

4th Series, Vol. X., Part II.

Transactions
OF THE
Shropshire Archaeological
AND
Natural History Society

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

ESTABLISHED 1877.

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4TH SERIES,
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(VOLUME XLII.)

SHREWSBURY :

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

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SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

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

ANNUAL MEETING 1922.

The Annual Meeting of the Shropshire Archæological Society was held in the Front Room of the Music Hall, Shrewsbury, on Wednesday, March 15th, 1922. Much interest was taken in the visit of Dr. Cranage and there was a large attendance of members and friends. The Chair was taken by Mr. R. Lloyd Kenyon.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The Annual Report of the Council was read by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A. It stated that the Society had gone on quietly with its work during the past year. It had welcomed a few new members, but had to deplore the loss of several. Among them, its Vice-Presidents, Earl Brownlow and Sir Beville Stanier, Bart., had passed away; Mr. W. W. Naunton, for many years auditor of the accounts, and Mrs. Evelyn Martin, who contributed many valuable papers to the "Transactions." Little of archæological note had occurred. The discovery of the base of one of the towers of the postern gate between the town and the Austin Friars, near the Welsh Bridge at Shrewsbury, should be recorded. The demolition of the old 17th Century Mansion of the Thornes family in Castle Street, Shrewsbury, was to be regretted. Some old glass roundels representing the months had been removed from the old house at Lower Pulley and placed in the museum. Through the researches of Canon Moriarty it had been proved that most of the old glass in St. Mary's Church came, not from the Monastery of Herchenrode, as was generally supposed, but from the Cathedral Church at Treves. The Report went on to state that it had been suggested that it might be desirable to amalgamate the Shropshire Parish Register Society with the Shropshire Archæological Society, issuing each year to members a volume of Registers and one of the usual "Transactions;" and the Council would be glad of the opinion of members on the subject.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

The Statement of Accounts presented by Mr. A. E. Cooper, Assistant Secretary, showed a balance in hand of £79 5s. 8d.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the Report and Statement of Accounts, and referring to the proposal to amalgamate with the Shropshire Parish Register Society said the Council of the latter Society had already approved of the suggestion. The

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membership of the Archæological Society was about 110, and of the Parish Register Society about 92. If the Meeting adopted the Report he took it that they approved of the Council going with the consideration of the amalgamation.

Lieut.-Col. White seconded the adoption of the report and said it was a pleasure to see the Society was once more becoming active. He favoured the suggestion to amalgamate with the Parish Register Society.

The motion was carried, and on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. J. H. A. Whitley, the following were appointed a Committee to go into the question of amalgamation and report to the members of the two Societies :—Mr. Lloyd Kenyon, Sir Offley Wakeman, Miss Auden, Miss Rachel Leighton the Rev. E. C. Pigot and the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher.

ELECTION OF COUNCIL.

On the motion of Mr. J. Nurse, seconded by Mr. J. Cecil Clay, the following were elected members of the Council :—Miss Auden, Miss Chitty, Rev. Preb. J. R. Burton, Rev. Preb. W. G. Clark-Maxwell, Rev. Dr. Cranage, Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, Mr. H. E. Forrest, Mr. H. F. Harries, Dr. J. Cosmo Melville, Rev. Canon Moriarty, Mr. J. A. Morris, Mr. E. B. Moser, Mr. J. B. Oldham, Mr. T. E. Pickering, Rev. E. C. Pigot, Mr. H. T. Weyman and Col. E. W. White.

Mr. C. J. Baker was re-elected auditor.

DR. CRANAGE ON WENLOCK PRIORY.

The Rev. Dr. D. H. S. Cranage of Cambridge, formerly of the Old Hall, Wellington, whose monumental work on the churches of Shropshire is so well known, followed with a lantern lecture on "The Priory of St. Milburgha at Much Wenlock." For upwards of an hour Dr. Cranage in a style of singular charm, gave an absorbingly interesting story of this great priory with its many beautiful architectural features that still remain. The lantern slides were from photographs by Mr. Martin J. Harding of Shrewsbury and gave an admirable idea of the striking character of this magnificent ruin and also of the wealth of skilled craftsmanship as seen in the ornamentation in carving and moulding of the stone work in the archways, capitals, arcadings and so on of the Priory and the interesting buildings that adjoin. Mr. Wilfred Thomasson admirably manipulated the lantern.

Dr. Cranage said Wenlock Priory was apparently first a house of nuns founded late in the 7th Century and presided over by St. Milburgha, daughter of Merewald, the founder of Leominster Priory and granddaughter of Penda, King of Mercia. It was destroyed by the Danes in 874, and refounded not long before the Norman Conquest by Leofric, Earl of Mercia. Between 1071 and 1086 a great

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house of monks was formed here by Roger de Montgomery and affiliated to the Cluniac system. It was never elevated to be an abbey. It was generally called an abbey loosely to this day, but bearing in mind its antiquity—long before Cluniac subjection—the inaccuracy might well be pardoned. This Priory was at one time wealthier than Shrewsbury Abbey, though considerably less at the Dissolution. Dr. Cranage went on to deal with the possibility of there being remains of St. Milburgha's Church and of Earl Leofric's on the site of the Priory by which they were followed, and on that he gave interesting details of excavations that he had by the invitation of the late owner, Mr. Milnes-Gaskell, carried out under the great central tower of the Priory in 1901. His first discovery a little below the present surface level was a Saxon Pulpitum and inside apse, but whether the remains of St. Milburgha's Church it was difficult to say. Further to the east he unearthed a magnificent apse, but found no trace of Leofric's Church. Dr. Cranage then dealt with the interesting features that remain of Roger de Montgomery's building—the lofty, vaulted south transept, the arcaded Chapter House, the piscina, the somewhat rare thing of a lavatory in a Priory, an interesting upper room, the library, the frater that has been vaulted and the fine octagonal lavatory with its quaint carvings of Biblical characters. The latter part of the lecture dealt with the Infirmary block and with the wonderful Prior's Lodge. Dr. Cranage acknowledged his indebtedness to Lady Catherine Milnes-Gaskell, the present owner of the priory, to Mr. M. J. Harding for his pictures, to Miss Rose Graham and others. There are few places, he said, where the majesty and charm of a great mediæval abbey were more easy to realise than at the Monastery of St. Milburgha at Much Wenlock.

On the motion of the Chairman, Dr. Cranage was heartily thanked for his lecture.

[A full account of "The Monastery of St. Milburge of Much Wenlock, Shropshire," with numerous illustrations and a plan, was read by Dr. Cranage before the Society of Antiquaries on February 9th, 1922, and has since been printed in Vol. LXXII of *Archæologia*].

ANNUAL MEETING, 1924.

The Annual Meeting of the Shropshire Archæological Society, was held at the Music Hall, Shrewsbury, on Wednesday, April 2nd, 1924. There was a large attendance of Members and their friends. Amongst those present were Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart., President of the Society, in the chair; Mr. T. E. Pickering; Miss Auden, F.R.Hist. S.; Colonel E. W. White; Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A.; Rev. Prebendary W. G. Clark-Maxwell, F.S.A.; Mr. H. E. Forrest; Mr. J. A. Morris, &c., &c., with Mr. A. E. Cooper, Assistant Secretary.

