. Don	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 n.	1s. 8d.
"	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ n. ⁽¹³⁾	5d.
Ro. Don	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ n. ⁽¹³⁾	1s. 3d.
W. le Bedell	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ v.	3s. 4d.
T. le Bedills	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ v.	3s. 4d.
T. Bullocks	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ v.	3s. 4d.
T. Gamel	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ v.	3s. 4d.
N. le Kinge	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ v.	3s. 4d.
W. Willckyns	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ v.	3s. 4d.
"	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ n. ⁽¹⁴⁾	rod.
J. de Harford	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ n. ⁽¹⁴⁾	rod.
H. de Hadley	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ v.	3s. 4d.
T. de Mynsterley	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ v.	3s. 4d.
W. Botte			
W. le Kynge	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ v.	3s. 4d.
Ro. de Roden	$\frac{1}{3}$ ⁽¹⁵⁾	$\frac{1}{6}$ v. ⁽¹⁵⁾	1s. 1d. ⁽¹⁶⁾
J. Henry	—	$\frac{1}{6}$ v. ⁽¹⁵⁾	1s. 1d. ⁽¹⁶⁾
N. le Walshe	—	$\frac{1}{6}$ v. ⁽¹⁵⁾	1s. 1d. ⁽¹⁶⁾
Godith Bron	$\frac{2}{3}$ ⁽¹⁵⁾	—	—
Ro. Don	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ v.	3s. 4d.
Totals	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ n.	63s. 5d.

13. These appear to be two parts of a divided nokate.

14. These were formerly held by Sybil Phillippe.

15. Formerly held by T. Botte; a much-divided half-virgate.

16. "And 8 mits." One mite = one-third of a farthing; therefore
24 mites = 2d. (Drinkwater's note).

Ro. Don, R. de Hadley, and N. le Walshe each held one acre by Alvehale at $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Sibill de Chyllton one "leam" at $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and A. le Bron "one place of land called Moremeadow" at 6d. "All the tenants render per annum for the Shettland 1s. 3d."

ALDEFFEELDE

Tenant	Messuages	Land	Render
Radulphus del Aldefelde Capellanus	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2} \text{ v.} \\ \frac{1}{2} \text{ v.} \end{array} \right\}$	4s. 2d.
R. Botte	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2} \text{ v.} \\ 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ n.} \end{array} \right\}$	5s. 10d.
"	two cottages		2d.
R. de Longden	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2} \text{ n.}$	10d.
T. de Bradeley	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2} \text{ n.}$	2s. 6d.
Eva Bouche	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2} \text{ n.}$	2s. 6d.
"	one cottage		1d.
N. de Norton	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2} \text{ n.}$	10d.
Totals	6	10 n.	16s. 11d.

"Predictus Radulphus, R. Botte, R. de Longden, and T. de Bradley hold a pasture called Wallmore and render $1\frac{1}{4}$ d."

A *messuagium* apparently means the homestead with its "toft" adjoining, since several half- and quarter-messuages are recorded, and in Doddington the messuage appertaining to a divided half-virgate is apportioned in thirds, i.e., one third to one man and two thirds to another. The rents paid were at the rate of 2s. per nokate in Condoval township and 1s. 8d. per nokate in the other townships. The reason for this difference is not apparent, though it may be due to the fact that Condoval was the caput of the manor. In the valuation of the manor in

1283 the tenants in Condover, as distinct from those in the other villis, were said to be "sokemen," thus implying a superior status, and the extra rents they paid might possibly be due to their being quit of certain services rendered by the tenants in the other villis.

V. THE EXTENT OF 1430.

The extent of 1363 is in Latin and the holdings are described as half-virgates and nokates; in that of 1430, which is in English, they are called half-yardlands and nokes. "Yardland" and "noke" are evidently the English words for the Latin "virgate" and "nokate." It is apparent from a comparison of the three extents and from the proportionate rents paid, that the half-virgate was equal to two nokates, so that one virgate contained four nokates. In 1392 half a noke of demesne is said to be $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres and a noke 15 acres; the virgate was therefore 60 acres, though these are not necessarily statute acres.

In most of the townships of the manor there were many "parcels," "acres," or "pieces of ground" held at yearly rents "at will" or by copy of court roll. Most of these were held by tenants of customary land, and were evidently assarts, i.e., plots of ground reclaimed from the woods or the waste. This is indicated by the names describing their situation, e.g., Wood Greves, Endsbruch, Jackenheath, Overheath, etc. Sometimes the township paid a collective rent for what was probably a common pasture.

A.D. 1430

A Knowledge of the tenm'tts of John Talbotte Lord Furnyvall John Talbotte the younger Catherynne, Cosyn and one of the heyers of Hugh Burnell knight taken upon Monday next before the feast of Peter ad Vincula in the nynthye yeare of kinge Henry the V.

CONDOVER.

Tenants	Land held in fee			Land	Situation	Tenure	Rent	Refs		
	Mes- suages	Nokes	Rent							
T. Dager (the younger)	2	2	3/6	3 parcels of demayne a piece of ground 1/2 the land called 1 ac. in Endsbridge 1 pasture a parcel called do. a plot	Myll dyche Cooks place in Burton's field of the waste Elmhurst Croftes do. called the Black Buttes	Copy — At will — By deed In fee by Copy — —	1/6 1d. 3/6 4d. 1/- 2 1/2d. 2d.	17 18 19		
T. Honddes	2	2	3/-	1 1/2 noke of demayne 2 nokes of demayne 1 1/2 a parcel 2 parts of a noke Fulling Myll 2 Water mylls 2 crofts, 2 gardens a meadow, closes, etc. 8 acres — — one acre 1/2 noke one acre of waste one croft	—	—	—	—	20	
A. Thomcyns	2	1 1/2	3/3		—	At will By Copy do.	2/- 7/6 3/6	—	20	
W. Botte	1	1	2/-		—	do.	1/8	—	21	
W. Bagler	—	3 butts	5d.		—	99 years lease dated 4 HV (1416)	63/10	—	21	
J. Adams	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	21	
Ro. le Wallcker	—	—	—	} Cookes place Cokemore, Barmore Ye meadow Endsbruches, etc. under Burywood	—	—	—	—	21	
W. Bagler	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	21
T. Dager (the elder)	1	1	2/2		—	—	2/-	—	—	21
R. Campion	1	1	1d.		—	—	—	—	—	21
W. Bullock	1	2	3/10	—	—	—	—	—	21	
W. Jones	1	1 1/2	2/6	—	—	At will do.	6d.	2/6	22	
W. Jones	1	1 1/2	2/2	—	—	do.	4d.	4d.	22	
W. Jones	—	1 acre	—	—	—	do.	5d.	5d.	22	
W. Jones	—	—	—	Endsbridge	—	—	—	—	22	

17. "Copy not yet shewed."

18. "Died not shewed."

19. This tennement and that of A. Harrys are not stated to be held

20. "And 2s. 6d. for increase."

21. Wallcker (Walk-mill = Fulling-mill).

22. "Besides one acre in tenure of T. Dager."

Demesne land, waste, etc., held by copy of court roll, lease, or at will, etc.

Tenants	Land held in fee			Land	Situation	Tenure	Rent	Reis
	Mes- suages	Nokes	Rent					
R. Adeys	2	1½	3/-	½ noke a parcel	—	By year	2/6	
"	—	—	—	two acres	Endyburch, Hotchmore	At will	2/6	
R. Botte	2	1½	3/-	½ noke	Burtuns field called Endbruche	—	1/6	
"	—	—	—	3 parcels (20 acres)	—	—	2/6	
T. Ball	—	—	—	one acre and one parcel	Burtuns field	At will	7/-	
J. Botte	1½	3	5/8	—	Peckmore	—	1½d.	
T. Harrys	2	2	2/8	—	—	—	—	
"	—	—	—	1 a noke	—	—	—	
R. Gosenell	4	4	8/4	divers parcels	—	At will	2/6	
"	1	—	4d.	½ a noke and a mill	Woodenhall	By deed	1/6	
J. Dakes	—	—	—	2 parcels	—	—	15/10	
Ro. Gosenell	—	1	1/8	½ a noke of demayne	—	—	2½d.	
A. Harrys	1	1	1/6	a parcel	—	At will	2/6	
T. Harrys	cot'ge	—	2d.	2 parcels	near his garden	—	1½d.	23
Ag. Champneys	—	—	—	—	—	—	4d.	
"	—	—	—	a parcel	in Croggenhelde	—	1d.	
T. Aldfelde	—	—	—	3 butts	in Lonodye	—	1½d.	
"	—	—	—	a dyche	through the Lords meadow	—	2d.	
T. Alwilde	2	1 acre	4d.	a parcel	in Croggenhelde	—	1d.	
T. Botte	—	—	1d.	a parcel	of waste	At will	2d.	
The Wardens of	—	—	—	3 butts	Davys poole	—	1½d.	
our Lady in the	—	—	—	a parcel	in Croggenhelde	—	1½d.	
the Church	—	—	—	for Londlys	—	—	2d.	
	28½	28	53/8				113 1/8	24

"All the tenants hold a parcel called Dingstede, 1/-, another Croggenhelde, 1d., The Brocken 1/- and two parcells called Lonodye and Longlyes, 6d." ²³

"T. Dager the elder, T. Dager the younger, W. Botte, and R. Botte hold all the forsayde purtenants of the demayne lands and rendreth by year 22/-"

"T. Howill holds divers tenements in Houghton by deed of Edward Burnell for which he payeth by year 26/-, and ward and marriage when they happen to fall."

²³ "She holdeth by knowledge of the tenants in fee." See also note 19. ²⁴ The total of nokes includes the four acres and three butts shown in the extent. ²⁵ These are probably common pastures "purtenants" of the land held in fee.

WHETEHAL, A.D. 1430

Tenants	Land held in fee			Land	Situation	Tenure	Rent	Refs
	Mes- suages	Nokes	Rent					
J. Campyon	2	2	3/4	3 acres	in over Cockshute	At will	1/6	
"	—	—	—	2 "	in Overfelde	By year	1/-	
"	—	—	—	3 "	in Nether Cockshute	do.	1/6	
"	—	—	—	a meadow	Dudmedowe	do.	1/-	
"	—	—	—	a parcel	in Puttwyche	—	1d.	
"	—	—	—	do.	Woodefelde Greves	At will	2/-	
"	—	—	—	do.	Clarksplace	—	2/-	
R. Campyon	—	—	—	a parcel	Wattes parkes	In fee	6d.	
W. Waiters	1	1	1/8	1 acre	New Cockshutte	At will	1/6	
T. Harrys, junior	1	1	1/8	3 acres	Overfeld & Nether Cockshute	—	—	
Cicely Jervis	1	1	1/8	—	—	—	—	
"	1	1	1/8	2 acres	in Overfeld	At will	1/-	
R. Bullock	1	1	3d.	1 acre	Alice parkke	"	6d.	
"	1	1	1/8	1 "	Nether Cockshute	"	6d.	
M. Whetehall	1	1	2d.	a parcel	Watts parkke	"	6d.	
"	1	1	1/8	a "	in Jackenheath	"	3/4	
W. Adams	1	1	6d.	a parcel	Botte parkkyng	"	2/-	
T. Harrys, senior	1	1	1/8	2 acres	in Woodfield	"	1/-	
"	1	1	6d.	1 acre	Nether Cockshutte	—	1 1/2d.	
J. Mall	—	1	—	15 acres	Woodland	by deed	7/6	26
				58 acres				

W. Adams, T. Ball, T. Hodges, T. Dagger, T. Harrys of Cundor, W. Botte, R. Mynsterley, W. Bullock, W. Atkins, T. Atkins, N. Hycks, A. Atkins, T. Percyns and T. Harrys the elder, held various acres totaling 38 acres at rents of 6d. per acre in Over Cockshute, Nether Cockshute, Woodfield, Woodland, and Burywood, and four parcels in Puttwyche. "And there be in the hands of the lord 31 1/2 acres lying together there whereof the rent was wont to be 15/9" i.e. 6d. per acre.

The total area of "assarted" land, therefore, appears to have been 127 1/2 acres.

26. "Deed not yet shewed."

RYTONNE THE LESSE, A.D. 1430

Tenants	Land in fee			Description	Situation	Tenure	Rent
	Mes-suages	Y = Yarde N = Noke	Rent				
N. Hicks	1	1 Y	3/4	1 parcel	Smethy Hoo	not specified	5/3 1/2
"	1	1 Y	3/4	1 do.	Wallshmans hole	"	3d.
W. Alcock	1	1 rudge	4d.	Cot., 1 butt and 3 acres	—	—	1/7
N. Hicks } T. Hodges	1	1 N	1/8	—	—	—	—
"	1	2 N	3/4	1 acre	in the Parrocks	—	6d.
T. Atkins	—	—	—	1/2 acre of meadow	in Jackenheath	"	3d.
W. Adams	1	1 N	1/8	a parcel	in Smethy hoo	"	1/3
R. Phillips	1	2 N	3/4	2 acres	Watte Parke	"	1/6
—	1	1 "	1/8	2 acres	" Brodeheath	"	1/6
W. Bullocks	—	—	—	a parcel	" Smethy hoo	"	2 1/2 d.
Eve. Gosenell	1	1 "	1/8	a parcel	" "	"	5d.
T. Harrys	1	1 "	1/8	do.	" Brodeheath	"	4 1/2 d.
W. Atkins	1	2 "	3/4	—	—	—	—
	8 1/2	16 Nokes	27/-	24 (?) acres			13/1 1/2

W. Botte, A. Atkins, T. Atkins, J. Gosenell, J. Mynsterley, J. Mall, R. Dunne, W. Adams, N. Hicks, R. Phillips, W. Bullocks, T. Pikes and Marion of Whetehall held 19 acres and 10 parcels, selyons etc. in Brodeheth, Smethy hoo, Wallshmans hole, Broddenbruche and Palmers Puttwicke at rents usually of 6d. per acre.

RUYTON THE GREATE, A.D. 1430

Tenants	Land held in fee		Assarts, etc. held at will or by copy			
	Mes- suages	Rent	Description	Situation	Tenure	Rent
J. Pyers	I	$\frac{1}{2}$ Y	4 acres	Smethy hoo and Overheath	not specified	$\frac{1}{10}$
J. Gosenell	$\frac{1}{2}$	I N	$6\frac{1}{2}$ " a parcel	Overhethes	"	$\frac{3}{4}$
J. Mail	2	"	$3\frac{1}{2}$ acres	do.	"	$\frac{1}{10}$
R. Phillypps	I	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	$5\frac{1}{2}$ "	Nether hethes	"	$\frac{2}{10}$
W. Bullocks	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	6 "	in the hethes	"	$\frac{3}{-}$
J. Wesenham	I	"	a parcel	do.	"	$\frac{2}{6}$
W. Botte	$\frac{1}{2}$	"	$1\frac{1}{2}$ acres	do.	"	9d.
T. Mynsterley	$\frac{1}{2}$	"	2 parcels	do.	"	$7\frac{1}{2}$ d.
R. Buddell	I	"	a parcel	Rough hoo	"	$\frac{3}{9}$
J. de Murydon	I	"	do.	in the hethes	"	$\frac{1}{4}$
	I	"	do.	do.	"	$\frac{3}{8}$
	I	"	do.	Rough hoo	"	$9\frac{1}{2}$
	I	"	do.	hethes and hoo	"	$5\frac{1}{2}$
	8	"				$42\frac{1}{11}$

"All the tenants hold a parcel of land called the olde leys in moribundy" at 1/- per an. and "a parcell called Taddenhurst 3/9." 27

T. Hodges, T. Ball, W. Longden, M. Hadley, J. Gascoyne, W. Jenckes, J. Jenckes, N. Kinge, R. Dunne, J. Buddyll, Julian Smyth, J. Cartleys, T. Parckes, N. Hicks, Agnes Champneys and the heirs of E. de Actoune, held parcels of land in the Heaths, the Hoo and in Maggestocking, at a total rent of 15/7.

Some of these parcels of land are probably the "fivepenny acres" mentioned in a survey of demesne lands in 1545. The total area of assarts etc. was probably between 100 and 140 acres.

CHATTEFORDE A.D. 1430

Tenants	Land held in fee			Pasture land, probably custom hold	
	Mes-suages	Nokes	Rent	Description	Rent
W. Botte	1½	1½	3/4½	—	—
W. Woodwarde	1	1	1/10	a lye	1/8
Agnes Reynolds	1	1	1/10	—	—
T. Raven	1½	2½	4/8½	—	—
J. Roberts	2½	1½	2/9	—	—
J. Munton	—	—	—	a parcel	½d.
All the tenants	—	—	—	a parcel	1½d.
	7½	8	14/6		

ALDFYLLDE

Tenants	Land held in fee		
	Mes-suages	Y = YardeN = Noke	Rent
R. of Aldefeelde	1½	½ Y ½ N	4/2
T. Aldefeelde (28)	1½	½ Y 1½ N	5/10
"	½	1½ N(29)	rod.
"	½	1½ N(30)	2/6
"	½	1½ N(31)	2/6
"	—	Three cottages	3d.
J. Botte	½	½ N	rod.
	4½	10 Nokes	16/11

" R. Aldefeelde and T. Botte hold one plotte of pasture called Wallmore at 1½d. and a parcell of land called Aldefeelde bull rudge at 4d."³²

28. T. Aldefeelde *alias* T. Botte (entry in court rolls).

29. " Sometyne R. Bottes."

30. " Sometyne R. Bradleys."

31. " Sometyne Eve Bouche."

32. See note 25 above.

DODDINGTON A.D. 1430

Tenants	Land held in fee		
	Messuages	Nokes	Rent
J. Gascoyne	2½	5	8/4
M. Hadley	1½	3	5/-
R. Gosenhull	1	2	3/4
W. Bullock	1	2	3/4
R. Jencks	1	2	3/4
N. Kinge	3	6	10/-
R. Dun	2	6	10/10
R. Buddyll	1	2	3/5
	a cottage	—	—
J. Buddyll	1	2	3/4
W. Longdoune	1	1	2/2
W. Botte	½	1	1/8
W. Bullock	1	2	3/4
N. Jencks	1	2	3/4
T. Mynsterley	½	1	1/8
	18	37	63/1

J. Gascoyne, W. Longdoune, J. Grocemore, Edmund of Whitley and Julian Smythe, held parcels of land at a total rent of 2/1½.

"All the tenants hold a parcell of ground called Sheckland at 1/3."³³

33. See note 25 above.

VI. THE EXTENT OF 1580.

The third extent in the records is dated 1580 and was made by (or for) Henry Vynar, lord of the manor at that time. The primary purpose was apparently to make a record of the demesne lands in the occupation of the various tenants. These closes, parcels, acres and butts are recorded in great detail, and for the sake of conciseness I have, in a few cases, omitted some of the smaller items. The exact nature of the tenures is not always stated, but appears to have been by copy, lease, or "at will."

The custom-hold, or customary land, is recorded very briefly. No "meeses" or messuages are mentioned in Condovery, and they are frequently omitted in the other townships; a record of the number of nokes held and the rent paid, was evidently considered sufficient. In two cases the rent is omitted, and I have inserted the standard amount. The rents of custom-hold were at this time little more than nominal, as is indicated by the fact that two nokes purchased by Henry Vynar and let to Thomas Gabbett were rented at £4 per annum; as custom-hold the rent would have been only 2s.

EXTENT OF 1580
CONDOVER.

Tenants	Custom Land		Description	Name or Situation	Rent	Tenure	Refs
	Nokes	Rent					
Ro. Harrys, senior	9	18/-	Land	in Croggenhelde	—	—	34
R. Harrys, senior	1	2/-	a parcel	of the Abbey ground called Catslowes yarde	2/-	—	
Jane Kilford	2	4/-	do. "	of the Abbey ground	3d.	—	
"	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ a pasture	The Hoos	8/-	Lease	
J. Heynes	2	4/-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of "waste"	in Alsoues Butlers Ley, and other places	6/2 $\frac{1}{2}$	by copy	
"	—	—	a pasture	new Haye	15/6	at will	
"	—	—	a leasowe, 7 acres	—	26/8	at will	
T. Gosenall	2	4/2	—	—	11/8	—	
T. Turnor	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/6	—	—	—	—	
R. Kenrycks	2	4/8	site of the manor or	certayne of the Abbey ground	3/4	by copy	
J. Dager	3	6/5	a messuage	in Houghton	—	by copy	
"	—	—	a pasture	Whytleys Lye	25/-	at will	
"	—	—	4 acres	in the Brocken	2/-	by copy	
E. Crompton	—	—	certain lands	Brochmede, Cokemore, Rodmore hill etc. }	17/-	Custom land	
"	—	—	one dole and one butte	in Wolder Barrowe	—	do.	
T. Gabbett	2	4/4	—	—	—	—	36
R. Harrys, junior	2	4/-	a cottage and croft	—	—	—	
G. Hodges	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/6	—	—	—	—	
A. Ball	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/-	—	—	—	—	
B. Williams	—	—	The mills, Tenter yard	Eye Meadow, Myllmore, etc.	207/-	?	
"	—	—	a pasture	in the wood	6/8	?	
Fulke Marten	—	—	forge and garden	—	10/-	at will	
T. Whytefoot	—	—	The Demaynes	"and payeth yearly 7 stone of good marche wull at 6/8 per stone" equivalent to :	46/8	?	
	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	56/3					37
							38

All the holders of custom land held land in Burywood "by Copy and Decree" at the rate of 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres for each noke, at annual rents of 6d. per acre.

17 other tenants held various parcels pastures and cottages, including four cottages "parcel of th'abbey grunde," at will or by lease. Total rent £10 7s.

This land is described by Henry Vynar as "late possession of the Abbot of Salop."

"And a cheese at Easter and six chickens at Whitsuntide."

Purchased by H. Vynar and let to Gabbett at an annual rent of £4. This was probably the true annual value.

37. In 1545 T. Whitefoote, "the lord's fermor," held five closes of pasture and arable (13½ acres), and 56 acres of arable, 19 acres of meadow, and one enclosed pasture of 3 acres, in the three open fields of Condoover. "Marche wull" means wool from sheep kept in the Marches, as opposed to the mountain sheep from over the Welsh border; at this time Herefordshire and Shropshire wool was considered the best in England.

38. The total rent excludes the £4 paid by T. Gabbett.

WHEATEHALL, A.D. 1580

Demesne, etc. held by Copy, Lease, or for life, etc.

Tenants	Custom land		Description.	Situation or Name	Rent	Tenure	Refs
	Nokes	Rent					
Campyon	2	3/4	34 acres	Overcockshute, Wetherngreves, Clarcks place	17/-		
"	—	—	1 acre	Cockeshute feilde			
"	3½	5/10	3 pastures, 18½ acres	Burywood Helde and Woodlands	9/3	by Copy	39
"	—	—	6½ acres of waste	in Wheatehall and Lyttyll Ryton	3/-	do.	
"	—	—	10 acres	in Taddenhurst and the Brocken	3/6	for life	
"	1	1/8	a piece and 2 acres	—	—	—	
Esthope	1	1/8	2 pastures	Cockshute Leasowe and Taylors parcke	3/4	lease	
Eirs of J. Bullock	—	—	—	the Woodlands	8/-	for life	
Maryette Bullock	—	1/3	a cottage and 3 pastures	Elmhurst and Brownhurst, 27½ acres	7/9	lease	
Beachcoote	—	—	wood and waste	the Heath	11/2	—	
Kinge	—	—	2 leasowes	Longe acres and Bullocks Watte parcke		term of 5 years	
Mason	—	—	—	—			40
Smyth	—	13/4	—	—			
Harrys	½	—	—	—			
	8½	13/9					41

The customary tenants held land in Burywood as at Condoover.

"And payeth me the third shoffe" (sheaf) (Henry Vynar's note). 40. "Halfe a noke of Customary Lande by lease for iij lives and payeth yearly xiijs. iiijd." This was probably custom-land purchased by Vynar.

41. The total rent excludes the rent of W. Harrys's half-noke.

LYTTELL RYTON AND GREAT RYTON, A.D. 1580

Tenants	Custom land		Lands held by tenure unspecified, apparently by Copy		Rent
	Nokes	Rent	Description	Situation or Name	
T. Hicks	3½	5/10	8 pastures	The Helde, The Hale, Little Puttwycke	?
"	—	—	—	Rough Puttwycke, Great Puttwycke	
"	—	—	—	St. Mary's Puttwycke, Hicks Yorde, Hicks Hoo	
G. Hodges	3½	5/6	various butts, acres, etc.	in the Hoo, Woodlands, etc.	
W. Attkyns	2½	4/6	2 pastures	Cockshute, Woodlands	6/10
W. Adams	3½	5/10	a grove of saplings	—	3/6
"	—	—	15 acres of waste	—	7/10
W. Esthope	2	3/4	7½ "	—	7/10½
R. Phillipps	3½	5/10	various parcels, butts, etc.	Taylor's Parcke, Bullocks Parcke, Crossfield, etc.	35/6
R. Harries, junior	5	8/4	21 acres of waste	in the heaths	10/6
R. Mall	2	3/4	14 "	—	3/11
W. Crompton	3	5/-	—	—	—
W. Kyllford	2	3/4	18 "	—	9/3
Arthur Jennings	1½	2/6	a parcel	at Cawmer Long Stole	—
Arnewey	1½	1/3	1 acre	—	2/-
R. Atkes	—	—	12½ acres of waste	in Riton Parva, Riton Magna and Wheatehall " called sixpenny acres "	—
33½		54/7			

The Customary Tenants held land in Burywood, by Copy and Decree, as at Condoover,

DODDINGTON A.D. 1580

Tenants	Custom land		Description	Name or Situation	Rent
	Nokes	Rent			
Edmund Jencks	5½	9/7½	4 acres of waste	in mill field	2/-
R. Heynes	6	10/3			
"	2 (42)	6/8			
J. Smyth	3	5/-	3 " "	in Overheath and Netherheath	1/6
J. Adams	3½	5/10	2 " "	do. " "	1/-
W. Bullock	3	5/-			
Rowland Mall	5½	9/2(43)			
W. Bromlowe	2	6/6	2 " "	do. " "	1/-
R. Mynsterley	2	3/4(43)			
J. Heynes	—	1/-			
A. Heynes	—	1/1			
J. Bullock	—	10d.			
W. Jacks	—	—	a parcel		4d.
E. Neuton	—	—	several parcels		6d.
Owen ap Johnne	—	—	Cottage and yard	and "one acre soweing in every feilde, and two doles of meadow"	
	34½	64/3½			

The Customary tenants hold land in Burywood as at Condover.

42. Bought from H. Vynar.

43. Rents omitted from record and inserted by W.J.S.

CHATFORD A.D. 1580

Tenants	Custom land		Land held by indenture		
	Nokes	Rent	Description	Rent	
A. Ball	1	1/9			
R. Harrys	1½	2/6			
W. Harrys	1½	2/6			
T. Smyth	—	—	a meese and land	30/- (44)	
"	—	—	a house and curtilage	6/-	At the Warreytree hill (45)
	4	6/9			

The Customary tenants held land in Burywood as at Condover.

"Richard Owen⁴⁶ of Salop for Norton ferme per an. xxs."

44. This is perhaps the missing 4 nokes (see p. 133).

45. "Which should seem to be some piece about the Gallows, for Warrette tree is a payer of gallows" (Henry Vynar's note).

46. Brother of Judge Owen.

Changes in the manorial organisation are indicated in the extent of 1430. The mills had been let on a 99 years lease, and most of the tenants "in fee" held crofts or "parcels of ground" (some of which are described as "of the demaynes") "at will," or "by copy of court roll." Only in Condoover, the caput of the manor, is there any reference to demesne land.

The typical feature of manorial agriculture—namely, the occupation and cultivation of the demesne by the lord, with the assistance of the labour service of the tenants—seems to have been partially or completely abandoned before 1376, the date of the first court roll in the records. Grants or surrenders of nokes of demesne are of frequent occurrence in the rolls from 1376 onwards and throughout the 15th century. In 1430 six nokes of the demesnes were held by the customary tenants, but nine years later these seem to have been all granted to one man, for in 1439 "The lorde granted unto John Jones to hold at will 12 half nokes of the demaynes by the rent of xxvs. a year..... and that he shall holde the same, except the lord do occupy the same to his own proper self."

It is probable that the meadows, owing to their special value, were retained in the lord's hands later than the arable land. In 1406 "The lord granted unto Thomas Dager the elder, Thomas Dager the younger, William Botte and Richard Botte, all his meadowes in Condoover except one meadow called Eye meadowe, with the services of all the customary tenants for the terme of xx years payeing yearly xxiis." From a similar grant in 1422 it appears that these services consisted of "moweing, casting abrode and gathering together" the hay. This appears to have been the only labour service for which the customary tenants of the manor were liable. It is evident that "demesne farming" had entirely ceased at this date.

The progress of consolidation of holdings is apparent in the 1430 extent, and even more so in that of 1580. In 1430 R. Gosenell held 4 messuages and 4 nokes at Condoover, and J. Gascoyne 2½ messuages and 5 nokes at Doddington. At Allfield in 1363 seven tenants held 10 nokes which in 1430 were held by three men, one of whom held no fewer than 8 nokes

previously in the possession of four tenants; a pasture which at the earlier date was held jointly by all the tenants was in 1430 occupied by two only. In 1580 the whole of Allfield was in the occupation of one man and accounted a "manor."

In the 1430 extent the customary tenements are described as being of the "olde holde" and held "in fee." Most of them can be identified in the earlier extent; in many cases they are held by men of the same name, and the renders or rents are of course the same, certainty of rents and services being an essential feature of the tenure. In 1580 the land held by this tenure is called custom land, or "land of the olde tenure."

The number of quarter-virgates or nokates, and the total rents paid in each township (except Condovery), were to all intents and purposes practically identical in 1283, 1363, and 1430. The extent of 1580 shows a greater variation, but this is more apparent than real. Slight variations in the total rents, where the number of nokes remains the same, are generally due to odd acres of custom-land or cottages "in fee." In Condovery township, however, there were 4 nokes more held in fee in 1430 than in 1283, in addition to 6 nokes of "the demayne" held by tenants "at will" or "by copy of court roll" at rents two and a half times that of nokes in fee. It is probable that the increase in the number of nokes in fee is due to the granting of demesne land to be held by customary tenure "in fee," or else to their "concealment" and confusion by the tenants with custom-hold land.⁴⁷

47. See p. 133.

CONTINUITY AND STABILITY OF CUSTOM-HOLD LAND AND FIXITY
OF RENTS IN THE MANOR OF CONDOVER, 1283-1580

Township	A.D. 1283		A.D. 1363		A.D. 1430		A.D. 1580	
	Nokes	Rents	Nokes	Rents	Nokes	Rents	Nokes	Rents
Condover	24	49/2	25½	50/2	28	53/8	29½	56/3 ⁽⁵¹⁾
Wheathall	8	13/4	8	13/4	8	13/11	8½	13/9
Little Ryton	16	27/4	16	26/10	16	27/-	33½	54/7
Great Ryton	16	28/-	16	27/-	16	27/8		
Chatford	8	16/4 ⁽⁴⁸⁾	8	14/4	8	14/6	4 ⁽⁴⁹⁾	6/9
Allfield	10	16/11	10	17/-	10	16/11	— ⁽⁵⁰⁾	—
Dorrington	36	61/-	37½	63/5	37	63/1	34½	64/3½
	118		121		123		110½	

A further indication of the antiquity of fixed rents in the Manor is provided by a record of the early 13th century, that the tenant of a certain half-virgate in Dorrington paid an annual rent of 3s. 4d.^{51a} which was the standard render; it is apparent that this in all the townships of the Manor except Condover was based on the payment of half a mark (6s. 8d.) per virgate, the extent of 1363 shows that all the tenements except one paid rents exactly proportionate to this amount.

In the extent of 1580 Allfield is not recorded, Chatford has lost 4 nokes and Doddington 3, while the other townships have increased slightly. These increases are due to two causes: (1) Where a tenant's chief holding was in one township, any small holding in another township was often recorded therewith and so became involved with it; this is especially the case in Great Ryton and Little Ryton, and it has been necessary to include these two together. (2) "Concealment" of half-nokes of demesne held "at will" and their transference by surrender and grant along with land of the "old tenure." Henry Vynor, who held the manor at this time, was at great pains to trace the

48. Includes an assart.

49. See p. 133 and note 44.

50. A sub-manor at this date.

51. Excluding £4 for two nokes purchased by the lord and let "at will."

51a. Eyton, *Antiquities*, vol. vi, p. 21.

descent and inheritance of the customary holdings. Referring to an entry in the rolls anno 13 Henry VIII, he remarks: "R. Botte dyed who had entayled as before is sayde iiij nokes and a half, at whose death yt was presenttyd he held v nokes which ys of lyke the half noke of demaynes that his ancestor helde, which is here meant to be made custom-holde wherof have consideration"; and again: "Here was conceyled half a noke of land besydes that whatt became of the half noke of demaynes."

The custom-hold land in Allfield was purchased by Foulke Sprencheaux; $7\frac{1}{4}$ nokes in 1453 and $2\frac{1}{4}$ nokes in 1466; while his son-in-law or grandson Richard Sandford purchased half a noke in 1508. In the court roll of 1536-7 it is called the "manor of Aldfield." It seems to have been in the possession of Richard Sandford, grandson of Foulke Sprencheaux, just previous to 1580, but may have been bought by Henry Vynor about this time; it was in the possession of his successor, Judge Owen, in 1595. The four missing nokes at Chatford may be partly represented by the "meese and certain lands" held by Thomas Smythe "by indenture" "at the yearly rent of xxxs." The reduction in the case of Doddington is probably due to some of the holdings being recorded with Ryton. If the 10 nokes of Aldfield be added to the number recorded in the extent of 1580, the total number of nokes of custom-hold land in the manor at this date was 120 $\frac{5}{8}$, with possibly some at Chatford which are not specified. This increase is probably due to the addition of demesne land to the custom-hold land.

In 1283 there were 78 acres of demesne arable, but there are two references in the rolls to land being let as noke land which had never been so before: though these appear to relate to assarts, or land "approved" from the waste.⁵² The demesne arable in the three common fields of Condober in 1545 still amounted to 56 acres. This land was held at that date by Thomas Whitefoot, the "fermor of the demaynes," who also held the "cyte of the capital messuage," 6 closes of pasture

52. Note by Henry Vynar: "Note the exchange betwixt Dager and Harrys in an: 23 Hen. 8, and there you shall see the Lynes is not only made Custom land butt the Newe Hays and a parcell of Burywood."

and arable amounting to 16½ acres, and 5 parcels of meadow totalling 19 acres.