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THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The Annual Report was read by Mr. T. E. Pickering, Chairman of the Council. It stated that the Society had made steady progress during the year. Since their last Annual Meeting, however, they had lost several of their Members, foremost among them being the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, one of the original Members of the Society at its formation in 1877, who contributed many valuable papers. They had to regret also the death of Mr. H. W. Adnitt, to whom the Society owed much as its first Hon. Secretary.

The two Societies, the Shropshire Archæological Society and the Shropshire Parish Register Society, were now definitely amalgamated, and in future would combine to issue one volume of Transactions and one of Registers each year.

The great work in prospect for 1924 was the issue of the Shrewsbury Burgess Roll, alphabetically arranged. This would form a most important contribution to the histories of many families connected with the county, and it would undoubtedly prove of the highest value to genealogists and historians.

The Society had helped in the repair of Sutton Church, which had suffered much from ivy and rough weather.

One of the Members, Mr. E. W. Bowcock, of Wem, had brought out during the past year a very useful volume on Shropshire place names.

Owing to the generosity of Sir Charles Hyde, it had been made possible for them to renew excavation work at Uriconium during the coming summer. The work would be carried on under the joint auspices of their Society and the Birmingham Archæological Society, with the approval of Lord Barnard and Lord Berwick, the owners of the city site.

The old excavations in the care of the Society were a cause of grave anxiety, as they, and especially the "Old Wall," had been showing signs of fresh decay. A store hut had been recently erected near the two existing wooden huts, with the object of making it easier for Mr. Jackson, the curator, to supervise the ruins, which owed so much to his interest and care.

The Society wished to put on record its appreciation of Lord Barnard's kindness in the matter of Shrewsbury Castle, and its congratulations to the town on acquiring so historic a possession as the magnificent gift of the Horticultural Society.

The Council appealed to members to bring the work of the Society before the general public, with a view to enlarging the membership and securing funds with which to help in the preservation of those memorials of the past of which the county was so justly proud. (Hear, hear).

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STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

The Statement of Accounts, which was read by the Assistant Secretary, showed that there was a balance in hand of £128 15s. 3d. The Wroxeter Excavation Fund showed receipts at £247 5s. 10d. and an expenditure of £118 9s. 2d., leaving a balance in hand of £128 16s. 8d. There was also a balance of £104 10s. 11d. to the credit of the Parish Register Society, now forming part of the amalgamated society.

Sir Offley Wakeman, in moving the adoption of the Report and Statement of Accounts, said he thought they might congratulate themselves on the position revealed in both. The past year had been an important one in the history of the society, because it had seen the amalgamation of the two county Societies, and varied and valuable work had been accomplished. The Shrewsbury Burgess Roll was in process of being completed by Mr. Forrest. The year had certainly been one of progress.

Miss Auden, Hon. Secretary of the Society, seconded the motion, which was carried.

MELVERLEY CHURCH.

The Chairman said he would like to say a word about another matter of great interest to their Society. The old Church at Molverley was probably known to many of the members. It was a source of extreme interest, but he was sorry to say that it was in a bad state of disrepair.

Mr. Forrest said he believed that this old church was unique in England, in that it was a purely timber structure. There were several other timber churches, but the church at Molverley was an example of very early timber work. He thought it might date from as early as the year 1400, but at present it was badly in need of repair, and an effort would be made to gather funds with the object of preserving it.

ELECTION OF COUNCIL.

The following were elected Members of the Council :—Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart. ; Miss Auden, F.R.Hist. S. ; Rev. Prebendary J. R. Burton ; Miss Chitty ; Rev. Prebendary W. G. Clark-Maxwell, F.S.A. ; Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, D. Litt., F.S.A. ; Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A. ; H. E. Forrest, Esq. ; H. F. Harries, Esq. ; R. Lloyd Kenyon, Esq. ; Charles Marston, Esq. ; Rev. Canon Moriarty, D.D. ; J. A. Morris, Esq. ; E. B. Moser, Esq. ; J. B. Oldham, Esq. ; T. E. Pickering, Esq. ; Rev. E. C. Pigot and Henry T. Weyman, Esq., F.S.A.

E. B. Moser, Esq. was re-elected Auditor.

LECTURE BY MR. JOHN HUMPHREYS ON THE DISCOVERY OF ANGLO-SAXON REMAINS AT BIDFORD-ON-AVON.

At the conclusion of the business of the general Meeting, an interesting lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, was delivered by Mr. John Humphreys, President of the Birmingham Archæological Society, dealing with the valuable discoveries of Anglo-Saxon remains at Bidford-on-Avon, as a result of excavations carried out during the past two summers. The first discovery was made by accident, when a new road was being constructed, and it had proved the beginning of a very rich collection of human remains and articles of use in Saxon times, in about the year 500.

During the two seasons 213 bodies were unearthed, most of them in a state of preservation almost incredible, in view of the fact that they had lain for some 1400 years about two feet from the surface. The slides shown during the lecture testified to the splendid physique of these ancient Saxon invaders, with their firm jaws, high stature, and ample brain space. Many extremely valuable objects were found, apart from the human remains.

The lecture indicated a standard of civilisation much higher than that generally attributed to the Saxons of that period. One slide of a skull, said the lecturer, showed unmistakable signs of a surgical operation in the skull bone—a discovery which had been duplicated in several parts of the country.

Mr. H. E. Forrest, in initiating the very short discussion which followed, said that, although their Society had been in existence for many years, no definite work in regard to Saxon remains had been done in Shropshire. He thought the Society might usefully undertake a more systematic exploration for remains. He could point to one of the most remarkable examples of Saxon sculpture in the county, close to Uriconium. It was built into the tympanum of the south wall at Uppington Church. It was the only example of its kind extant in Shropshire, though they could point to remains of Saxon masonry.

Miss Auden said that in Wroxeter Church there was a shaft of a cross which had been dated as eighth or ninth century work.

The Rev. Prebendary Clark-Maxwell moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Humphreys for his interesting lecture. This was seconded by Professor E. W. White, and heartily accorded.

Replying, Mr. Humphreys referred to the forthcoming excavation work at Uriconium. It was, he said, a joint undertaking, and they hoped to have good luck. Uriconium had been a civil town quite by itself, and it interested everyone. He hoped the result of these excavations would be to enrich the Museum at Shrewsbury.

ANNUAL EXCURSION.

EXCURSION TO MONTGOMERY AND POWIS CASTLE, 1923.

The Society had an Excursion to Montgomery and Welshpool, on Tuesday 21st August, 1923, in conjunction with the Cambrian Archaeological Association, which made Oswestry its headquarters, August 20th to 25th. Our Members left Shrewsbury by motor-bus at 9-30 a.m., and proceeded to Montgomery where they joined the Cambrian Members from Oswestry.

At Montgomery, the party first of all visited Ffridd Faldwyn ("Baldwin's Forest"), a large earthen camp situated on a hill about 800 ft. high. The history of the camp was explained by Mr. Wilfred J. Hemp. From here the visitors climbed up to the castle, and Mr. J. E. Tomley gave an interesting paper on its history. The church was next visited, and here the speakers were the Rector (the Rev. W. E. Jones, M.A.), and Mr. Hemp. The Cambrian Association was joined at Montgomery by some 30 members of the Shropshire Archaeological Association.