Each of the customary tenants in 1580 held land in Burywood "by copy and decree" at the rate of 2¼ acres for each noke of custom land. This was allotted them in lieu of their rights of grazing and pannage in the "common of burywood," as a result of the tenants' appeal to the King in 1547, when Robert Longe attempted to "ymprove" (i.e., approve or enclose) the wood of Burywood. This, according to a survey made in 1545, contained 400 acres measured by a perch of 20 feet, or about 600 statute acres. As a result of the appeal to the King in 1547, a decree of the court of Star Chamber empowered the lord of the manor to "ymprove" 300 acres, of which 200 were to be allotted to the customary tenants in lieu of their rights of common, all trees except three per acre to belong to the lord, who was to remove them within six years.

The "ymprovement" of Burywood does not seem to have been carried out by Robert Longe, owing to either the decree of Star Chamber or his death in 1551. The project was revived and the "ymprovement" carried out by his son-in-law, Henry Vynar, about the year 1578; he seems to have attempted to evade the provisions of the decree, for he was sued by the tenants and compelled to allot them their due proportions. The total amount so allotted was 279 acres (probably large acres, measured by the 20-foot perch), being about two thirds of the total area as measured in 1545.

VII. THE CUSTOMS OF THE MANOR.

As a result of the appeal of the tenants against Robert Long in 1547, Sir Reginald Corbet, "learned in the law," was given a commission from the Star Chamber to impanel a jury of 13 customary tenants of the manor of Condovery, to present as many customs of the manor "as caused various strife and debate to be had and now depending betwixt Robert Longe Esq., lord of the manor, and the tenants there." These customs, which are given in the records at some length, may be briefly summarised as follows:

(1) Ancient Demesne, therefore all customary tenants be discharged in all assizes and sessions.

(2) Waste and commons to be set by the lord or his steward only by consent of all the customary tenants, to any customary tenant.

(3) The lord shall not sit in his own court "in proper person" except "upon submission to abide his order."

(4) The steward, only by consent of the tenants, may "set by Copy of Court Roll and not otherwise" the waste or common ground, and any Customary lands escheated to the lord, "to any customary tenant there for years lives at the will of the lord and to them and their heirs for ever" at the accustomed rents and services.

(5) One heriot, the best beast or best goods, for one or more tenements in one man's hands, and for escheats all horses and swine "above the age of three-quarters, saving one bearying sowe and one bore only exceptyd."

(6) Fine of two years' rent on entry, whether by heir or another. "And time out of memory it has been used by the lords and stewards there to take of every heir and person to whom lands doth descend and is surrendered one whole years rent or half a years rent of all the customary lands so descended or surrendered in the name of a fine as before at the discretion of the lord or steward."

(7) The Bayley to be sworn to be true, etc.

(8) Court rolls to be kept in the Church in a chest under two locks and keys, one for the lord and one for the tenants. Any customary tenant to have a search therein on paying 2s., and the homage in respect of custom, freely.

(9) No tittle of lands to be tried out of the court, and no man to sue another out of the same court.

(10) No man to be sworn upon "trial of lands" except he be a customary tenant, otherwise the trial is void.

(11) Felons' lands forfeit to the lord, and the heir to have possession on payment of a reasonable fine.

(12) No customary tenant may grant any lands for longer than three years, unless he record the same within three years.

(13) If any lands be sold the next heir has the right to redeem them.

(14) A grant of a mese and noke etc. "*cum pertinenciis*" is sufficient description of all lands granted to an heir and so held by his ancestor.

(15) The tenants to have free pannage for their swine in the woods, "and the lord shall not oppress the common woods there with any swine of strangers before the customary tenants' swine be there sufficiently fed."

(16) The Steward shall not refuse to accept a fine for admittance either to the heir or to any other person to whom the land is surrendered.

In addition to these customs, which had a bearing on the dispute between the lord and the customary tenants, other customs are recorded from time to time in the court rolls. Of these the most important were the following:

(1) A widow was entitled to the use of all her husband's customary lands as long as she remained "pure widow."

(2) A customary tenant could sell his lands, including customary land, subject to the right of redemption by his right heir; but he could give or bequeath only his purchased land which was not of the "old tenure," that is, only lands held by lease or copy of court roll, and not customary land. Originally such sale or bequest could be made only to residents within the manor, but this provision seems not to have been strictly observed in the 16th century.

(3) Customary land was forfeit to the lord if it was allowed to become derelict, and the same applied to houses fallen into ruin.

(4) Customary land forfeited to the lord for any cause, could not be retained by him but had to be granted to a person dwelling within the manor, at the old rent and services, on payment of a reasonable fine.

(5) Fines on admittance before the middle of the 15th century seem to have been twice the annual rent, with double

finer when the land was surrendered out of the direct line of succession.

(6) A customary tenant dying without male issue, the land descended to his daughters.

(7) A fine in the "name of a farefee" was paid by a tenant of demesne or waste, for term of years, who quitted before the expiry of the lease.

Other customs are recorded which relate to the usual manorial incidents, such as suit of court, suit of mill, and assize of bread and ale, or to purely agricultural details. There are a few records in the earlier rolls of payments for licence to marry, but the small number recorded and the fact that some of them are stated to be for marriage out of the lordship, suggest that the payment was made only when a woman married out of the manor.

The surrender as escheats on the death of a tenant (in addition to the payment of a heriot) of all horses, colts and swine over nine months old, except one sow and a boar, may appear to have been a somewhat onerous burden; but the court rolls show that one horse, or a couple of colts, and sometimes a few pigs, constituted all the escheats so paid. The tenants either kept few horses and pigs or evaded strict compliance with the custom. The value of a horse was about one-third to one-half that of an ox, which was the usual heriot paid. In 1578 Henry Vynar compounded with the customary tenants, whereby they and their heirs were "discharged" from the payment of escheats on payment of 26s. 8d. each. This appears to have been by virtue of the provisions of the decree of the Star Chamber.

Sales and transfers of land by the tenants are recorded throughout the period covered by the court rolls (i.e., from 1376 to 1545). Land was transferred by surrender and regrant, but such surrender was not necessarily made to the lord or his steward. Custom land seems to have been usually transferred by surrender to "attornies," who then granted it to the purchaser. The rights of the lord in respect of such sales appear to have been very limited, and provided the new tenant made fine and did his fealty the steward was bound to admit him.

There are in the court rolls 18 instances of sales and transfers by surrender into the hands of "attornies." Sales of custom land were subject to a limited right of redemption by the right heir. Thus, it is recorded in 34 Henry VI that "John Dager the elder having sold a mesuage and a noke of land in Condover, John Dager the younger made inquiry whether he might redeem the same, and yt was sayde he could not so long as John Dager the elder lyved."

The right of the customary tenants to sell their land seems to have been of very ancient origin, for some time between the years 1307 and 1313 Edward Burnell granted "*A tuz nous hommes due maner de Conedoure*" that they might "*lur terre de purchas, purchas avaunt la confection de cest escriste, doner, vendre et assigner, ausi bien en malady come en saunte, cest a savuoi a genz de dyt maner de la conditioun qil sount save a nous les Rentes et les services de ditz tenementz due et customes.*" This appears to be merely a confirmatory grant made on his entry into the manor, acknowledging an ancient right of the tenants.

Sales and mortgages, and the litigation resulting therefrom, became increasingly frequent in the 16th century and constituted a large part of the business transacted at the Great Court or Leet, which at this time seems to have been principally a land court. The apparent ease with which land could be transferred doubtless contributed to the accumulation of several tenement in one occupation, as is illustrated by the Dagers, Gosenells and Harrys (Henry in 1363), all ancient customary tenants of the manor.

The essential freedom associated with customary tenure at Condover is exemplified by the record of the rents paid, which were the same in 1580 as in 1283; by the fixed fines on admittance; by the customs of the manor, which appear designed to protect the rights of the tenants as a whole, especially in regard to the succession of their heirs; and by the very limited rights of the lord with respect to lands of the "*olde holde.*" That these features of the tenure go back to a date much earlier than that of the first court roll in 1376 is indicated by entries in the rolls.

The very nature and origin of Ancient Demesne of the Crown suggests that the free nature of the tenure is of pre-Conquest origin, and possibly represents in only slightly modified form the original free tenure of Anglo-Saxon times, before the ravages of the Danes and the crushing weight of the Danegeld had reduced many men to a condition of economic dependence on an overlord—a dependence increased and extended by the Norman Conquest which, on the evidence of Domesday Book alone, had reduced many communities of free men to a condition of servitude.⁵³ A further indication of the antiquity of the customs and the originally free nature of the manor of Condovery is afforded by the constitution of the manor court.

In the record of the customs of the manor in 1547 it is stated that the Great Court or Leet should be held twice a year, and the Small Court "from three weeks to three weeks." There are, however, very few records of more than one Great Court in each year. Whatever may have been the origin, constitution and designation of the Great Court of a manor, its official designation in later times was that of Court Baron, and was associated with the legal axiom that it could not be constituted without at least two freeholders. If there were no freeholders there could be no manor. Now, in the manor of Condovery the only freehold tenure was that of the Howells of Haughton, who held by a charter dated 1313, which expressly freed them from suit of court. The Great Court of Condovery, therefore, consisted entirely of customary tenants, and the verdicts were given by the whole homage, or more usually by the jury of twelve men, which is frequently mentioned in the rolls. Lists of the "twelve men," customary tenants of the manor, for nearly all the years between 1376 and 1546 are given in the records.

Here, then, was the Great Court of the manor constituted of customary tenants, presided over by the Steward, and exercising all the functions of the Court Baron, Court Leet and View of Frankpledge. The Great Court of Condovery appears to have retained the constitution as well as the functions of the ancient Halimote.

53. Maitland, *Domesday Book and Beyond*, p. 69; Ballard, *The Domesday Inquest*, p. 124; Vinogradoff, *Villeinage in England*, pp. 124, 195, 204, 349, 396.

VIII. THE BUILDING-UP OF THE ESTATE.

The early stages of the process whereby the manor of Condovery, with its varied forms of tenure, became converted into a compact estate in fee simple, are indicated in the records. Such an estate differed greatly from the great medieval lordships with their complex system of tenurial rights. The nucleus of the estate as purchased by Robert Longe in 1545 was the 750 acres of pastures, meadows, commons and arable "of the Demaynes," held by various tenants by lease or at will; together with the common wood of Burywood, containing over 500 statute-acres, a large part of which was subsequently granted to the customary tenants in lieu of their rights of common. Certain lands "late possession of the Abbot of Salop," were acquired in 1557. Haughton, which was held by charter of Edward Burnell, 1 Edward II. (1307-8), was purchased by Henry Vynar before 1580. In 1313 it had been granted by Edward Burnell to "Richard son of Ralph de Hoghton clerk" and was then described as lands in the "waste of Burywood."⁵⁴

The custom land appears to have been bought in, or exchanged, whenever the opportunity occurred, the ancient customary rights appendant thereto being automatically extinguished when the custom-hold was purchased by the lord of the manor.⁵⁵ Two nokes in Condovery, and the reversion of two more, were acquired in this way by Henry Vynar before 1580. The whole of the township of Allfield was acquired probably about this date. Part of the adjoining manor of Norton had been purchased by Robert Longe in 1546, and Henry Vynar completed the addition of this manor to the lordship of Condovery in 1566. His successors continued the process. Judge Owen "bought in" the nine nokes and 20½ acres in Burywood held by Roger Harries in 1580, and the 2½ nokes, etc., of R. Kenrycks. Sir Roger Owen (1598-1617) bought one noke, etc., of R. Harries senior, and Edward Crompton's custom-hold land. Sir William Owen (1617-1663) acquired by exchange 2½ nokes, late in the possession of J. Heynes.

54. J. Morris, "The Manor of Condovery," *Trans. Shrops. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. iv, p. 121.

55. Note by Henry Vynar: "I have gyven Ric' Harrys of Salop iijli for iij Rudges sometye Wheatehalls and iij Rudges sometye Nycoles. And the heath yarde and c'tayne doles of meadow grounde."

Thus, by the middle of the 17th century, nearly two thirds of the custom-hold in Condober, together with land in Burywood and certain meadows and pastures, had been added to the estate. In addition to his lands in the manor of Condober, Judge Owen also owned Norton, Alkmere, and lands at Cantlop; the whole in 1595 was described as the "lordship" of Condober, the total acreage then being 2,238 acres. This, of course, excludes the land at that time still in the possession of the customary tenants. The formation of a large consolidated estate as exemplified in the Condober records, illustrates the process whereby the numerous small proprietors and freeholders, who formed a considerable element of the population in the 15th and 16th centuries, became dispossessed. Writing in 1443, Sir John Fortescue tells us that England was known throughout Europe for the number of her freeholders. Customary tenure at Condober in the 16th century approached very nearly to that of freehold, which was often subject to certain feudal dues and customs.

The last half of the 16th and the first half of the 19th centuries were both periods marked by an expansion in commerce and industrial development; money acquired in trade and the legal profession was employed in the purchase of land and the formation of large estates. The social and amenity value of land added a premium to its purely agricultural value. Both periods seem to have coincided with times of agricultural depression, and the rich merchants and others were able to buy land on a falling market. The large number of small landed proprietors and yeomen in Shropshire at the end of the 18th century is a matter of record.⁵⁶ Their disappearance in the 19th century was due to economic causes (as was probably also the case in the 16th century), rather than to the operation of the land laws and the effects of enclosure. Enclosure in Shropshire has been largely accomplished by a gradual and piecemeal process, and the disappearance of the small freeholder and the yeoman cannot be attributed to this cause, except in so far as the resulting extinction of common rights facilitated the transfer of land.

The Condober records contain abundant evidence of the

56. Plymley, *General View of the Agriculture of Shropshire*, 1803.

gradual and piecemeal nature of enclosure in the manor; the "ymprovement" of Burywood by Henry Vynar is the only instance of large scale enclosure which occurs.

It is apparent that the conditions which obtained in the township of Allfield between 1430 and 1580 would be conducive to enclosure. Its occupation by a few men only would facilitate exchange of the scattered parcels and open-field strips characteristic of medieval agriculture. Enclosure was as a rule an accompaniment or a result of consolidation. It is probable that a similar process of consolidating copyhold tenements took place on other manors, since ordinary copyhold tenure in the 15th century was in process of becoming as secure as tenure in Ancient Demesne. Enclosure, as a result of consolidation, of holdings by individual occupiers, such as occurred at Allfield, was not due to arbitrary action by the lord of the manor, and it is probable that much enclosure took place in Shropshire as a result of exchanges and consolidation carried out by tenants, of which there are several records in the Court Rolls.

Presentments for illegal enclosure without licence, and grants to hold land "in several at all times of the year," i.e., in individual occupation, are of frequent occurrence in the court rolls from 1399 onwards. The survey of the "demaynes," etc., in 1545 indicates that most of the pastures and waste and nearly all the arable assarts and meadows were occupied "in several." By 1580 the woods, pastures, assarts, most of the meadows, and some portion of the open field arable had been enclosed. In 1595 all the 2,238 acres of the "lordship," with the exception of Cantlop Common and the Green, amounting to 173 acres, appear to have been occupied "in several" and were, therefore, almost certainly enclosed; indeed, 1,863 acres are described as being "closes" or "leasowes." The remainder consisted chiefly of meadows, pools, coppice, and the "fields" of Norton Farm. It is probable that little of the manor remained unenclosed at this date, except some part of the ancient open arable fields in the occupation of the customary tenants.

The writer gratefully acknowledges the help given by Mr. L. C. Lloyd in the preparation of this paper, and the information and assistance received from Miss H. M. Auden, Rev. R. C. Purton, and Mr. E. J. James.

BRONZE IMPLEMENTS AND OTHER OBJECTS FROM
SHROPSHIRE IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES,
CARDIFF :

with Notes on the *Guide to the Collection illustrating the Pre-history of Wales*, by W. F. Grimes, M.A., F.S.A., published by the National Museum of Wales and by the Press Board of the University of Wales, 1939, Price 4/-.

BY

LILY F. CHITTY, F.S.A.

The National Museum of Wales is to be whole-heartedly congratulated on the service rendered to British Archæology by this masterly record and interpretation of the Prehistoric Collection under its care. The author was till recently Assistant Keeper in the Department of Archæology there and is now Assistant Archæology Officer to the Ordnance Survey: his knowledge of the antiquities of his native Wales is very extensive and his experience enables him to see it in its relation to wider fields. As stated in the Preface by Sir Cyril Fox, Director of the National Museum, "this catalogue is a complete record of the material housed in the Museum and entered in the Register, down to the end of 1937," and it includes the results of extensive fieldwork carried out by the Museum.

The first 128 pages form a guide to British prehistory as represented by Welsh discoveries; the second part is a Catalogue of the Prehistoric Collection in 484 paragraphs dealing with either individual objects, group finds, or sites. This is followed by an illustrated record of a large number of these objects, including the majority of the stone axes, bronze implements and Bronze Age pottery in the Museum (Figs. 45-78): many other figures appear in the main text, including those illustrating the Early Iron Age in Wales: with the exception of a number of excellent photographs, all are line drawings to scale, a monument to Mr. Grimes' patience and skill. A bibliography, a subject index and a topographical index close an invaluable volume of 254 pages, the cost of which places it within the means of any serious student, and certainly no British archæologist can afford to be without it.

The Museum possesses a small number of prehistoric antiquities found in Shropshire, mainly from the collection of the late W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., F.S.A., of Peniarth, Merionethshire, who lived also at Sion House, near Oswestry, during the middle of last century (I-IV). Further gifts of the Brogyntyn collection (V) have been recently added by Lord Harlech, and this seems a suitable occasion for a brief review of the Salopian material, most of which has never been published locally.¹ The references quoted at the head of each section are to Mr. Grimes' paragraphs and figures; brief descriptions, with dimensions of the objects, are given in his Catalogue, together with the Museum numbers, which need not therefore be quoted here.

I.—BRONZE HOARD FOUND AT EBNALL,² in the Parish of Whittington, about 1849.

Grimes, pp. 67-9, 70, 77, 165-6; No. 340, Fig. 62, 9, Ogival DAGGER, with 2 of its 3 rivets remaining, found at Ebnall, Wynne of Peniarth Coll., 21.24.31: also, as I would suggest, No. 272, Fig. 58, 10, pp. 65, 158, CAST-FLANGED AXE with broad recurved edge, having 9 rows of punched dots below a rudimentary stop-ridge: this bore an old label, "Found near Oswestry in 1849": Wynne Coll., 21.24.22.

In the Wynne Collection there is a water-colour drawing,³ of three weapons, inscribed in Mr. Wynne's handwriting,

"Bronze Spear heads found near Ebnall, Co: Salop, in 1848 or 1849 (size of originals) with which were found three pailstaves, and two bronze objects, the use of which is unknown. W.W.E.W."

A copy of this drawing was kindly made by Mr. Grimes for Shrewsbury Museum, where it is exhibited with the Prehistoric Collection in Rowley's House. As the terms "spear" and "dagger" were treated as interchangeable by some early British archæologists, it is not surprising to find that the object on the

1. Bronze implements from Brogyntyn, Ebnall, and Little Wenlock are noted in Prebendary T. Auden's Topographical List, *Victoria County History*, Shropshire, I (1908), 202-3.

2. I retain the spelling of the original record and following Eyton, *Antiquities of Shropshire*, XI (1860), 30, though "Ebnal" is the form now in general use.

3. Wheeler, *Prehistoric and Roman Wales* (1925), 148, Fig. 50.

left represents accurately the dagger surviving in the National Museum: the central object is a similar dagger, slightly longer, with 2 rivet-holes visible and a straighter butt, apparently broken across a third central rivet-hole: on the right is an exceptionally interesting spear-head of the early socketed type (Class II)⁴, with lateral loops near the base, a feature that probably originated in Ireland.⁵

It was evidently these drawings that were exhibited by Mr. Wynne to the Archæological Institute on May 3rd, 1850,⁶ and again in the Temporary Museum at the Dolgelly Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association in August, 1850, to which he lent, among other things,

"A bronze celt or paalstab, found at Ebnall's, near Oswestry. Three bronze spear heads. A bronze dagger."⁷

After consideration of all the evidence available, I am convinced that the second item refers to the drawing and that the celt was the flanged axe now at Cardiff, referred to above, which is so similar in patination to the remaining dagger that there can be little doubt of their close association. The term "paalstab" or "palstave" was commonly applied to all types of bronze axes that were neither flat nor socketed. We have the statement of Judge Wynne Ffoulkes that bronze daggers were found at Ebnall "about October, 1849,"⁸ agreeing with the date given on the axe label.

At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries⁹ on Feb. 23rd, 1865, and at that held at the Archæological Institute on May 5th of the same year, Mr. W. W. E. Wynne, M.P., exhibited

"A small implement of bronze, of unknown use, found with spearheads, a celt, a gouge, and other relics of that metal, *in the bank of a ditch at Ebnall near Oswestry, about 1848*. It measures in length $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, breadth 1 inch, thickness $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. One

4. Greenwell and Parker Brewis, *Archæologia*, LXI (1909), 472.

5. Coffey, *Pr. R. Irish Academy*, XIX, 508; Macalister, *Archæology of Ireland*, 72.

6. *Archæological Journal*, VII, 195.

7. *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1850, 331.

8. *Ibid.*, 1851, 15 n.

9. *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, 2, III, 65, Fig. 1.

extremity is blunt, cut off straight, the other is pointed, like the tang of an implement intended to be affixed to a haft; it has been supposed to have been used as a hammer, or possibly a weight. Another, of similar form, but rather larger proportions, was found at the same time. *These relics came into the possession of a medical gentleman at Oswestry, by whom the object exhibited was, with a spear and a celt, presented to Mr. Wynne, the remainder being retained as "playthings for his children".*¹⁰

Local enquiries have failed to trace these strange toys among the medical families of Oswestry, and Mr. Wynne's "spear" and "celt", identified as the dagger and flanged axe at Cardiff, appear to be the sole survivors. The object exhibited was illustrated in both accounts and was recognised as a punch by Sir John Evans, who describes it in his *Ancient Bronze Implements* (1881), 186-8, Fig. 222. I would suggest that it, with its companion, were tools used for working the ornament punched on the faces of early bronze axes, such as our flanged axe, and perhaps for engraving grooves on daggers. The fate of Mr. Wynne's specimen is unknown and both seem to be irrevocably lost.

Thus far we might postulate a homogeneous hoard of eight (or more) fine well-preserved implements, broadly contemporary and closely related to the Early Bronze Age Culture of Wessex¹¹, though combining elements probably derived from Ireland. Of this an axe and a dagger remain; another dagger, a spear-head and one of two punches are illustrated, leaving two axes of unknown type, one of which might possibly be a short-flanged shouldered specimen in the Brogyntyn collection, "obtained from a brazier in Oswestry," its patination being not dissimilar to that of the flanged axe now assigned to the hoard (*see below* p. 152).

But the problem is complicated by the fact that in the accounts of 1865 Mr. Wynne attributes "gouges"¹⁰ or "a gouge"¹⁰ to this hoard, in which he is followed by Sir John Evans, who further adds "socketed celts"; he ignores the daggers and the early character of the spear-head and thus brings down the

10. *Arch. Journ.*, XXII, 167, Fig. The italics are mine.

11. cf. Stuart Piggott, *Proc. Prehistoric Soc.*, 1938, 88-90, Figs. 19, 20.

group into the Late Bronze Age and queries it as a merchant's hoard of that period.¹² I venture to suggest that, unless Mr. Wynne, before his death in 1880, gave information to Sir John that is no longer accessible, this dating is due to some confusion. As will be shown (p. 152), a gouge believed to have been found at Brogyntyn was given to Mr. Wynne in 1864. In his collection (No. 21.24.29) there was a damaged squat socketed axe of a common Irish type, the loop missing, labelled, "From Dr. Wynne, Oswestry, 1851"; Grimes (No. 312) described it as "Found near Oswestry, Salop, 1851", which is quite likely to have been the case but cannot be proved: neither is there reason to suppose it to belong to the Ebnall hoard, which must antedate it by upwards of half a millenium and in which all the implements known were in good condition.

Nevertheless, Dr. John Wynne may well have been the "medical gentleman" who entertained his nursery so dangerously some 90 years ago, as he was some connection of Mr. Wynne and had at least one son.¹³ It was he who saved the stone axe and bronzed socketed celt found at Ty Newydd, Llansilin, Denbs., now in the Wynne Collection (Grimes, Nos. 56, 310), as shown by a letter found in the socket, dated from Castle House, Oswestry, April 17th, 1852.

II.—THE WILLOW MOOR (WREKIN FARM) HOARD, LITTLE WENLOCK.

Grimes, No. 349, pp. 79, 167-8: (1), (2), Fragmentary riveted SPEARHEAD and blade of another, "Dug up at the Wrekin", according to an old gummed label; (3) Cast of a SPEAR-HEAD with lunate openings in the blade.

For all the available evidence relating to this great hoard of damaged weapons, see my paper in the *Antiquaries Journal*, VIII (1928), 30-47; Wynne Collection, pp. 32, 34; also a summary in *Shrops. Arch. Trans.*, 4, XII (1929), 71-2. Specimens may be seen in Shrewsbury Museum, Rowley's House.

12. Evans, *Anc. Br. Imps.* (1881), 167, 174, 187, 461, 466, Hoard No. 55.

13. Information from the late Dr. R. De La Poer Beresford, 1924.

III.—OBJECTS WITHOUT HISTORY IN THE WYNNE
OF PENIARTH COLLECTION.

- Grimes, No. 54; Fig. 51, 7. Stone Axe; possibly Merioneth.
No. 228; Fig. 55, 2. Perforated Stone Axe Hammer, ditto.
No. 265; Fig. 58, 2. Copper Flat Axe, in two pieces, ditto.

There is nothing to suggest a Salopian origin for these implements. The Axe-hammer is presumably that exhibited by Mr. Wynne at the Machynlleth Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association (*Arch. Camb.*, 1866, 545), "probably found in Merionethshire, having been in the possession of the late Sir Robt. Williams Vaughan, Bart."

Mr. Grimes (p. 160 n.) notes two other palstaves in the collection without location. No. 21.24.23 is shown below (p. 152) to be from the Brogyntyn Collection. No. 21.24.26, a dumpy looped specimen of Irish type, illustrated by Dr. Wheeler (*Pre-historic and Roman Wales*, 154, Fig. 55, 1) as "probably North Wales", was bought at Dr. Neligan's Sale, Jan. 22, 1851, together with (Grimes, p. 161 n.) No. 21.24.30, a broken socketed axe of Yorkshire type, with three ribs widely spaced and pendent from a bar (*not* converging, as Mr. Grimes implies from the context), and with a small socketed axe of Breton type (No. 21.24.27), as proved by the record cards made from Mr. Wynne's notes when the Collection came to the Museum in 1921. The find-spots are unrecorded. As the records show that Canadian arrowheads were also purchased by Mr. Wynne in this sale, we may conclude that Dr. Neligan was a general collector and, in default of further evidence, it seems unwise to assume any connection of the bronzes with Wales and the Marches.

A badly damaged looped spearhead (Class IV) of very thin metal (No. 21.24.35) came to the Museum attached to the Brogyntyn gouge but with no recorded provenance. My map (unpublished) of the distribution of this type of native spearhead suggests the probability that it came from North Shropshire or the country westward: no example is at present known to have been found in Merioneth.

IV.—FINDS IN THE VICINITY OF THE CARREG
LWYD STONES, OSWESTRY.

Grimes, No. 280, Fig. 59, 8. PALSTAVE, without loop.

On the Maes-y-Garreg-lwyd, to the south-east of Oswestry and north of the Holyhead road, two large stones formerly stood on opposite sides of Wat's Dyke.¹⁴ One immediately west of the Dyke remained intact till 1922, when it was blown up by the farmer: it stood nearly 9 feet high and weighed 5-6 tons. I was informed by the late Messrs. C. E. Holland and N. W. Thomas that their subsequent excavations to a depth of 6 ft. revealed no objects or traces of a burial; they only proved that the stone had been erected by human agency. The site is marked on the 6" O.S. Shropshire Sheet XIX N.W., 270 yards NNW. of the Holyhead road along the Dyke.

The other stone was 600 yds. along the road east of the Dyke, as shown in the old 1" O.S. (1836), just across the Borough boundary into Oswestry Rural parish: its site would be on the extreme western edge of 6" Sheet XIX N.E.

The Wynne of Peniarth Collection included (No. 21.24.51) a prismatic flake of dark lustrous flint (l. 34 mm.) slightly trimmed at the narrow end, and a silver Republican coin, wrapped together in a piece of paper on which was written:

"Roman Coin, and piece of flint, apparently artificially cut, found, in Jany., 1853, within a few yards of each other, by a workman digging gravel in the gravel pit ("in a field called" *deleted*) at Maes y Garreg LLwyd, near Oswestry. Close to them were found pieces of bone, which seems to have been burnt, charcoal, and other burnt matter. Within a short distance of the gravel pit is a large upright stone."

14. Wm. Price, *History of Oswestry* (1815), 115-6; Hartshorne, *Salopia Antiqua* (1841), 218-9; Cathrall, *Hist. Oswestry* (1855), 12, 186-7; *Arch. Camb.*, (1856), 22; Hon. Mrs. Bulkeley-Owen, *Shrops. Arch. Trans.*, 2, IX (1897), 274; A. N. Palmer, *Y Cymrodor*, XII (1897), 80; Isaac Watkin, *Oswestry* (1920), 253-4, 256, with photograph of stone then surviving; Cyril Fox, *Arch. Camb.*, 1934, 248, 276.

It is noteworthy that practically no flint implements are known from the Oswestry neighbourhood; the local drift flint is unworkable and Mr. Wynne's implement was evidently imported.

With regard to the coin, Dr. H. N. Savory, D.Phil., kindly sends the following note:—

The Republican silver coin from Garreg Lwyd, Oswestry, is identical with *Coins of the Roman Republic in the British Museum*, Vol. I, p. 532, and Vol. III, Pl. lii. 16, a *denarius* of Caius Considius Paetus, who was triumvir aerarii in 45 B.C. and presumably issued the coin then.

Obverse: Head of Venus right, behind PAETI.

Reverse: Victory in quadriga left, horses galloping; palm branch in Victory's left hand. C. CONSIDI (in exergue).

The property known as Carreg Lwyd fills the angle between the west side of Wat's Dyke and the Holyhead road opposite Gallowstree Bank. The late Isaac Watkin recorded (*Oswestry*, p. 256) that the house "was built by Mr. Charles Sabine, on a piece of land called in the Tithe Terrier of 1795 'Maes-y-garreg-lwyd'." In the National Museum of Wales is a bronze palstave (No. 33.467), "Found in the garden or paddock of Carreg Lwyd, Oswestry," presented by Sidney K. Greenslade, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., who kindly informs me that he received it from his friend Mr. Charles J. Tait, F.R.I.B.A., who died many years ago. My letter published in *Bye-Gones*, 14th Sept., 1938, elicited no local information.

The axe is illustrated by Mr. Grimes (No. 280), but has not been otherwise published. For the photograph here reproduced (Fig. 1), showing the face with the impressed dots, I am much indebted to the National Museum of Wales. It is a worn palstave, without loop (l. 172 mm.) characteristic of the Middle Bronze Age, with a well-splayed edge (w. 63.5 mm.); it is squarish in section at the stop-ridge (h. 30 mm.), below the level of which there are transverse bars on the sides, reminiscent of the shouldered type of axe. The flanges are damaged and the surface is worn down and much pitted, with a coppery-black

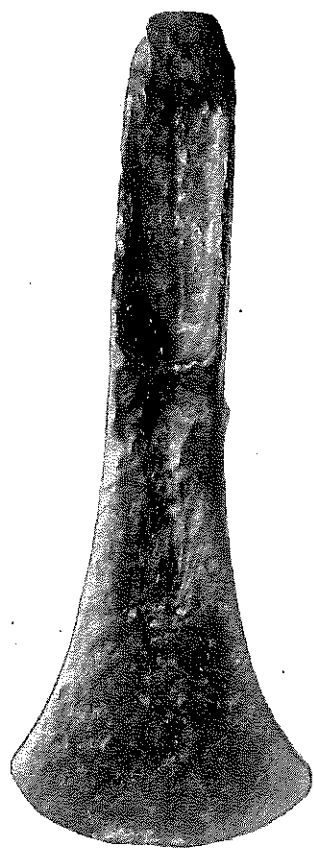


Photo by permission of the National Museum of Wales: Copyright.
Fig. 1. BRONZE PALSTAVE found at Carreg Lwyd, Oswestry.

lustrous patina. Elongated shields are traceable on the faces: on the reverse of that figured by Mr. Grimes there are three punched dots below the shield and three others appear to have been impressed higher up: these recall the ornament of the Preeswood shouldered palstave, now in the British Museum,¹⁵ and suggest Irish affinities.

When visiting the site of the destroyed standing stone with Mr. C. E. Holland, in 1929, I noticed that, a short distance to the north, the wall that here follows the crest of Wat's Dyke crosses a broad U-shaped depression in the bank; this seems to mark the passage of an old road (or possibly, ditch), which appears as a hard-trodden track curving N.W. down the field. It may be a precursor of the modern line of road and a successor of the trail which, in the Bronze Age, undoubtedly carried traffic by way of Oswestry between Ireland and the South of England, as I hope to demonstrate more fully in a future paper.

V.—THE BROGYNTYN COLLECTION OF BRONZE IMPLEMENTS.

Grimes, No. 350, Fig. 68, 1 (SWORD and GOUGE), pp. 72, 79, 168.

When Mr. W. W. E. Wynne showed his Ebnall drawings to the Archæological Institute in May 1850, he exhibited also a sword, gouge, and tanged chisel, "found at Porkington" (Brogyntyn, in the parish of Selattyn, Shropshire), the property of Mrs. Ormsby Gore.¹⁶ This is the sole basic authority for their association and site of discovery.¹⁷ They appear in the Catalogue of the Cambrian Temporary Museum at Dolgelly, in August 1850, as exhibited by Mrs. Ormsby Gore, but without any history, together with "A celt, with socket. Seven celts

15. *Antiquaries Journal*, IX, 254-5, Fig.; *Shrops. Arch. Trans.*, 4, XII, Misc. No. III, p. v.

16. *Arch. Jn.*, VII, 195.

17. The chisel and gouge are referred to in Kemble's *Horæ Ferales* (1863), 149, Pl. V. 35 (gouge), as found "at" and "near Oswestry." Evans, *Anc. Br. Imps.* (1881), 168, 174, 462, 466, gives the 3 implements as a personal hoard, his No. 63, Porkington.

and Paalstabs, of various types,"¹⁸ in all eleven bronze implements.