Lunch was served at the Town Hall, Sir Evan D. Jones presiding. Mr. R. Roberts, Mayor of Montgomery, delivered a speech of welcome and Sir Evan D. Jones replied.

Mr. H. E. Forrest, of the Shropshire Archaeological Society, said they esteemed it a great privilege to come with the Cambrian Association on their visit to that ancient town. Montgomery was very close to their own borders of Shropshire, and they were not supposed to work outside their own county; but they could not live in Shropshire without being associated very largely with Welsh names and Welsh country. He supposed that properly speaking they in Shropshire ought not to be friendly towards the Welsh language. Offa went to much trouble to make a dyke to keep them apart, but the dyke was no obstacle that day, and he hoped it never would be. (Applause.)

Later the party visited Powis Castle, Welshpool, where they were received by the Countess of Powis, and shown round the interior of the historic building. At Welshpool Town Hall the charters of the Corporation were inspected. Tea was partaken of at the Royal Oak Hotel at the invitation of the Powys-land Club.

The President thanked the Club for its hospitality, and his remarks were endorsed by Col. E. W. White of the Shropshire Archaeological Society, who said the Shropshire Society had not lacked enthusiasm in any shape or form; it had been engaged and was engaged in unearthing Uriconium, and they hoped the result would be that they would find much that would be instructive and valuable. (Hear, hear.) They were active also in the reading of papers and discussions, and they had one annual excursion, which this year had been arranged in conjunction with the Cambrian

Association. All he could say from the point of view of his Society was that associated meetings such as that one were most beneficial. They brought Shropshire into more intimate connection with Wales, and whenever similar meetings were held on the borders of Wales and Shropshire, the Shropshire Society would be glad to join in.

The return journey was made from Welshpool at 6 p.m., and the party reached Shrewsbury about 7-15, after a very pleasant day.

EXCURSION TO LUDLOW AND DISTRICT, 1924.

On Thursday, August 7th, 1924, the Society held its Annual Excursion under the leadership of Mr. H. E. Forrest. Among those present were: Mr. T. E. Pickering (Chairman of the Council), Miss H. M. Auden, F.R.Hist. S.; Rev. Preb. Burton; with Mrs. and Miss Burton; Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A.; Mr. H. E. Forrest, F.L.S.; Miss L. F. Chitty, with Miss P. P. Chitty; Mr. A. E. Cooper; the Hon. F. Hamilton Russell; Mrs. Wood Acton; Mrs. King; Miss Hill; Rev. J. A. and Mrs. Thompson; Revs. Canon Thompson, R. Craft, W. M. D. La Touche, T. H. Parker and S. A. Woolward; Mr. F. G. Morris; Mr. and Mrs. Hawthorn; Miss Wade; Mr. Perks, with Mr. A. E. Cooper, Assistant Secretary.

The district chosen was Ludlow and its neighbourhood, and the gleaming height of Titterstone Clee dominated the landscape throughout the expedition. It was a day of sunshine and bright clouds, and the rain which at times seemed imminent did not fall.

LUDLOW.

The members and friends assembled in the beautiful Church of St. Lawrence, and after an all too brief survey of the church and its countless features of interest, the Reader's House was inspected (by kind permission of Miss Blayne). Mr. Forrest then conducted the party to the house of the Town Preacher (1611), to Lane's Hospital, the interior being kindly opened to them, and along the Town Walls.

It was pointed out that the Broad Gate, the only remaining gateway of the town, still retains its two round flanking towers, encased in cement, and the original portcullis archway. Short visits were also paid to the Old Grammar School and to the Museum where Mr. La Touche described the exhibits.

In the afternoon the party started from the Feathers Hotel in motors en route for Richard's Castle. After passing St. John's Hospital and crossing the ancient bridge over the Teme, a halt was called at the foot of the Whitcliffe, where a considerable section of the Ludlow Beds has been exposed by the cutting away of the cliff to widen the dangerous Ludford corner.

Here Mr. La Touche showed a seam of dark matter formed by the deposit of spines and scales of the toothless onchus, a fish of the Upper Silurian. During the drive through the lovely woods a short stay was made to allow of a walk up Sunny Gutter, the scene of the incident which inspired Milton's "Comus."

RICHARD'S CASTLE.

The county boundary was crossed just before the cars drew up near the ancient church of St. Bartholomew, Richard's Castle, which is situated high up on a ridge overlooking a wide expanse of Herefordshire and the adjoining country.

In the churchyard, Mr. Forrest told the story of the site and suggested parallels between the castle here and that of Shrewsbury. Richard FitzScrob (or Scrope), who began to build the castle which bears his name about the year 1060, was a Norman lord at the court of Edward the Confessor, and here we have an instance of Norman penetration into England well before the Conquest of 1066. FitzScrob seized the property of the Saxon, Edric Sylva-ticus, who owned much land hereabouts, and thus began the border war between the Normans and the hero of the "Wild Ride." It was suggested that the detached tower of the church, though apparently of later date, may have been a look-out or part of the defence of the outer bailey of the castle.

The old church is now used only once a year for harvest thanksgiving, as a new one has been built nearer to Batchcott. It is of Norman foundation and consists of nave and chancel with a north transept. The south aisle was added in the 14th century, and the exterior of its east window is decorated with ball-flower ornament, which is also used on the capitals of the nave arcade. Glass of the same date remains in the heads of several of the windows, and near the font is a coffin slab with a floriated cross. The old high pews remain and there is a canopied box pew in the transept. A crypt, probably of Norman date, may exist below the chancel, and in the exterior of the north wall of the nave is an early Norman lancet, blocked.

A move was then made up to the site of the Castle on the west of the churchyard. Except for fragments and foundations of stone walls only the great earthworks remain, and these are so overgrown with trees, scrub and nettles that the plan is not easily discerned, but it seems to have consisted of a lofty keep-mound (60 feet high) rising from a base court defended by a deep moat. With the assistance of the 47th Midland Troop of Boy Scouts the Archæologists scaled the height, and such an assembly gathered on the summit as it can rarely have witnessed.

One of the curtain walls descending from it in a north-easterly direction was found to be 6 feet thick. This border fortress seems to have little history, and was falling into decay in Leland's time. During the Civil Wars, Sir Thomas Sunderford and his Royalists were defeated near here by Colonel Birch. In the neighbourhood are several picturesque half-timbered houses. A vivid picture of old days was called up by the old family coach of the Salweys, which is kept in a building near the village green, and which Mr. Roger Salwey kindly allowed the party to see. It is hung high on leather straps, and elaborately upholstered. The armorial bearings of the Salweys and of the Hills is repeated on the trimmings and window straps, which shows the date to be after 1787, when Theophilus Richard Salwey of the Lodge married the daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Hill of Court of Hill, M.P.

After their exertions the company greatly appreciated the tea provided at Batchcott Rectory by the Rev. J. A. and Mrs. Thompson, to whom a hearty vote of thanks was accorded. A Rectory existed at Batchcott in the 13th century, and the present house stands within a moated area, but Mr. Forrest dated the present building at a little before 1700, and compared it to Newport House, Shrewsbury. A stroll round the pretty garden was much enjoyed.