When the late Lord Harlech kindly allowed me to draw his collection at Brogyntyn in 1923 for the Bronze Age Index of the British Association, the gouge and one celt could not be accounted for, but they were subsequently identified in the Wynne Collection at Cardiff by old labels pasted on them, "From Mrs. Ormsby Gore, 1864," when she had evidently given them to Mr. Wynne (No. 21.24.35, Gouge; 23, Palstave, un-looped). With the bronzes at Brogyntyn was a sheet of paper in her handwriting, evidently referring to the Dolgelly Exhibition:

"Ten Celts—obtained from a brazier in Oswestry (nine reserved only).

A gouge.....An ancient British sword, broken (in two pieces).

Sent for Exhibition by Mrs. Ormsby Gore."

The chisel is thus not separately specified and must have been grouped with the celts. The collection was exhibited to the Cambrian Meeting at Oswestry in 1923,¹⁹ and in 1934 the late Lord Harlech lent the sword to the National Museum of Wales, where the rest of the bronze implements were placed by the present Lord Harlech in 1938 (No. 38.518, 1-8).

Of the axes, the most distinctive is a short-flanged specimen (No. 1), shouldered, with no trace of a stop-ridge; it is a rare type in Britain, but one which might well occur locally, as shouldered palstaves are known from Aston Hall, near Oswestry, and from Preeswood Farm, North Shropshire, and other local axes, such as the Carreg Lwyd palstave, show vestigial shoulders (*See above*, p. 150 and ref.).

The patination, as already mentioned (p. 146), is not unlike that of the "Oswestry, 1849" flanged axe, now referred to the Ebnall hoard, and there would be no improbability in their association, but no direct evidence can be adduced. A large looped palstave (No. 5), with broad edge and central rib on the

18. *Arch. Camb.*, 1850, 331. Mrs. Ormsby Gore there exhibited also "An ancient flint knife, found in peat at the Wildmores, in Salop.....An ancient stone hammer or battle axe." These cannot now be traced.

19. *Arch. Camb.*, 1923, 406.

faces, is the only other with a blackish-green patina that might be related, but it is not sufficiently similar to suggest that these could be the two missing celts from Ebnall.

The other axes comprise a much-worn palstave (No. 2), with low sloping ridge and narrow flanges; a rough and worn looped palstave (No. 6) with 3 ribs below the stop-ridge on each face; 2 damaged palstaves of late character, looped, with high ridges (Nos. 3, 4), originally fine castings; and a socketed axe (No. 7) with 4 (or 5) ribs on the faces: this formerly hung in the gun-room at Brogyntyn, but was doubtless the "Celt, with socket" shown by Mrs. Ormsby Gore in 1850.

We know that she obtained "Ten Celts" from a brazier in Oswestry before that date, one of which was discarded. The important question is, were these axes, or any among them, ever associated together in a hoard? Were they found or collected locally? Or, were they simply scrap metal supplied for brazing from diverse sources? To judge from the diversity of their patination, there is no reason to suggest that they were all buried together in antiquity or, indeed, that any example is to be intimately associated with any other.

Unfortunately, the same observations apply to the sword, gouge and chisel—the important little Brogyntyn hoard. The broken sword has a dull greenish-grey surface, much worn; the gouge has the lustrous blue-green patina noted in the original record; the chisel is in perfect condition, with pointed tang and slight lugs, dark red-brown in colour, the surface lightly striated, perhaps by modern polishing. We have seen that Mrs. Ormsby Gore's note implied that it was among the brazier's celts: the suspicion arises whether the whole collection was thus obtained and that only the three outstanding elements were selected by Mr. Wynne for exhibition in London.

This is the more regrettable, because we have here the sole occurrence of a bronze sword of Hallstatt B character (Peake's Type G) in the Western Midlands and the only instance of the association of such a sword in England with objects other than swords or their fittings.

For years I have tried to solve these problems and to trace any local history of the Brogyntyn bronzes, but in vain. The

obvious probability is that they were known to be local discoveries and so aroused the interest of Mrs. Ormsby Gore, but evidence is lacking, and only the fact that Mr. Wynne was a friend of the Brogyntyn family and had an extensive knowledge of local antiquities prevents the question whether, after all, the sword, gouge and chisel were ever actually associated in a hoard found on the Brogyntyn estate.

I have typed a full record of my evidence relating to the Ebnall hoard and the Brogyntyn Collection of bronzes, which is to be preserved in the Library of the National Museum of Wales, and a summary is published in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, June, 1940, with illustrations.

VI.—BRONZE AGE URN FROM MOEL FFERNA, MERIONETH.

Grimes, No. 415, Fig. 77, 1.

While reporting on antiquities from Shropshire in the National Museum of Wales, it should be added that 18 sherds of an urn were presented to Whitchurch Museum, Salop, by the late Major P. T. Godsal, of Iscoyd Park, accompanied by a label:—"Fragments of an Urn and burnt human bones, found on Moel Ferna, in Colonel Vaughan's time, of very early date."

Among the Wynne of Peniarth Collection at Cardiff I found three fragments, obviously from the same pot, associated with an identical label. Subsequently the Whitchurch Library and Museum Committee generously handed over their sherds to the National Museum, so that the whole urn might be reconstructed and exhibited at Cardiff.

It proves to be an Enlarged Food Vessel with a remarkably lustrous lacquer-red surface, such as is sometimes found on Irish urns of the advanced Bronze Age. Full publication is pending.

When the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments published its Merioneth Volume in 1921, it recorded, under Corwen, No. 34, that "an urn containing human remains" is noted on the 6" O.S. map from a cairn on the summit known as Carnedd Moel Fferna, but "nothing appears to be known of any such discovery at present." There can be no doubt that this was the vessel now restored to Science.



BONE IMPLEMENT from peat beds between Welshampton and Ellesmere.
Photograph by Rev. Derras J. Chitty.

NOTE ON A BONE IMPLEMENT FROM THE ELLESMERE REGION.

In 1932, the late Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Cooke, B.Sc., F.L.S., F.G.S., sent for my inspection a curious pointed bone implement, which he subsequently agreed to present to Shrewsbury Museum. He found it about 1908 in a pocket of peaty marl in the side of a ditch on the border of one of the peat beds between Ellesmere and Welshampton, Shropshire, when he was studying the morainal deposits of that district: the site cannot now be identified.

A tool has been made by hacking through the shaft of a long bone obliquely in order to obtain a rough point: the cutting implement used cannot have had a keen edge and is more likely to have been of bronze than of iron, while flint or stone may possibly have been employed: the irregular facets have since been completely patinated over, but flakes have been removed recently from the tip and face. Dr. Wilfrid Jackson, D.Sc., F.G.S., who kindly examined the implement, tells me that the holes of the nutritive foramina in the face and back are wholly natural. The proximal epiphysis or broad end ($1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter) shows four flat natural facets. The mouth has been artificially scooped out as far as the upper foramen, presumably for the insertion of a handle up the narrow cavity: the smooth end of the basal foramen suggests that it may perhaps have been worn by the use of a cord to assist in binding the haft. The present length of the bone is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches (121 mm.), the diameter of the shaft 1 inch (22 x 24 mm.); it weighs $3\frac{1}{8}$ oz. The surface appears to have been polished: it is stained dark brown by the peat in which it lay and has a lustrous patina: its state of preservation is perfect.

Recently I have had an opportunity of submitting the implement to Dr. Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., who agrees with Dr. Jackson in identifying its material as the metatarsal bone of a small adult ox, probably *Bos longifrons* Owen, commonly found in deposits of Neolithic or later age: the finder and others had thought it to be the bone of a red deer.

Hitherto, in spite of extensive enquiries, I have failed to find any close analogies for this tool. Colonel Cooke suggested that it might have been used in weaving. It is too stout for comparison with the slender gouge-like implements made from the metatarsal bones of sheep and artificially perforated, which are so common on Early Iron Age sites in Southern England, e.g. at All Cannings Cross,¹ Wilts. At the International Congress of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences held in London in 1932, I had the privilege of discussing our Shropshire implement with many experts, but their opinion as to its age varied from mesolithic to mediæval and neither its date nor its use can as yet be established. The British Museum Authorities assign it tentatively to the Bronze Age. Dr. F. Tompa, of Budapest, said that, if found in Hungary, it would belong to the Early Bronze Age, as it resembles types of Nagyrév I and II. Mr. H. E. Balch, F.S.A., suggests its use as an ox goad, in which probability Captain and Mrs. Cunnington concur, though no directly similar object is forthcoming, and Professors H. Obermaier and V. Gordon Childe² disagreed with the identification. It seems probable that the bone was fixed on a stick, the point being the working end, but Dr. Jackson suggests that the bone itself may have served to hold the tang of a knife. Judging from the local distributional evidence,³ I should postulate a Late Bronze Age date as the most probable. It is to be regretted that there were no associated finds to assist in placing its period and that its site of discovery could not be recollected by Colonel Cooke.

Thanks to the researches of Miss Eleanor Hardy (now Mrs. Basil Megaw), of Cambridge, in collaboration with Dr. H. Godwin, Ph.D., pollen analyses of the peats of North Shropshire and Flint Maelor are now in progress,⁴ and it is of the highest

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1. M. E. Cunnington, *All Cannings Cross* (1923), Plates 8, 9, pp. 82-91.
 2. Cf. Childe, *Journ. R. Anthropological Inst.*, LXI (1931), p. 327 (ii), Pl. XXXIX. 2; J. G. D. Clark, *The Mesolithic Settlement of Northern Europe* (1936), pp. 111-2, Fig. 40, 6.
 3. *Shrops. Arch. Trans.*, 4th Series, XI (1927), 115-120; XII (1929), 67-71.
 4. E. M. Hardy, *The New Phytologist*, XXXVIII, No. 4, (15 Dec., 1939): Studies of the Post-Glacial History of British Vegetation; No. V. The Shropshire and Flint Maelor Mosses, pp. 364-396, with maps and diagrams.

importance that any fresh discoveries of objects buried in peat should be promptly reported and, if possible, preserved intact with some of the material adhering before any attempt is made to clean them, so that scientific analysis may be carried out and the archæological horizon of the object positively fixed.

In conclusion, my grateful acknowledgments are tendered to all those who have so kindly assisted me in the study of this problematical bone implement.

LILY F. CHITTY.

A SHREWSBURY CERTIFICATE UNDER THE TEST ACT.

The certificate, of which a copy appears below, is written on a sheet of parchment, measuring $14\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 ins. and has been used as a loose cover, sewn on an eighteenth-century cookery book which my father bought in Shrewsbury about fifty years ago. The document is interesting as forming one of a type of record of which scarcely any are known to exist, although they must have been common enough at one time.

PETER B. G. BINNALL, The Vicarage, Holland Fen, Lincoln.

"WE William Bennett Minister of the Parish and Parish Church of St. Chadds (in the) Town and County of Salop and Bold Wylding Churchwarden of the same Parish and Parish Church do hereby certifie that Thomas Griffiths Gent. One of her Maties Officers in the Revenue of Excise &c. did upon the Lords day commonly called Sunday the fourth day of Aprill instant immediately after Divine Service and Sermon in the Parish Church aforesaid receive the Sacrament of the Lords Supper according to the Usage of the Church of England.

In Witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our hands the fourth day of Aprill 1714.

William Bennett, Minister of the Parish of St. Chadds.
Bold Wylding, Churchwarden of the same Parish Church.

Joseph Felton of the Towne and County of Salop Yeoman and Thomas Doughty of the same Town and County Yeoman do severally make Oath that they do know Thomas Griffiths Gent in the above written Certificate named and who now present hath delivered the same into this Court And do further severally make Oath that they did see the said Thomas Griffiths receive the Sacrament of the Lords Supper in the Parish Church of Saint Chadds in the said Certificate mentioned and upon the day and at the Time in the said Certificate in that behalf certified and expressed And that they did see the Certificate above Written subscribed by the said William Bennett and Bold Wylding And further the said Joseph Felton and Thomas Doughty do say upon there respective Oaths that all other Matters or things in the said Certificate recited mentioned or expressed are True as they Verily believe.

Joseph Felton,
Tho Doughty."

RICHARD BAXTER AND APLEY, LONGFORD AND
LILLESHALL.

BY J. E. AUDEN, M.A.

RICHARD BAXTER AND APLEY CASTLE. Baxter married Margaret, daughter of Francis Charlton, of Apley Castle, (who had died Nov. 22, 1642), and wrote thus of her old home. "It being in the heat of the Civil war, Robert [Charlton] my wife's mother's brother[-in law], being for the Parliament, had the advantage of strength, which put her to seek relief at Oxford from the King, and afterwards to marry one Mr. [Thomas] Hanmer, who was for the King, to make her interest that way.¹ Her house, being a sort of small castle, was garrisoned for the King. But at last Robert [Charlton] procured it to be besieged by the Parliament soldiers, and stormed and taken, when the mother and children were there, and saw part of the building burnt, and some lye dead before their eyes. And so Robert got possession of the children."

Robert Charlton took the opposite side to his brother, and was a leading member of the Shropshire Parliamentary Committee then sitting at Wem, their Head Quarters.

After Lord Capel arrived at Shrewsbury at the end of March, 1642-3, one of the first things he did was to garrison Apley Castle, and appoint Lieut. Col. Hosier governor. Hosier by his exactions and plundering angered the country, and the new owner, Thomas Hanmer, recently married to the widow of Francis Charlton, who had spent about £6,000 in rebuilding the house, went to Shrewsbury to complain to Capel of Hosier whom he affirmed was "the greatest plunderer in those parts." Owing to his connection with his wife's brother-in-law, Robert Charlton, one of the chief supporters of the Parliament in Shropshire, he was arrested on a charge of High Treason, as an answer

1. Thomas Hanmer and Mary Charlton had probably known each other all their lives. For he was of Marton in the parish of Myddle, and she a daughter of Osmay Hill of Bilmarsch, in the same. This may account for the short interval between the death of her first husband, Francis Charlton, and her re-marriage to Thomas Hanmer.

to his complaints, and remanded in custody, till Prince Rupert succeeded Capel in February 1643-4. His case came up for trial on March 7, and three alternatives were put before him, if he wished to preserve the estate for the rightful heir. We find them in the *State Papers Domestic*, endorsed "Mr. Hanmer's Covenant with Pr. Rupert for the Keeping of Apley."

"Att the Court of War houlden att his highnes prince Rupert's Quarters in Salop the 7th of March, 1643[-4].

This day the Court referred the consideration of Mr. Hanmer's and Leiftenante Hosier's Accompts unto Sir William Bollandine, Comissary Generall, who is to report his opinion therein, the next Court day, w^h is ordered to be on Satterday next, in this place; And in the meane tyme Mr. Hanmer is to consider whether he will man and mainteyne Appley Castle himselfe, at his own charge; or leave it to another; or have it blowne up. And if he shall choose to keepe it himselfe and hereafter loose it to the Rebell Enemy, that then the damage that shall accrewe to the King in the recovery thereof shal be refunded out of his estate. Will. Lewen. Ad: Generall.

"The nyneth of March 1643-[-4]. I, Thomas Hanmer, doe hereby declare that, with his highnes good leaue and approbation, I will man, defend and manteyne my house or Castle of Appley, against the rebell Enymie under the Authority of this pretended Parliamt att Westminster att my owne proper charges in defence of his Mats just cause. Tho: Hanmer.

"Lett this be done accordingly. Rupert. testor. Will: Lewin, Ad: Generall. Salop. 14th of March, 1643[-4]."

Hanmer, therefore, armed his servants and a few of his tenants, for Rupert wanted every available trained soldier for his expedition for the relief of Newark. But only a few days after (March 18 is a date given), the Castle was stormed by the Parliament forces, even though the scanty and untrained garrison put up a brave resistance, some on both sides meeting their deaths. Hanmer was made a prisoner, plundered of goods to the amount of £1,500, and kept in captivity at Wem.²

Nó doubt Robert Charlton was well aware how lightly Apley was held, from information supplied by friends and

Parliamentary sympathisers in the neighbourhood, and chose the suitable opportunity for attack, before Hanmer could collect more men. Very probably too he accompanied Mytton from Wem, in order to get possession of his nephew, Francis, and his two nieces, Mary and Margaret, and the Apley property for himself.

For "the rebels drew out 500 horse and foot from Wem and Longford to put a garrison in Apley house; Col: Mitton took Wellington Church and Apley house, having killed many and taken 28 prisoners, and at Apley house, (Prince Rupert being at Newark),³ the rebels hastily thrust in a garrison of both horse and foot with good store of commanders from Wem,

2. Hanmer, probably owing to the influence of Robert Charlton, a leading Shropshire Sequestrator, remained long in custody, as the following entries from the Calendar of the Committee for Compounding prove.

20 Jany, 1644-5. Thomas Hanmer, Apley, Salop. Being a prisoner at Wem, was ordered by the House of Commons to be sent up to London on bail, and admitted to composition with the committee at Goldsmith's Hall; the county committee to certify his delinquency.

11 July, 1645. Fined £400, it appearing that he signed a note binding himself to hold Apley House for the King "against the rebel enemy under the command of the pretended parliament at Westminster."

15 July, 1645. Fine passed at £300.

9 Sept., 1645. £100 to be paid presently, the rest in Easter terms.

15 Nov., 1645. His pardon passed by the House of Commons, and to be sent to the Lords.

16 Jan., 1652. His estate to be re-sequestered for non payment of the latter half of his fine.

3. The taking and retaking of Apley, and the attack on Lilleshall, all happened while Prince Rupert was away from Shropshire on the relief of Newark. The following was the programme, which he carried out so successfully, while the Parliament was making the most of his absence.

March 14, 1643-4. Thursday, at Shrewsbury, where he signed the order for Hanmer to defend Apley.

„ 15. Friday, at Bridgnorth.

„ 16, Saturday, at Wolverhampton.

„ 17, Sunday, at Lichfield.

„ 18, Monday, at Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

„ 21, Thursday, attacked and defeated Parliament forces, and raised siege of Newark.

„ 27, Left Newark on return to Shrewsbury.

„ 31, at Lichfield. On his journey hence to Shrewsbury, summoned the garrison of Longford, which at once surrendered upon composition.

"It is difficult to say which one admires most, the wonderful completeness with which the work was done, or the wonderful activity in doing it." (Willis-Bund, *Civil War in Worcestershire*, p. 119).

staying there till ye garrison was well fortified." So Thomas Hanmer lost his house, and the "wicked uncle" got possession of the children.

But the Parliament did not hold it long. Sir John Mennes from Shrewsbury wrote to Prince Rupert :- "You were no sooner gone but the rebbells began to swarme, and came to Wellington, tooke that and Apley Castle. But we drewe out some of Vaughan's horse, and have since regained this Castle, and Town, and sufficiently scattered the rebells, taken and killed above 200 of them at the first part."

The Shrewsbury troops were joined by the High Ercall garrison. For one of the charges brought against Lord Newport was that "out of Ercall forces were drawn forth against Apley, the house of Mr. Robert Charlton, which was then taken and demolished, to a great damage of that worthy gentleman." [It was only his house in the sense that by the aid of Mitton's soldiers, he had got possession of his nephew, the rightful heir, whose step-father was now a prisoner of the Parliament.]

The *Mercurius Aulicus* of Tuesday, March 26, 1644, gives this account of the Royalist recapture :- "On Sunday last, March 24, Col. Robt. Elis went to Apley House, plyed ye rebells so close with shot of all sorts, that in two howers he tooke ye House. Ye Col. would not article with ye rebells, but having blocked it up with his Horse, he then led on his Musketeers, who followed him so well that the rebells at last cryed for Quarter, which he granted them. He took 10 commanders, many whereof came thither for direction, 73 other prisoners, 25 very good horses, with more armes and ammunition than to serve twice ye no., for ye rebells intended to enlarge ye garrison as soon as they were able to send in more men. For which purpose ye brave Col. hath brought these to Shrewsbury, and left ye house empty for as many more when they please to send them, who (as these did) must not lodge there above six nights."

The Royalist casualties were light, for Sir Lewis Kirke wrote to Rupert on March 25 :- "Apley House was by Colonell Ellice retaken with a loss of 4 men, and 8 wounded, nott dangerously."

Articles agreed upon between Coll. Ellis, and Sir William Vaughan, Knt., for his M^{ty}, with Capt. W^m. Brayne, and Leiftennant Rich. Tayler and the rest of the Officers in Garrison in Apley Castle. March 24, 1643[-4].

(1) That the Comanders at Apley having yielded themselves and their souldiers prisoners, it is agreed unto by Coll. Ellis and Sir Wm. Vaughan that only ten of such as wee shall choose, shall remayne prisoners as Hostages till their others be to the equall qualitie and number of those in Apley both officers and souldiers released that are imprisoned, having taken Arms by his mat'ys comand, either at Wem or any other Garrison.

(2) It is agreed by both sides that no souldiers that have served in Ireland shal be taken for any of the ten that are to remayne prisoners, but may, without breach of Articles, remayne in Sir Wm. Vaughan, his Regimt., if they will not returne to Weme.

(3) The house is to be immediately surrendered and the souldiers to march away to Weme without molestacon of his mat'ys forces, leavinge theirs Armes and amunition, they marchinge away with their Clothes untouched.

Signed by

Capt. Brayne for Captayn Southwood.

Wm. Vaughan.

Lt. Taylor for Lt. Bayly : and the like for the rest. Robt. Ellice.

On receipt of the news of the surrender, Colonel Thomas Hunt wrote from the Parliamentary Head-Quarters at Wem, to Sir Francis Ottley, Governor of Shrewsbury :- " Sir I have sent you a copy of the articles agreed up at the delivery up of Appley ; let me intreat you that, for the honour of souldery, they may be p'formed ; We have p'formed them on our pt., let me intreat the like from you, and you thereby shall bind mee to bee Your Servant Thomas Hunt."

Probably owing to claims to the estate put forward by Robert Charlton, though in accordance with the agreement made by Thomas Hanmer that, if he lost the Castle to the enemy, the cost of its recovery should be refunded out of the estate, the Royalist Commission of Array sequestered the Apley property, seized the remainder of the goods left by the Parliamentarians, valued at £3,000, or £4,000, dismantled the house,

and carried away the lead valued at £2,600 to cover Shrewsbury Castle.⁴ So Robert Charlton's complaint "that his house was taken and demolished to his great damage" by the Royalists, would have been fully justified, had it really been his own and not legally belonging to his boy nephew, Francis Charlton, junior, who was too young to take any part in politics.

LONGFORD HALL, NEAR NEWPORT, SHROPSHIRE. The recent sale of this property recalls the important part the predecessor of the present house played in the Civil War. Richard Symonds wrote in his Diary, in May, 1645 :- "At Longford, neare Newport, the Earle of Shrewsbury has a large brick howse, and seate, spoyld and abusd. A garrison of the rebells 1644, delivered up to Prince Rupert. Garrisons in Com. Salop. May, 1645 : Longford Howse : King's Garrison : the Earle of Shrewsbury. First the rebells made a garrison 1644, and held it till Prince Rupert tooke it. Colonel Young is Governour. Young's estate £300 per annum, his wife a clothier's daughter."

The *Mercurius Aulicus*, a Royalist Journal, has :- 1644, Friday, April 3. Prince Rupert, upon his return from Newarke, summon'd ye rebel Garison at Longford, near Newport, in Shropshire, and instantly it was delivered to his Highness, who entered upon these articles, which were agreed on between Sergeant Major Skrymshoer on his Highness' part, for his Maj^{ty}, and Capt. Parry, who commanded that garrison.

- (1) That the said House shall be immediately delivered to His Highnesse for his Maj's use.
- (2) That the garrison souldiers shall march away without any Armes.

4. Lieut. Col. Hosier and his royalist soldiers had previously cost Mrs. Francis Charlton and her estate £4,000, before her remarriage, and Mr. Hanmer's complaint to Lord Capel was chiefly in this connection.

The only remains of the old early 17th century mansion are now the stables of the present red-brick Georgian house. Probably the former was too much damaged in the Civil War to permit of its being re-occupied. For Mrs. Hanmer removed to Kidderminster, where she met the Rev. Richard Baxter. Alan de Charleton received licence to crenellate, or fortify, his house at Appelege co. Salop, in 1326, and this would probably be the 'castle' rebuilt by Francis Charleton.

(3) That ye 2 Capt'ns shall march either of them on his pad nagge with his sword and a case of pistols.

(4) That all things else now remayning in ye said House shall be left for his Majestie.

(5) That ye said Officers and souldiers shall have a convoy towards Eccleshall Castle.

All ye garrison except one or two souldiers took service of ye Prince. The House yielded his Highnesse above 100 muskets, 40 pikils, 4 barreles of powder, some hand grenades, matches and bullets proportionable, with great store of corn, meale, and other victuals.

According to the *State Papers, Domestic*, Longford ["Loumford"] House was a Royal Garrison as late as Sept. 4, 1645, though on May 24, 1644, Rupert's Commission of Array at Shrewsbury had ordered that it should be "slighted and demolished by Capt. Bostock," [governor of Lilleshall].

Richard Baxter, the Divine, was Chaplain to the Parliament's forces at Longford for a short time. In his autobiography he wrote :- "I stayed at Longford garrison almost two months or more, and redeemed my father out of prison at Lilleshall." During his short stay here occurred the little-known incident related below, which seems worth telling at length, as few seem to be acquainted with the circumstances.

For it was while Baxter was at Longford that he experienced an adventure, which led to his enemies bringing the scandalous accusation against him, that he murdered a man in cold blood and stole a medal from him. The name of the Royalist officer whom he was said to have killed and robbed, was Major Jennings, and Baxter denied the accusation in the following words:-

"I do not think that Major Jennings knowingly made this lie, but was directed by somebody's report, and, in sending him the medal, I do solemnly protest, (1st) that to my knowledge I never saw Major Jennings; (2nd) that I never saw men wound, hurt, stab, or touch him; (3rd) that I never spoke a word to him, much less any word here affirmed; (4th) that I never took the picture from about his neck, nor saw who did it; (5th) that I

was not in the field when it was done ; (6th) that I walked not among any wounded or dead, nor heard of any hurt or killed, but one man (which was at the same-time-bickering, about 40 a side), when Jennings was wounded. While they were fighting in one great field, I, being in another near the house (Longford), saw the soldiers offering quarters to the foot-soldier, and offering him safety, if he would lay down his musket, which he did not, but struck at them, and Captain Holdich shot him dead, and it proved after that he was a Welshman, and understood not English, which grieved them when they knew it ; (7th) that the picture was never got from me with difficulty, but that this is the truth. The Parliament had a few men in Longford House, and the King at Lyndsel [Lilleshall], about a mile and a half asunder, who used to skirmish and draw each other in the fields between.⁵ My innocent father being prisoner at Lyndsell, and I being at Longford, resolving not to go thence till he was delivered, I saw the soldiers come out, as they often did, and in another field discerned them meet and fight. I knew not that they had seen Jennings, but being in the house, a soldier shewed me a small medal of gilt-silver, bigger than a shilling, and told us that he had wounded Jennings, and took his coat, and took that medal from about his neck. I bought it off him for 18d., no one offering him more. And some years after, (the first time that I knew where he was), I freely desired Mr. Somerfield to give it him from me that had never seen him—supposing it was a mark of honour which might be useful to him and now all these lies are all the thanks I had.”

BATTLE OF LONGFORD. The following account is found in the *Mercurius Aulicus*, of Thursday, March 29, 1644 :—“ Sir Richard Levison, of his owne charges, hath for a long time and

5. The skirmishes between the Roundheads of Longford and the Royalists of Lilleshall, as described by Baxter, call to mind some words in *The Life of the Duke of Newcastle by the Duchess*, published in 1667 :—“ I have heard that in our late civil warres there were many petty skirmishes, and fortifications of weak and inconsiderable houses where some small parties would be shooting and pottering at each other, an action more proper for bandits and thieves than stout and valiant soldiers. I have heard my lord say that such small parties divide the body of the army, and by that means weaken it, and there are often more men lost in such petty skirmishes than in set-battles by reason that those happen almost every day, nay every hour, in several places.”

doth still maintain a Garison at Lynsell House, and thither ye rebels from Wem were resolved to come, either to surprise or storme ye house. For which purpose, on Monday last, (March 25), Mitton drew out all ye forces he could get, out of Wemme, Stafford, Namptwich, Longford, and Tong, amounting to 500 foot and 9 Troops of horse. Intelligence whereof being brought to Sir John Mennes at Shrewsbury, Sir Wm. Vaughan and Col. Ellis, with 400 Horse and Foot, drew out from Wellington,⁶ (Captain Bostock bringing ym a troop of Horse and 4 score Foot from Lynsell House). With these they advanced to Longford, faced ye rebels, there awhile and charged with such admirable courage yt they killed (to a man), above 200 in ye place, and tooke prisoners a Capt of Horse, foure Lieuts of Foot, and 40 Troopers, (besides Foot), with Judge Turner's eldest sonne very much hurt. Among others young Capt. John Corbet is commended by all that were there for his gallant carriages, killing with his owne hand three of their Commanders."

1644, March 25. Sir William Vaughan and Coll. Ellis gave a great overthrow to the parlt, at Longford, near Newport. (Note Book of William Maurice).

The casualty list of Royalists killed, as published, was: "His M'tys forces have lost onely one Lieut. Moblet and 7 common souldiers, in this action here, Capt. Crofts, a valiant gentleman dangerously shot and since (we hear) dead."

Symonds writes of the officers of Sir William Vaughan's Horse, who had served in Ireland, and were recalled to England, in January 1643-4 :- "Came over captain: Captain Croftes, killed at Longford in Shropshire, when they beat Mitton and 300 of Mitton's men killed, and one of theirs besides, and five taken." Sir John Mennes wrote from Shrewsbury to Prince Rupert :- "March 25, 1643-4. Yesterday Sir William Vaughan, and Col. Ellis made up the story complete with the death of 200 at Longford." Timothy Tournour, jun., died of his wounds, for when his father, "Timothy Tournour, sen., Barrister-at-Law, of Shrewsbury and Bold co. Salop," (Chief Justice of South Wales, and Recorder of Shrewsbury), was compounding as a

6. They were quartered at Wellington, resting after having re-captured Apley Castle the day before.

Royalist, on August 20, 1646, he swore that "his eldest son, and one of his servants were slain in battle in the Parliament's defence."

Of course the number of Parliamentarians stated as killed is exaggerated. As the *Times* of Feb. 24, 1936, remarked: "The world has become too familiar with the habitual tendency of all armies to over-estimate the enemy's loss." The casualties, however, among those escaping from a defeat must be always heavier than among those of the victorious pursuers. The victors also would count up their own losses, and the number of prisoners they took, and would just guess at the number of enemies lying dead. The 16th century procedure was apparently exactly that of the 20th. Church Registers do not help, for the slain in a battle are very rarely entered, probably because they were buried without any funeral service, or just where they fell.

LILLESHELL the temporary prison of Richard Baxter's father, is thus described by Symmonds, in his list of the Garrisons of Shropshire, in May, 1645.

"Lindsill, three myle from Newport, a howse of Sir Richard Leveson's—Lindsill Abbey—Sir Richard L. made it himself aboute hallowmas, [November 1], 1644, [? 1643] and still remaynes so; pro Rege; 160 men in it. (He lives in the lodge). Bostock Governour obiit." [The last word seems a later addition].⁷

In his list of "Garrisons in Com. Salop., 15 Oct. 1645," he adds:—"Rebells. Lindshall Abbey. Sir Richard Leveson owes [ownes] it; Major Duckenfeild lost it."

Malbon, in his *Civil War in Cheshire*, says:—"On the xxijnd of August, 1645, Lyncell Howse, being kept by the Kinges p'tie, was after a greate breache made in the same, and the Governor slayne, deliue'd up unto the p'liamt forces."

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7. Among the "Loyal and Indigent Officers" who applied at the Restoration for compensation, were three members of the Lilleshall garrison—
Edward Revell, Capt. of Horse in Sir Richard Levison's Regt.
Richard Shelton, Lieut. to Capt. Bostock in Sir Richard Levison's Regt.
Gabriel Pews, Cornett to Capt. Bostock in Sir Richard Levison's Regt.

The late Mr. C. C. Walker, in his account of the examination he made of the Abbey ruins, wrote thus of the siege. "The Parliamentarians closely invested the Abbey, formed a trench and earthworks around it, pulled down the wall, and placed cannon on the North side. They first battered down the towers which commanded the men in the trenches by their musketry fire. The Lady Chapel was then destroyed. We found the remains of the Trenches where the cannon were placed, which clearly proved that the North end of the Chancel with the Lady Chapel were battered down with guns, and which explains the surrender of the place, it being untenable. The strong buildings around it being demolished, a breach was made into the Abbey by the battering down of the North transept. The Abbey therefore became untenable, and probably capitulated, as, if it had been taken by assault, the loss of life would have been so great that it would have remained in memory. Many of the defenders were killed, and were buried, slightly covered with earth. The bones were frequently turned up in after years, and we found many bodies in the excavations, both in the Church and North of it. In the work of excavating we found skeletons laid in a row in the Church, and also at the North of it, laid shallow in the earth, evidently those killed during the siege by the Parliamentary troops in the Civil War. In the Guest Chapel were four skeletons found, evidently of men killed in the siege. A portion of one of the cannon balls was found, the diameter being about 6 in, the usual siege ball of those days, besides a quantity of bullets, and also lumps of lead, as if forged for bullets, evidently made in extremis by the besieged."

DEED RELATING TO THE MOORS (EARDINGTON) AND
PROPERTY IN BRIDGNORTH, 1639.

Indenture made 14 Dec., 14 Chas. I. Between 1) John Whytebroke of Bridgnorth, gent., and 2) William Whatmore of Evesham, cordwayner: being a Lease to Whatmore of a messuage or tenement and all those pieces or parcells of pasture and meadow grounds called the Mores in the Lordship or manor of Yardington [Eardington], late in the several tenures of Richard Jenks, John Heyward, Thomas Oldburie, Edward Woodward and Richard Weaver, and now of George Penne; also of all that house in High Street, Bridgnorth, called the Antelopp, in the tenure of John Farmer, and of three acres belonging in the parish of S. Leonard, and meadows on Severn Bank in the parish of S. Mary Magdalene, in the tenure of Robert Lye and Edward Tench; and of a little Croft in the tenure of Mary Synge, widow; and other tenements in Bridgnorth, and gardens in Hilly Leasow near Canter broke at Badge Crosse; and of one piece of waste ground or Cave in Bridgnorth, and lands there in High field and Condictie field, and the Mill lands;— all of which the said John Whytebroke stands seised for life by virtue of an Indenture dated 3 Dec. 20 Eliz. To have and to hold to Whatmore for 20 years, if he so long live, at a Rent of £15, and £20 paid to Sir William Whitmore, Kt.

The above Deed (given in abstract) is among those at the Free Library, Shrewsbury. It is interesting because it concerns The Moors, for which the Corporation of London renders the curious service of the two knives or whittles.