ASHFORD CARBONELL.

The return journey was made by way of Ashford Carbonell, where the remarkable little Norman Church was studied, special attention being directed to the east end, with its two Norman lancets and pointed oval windows above them, a very early example of the *vesica piscis* form.

From Ludford bridge the cars turned down parallel to the old ford, where the earliest trackway converged to cross the Teme, then up Old Street and so back to the Feathers, the front of which was carefully examined and concluded to date from about 1620.

A walk round the outside of the Castle Walls and a glimpse into the outer bailey was all that time would permit for studying Ludlow's most famous building, but an unexpected treat was given to the few remaining members of the excursion when Archdeacon Maude very kindly invited them into his beautiful garden and showed them part of the moat cut deeply through the solid rock, with the walls of the inner court towering above it. After this a hurried descent brought them to the station in time to catch the 7-34 train back to Shrewsbury, and so concluded a most delightful day.

RECENT EXCAVATIONS AT WROXETER.

In the early summer of 1923, Sir Charles Hyde visited Wroxeter with Mr. John Humphreys, F.S.A., the President of the Birmingham Archaeological Society, and was so much impressed with the educational advantages that might be anticipated from further excavations on the site of Uriconium, that he offered to provide £1000 for three successive years to carry out the work.

Mr. Humphreys communicated with the owners of the site, and after various preliminary agreements had been entered into, it was arranged that the Birmingham and Shropshire Archaeological Societies should appoint members to form a joint committee for consultative purposes.

Digging was commenced in the autumn of 1923, under the supervision of Mr. D. Atkinson, B.A., of Manchester University, and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Birmingham Society.

As the season was already advanced, it was decided to confine the excavation work to the character of the defences of the town; and, time permitting, to continue the exploration of the Cemetery lying on the south side of Watling Street. It had been believed that the north-east portion of the town had been the only portion excavated by Wright in 1861.

This latter portion of the work was found to be unproductive, very few and ill preserved interments were found, and it became evident that the cemetery was much less extensive than had been anticipated.

The line of the town wall was traced north-west from the lane leading to the Horseshoe Inn (Watling Street) to the lane leading to Norton. Its character, as well as the contour of the ditch beyond, was ascertained, and evidence was discovered which makes it almost certain, that the Horseshoe Lane, where it enters the area of the city, is exactly on the line of the Roman Road. Naturally, in such digging finds were few, and unimportant.

In June of this year, arrangements having been made by the courtesy of the tenant, Mr. Everall, digging was commenced in the field opposite to the entrance to the original 1861 exposed excavations. The greater portion of the other end of this field had been excavated in 1912-3-4, and it is hoped, that the work now in progress will, eventually, link up the line of the buildings with the previous discoveries.

The results of the excavations afford many problems of interest and complexity, to some of which a complete solution is not yet possible. The whole area examined is occupied by a large building which extends beyond its limits on the West and North sides.

XVI.

On the East, it is bounded by one of the main roads of the city, which follows approximately the line of the modern lane leading to Wroxeter Church: its southern extremity is formed by a cross road running East and West through which sections have been cut revealing successive raisings of the surface. Along the north edge of the road evidence was found suggesting the existence of a line of wooden water-pipes. The building, as far as it is at present exposed consisted of a range of chambers fronting on the main street with a large courtyard behind it. This latter is crossed by two parallel walls, and contains also what was perhaps a semi-circular foundation—its whole extent has not yet been traced—to which at present no exact parallel foundation has been found. The relation of these remains, as far as both their date and their purpose is concerned, is at present obscure.

On the South and East sides, the building was surrounded by broad corridors, the tiled roofs of which were supported on stone columns. On the south, only the rough footings and fragments of pillar bases remain, but on the east, there has been laid bare what is perhaps the most imposing colonnade yet discovered in Britain. Thirteen bases have been found, of which twelve are in their original position, placed on a stylobate of large blocks of stone. Of these ten, counting the one displaced, represent the southern half of the colonnade, the eleventh and twelfth which are larger and more widely separated, formed the main entrance to the building, and the thirteenth begins the northern range. Outside these was a broad open gutter, and beyond that a gravelled fore-court extending to the edge of the street. In front of the entrance pillars lying partly in the gutter, partly on the pavement of the fore-court, were the fragments of an inscription of considerable importance both from its bearing on the history of the building and the general organization of the province of Britain.

The inscription referred to, described by Mr. F. B. Andrews, F.S.A., in the *Birmingham Daily Post*, reads as follows:—

IMP. CA DIVI. TRAIANI, PARTH
CI. FIL. DI ERVAE. NEPOTI. TRA
IANO. H D IANO. AVG. PONTI
CI. MAXIM . TRIB. POT. XII.
CIV. . AS. CORNOV

Extending the contractions and translating the inscription, it reads as follows:—

"To the Emperor Cæsar Trajanus Hadrainus, son of the deified Trajanus Parthicus, grandson of the deified Nerva, Augustus, Pontifex Maximus, holding the tribunician power for the fourteenth time, Consul for the third time, Father of his Country, the Community of Cornovii"
[erected this building.]

The slab itself is of thin laminated sand-stone about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and is in two principal pieces, the left hand piece being widened out with a narrow slip. Overall it is about twelve feet long and four feet wide. It was probably framed round with a small moulding, fragments of which have been found, and was fixed with iron cramps and dowels. The letterings are cut into the slab in V section sinkings, and are as clear and sharp in their contour as if but a year or two old.

It seems evident that this colonnade was at least for a time used as a place of business, stalls on which wares were exposed for sale being placed between the pillars, for in the gutter was found a considerable quantity of pottery, chiefly Samian ware, lying in piles—one such consisted of twenty pieces—as though the vessels had fallen from the shelves above. In all more than two hundred vessels intact, or capable of being almost entirely restored have been recovered. There is clear evidence that the building was twice destroyed by fire, and twice wholly or in part re-built, but it is probable that even so, the site it occupied lay waste during the latest period of the occupation of the city.

Both under the colonnade and the range of rooms and beneath the floor of the courtyard, were clear traces of earlier, but still Roman occupation. The buildings, the remains of which were in places almost seven feet below the modern surface, were of wood, or in some cases wattle and daub; but their scanty remains, largely destroyed by the super-position of the stone building, were too fragmentary to enable complete plans to be recovered. Near one of them was a well, the bottom of which was twenty-eight feet below the present ground level. This contained, among miscellaneous debris, an interesting group of early pottery, a bronze vessel, and, at the bottom, a wooden bucket. It had subsequently been filled in, and the ground above it packed with sand-stone blocks to support the floor of the courtyard.

Among smaller finds the most notable is a bronze placque about one foot in diameter, on one side of which, decorated with an elaborate wreath in low relief, was soldered a handle of a graceful design somewhat suggesting the Staffordshire knot. The purpose is uncertain, but it is among the most striking of the bronze objects so far discovered in this country, and its artistic character clearly reveals its Italian origin.

The excavations for this year, are now coming to an end, arrangements have been made to leave them open for the present; and it is intended to again continue the work in the summer of next year.

J. A. MORRIS.

MINUTES OF THE MONTHLY COUNCIL MEETINGS.

January 11th, 1922.—The death of Mrs. Martin was reported, and the following resolution passed:—"The Council desire to express their sense of the great loss they have sustained by the death of Mrs. Martin, one of the valued members of the Society. Her earnest research work into the history of some of the parishes of the County, and many of the ancient families connected with it, and her frequent contributions to the *Transactions* of the Society, render her loss one that will very deeply be felt."

February 8th, 1923.—A letter read from Mr. Swinnerton-Dyer acknowledging the vote of condolence passed at the last Council Meeting, and promising to hand to the Council certain of Mrs. Martin's papers, so that her work and memory may be perpetuated in the archives of the Reference Library.

A proposal from the Shropshire Parish Register Society for amalgamation was read and adjourned for consideration to a future meeting.

April 12th, 1922.—It was reported that the stock of *Transactions* had been moved to the Society's new store rooms in Shoplatch, Shrewsbury.

An exchange of *Transactions* was agreed upon with the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.

May 10th, 1922.—Letter read from Mr. F. Jackson offering his services as Curator of Uriconium. Mr. Jackson to be asked to attend the June Meeting of the Council.

June 7th, 1922.—Mr. Jackson attended and was appointed Curator of Uriconium; he to take the whole of the entrance fees after a payment to the Society of a sum not exceeding £10 a year to cover expenses of rent, rates, insurance and repairs. The agreement to be for one year certain, and afterwards subject to 3 month's notice on either side. Mr. Jackson to take half the proceeds arising from the sale of Guides.

Letters read from the Treasurer of the Uriconium Fund to the effect that the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries had decided to give up all idea of resuming work at Wroxeter, and saying they were willing to hand over to the Shropshire Council the balance of the Fund amounting to £70 6s. 3d. to be used for further excavations or utilised for the upkeep of the site, and to hand over the two huts which had been erected.

The offer was accepted with thanks.

The Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher reported that the Sub-Committee appointed to consider the proposed amalgamation of this Society and the Parish Register Society had agreed that an amalgamation of the two Societies was desirable.

It was agreed to hold a General Meeting of both Societies to pass the necessary resolutions and settle details.

The Rules were considered and amended, and an order given for them to be printed in the next volume of *Transactions*.

July 12th, 1922.—Letter read from the Rector of Molverley stating he was about to restore the black and white timbered Church, and asking for the help of the Society.

September 13th, 1922.—Mr. Fletcher was asked to arrange for a Meeting at Wroxeter of Lord Barnard, Colonel Sowerby and this Council.

October 11th, 1922.—Attention was called to the work in progress at Messrs. Morris & Co.'s new buildings near the Welsh Bridge, which had revealed traces of old walls connected with the Austin Friars. Several members of the Council went over them under the courteous guidance of a member of the Firm.

November 8th, 1922.—It was reported that Lord Barnard would give the 24 blocks necessary for placing under the new cupboards at Wroxeter.

Miss Auden reported that she had received £15 from Mr. Charles Marston, as an acknowledgement of the exceedingly good work Mr. Jackson was doing, to be used to supplement a grant of £13 made by the Society towards the cost of lodgings.

Two additional cases ordered for Uriconium; the cost not to exceed £4.

A pencil drawing of Albright Hussey Hall was presented by Mr. A. Dovaston to the Society, to be placed in the museum.

November 21st, 1922.—Joint Meeting of the members of the Archæological Society and the Parish Register Society to consider the proposed amalgamation:—

After a Statement by the Chairman, Sir Offley Wakeman, it was unanimously resolved that this meeting approves of the amalgamation of the two Societies.

The following 5 resolutions were then submitted to the Members of each Society separately, and carried:—

1. The Register Society to transfer all funds, as from Jan. 1st, 1923, to the Archæological Society, such funds to be earmarked for printing Registers.
2. Members of the Register Society to become Members of the Archæological Society from the above date, and Members of the Council of the Register Society to become Members of the Council of the Archæological Society, until the next Election of the Council of the United Societies.

3. Until further order the subscription due to each Society to be collected by Mr. Pigot and Mr. Cooper as at present ; those paid to the Register Society to be transferred to the account of the Archæological Society at Lloyds Bank, Shrewsbury, before the close of the financial year.
4. The £550 now standing in the names of Mr. R. Lloyd Kenyon and Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher to remain at their disposal for the sole purpose of printing Registers.
5. The United Societies to undertake to receive donations especially allocated to the printing of Registers ; but subscriptions not specially allocated to be applicable to the general purposes of the Society, in which will be included the printing of Registers.

It was further resolved that the details of such amalgamation be left to the Joint Councils of the two Societies.

After the General Meeting of Members, the Members of the Joint Councils present passed the following resolutions :—

“ That the title of the Society be “ The Shropshire Archæological Society (with which is incorporated the Shropshire Parish Register Society). ”

“ That the Archæological and Register Parts be sent to all subscribing Members ; but the Archæological Part only be sent to Societies which exchange *Transactions* ; and the Registers only to Diocesan Registries and Register Societies which exchange Registers.

“ That in 1923, 250 Archæological Parts be printed, and 230 Register Parts.”

“ That Messrs. Hobson & Co. print the Archæological *Transactions* and Mr. W. B. Walker the Registers. All the Parts to be sent out by the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Cooper.”

“ The question of what Registers be printed in 1923 to be settled by the Joint Council early next year.”

December 13th, 1922.—The Council accepted with thanks the offer of Mr. Ward to write a paper on the English Bridge.

January 16th, 1923.—Attention called to a report in the local papers that the proposed alterations to the English Bridge had the approval of this Society ; whereupon a resolution was passed that this Council regrets the statement in the public press that the Society approves the proposed alterations to the English Bridge and expresses a hope that the Ministry of Transport will safeguard the picturesque appearance of the present bridge—

Sir Offley Wakeman was requested to forward a copy of the resolution to the Ministry of Transport.

Mr. R. F. Tanner was elected as Honorary Member of the Society so long as he provides a room for storing the surplus *Transactions*.

February 13th, 1923.—Letter read from Sir Offley Wakeman saying the proposal for the reconstruction of the English Bridge had been turned down by the Salop County Council and enclosing a letter from the Ministry of Transport in which it was stated that the Minister was confident the works contemplated would not in any way deleteriously affect the appearance of the Bridge.

Mr. Morris called attention to a bad crack in the Old Wall at Uriconium.

March 13th, 1923.—It was decided to erect a Store Hut at Uriconium at a cost not exceeding £40.

April 10th, 1923.—It was reported that Mr. W. L. Southwell had given a further donation of £2 2s. 0d. towards the expenses at Uriconium.

Dr. Melvill and Mr. Forrest promised to visit Sutton Church and report to next Meeting.

The Assistant Secretary reported that an Official of Customs and Excise Department had called upon him with respect to the payment of Entertainment Tax upon admission fees to Uriconium.

The Council were of opinion that the Tax was not chargeable, inasmuch as inspecting the ruins was not an "entertainment" as contemplated by the Acts of Parliament under which the Duty was levied.