SIR JEROME ZANKEY (OR SANKEY), of BALDERTON
HALL, CO. SALOP, AND OF COOLMORE, CO. TIPPERARY.

BY J. E. AUDEN, M.A.

Mr. H. Beaumont, M.A., wrote on p. 66 of the *Transactions*, Vol. L., pt. 1. (1939), "there is great need of fuller biographies of the more important officers" of the Shropshire Seventeenth Century.

In answer to his suggestion, I venture to make a few notes on the career of one who gained considerable distinction on the Parliament side, but who seems to be almost forgotten, and he is Sir Jerome Zankekey.

First, however, I must point out that though he wrote himself "Hm. Zanchie," he appears in documents indiscriminately as Jerome, and Hierome, Sankey, Zanchy, Sanchie, and other similar surnames. I have chosen the one which was quoted in the notice before me at the time of writing.

The Sankeys, or Zankekeys, of Balderton Hall, Shropshire, descended from a Lancashire family of considerable antiquity. The first upon record seems to be Galfridus de Sankey, who held lands in Sankey Magna and Sankey Parva, for military service in the reign of King John. Thomas Sankey, of Sankey, co. Lancaster, in temp. Queen Elizabeth, had a younger son, Peter, afterwards of Coton, co. Salop, who entered Shrewsbury School, on July 7, 1565. His son Richard, (described as of Endsworth, co. Salop,) entered Shrewsbury on Sept. 13, 1596, (with an elder brother, Samuel, who was admitted on the same day,) and is described as *generosi filius*. This Richard Sankey after taking his degree at Oxford, was appointed Rector of Wern in 1606 and of Hodnet in 1613, and, (according to Burke,) married Anne, daughter of Hilary Smolt, of Burford Castle, co. Dorset.

Of him Gough writes in his History of Myddle, "Mr. Zankey, Rector of Hodnet, left two sons, Robert and Jerom. Robert, the eldest, was Clerk to Mr. John Birch, of Cank, [i.e. Cannock], who in his time was accounted the ablest Attorney at Law in England. He married Mr. Birch's daughter, a proud passionate dame as ever lived.¹ He went for a souldier in the beginning of the Wars in the reign of Charles I, and was made a Colonel, and his brother Jerom was a Captain under him, but he dyed in the beginning of the War, and his brother Jerom was made a Colonel in his stead."

According to the above, the two brothers joined the Army of the Parliament together as soon as hostilities were declared, and probably in answer to the following Proclamation, which was dated Thursday, August 18, 1642. This was entitled "The Advice and Direction of both Houses of Parliament to Sir William Brereton and the rest of the Deputy Lieutenants for the County of Chester," and it directed that the Ordinances concerning the Militia should be put in execution "through the whole county, including the calling out the Trained bands and volunteers under Colonels, Lieut.-Colonels, Sergeant Majors, Captains, and Officers whom they should nominate and appoint," which of course meant only those on the side of the Parliament.

Colonel Robert Zanchy apparently died soon after receiving his Commission, and without being mentioned for his army services, though he must have been a prominent leader to have gained such an early position as head of a Regiment, unless indeed he had raised it himself, for he has been described as "Major Commandant of the Regiment of Horse of Chester."

It was, however, different in the case of his brother. Jerome or Hierome Zankey was born in 1621, and graduated from Clare Hall, Cambridge, as B.A. in 1640-1, and M.A. in 1644, and the first notice I have of him as a soldier is a receipt of his, dated April 3, 1643, for forced contributions of money and provisions wrung from defaulters and lukewarm sympathisers towards Sir William Brereton's forces.

¹ Dugdale says in his *Visitation of Staffordshire*, that John Birch, of Leacroft, co. Staffc'd, was 69, on April 6, 1663, and his daughter, Mary, married Robert Sankey, of Cannock, co. Stafford.

But it was not long before he was in action. For he was serving as the Captain of Colonel Brereton's own troop of Horse at the battle of Hanmer, on June 20, 1643,² and was taken prisoner, and not exchanged till the following October. Already also he must have attained notoriety, for one Cavalier News-sheet of July 3, wrote of him as "Master Sandley is both Chaplaine and Lieutenant to Sir William Brereton," and another called him "a little Pope."

Back again to active service, he was mentioned in despatches for bravery at Tarvin on Aug. 21,³ and at Malpas on Aug. 26, 1644.⁴ At the defeat of Lord Byron at Beeston, on Jan. 18, 1644-5,⁵ Sir William Brereton reported "Capt. Zanchy, who is a very valliant man, and commands my own troop, being without his armour, was wounded in the body, but we hope not mortally." He, however, soon recovered, for on June 4, 1645 we find "Sergeant Major Zankey" acting as Commissioner for General Mytton at the surrender of Carnarvon.

The First Civil War practically ended in 1646, and we do not hear again of Capt. Jerome Zanchey till the Second Civil War of 1648, when he is mentioned as taking part in a serious riot between Royalists and Roundheads at Norwich, on April 27, 1648, in which the magazine was accidentally blown up in the struggle, and several Churches, and many houses were destroyed, causing the death of many people,⁶ and at Colchester during the siege, being specially mentioned on June 16, 1648.⁷

2 June 20, 1643. Captyn Sankie, Captyn of Collonell's Brereton's horse, taken p'soner. (Malbon, *Civil War in Cheshire*).

3 Aug. 21, 1644. Captain Zankey, who commands Sir William's own troop, pursued most gallantly to within pistol shot of the walls of Chester. (Sir W. Brereton's Relation).

4 Aug. 26, 1644. Capt. Zankey behaved very gallantly in front of my troops, and showed much courage and resolution in standing, so gallantly, not shirking a foot at several charges by the enemy. (Brereton's report.)

5 Jan. 18, 1644-5. Captyn Sankie shott in the shoulder. (Malbon).

6 "Captain Zanchie with his Troop came into the City." (Whitelock).

7 "Captain Zanchy took in Marsey Fort and Island." (Whitelock).

Hostilities being over, at least for the time, he listened to the well-known words of Cicero : *Cedant arma togae, concedat laurea linguae*, for he was appointed Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, and Sub-Warden in 1648. Of course such a translation from the Battlefield to the Senatehouse was naturally objectionable to very many in the University, this being the appointment of a Parliamentary soldier in place of a scholar ejected for his loyalty to the King. As Anthony Wood wrote in his *Athenae Oxonienses* :- "Hierome Zanchy, a Cambridge man, was made Senior Fellow of All Saints, Oxford. He was a boisterous fellow at Cudgelling, Football playing, etc. ; had born Arms for the Parliament, and had been a Captain, a Presbyterian, an Independent, a Preacher, and I know not what. About a month after he was made Proctor, he went into Ireland and became there a Colonel of Horse."

Thus Wood voiced the opinions of some concerning the new Fellow, who were, no doubt, very relieved that his tenure in Oxford was but short. However during his stay he took a leading place in the University life.

Elected Proctor in 1649, he not only received the degree of D.C.L. himself but, on May 22, 1649, he presented General Fairfax and Lieut. General Oliver Cromwell for the same distinction, and also Generals Harrison, Waller, Ingoldsby, and eleven other military officers for that of M.A., making, according to Whitelock, "a learned and congratulatory speech" on the occasion.

This stay at Oxford was brief because, on March 15, 1648-9, the English Parliament had offered to Cromwell the post of Lord Lieutenant and Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, and on March 30, 1649, he accepted the united office.

For this expedition "Lieut. Gen. Cromwell is to have a regiment of horse for Ireland consisting of 14 troops, and a lieut-col., and two majors to be designed for the regiment." (*Perfect Diurnal*, May 28-June 4, 1649). One of the original majors was Hierome Zanchey. But he left at an early date, when he was promoted to succeed to the command of Colonel

Horton's regiment of Horse, after the latter had died in October, 1649, and it was while holding this that Zanchy distinguished himself.

Cromwell's army embarked for Ireland in September 1649, and there the career of Colonel Zanchy seems to be one continual report of successes, though we must remember that his victories won by trained and disciplined troops against half-armed and hastily collected levies of "rapparees."

In December, 1649, he defeated the Irish at Passage, in the March following he reduced Dundrum, where he was wounded in his right arm, in February 1651-2, he gained Bellitan, storming the enemy's stronghold in a bog, and carried out other exploits, as that at Inch, etc.

To sum up, he reported to the English Parliament on April 12, 1652, that he and his men "had killed about 400 Irish, and took 350, 110 of whom he sent to Spain, and that he had not lost above 5 men, nor any officer but Captain Ball." (Whitelock).

Such results of course marked out Zanchy for both military and civil distinctions. General Sir Edward Ludlow, commander of the Irish forces, appointed him "Governor of the Precincts of Clonmel and Commissioner for the Administration of Civil Affairs" for that district.

Whitelock tells us: "Oct. 1, 1653. An Act passed for the Probat of Wills in the several Countries." "Oct. 12, 1653. Votes for Wills to be sealed by Colonel Zanchy, Seal keeper, if the Wills were of a date before the New Act."

He sat as M.P. successively for the County of Cork, Tipperary and Waterford in 1654-5; for Reigate, Dec. 1656; for Marlborough, Jan. 1657-8, and for Woodstock 1659-60.

Lastly he was Knighted by Henry Cromwell, Lord Deputy, in 1654-5, probably at the suggestion of his father, the Protector, who desired to attach to his service and favours such an influential officer. For Henry Cromwell "had courted the Sec-tarian Party, and showed much respect to Col. Zanchy."

(Ludlow *Memoirs*, p. 602.) And the latter, according to Wood, "was a Thorough-paced Anabaptist, was rebaptized, and often held forth in Conventicles among the Anabaptists; and published a Rude Nonsensical Speech in Parliament in Dublin, fit only to be read to make people laugh at the absurdity of the Person."

But we must remember that the above is the verdict of an opponent and that the Protector "looked not so much at opinion as to valour."

In the intrigues and anarchy which followed the abdication of Richard Cromwell, Colonel Zanczy took full part, as we are told in General Ludlow's *Memoirs*. We find him among the Council of the Officers of the Army who, on May 6, 1659, signed the Declaration inviting the Members of the Long Parliament, turned out by Cromwell on April 20, 1653, to return. When on August 3, the general insurrections for the Monarchy by Sir George Booth in Cheshire, and by others in "other places in the Nation" were reported to the House, the Council of State ordered 1,000 Foot and 500 Horse to be sent from Ireland to keep down the rebels in England, and Lieut. General Fleetwood, in command in England, requested that Colonel Zanchey might command the Irish Forces for the expedition.⁸ Therefore General Ludlow, head of the Irish forces, gave him a commission to command the whole Brigade of Horse and Foot. These were too late to take part in the battle of Northwich, yet, as their Colonel reported, "the landing of your forces in Wales prevented a general rising which was intending the 18th [of August]," and "Colonel Jerome Zankey" was one of the Commissioners for receiving the surrender of Chirk Castle from Sir Thomas Middleton on August 24, on Sept. 10, the and Parliament sent him a letter of thanks for his services.

Shortly afterwards there was to be the appointment of an Officer to be Deputy Commander of the Troops in Ireland while Ludlow was on leave in England. "Colonel Zanchy,

8 "They sent for regiments out of Ireland which, they knew, were devoted to the republican interest." (Clarendon).

the eldest Colonel, most earnest desired the Imployment, but when I considered his Carriage in the contriving, abetting, and promoting that base Petition by the Officers of the Army to the Parliament, I could not think him to be a Man proper for so great a Trust." So wrote General Ludlow. But Sir Hardress Waller from Dublin replied "that though the Colonel was a younger Officer yet, being the first that was commissioned by the Parliament, expected it of course."

This slight seemed to have roused Zanchey to disobey, for when Ludlow ordered the Brigade to return to Ireland, he found that "Orders had been received from Col. Zanchey for those Forces to march for London."

On Oct. 27, together with "the General Council of Officers of the Army," Zanchey joined in forming "a Committee of Safety for the preparation of the Peace and management of the present Government, and also for a form of a future Government of these Nations."

Finally, on December 6, he brought his Brigade to the assistance of Monk in his support of the settlement of government on a permanent basis—the Monarchy.

After the Restoration of the King was fully completed through the assistance of Monk, backed up by his forces, Colonel Zanchey seems to have retired into private life. Probably he felt that his political and ecclesiastical opinions, as shown in his earlier days, would be hardly acceptable to the minds of the Cavaliers now in power, and that it was prudent to retire to the property he owned in Ireland, viz Coolmore, co. Tipperary.

As Clarendon wrote :- "Ireland being confessedly subdued and no opposition made to the Protector's commands, commissions were sent to divide all the lands which had belonged to the Irish among those adventurers who had supplied money for the war, and to the soldiers and officers, who were in great arrears for their pay, and who received liberal assignations in lands, one whole province being reserved for the Irish."

In this way Coolmore was granted to Jerome Zanchey, and here he settled as a land-owner, and here he died in 1686.

Since he left no family and was intestate, administration was granted on Feb. 4, 1686-7, to his nephew Richard, of Hodnet, co. Salop, son of his brother Robert. This Richard, who served as Colonel in the Army of William III, and died in 1693, was ancestor of the present Sankeys of Coolmore.

BAILIFF'S ACCOUNTS FOR THE MANOR OF CHURCH
STRETTON 1622—1636.

Among the MSS. in the Shrewsbury Free Library is a series of paper sheets, tied together, containing the Bailiff's Accounts for the Manor of Stretton en le Dale from Michaelmas 1622 to Michaelmas 1636. The names of the respective Bailiffs are as follows :—

- 1622—23, Edward Brooke gent.
- 1623—24, Richard Corfield.
- 1624—25, Bonham Norton Esq., by Thomas Harrington:
his under-bailiff.
- 1625—26, John Kite.
- 1626—27, William Bowdler.
- 1627—28, John Thynne Esq.
- 1628—29, Peter Modlycot.
- 1629—30, Thomas Cowper.
- 1630—31, Humfry Kite.
- 1631—32, William Wilks the elder.
- 1632—33, William Wilks the younger.
- 1633—34, Henry Harrington.
- 1634—35, William Stevens.
- 1635—36, Richard Clee.

There are also three sheets containing the Accounts of Thomas Cowper, bailiff of the Liberties of the Manor, relating to heriots, wayves, estrayes and felons' goods, for the years 1633 to 1636.

The Accounts are all on the same lines, with only slight differences in detail. The account given below in full is a good example of the series.

Sir Thomas Thynne, who was Lord of the Manor during the period covered by these accounts, was son of Sir John Thynne of Longleat (d. 1604), who married Jane daughter of Sir Rowland

Hayward, and by this marriage obtained the Manor of Church Stretton, which Sir Rowland had purchased in 1565 from William Albany of London, grantee (1561) of Henry Earl of Arundel and his son-in-law Lord Lumley. The Earls of Arundel had been Lords of the Manor since 1310. The Thynnes continued in possession till soon after 1796, when the Manor was sold to Thomas Coleman.

Peter Medicott, the Bailiff whose account is given below, was the younger son of John Medicott of Medicott in the parish of Wentnor, where the family had been seated from a remote period. He married Eleanor daughter of Charles Chelmick, and was father of Thomas Medicott, whose son Peter was buried at Church Stretton in 1708.

R. C. PURTON.

STRETTON in le Dale manerium in Com. Salop :— THE VIEW of th' accompt of Peter Modlycot bayliffe Reeve there next after John Thynne Esq. for the Rents and Revenews of the said Mannor due unto Sr. Thomas Thynne Knight Lord of the same Mannor for One whole yere (vizt) from the Feast of St. Michael Th' archangell Ao. Dni 1628 untill and for the said Feast of St. Michael Th' archangell Ao. Dni 1629. Ao. Car. Aug' xvo.

ARRERAGIA nulla. Quia prepoitus est pro uno Anno integro tantum nulla.

AND this Accomptant doth annswere for this yeres rent of the Mannor aforesaid according to the Rentall thereof under the hand of Frauncis Phillipps gent. the Lord Steward of the Cort of the same Mannor prout Anno precedent. xxli, vjs. iiijd. ob.

And for greene¹ for the messuages of this Mannor (vizt) 2d. for every messuage. viijs. viijd.

AND for perquisites of Corts of the said Mannor held there w'thin the time of this Accompt extreated under thi hand of the foresaid Frauncis Phillipps gent., wherein there are 2 herriotts charged vizt. i herriot cowe due upon the decease of Elizabeth

1 "An ancient payment called Greene," in the Account of 1622-3

Oatenell widdow ls. And th' other herriot upon the decease of Richard Higgons for his deede hold land ls. xjjij li. ijs.

AND for th' improved rent of a Tenement wth th' appertinences sometime Eynes land, late the Lands of Thomas Chelmick gent. and by his surrender come & remayning in the hands of Thomas Thynne Knight Lord of the said Mannor arrented by John Thynne Esq. naturall brother of the said Thomas Thynne for the yere of this Accompt supra.

AND for waifes, estraies, felons goods &c. he saith that Thomas Cowper the Lord's Bayliffe of the Liberties of Stretton aforesaid is to answere for the same.

S'MA OMNIS 34.17.40b.

[*Margin*] Toll of the faires this Accomptant saith Thomas Cowper hath by vertue of a lease thereof inter alia made by Sr. Rowland Hayward unto Wm. Cowper (mort) Alice his wife & Francis his daughter for their lives dated 26 martii Ao. 32 Eliz. Rnd sub reddn 26s. 2d.

HE PUTTETH over upon John Thynne Esq. for th' improved rents of the Tenement supra arrented by him ut supra in the charge.