May 8th, 1923.—Mr. Forrest gave a report on the visit he and Dr. Melvill had made to Sutton Church and the present condition of the building. He stated that the Rector (Rev. W. H. Bather) was prepared to hand over £12 18s. 0d. to the Council for the purpose of putting the Church building in order. It was agreed to leave the spending of the money in the hands of Dr. Melvill and Mr. Forrest.

June 19th, 1923.—The death of Mr. Drinkwater was reported whereupon the following resolution was passed:—

"The Council of the Shropshire Archæological Society desire to express their deep regret at the death on June 5th, of the Rev. Charles Henry Drinkwater. A member of the Society and of its Council from its formation and for some years past a member of the Editorial Committee, and a frequent contributor to the *Transactions*, his papers gave evidence of deep research and indefatigable industry. His loss will be greatly felt by Archæologists in Shropshire, North Wales and elsewhere, and the Council feel that his death leaves a gap that will not easily be filled."

A report on the state of the Chapter House, at Buildwas Abbey, by Messrs. John Thompson & Sons, of Peterborough, was read.

July 10th, 1923.—Letter read from Canon C. F. Roberts saying the Cambrian Archaeological Association would welcome the members of this Society at the Excursion on August 21st in the Buttington, Welshpool and Guilsfield district. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

Attention was called to the mischief at Tong College and White Ladies, caused by ivy, and Canon Moriarty promised to bring the matter to the notice of the proper authority.

Upon the death of Mr. Adnitt being reported, the following resolution was passed :—

“ The Council of the Archaeological Society learn with deep regret of the death of Mr. H. W. Adnitt, one of the original members of the Society, Hon. Secretary for many years and a valued contributor to its *Transactions*.”

September 4th, 1923.—Letter read from Mrs. Cope offering to act as expert in Heraldry, and the Council agreed to accept her offer whenever an occasion arose.

It was decided to present a copy of the last 3 Series of *Transactions* to the University of London.

Miss Auden informed the meeting of the steps that had been taken by Birmingham University to proceed with the work of excavating at Wroxeter. She said that a preliminary meeting had been held at which Lord Barnard, Colonel Sowerby, Representatives of Birmingham University and Sir Offley Wakeman, herself, the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, Mr. J. A. Morris and Mr. H. E. Forrest attended. £3000 had been placed at the disposal of the University for further work and it was proposed to form a joint committee from this Society and the University to be responsible.

Having heard Miss Auden's statement it was resolved that the following members of this Society be appointed to serve with a similar number from the Birmingham University, on the Uriconium Excavations Committee, viz :—Miss Auden ; Sir Offley Wakeman ; Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher ; Mr. J. A. Morris ; Mr. H. E. Forrest ; Mr. C. Marston ; and it was further resolved that Miss Auden be empowered to act for the members of this Committee on any occasion when it was impossible to summon a meeting.

It was unanimously agreed not to give up the tenancy of the land now held from Lord Barnard and it was also agreed that the Society retain the sole right of publishing the Guide to Uriconium.

October 9th, 1923.—Mr. T. E. Pickering was elected permanent Chairman of the Council.

November 13th, 1923.—Mr. Charles Marston was co-opted a Member of the Council.

Rev. Prebendary Clark-Maxwell was asked to represent the Society at the Congress of Archaeological Societies on November 20th.

Mr. Forrest informed the Council that he proposed publishing the list of Freemen of the Borough of Shrewsbury, and asked if the Society would care to issue the work as a Volume of the *Transactions*.

It was agreed that the Society will contribute £100 towards the cost of printing and publishing the list of Freemen of the Borough of Shrewsbury, and in return Mr. Forrest shall supply the Society with 230 copies of the work; and that the list of Freemen shall be issued by the Society to its members in 1924, instead of a Parish Register.

It was reported that 100 copies of Dr. Cranage's "Monastery of St. Milburgha at Much Wenlock" had been received, and it was decided to issue them to members at 2/- a copy. Dr. Cranage asked to be allowed to purchase any surplus copies, and this was agreed to.

December 4th, 1923.—Sir Samuel Morris attended and read a copy of the Agreement between the Shropshire Archaeological Society the Birmingham Archaeological Society and Mr. Jackson, the Curator at Uriconium, and it was resolved that the agreement be adopted and submitted to the Birmingham Society for acceptance.

A Vote of Condolence was passed on the death of Mr. H. T. Beddows, the Librarian at Shrewsbury Free Library.

Mr. Forrest suggested that in order to relieve the Society of a part of the expense of the "Burgess Roll," non-members of the Society be asked to contribute and in return be supplied with a copy of the Roll for £1 1s. 0. Agreed.

January 9th, 1924. Resolved that a slip be printed offering the copies of Dr. Cranage's paper on Wenlock Abbey for 2/-, and a second slip be printed calling attention to the printing of the Burgess Roll, and Members who desire it may have the privilege of having their copy bound for half a guinea extra.

February 5th, 1924.—The County Surveyor was elected an Honorary Member of the Society.

The question of appointing Honorary Local Secretaries was discussed and adjourned to a future meeting.

March 11th, 1924.—Certain parts of the *Transactions* necessary to complete a set were presented to the John Rylands Library, Manchester.

May 13th, 1924.—Authority was given to Mr. J. A. Morris to arrange with the Hon. Sec. of the Birmingham Archæological Society for the support of the Old Wall at Uriconium.

June 17th, 1924.—The question of selling odd volumes of the *Transactions* to non-members was discussed, and it was decided that indiscriminate sales could not be permitted. Persons desiring to obtain a copy of any part should be advised to join the Society, and failing that to obtain a copy through a member, at a fixed price.

July 15th, 1924.—The Rev. W. M. D. la Touche was appointed Hon. Curator of Geology.

The Annual Excursion was fixed for Thursday, August 7th, to be in the Ludlow District.

The Chairman was requested to communicate with Sir Charles Hyde as to the publication of reports of work done and "finds" at Uriconium, in local newspapers, &c.

September 16th, 1924.—Mr. Atkinson of the Birmingham Archæological Society attended, and gave a report on the Uriconium excavations to the present time.

Letter read from Sir Charles Hyde and the Secretary of the Birmingham Archæological Society as to newspaper reports of excavations and "finds" at Uriconium.

The Council were of opinion that it would be well for more information to be published in the newspapers, and with this object in view passed the following resolution:—"The Council of the Shropshire Archæological Society feel that far wider interest should be taken in the Uriconium Excavations than is at present the case, and in view of Sir Charles Hyde's letter of 16th July, they suggest that steps should be taken to publish the photographs that have already appeared in the *Birmingham Post*, in other papers, and that writers should be encouraged to publish popular accounts of the work, provided they confine themselves to discoveries that have already been reported in the *Birmingham Post*."

The Rev. Prebendary Clark-Maxwell asked for the loan of the Troyes Seal Matrix for exhibition at the Society of Antiquaries. It was decided to forward the request to the Free Library Committee.

Miss Chitty called attention to some proposed excavations to ascertain the extent of the White Abbey, Alberbury, and it was agreed that certain members of the Council should visit the spot in company with Miss Chitty.

RULES.

1. The Society shall be called the "Shropshire Archæological and Natural History (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 in October, at such place as the Council shall appoint. The President, or in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents, shall have power to call an extraordinary General Meeting on giving through the Secretary, a fortnight's notice to the Members.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 1924.

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SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Statement of Accounts for the years 1922 and 1923.

	RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.		
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
To Balance on hand, 1st January ..	79	5 8	136	3 4	1923. £ s. d.
" Subscriptions ..	127	0 0	2	2 0	0 0 0
" Sale of Transactions ..	0	16 3	12	0 0	0 0 0
" Sale of paper " Monastery of St. Milburgh ..	0	0 0	0	0 0	13 17 9
" Rev. W. H. Bather, for Sutton Church ..	0	0 0	4	4 5	2 6 0
" Excursion Balance ..	0	0 0	2	18 0	0 0 0
" Bank Interest ..	2	9 3	1	16 0	2 1 6
	£209 11 2		0	0 0	5 3 8
			0	0 0	5 2 0
			0	10 0	0 6 10
			4	14 6	0 0 0
			14	18 8	0 0 0
			30	4 3	0 0 0
			0	0 0	128 15 3
			0	0 0	£169 13 0

WROXETER EXCAVATION FUND.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.	
		209	7	10		£
To	Balance in hand, 1st January, 1923				By	Rent, Rates, Tithe & Insurance
"	Sale of Guides, £13 15s. 10d. and share of	21	5	10	"	Lodging allowance to Curator
"	Entrance Fees to 30th Sept. 1923 £7 10s. 0d.	10	0	0	"	Repairs to Roof of Sheds, &c.
"	Mr. C. Marston, donation towards cost of hut	2	0	0	"	New Hut
"	do.	2	2	0	"	"
"	Southwell, do.	0	10	0	"	Printing
"	M. A. Gibson, do.	4	0	2	"	"
"	Bank Interest				"	Balance at Bank, 31st December, 1923
						£247 5 10

March 31st, 1924.
Examined with Vouchers and found correct,
C. J. Baker, Auditor.

ROLAND GOSENELL, PRIOR OF WENLOCK, 1521-1526.

By ROSE GRAHAM, M.A., F.S.A., F.R. Hist. S.

When Roland Gosenell became prior of Wenlock in 1521, a small register passed into his hands which contained transcripts of some early charters and deeds and a few notes of later date. Prior Roland used it as his note book and entered in his own handwriting a series of interesting proceedings which throw light on the history of the monastery a few years before the dissolution. The register was not known to Bishop Tanner or to the editors of *Dugdale's Monasticon*, it was used by Eyton but he referred very briefly to Prior Roland¹. At the request of Dr. Cranage, Lord Forester deposited the register at the Society of Antiquaries, and I wish to express my very grateful thanks to him for his kindness and courtesy.

Roland Gosenell was the first prior who was elected by the monks. His predecessors had been nominated either by the priors of the French mother house of La Charité on the Loire, or their vicar general in England, or during the papal schism by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the priors of Bermondsey and Thetford², and on one or two occasions by the Crown³. In the reign of Edward IV the life of the monastery was disturbed by disputes between rival priors who were nominated by La Charité and the Crown. Prior Richard Singer and the convent took steps to secure a bull from Pope Alexander VI in 1494 by which Wenlock priory was released from all dependence on La Charité and Cluny and was placed directly under the see of Rome⁴. The monks became subject

1 R. W. Eyton, *Antiquities of Shropshire*, Vol. III. pp. 253.

2 R. Graham, The papal schism of 1378 and the English province of the Order of Cluny, *English Historical Review* XXXVIII. pp. 481—495.

3 R. Graham, The English province of the Order of Cluny in the fifteenth century, *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society*, 4th Series, Vol. VII. 1924.

4 Wenlock Register in the possession of Lord Forester at Willey, ff. 47—48.

to visitation by the papal collector in London. They had the right of freely electing their prior who could enter on his office without seeking confirmation from any ecclesiastical superior, but if there was a dispute among the monks and they did not agree at the election, they were bound to ask the papal collector to confirm it. A payment of fifty gold florins was due as annates within three months of the election, and must be paid to the papal collector in London, and in default the bull became of no effect.

Prior Roland entered in the register a record in Latin of the proceedings at his election under the heading :—*In negotio electionis forma tempore Rolandi prioris*⁵. This narrative supplements in important particulars the entries concerning the election in the Hereford register of Bishop Bothe⁶ from which it would not be possible to discover that there had been any opposition. Moreover the bishop's registrar used the words *et cetera* and omitted several names of interest.

Prior Richard Singer, also called Wenlock, died on May 20th, 1521 and Thomas Smyth, the subprior, and the convent sent two proctors to London to notify the king and make a formal request for freedom of election. The following fees were paid on the demand of the clerks of the Chancery :—for sealing the Letters Patent granting freedom of election £1 0s. 4d., for the Master of the Rolls 6s. 8d., for writing and enrolling the Letters Patent 6s. 8d. The proctors returned to Wenlock, and a doctor of laws, whose name is not given, was summoned to direct the procedure at the election. He instructed the subprior as president of the chapter to put a notice on the doors of the priory church summoning all those who believed that they had a right to take part in the election, which was held in the third or fourth week of June though the date is not specified. John Webley, prior of Dudley, and one monk, John Castell, prior of Preen, and John Bayly, prior of Sandwell, with one monk appeared and claimed to have a voice in the election. They were informed that in accordance with the canon law, priors of a lesser church, *i.e.* of dependent priories, whose professions and property were entirely distinct, were not bound to be summoned to the chapter to elect the head of the mother house except by custom ; as this was the first election at Wenlock they could not claim to be summoned by custom.

⁵ Ibid. ff. 20v.—22.

⁶ Register of Charles Bothe, Cantilupe Society, pp. 106—114.

The monks of Wenlock elected Roland Gosnell, but they were not unanimous, and immediately after the election, William Corfill, the sacrist, carried off the convent seal to Dudley priory to hinder the dispatch of the certificate of the election for the king's assent. The prior of Dudley and some of his party went to London to put their case before Cardinal Wolsey, asserting that the election was null and void, first because Roland Gosnell had not a majority of the whole chapter, secondly because he was not expressly professed as a monk of Wenlock, and thirdly because he was considered as an apostate, and he had appealed against unjust imprisonment to a superior authority without asking permission, and they also made other "contumelious" charges against him, which are not recorded.

As the convent seal had been carried off by the sacrist, William Burghill, L.L.D., vicar general of the bishop of Hereford and principal official of his consistory court, affixed his seal to the certificate of election, and it is therefore probable that he was the doctor of laws who had presided over it. Roland Gosnell came to London to ask for the king's assent. It was given on July 7th, and a fee of $13/4$ was paid. The king formally notified the cardinal to execute the business which devolved on him. Roland Gosnell was kept in London over a fortnight longer. Owing to pressure of important business, Cardinal Wolsey was unable to hold the enquiry about the election in person, and on July 24th he deputed Charles Bothe, bishop of Hereford, to act for him and confirm the election, if valid. The prior returned to Wenlock, and on August 1st the subprior and monks appointed Richard Fishwick, keeper of the kitchen, and Alan Newport as their proctors, and bound themselves to ratify the acts of the proctors. On August 2nd Roland Gosnell and the proctors appeared before Bishop Bothe in the nave of the church of the Benedictine Monastery of St. Peter and St. Paul at Shrewsbury in which he was holding a consistory court, and delivered Cardinal Wolsey's commission with a letter from the subprior and convent requesting him to act upon it. The letters were read aloud and received with respect, and the bishop immediately appointed August 9th for the inquiry to be held in Wenlock priory church, and issued a citation to all who opposed or supported the election to be present, mentioning by name the priors of Dudley, Preen and Sandwell and five of the Wenlock monks, Thomas Acton,

cellarer, W. Wenlock, sacrist and precentor, John Wellington, Thomas Shrewsbury, keeper of the refectory, and W. Bange. It was posted on the doors of Wenlock priory church.