AND he putteth over upon John Hales for the rent of Wombertons Chaple alias St. Peters Chaple charged in the Rentall supra For that the said Chaple being utterly defaced & the stones thereof carried away, he refuseth to pay the rent thereof. ijs.

AND upon Richard Gibbons gent. for this yeres rent of certen parcells of Land in Hawkhurst because the Lord disallowing the said Mr. Gibbons estate therein refuseth to receive his rent for the same. xxiijs.

AND upon divers persons charged in th' extreat roll supra for amerciaments of Corte for that as this accomptant affirmeth most parte of them are strangers, poore people which dwell remote from this Mannor & others are gon out of the Country

for that no distresse can be found within the Liberties of this Mannor for the levyinge thereof (vizt.) upon Wm Brittaine vjd., John Jorden vjd., Jane Law vjd., David ap Rees vjd., John Jorden 3s. 4d., Thomas Minton 3s. 4d., Richard Lewes 2s., John Hales 12d., Foulke Crumpton 12d., Thomas Marston 12d., And upon Richard Williams alias Dicher which Mr. Henry Frederick Thynne intreated for 2s.—xvs. viijd.

ET REM'—Whereof he is allowed of iiijs. viijd for the old yerely coppiehold rent charged in the Rentall supra for a Tenement with th' appertenances late Eynes Land for that the same Tenement is let out at an ymproved rent ut pupra in the charge. AND of iiijs. for the Kings Ma'ts rent in lieu of a Sparrow hawke due in Ao. 1629, paid to th'ands of Mr. Charles Baldwyn Bayliffe of the hundred of Munslow prout by his hand to the note thereof now produced. AND of xxs. for & towards the maintenance of the Schoole within this Mannor prout Ao. precedente, which is payable out of Land^a leased by Sr. Rowland Hayward to Willm Cowper, Alice his wife & Frauncis his daughter. AND of vs. for this Accomptants owne fee for collecting the Rents of this Mannor. AND of ijs. ijd. the under bayliffes fee for collecting the same Rents. AND of vli the price of the 2 herriot Kyne supra in the charge for that he delivered those 2 Kyne unto Thomas Cowper the said Lords Bayliffe of the Liberties of this Mannor which the said Thomas Cowper being present at the passing of this Accompt acknowledged. ET DEB. 25li. 19s.—ob. And of xiiijli. xd. to Edward Morris the Lords bayliffe of his manor of Wallop & Caur the xiiijth of May 1631 as appeareth by acquittance under his hand for receipt thereof. Et sic debet xijli. xixs. vijd. ob. for which he hath geven securitie. Et sic est quietus.

NOTES.

Edward Brooke, son of Edward Brooke of Stretton, was baptized at Rushbury in 1588, where his father had married (1585) Frances daughter and heir of Richard Leighton of Cotes. Edward the father died in 1619 seised of a parcel of woody ground called le Raglyth and of a water-course Nasbrook within

2 "Schools land called Church land," in the Account of 1623-4

the manor of Stretton, held of the King by Knight service. His son Edward, the Bailiff, married Elizabeth daughter and heir of Richard Higgons of All Stretton, and was buried at Rushbury in 1659, leaving a son Walter Brooke of Stretton (bur. there 1667), who by Joan his wife was father of Edward Brooke of Stretton (bur. 1702), who married for his first wife (at Meole 1669) Mary Edwards of Rorrington and had a son Thomas Brooke of Stretton (bur. 1742 aged 70), who by his wife Elizabeth Halford left a daughter and heir Elizabeth (1716-1785) wife of Edward Lloyd of Salop. The Brookes lived at a house near the church called the Bank, pulled down within living memory.

Bonham Norton (1565-1635), son of William Norton of London (a native of Onibury), was like his father an eminent stationer, and became the King's Printer. He purchased much property in South Shropshire, and held under Sir Thomas Thynne a considerable copyhold estate at Church Stretton, where he appears to have made his home when not in London, and where he built the old Market Hall, pulled down in 1839. His only freehold property in Stretton was a meadow called Little Strettons Pool held of the King by Knight service. His great grandson Sir George Norton of Abbots Leigh disposed of his copyhold in Stretton at a Court Baron of the Hon. Grace Thynne, widow, held in 1712. Bonham Norton married Jane daughter of Thomas Owen of Conover, who charged her estate in Mardol (Shrewsbury) with an annual sum to keep in repair the West window of Stretton church and the seats at the West end, which she had re-built. For further particulars of the Norton family see *Transactions*, Vol. xlvii, p. 139.

John Thynne was the brother of Sir Thomas Thynne, and is described as of Little Stretton. He married Susanna daughter of Robert Rawson of Salop. Of his younger sons Thomas was of Botvyle and William was Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1674, while his daughter Dorothy was wife of Anthony Hawkes of Stretton. His eldest son John Thynne married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Henry Mainwaring of Ightfield, and was father of John Thynne of Little Stretton, who by his wife Judith daughter of John Balston had two sons John and Thomas and two daughters Judith and Elizabeth. In the Account for 1631-2 mention is

made of rents paid by John Thynne for "diverse lands within this manor," viz :— Hales land 6s. 8d., Green mony 2d., Rawlins ground 4s. 4d., Leightons land 20d., Poston land 2s. 8d., Penny ground 4s. 4d., the pooles 26s. 8d., Masons meadow 5s., Wyers meadow 20s., Barnes Ewes & Baylies dole 16d., Botvill 6s. 8d., Blykes heyas 6d.

In several of the later Accounts mention is made of a payment of 4d. by Thomas Minton for a watercourse on "the Combes under Cordock."

A.D. 901. GRANT BY AELDERED AND AEDELFLAED
OF THE MERCIANS TO WENLOCK ABBEY, OF LAND AT
EASTHOPE AND PATTON, CO. SALOP IN EXCHANGE
FOR LAND AT STANTON, (LONG STANTON, CO. SALOP).

[*Cart. Coll. VIII, 27*]

REGNANTE rege regnum qui in tribus-personis sue
sancte divinitatis consistit qui angelos nec et animas celum
terram quesine materia creavit Corpora namque de iiii idest
ex aere et aqua et de terra igneve per ipsuis excelsi regis nutu
transiet tempus presens et qua (——) lis dies fugiunt et
ut sapiens Salomon ait generatio venit generatio recedit et quos
vidi non video et quos video non videbo et semper omnia ad
finem festinant. Ideo atramento litteras chartulis comendamus
ut que cupim (——) possint ad evitandum superveni-
entium scandalorum periculosam contentionem. Ne a posteris
labentur sine memoria priscorum procerum statuta. His itaque
predictis ad memoriam revocemus quod Aedered Ae(delfled qu)e
opitulante gratuita Dei gratia monarchiam mercorum tenentes
honorifice que gubernantes et defendentes. In super eorum
congregatio wimnicensis ecclesiae consentiens consentit il(lo)rum
dominio terram manentium viii. In east hope iii. In peatting
tune v. In hereditatem perpetuam habendi possidendi que
pro comutatione illius terrae In stan tune x cassatarum quae
prius erat foras concessa In dominium regalem pro libertate
illius monasterii Sed nos iterum cum licentia et testimonis pan-
torum procerum merceorum comodavimus ea condicione ut sit
sub dominio senioris illius ecclesia et (——) ad mensam sed
et terram iii manentium quae dicitur cahing laeg ad mensam
illius congregationis perpetualiter donavimus quae antea in
trium hominum diem foras concessa fuerat Ista q(uoqu)e
supradicta terra id est In east hope et in peating tune libera
scripta constat ab omnium personarum iugo servitutis. Nos
etiam condonavimus kalicem aureum pensams xxx. mancuso
ad istam (——) in dei amore honore que virginis vener-
abilis mildburge abbatissae ut securius possimus perfrui hujus

terre possessionem ea condicione ut permaneant Indesinenter
semper In ista aeclesia quamdiu (——) cussa permaneant
nisi (——) sub jurem istius aeclesiae ad illorum mensam
si necessitas evenerit. Acta est h'ista chartula anno dominice
Incarnationis dcccc^oi^o in (——) In civitate scrobbensis
trina magestas conservet conservantes. condemnet ledentes.
Hii sunt testes hujus chartule.

Ego Aedered

Ego Aedelfled &c. (see the translation).

Part of the Deed where there may have been a seal, is
torn away.

TRANSLATION

BY R. A. BUDDICOM.

IN the reign of the King of Kings, who stands fast in the
three Persons of his Sacred Divinity, and who made the Angels
and Living Creatures and Heaven and Earth without material
from the four elements, that is from Air and Water and Earth
and Fire

At the nodding of this King most high shall pass away
time present, and——the days shall fly, and as saith
wise Salomon, Generation goeth, whom I have seen I see not,
and whom I see I shall not see, and always all things hasten
to their end.

Therefore have we set letters of ink to parchments——
to avoid the deadly strife of arising scandals, lest the things
set up are lost from posterity without memory of bygone leaders

For these reasons therefore, we recalled to mind that
Aedered and Aedelfled holding by help of the grace of God
the Monarchy of the Mercians, and honourably governing and
defending (——), and moreover their Congregation of
the Church of Wimmic (Wenlock) consenting agrees that Land
of eight manens in their demesne—being three in Easthope and
five in Peatingtune—they shall have in perpetual heritage in
exchange for that Land of ten cassates in Stantune, which
before was conceded in the Royal Demesne for the liberty of
that Monastery.

But we again with the licence and testimony of———
 the principal of the Mercians agree to the condition that it shall
 be under the dominion (lordship?) of that elder Church and
 ———for the board but also the land of three mancutes
 which is called cahing laeg we have given for the board of that
 congregation perpetually which before had been conceded in
 ———the day of three——— Also that aforesaid
 Land that is in Easthope and Peatingtune remains written
 free from the yoke of servitude of all persons. We also have
 given a gold chalice weighing 30 mancusi to that———for
 the love of God and the honour of the venerable Virgin Mildburg
 Abbess, in order that we may be able to enjoy the possession
 of this land on condition that it may remain without ceasing
 always, in that church as long as———(to be disposed of
 for upkeep if necessity arise?)

This Charter was made (executed?) in the year of the
 Lord's Incarnation 901 in———in the Town of Scrobbes
 (Shrewsbury)

May the triune Majesty keep those who keep, may It condemn
 those who injure.

These are the witnesses of this charter———

I Aedered	.....wired	Aelfric
	.....cuthulf	Wulfsig
I Aedelfled	.....idelm	Burgred
	Wirburg	Wulfsig
	Aethelswith	Aldred
	Wulfgsth	
	Culfre	
	Cineburg	

JOHN ARTHUR MORRIS, F.S.A., F.R.S.A.

The Shropshire Archæological Society has lost one of its most active and keen members by the death in May 1940 of John Arthur Morris, F.S.A., aged 77. Mr. Morris was the son of Mr. Thomas Morris of Shrewsbury, and followed his father in the Building Firm founded by him. He was educated at Newport Grammar School, where several men who have made their mark in after life have been. Sir Oliver Lodge was there a few years earlier, and Dr. Josiah Oldfield and his brother Canon W. Oldfield were among his contemporaries. He joined the Society in 1899, and in 1914 was elected a member of the Council, and later its Vice-Chairman. His knowledge of old buildings was most helpful to Shrewsbury and to the County, and he was a leading spirit in the care of the excavations at Viroconium, and in the reparation of Sutton Church. He was a member of the Roman Roads Committee and Hon. Curator of the Archæological Department of the Shrewsbury Museum. He was a careful restorer of old buildings, and a strong advocate of the retention of old cottages and their being brought up to modern requirements. By his advice or personal effort the ravages of ivy were checked on many important ancient buildings. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in March, 1940, and was planning to go up to London to be personally welcomed by that Society when his illness made it impossible. He will be much missed in the care of the Society's publications, and in superintending their storage. The printed Parish Registers were stored in his own buildings for several years, at some inconvenience to himself. Mr. Morris was a loyal churchman and was one of the Churchwardens of S. Chad's, Shrewsbury, for several years taking a keen and sympathetic interest in parochial matters. In 1938 he was elected an Hon. Freeman of the Borough of Shrewsbury. He will be remembered for his courtesy and kindness by many members of the Society, which will miss him more especially in his valuable work at Wroxeter. Among his numerous contributions to the Transactions may be mentioned his Papers on Sutton, Poynton Chapel, Adcaston, White Ladies, and Shrewsbury Castle.

EDITORS.

PRINTED PARISH REGISTERS.

For the convenience of Members, the following is a list of those Registers which have been printed by the Society, with the respective Volumes in which they will be found.

- ABDON (1554, imperfect till 1650), Hereford, Vol. XIX.
- ACTON BURNELL (1568), Lichfield, Vol. XIX.
- ADDERLEY (1692), Lichfield, Vol. IV.
- ALBERBURY (1564), Hereford, Vols. VI, VII.
- ALBRIGHTON, Shifnal (1555), Lichfield, Vol. III.
- ALBRIGHTON, Shrewsbury (1665 with some earlier entries from 1649), Lichfield, Vol. I.
- ASTLEY (1695), Lichfield, Vol. V.
- ATCHAM (Bapt. 1621, Marr. and Bur. 1619), Lichfield, Vol. XIV.
- BADGER (1713, but earlier Transcripts from 1660), Hereford, Vol. XVI.
- BATTLEFIELD (1663), Lichfield, Vol. I.
- BEDSTONE (1719), Hereford, Vol. V.
- BERRINGTON (1559), Lichfield, Vol. XIV.
- BILLINGSLEY (1625), Hereford, Vol. III.
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- BOLAS MAGNA (1582), Lichfield, Vol. XIII.
- BONINGALE (1698), Lichfield, Vol. III.
- BROMFIELD (1559), Hereford, Vol. V.
- BROUGHTON (1705), Lichfield, Vol. I.
- BUILDWAS (1666, but a few entries from 1659), Lichfield, Vol. XIV.
- BURFORD (1558), Hereford, Vol. XVI.
- CARDESTON (1706), Hereford, Vol. V.
- CHELMARSH (1558), Hereford, Vol. III.
- CHIRBURY (1629), Hereford, Vol. VIII.
- CHURCH PREEN (1680), Hereford, Vol. XVI.
- CHURCH STRETTON (1662), Hereford, Vol. VIII.
- CLAVERLEY (1568), Hereford, Vol. X.
- CLEOBURY MORTIMER (1601), Hereford, Vol. IX.
- CLIVE (1611), Lichfield, Vol. VII.

- ✓ CLUNBURY (1574), Hereford, Vol. II.
- ✓ CONDOVER (1570), Lichfield, Vol. VI.
- ✓ COUND (1608), Lichfield, Vol. II.
- ✓ CRESSAGE (1722), Lichfield, Vol. II.

- ✓ DAWLEY (1666), Lichfield, Vol. XVIII.
- ✓ DIDDLEBURY (1583, defective 1599 to 1683, but Bishop's Transcripts from 1661), Hereford, Vol. XV.
- ✓ DONINGTON (1556), Lichfield, Vol. III.

- ✓ EATON CONSTANTINE (1684), Lichfield, Vol. XIII.
- ✓ EDMOND (1668), Lichfield, Vol. XIII.
- ✓ EDGTON (1722), Hereford, Vol. III.
- ✓ EDSTASTON (1712), Lichfield, Vol. X.

- ✓ FITZ (1559), Lichfield, Vol. IV.
- ✓ FORD (1589), Hereford, Vol. I.
- ✓ FRODESLEY (1547), Lichfield, Vol. IV.

- ✓ GLAZELEY and DEUXHILL (1654, defective), Hereford, Vol. V.
- ✓ GREETE (1728), Hereford, Vol. V.
- ✓ GRINSHILL (1592), Lichfield, Vol. II.

- ✓ HABBERLEY (1598), Hereford, Vol. V.
- ✓ HALSTON (1686), S. Asaph, Vol. II.
- ✓ HANWOOD (1560, transcript of Register destroyed), Hereford, Vol. I.
- ✓ HARLEY (1745), Lichfield, Vol. II.
- ✓ HIGH ERCALL (1585), Lichfield, Vol. XX.
- ✓ HODNET (1657), Lichfield, Vol. XI.
- ✓ HOPESAY (1678), Hereford, Vol. XVIII.
- ✓ HOPTON CASTLE (1538), Hereford, Vol. II.
- ✓ HOPTON WAFERS (1729), Hereford, Vol. IX.
- ✓ HORDLEY (1686), Lichfield, Vol. VII.
- ✓ HUGHLEY (1576), Hereford, Vol. I.

- ✓ KENLEY (1682), Lichfield, Vol. II.
- ✓ KINLET (1657), Hereford, Vol. XVII.
- ✓ KINNERLEY (1677), S. Asaph, Vol. III.
- ✓ KNOCKIN (1672), S. Asaph, Vol. III.

- LEEBOTWOOD (1548), Lichfield, Vol. V.
- LEE BROCKHURST (1566), Lichfield, Vol. XIX.
- LEIGHTON (1662), Lichfield, Vol. XIV.
- LLANYBLODWELL (1695), S. Asaph, Vol. III.
- LLANYMYNECH (1666), S. Asaph, Vol. VIII.
- LONGDON-UPON-TERN (1692), Lichfield, Vol. II.
- LONGNOR (1586), Lichfield, Vol. V.
- LUDLOW (1558), Hereford, Vols. XIII, XIV.
- LYDHAM (1596), Hereford, Vol. III.

- MELVERLEY (1723), S. Asaph, Vol. I.
- MEOLE BRACE (1681), Hereford, Vol. XVIII.
- MIDDLE (1541), Lichfield, Vol. XIX.
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