The bishop opened the inquiry in the nave at Wenlock priory on August 9th. One of the proctors of the convent presented a petition for the confirmation of the election, asserting that all who had a right to be summoned had taken part in it, and the subprior, the almoner, the keeper of the kitchen and the cellarer gave evidence in support of the petition. Four other witnesses, inhabitants of Bridgnorth, testified that Ronald Gosenell was born in wedlock and was of lawful age. The certificate of the vicar general of Lichfield, dated July 22nd, 1521, stated that according to the entry in the bishop's register, Roland Bridgnorth alias Gowsenell, monk of Wenlock, in deacon's orders, was ordained priest in the cathedral church of Lichfield on September 19th, 1507. The opposers brought forward the objections which they had already made to Cardinal Wolsey and alleged that he had not been professed expressly as a monk of Wenlock and that he was guilty of apostacy. After hearing the witnesses and taking legal advice, the bishop gave judgment that the allegations against the person of the prior elect were untrue, there was no act of apostacy, and the election was valid. He decreed the confirmation of the election, sealed the document and sent it to Cardinal Wolsey; Wolsey notified the king and requested him to instruct the escheators to restore the temporalities to the prior. The king sent a writ sealed with his privy seal to the bishop and to the abbot of Shrewsbury to receive the oath of fealty, and Prior Roland noted in the register "the fee for the writ is 6/8 in the common estimation, although the clerks take as much as they can get." The oath was administered to him in these words: "Ye shall swere that ye shalbe faithfull and trewe, and feith and trouth shall bere unto the kyng our soveraigne lord and his heires kynges of England, of lyfe and lymme and erthly worship to lyfe and dye against all people. And diligently ye shalbe entendant unto the kynges nedes and besoignes after your witte and power. And the kyngis counsell ye shall kepe and layn. And truly ye shall knowledge an doo the services due of the temporalities of your priorie of Wenlok the which ye clayme to hold of our said soveraign lord the kyng, And the which he geveth you. And to hym and his commandments in that that to you atteyneth and

belongeth for your temporalities ye shalbe obeissaunt. As God helpe you and his sayncts."⁷

Bishop Bothe and the abbot of Shrewsbury notified the king, and on October 10th he instructed the escheators to restore the temporalities. A payment was made to the king according to the length of the vacancy, and the following fees were also demanded by the clerks of the chancery:—

	£	s.	d.
To the great Chamberlain of England	2	0	0
To the Master of the Rolls	3	0	0
For writing and enrolling	1	0	0
To the clerks of the hanaper	0	6	8
To the chafer of the wax	0	1	0
For the fee of the Petty Bag because the Cardinal had the king's seal with him at Calais	2	0	0

The prior also took an oath of allegiance to the pope, which was entered in Latin in Bishop Bothe's register. "I swear on the holy Gospels that I will be obedient to his holiness the lord pope and his successors, and I will protect and defend the rights and liberties of the priory to the utmost of my ability, so help me God and His holy Gospels." In accordance with the bull of Alexander VI. under which the election was held, he paid fifty gold florins to the papal collector in London and he noted in the margin that this sum represented £10 or £11 sterling⁸. At the value of money at the beginning of the present century the election had cost over £120 in fees without reckoning travelling expenses and lodging in London.

Prior Roland was able and ambitious, and he at once petitioned the pope for further privileges. On March 10th, 1522 Pope Adrian VI confirmed the bull of his predecessor and granted to the present prior, for himself alone, the use of the mitre, ring, pastoral staff, and other ornaments of a bishop⁹. He was empowered to give solemn benediction to the people in the priory church and in other places dependent on the monastery. He could confer the four minor orders on his monks and novices, on secular persons and the

7 Wenlock Register, f. 51. This is the oath administered to Roland's successor, John Bayly.

8 Wenlock Register, f. 46v.

9 Ibid. ff. 48—49v.

servants of the monastery, and wherever he celebrated mass he could grant an indulgence of forty days to those persons present who were truly penitent and had made their confessions.

He also aspired to become a titular bishop so that he might act as a suffragan in any diocese, and a draft of the petition to the pope for the next vacant see was entered in his register, with the date 1523¹⁰. He wished to hold Wenlock priory and two benefices, or some alternative to provide him with an income as a suffragan, and the petition was said to be made at the request of the bishop of Hereford. Thomas Fowler, prior of Monmouth, who had the title "episcopus Lachorensis" died in 1520; he had acted in the diocese of Hereford for Bishop Mayew since 1506¹¹ and had received a fresh commission from Bishop Bothe in 1517¹² and had held several ordinations for him. The bishop needed the help of a suffragan, and had considered the prior of Wenlock, but his choice fell on John Smart, abbot of Wigmore, and on July 2nd, 1523, he requested his agent in London to write to the papal curia for bulls providing him with a titular bishopric¹³. The business took three years and the abbot of Wigmore was not consecrated to the see of Pavada until 1526¹⁴.

Roland Gosenell was very active as prior, and made a note that in his first year of office he bought the little bells which were rung at the hours, and he put new glass in great part into the windows of the nave and whitewashed it¹⁵. He painted the great hall and put new glass into certain windows and rebuilt the louvre. At Oxenbold he rebuilt the fish house and paved the great hall and in his second year he glazed it. At Oxenbold he built the chimney of the kitchen and at Barrow he made the screen.

Apparently under Prior Richard Singer who had ruled the monastery for thirty-six years, the monks had gone in and out as they pleased, and hunted and played cards and other games, and had shown hospitality to their relations and friends of both sexes. Prior Roland, according to his own account, restrained their old unlawful liberties and closed up back doors to the cloister and the monastery, and in 1523 they entered into a confederacy against

¹⁰ Ibid. f. 46v.

¹¹ Register of Richard Mayew, Cantilupe Society, p. III n.5.

¹² Register of Bothe, pp. 16—17.

¹³ Register of Bothe, p. 145.

¹⁴ W. Stubbs, *Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum*, Appendix V, p. 203.

¹⁵ Wenlock Register, f. 22v.

him, and refused to come to the chapter house when he summoned them, and he alleged that he went daily in fear of his life, as he had caused certain of his friends to accompany with them to know their malicious purpose¹⁶. He appealed to Cardinal Wolsey as papal legate, and Wolsey appointed Dr. John Allen, canon of Lincoln, as his commissary general to visit and reform the monastery, and he arrived at Wenlock early in September, 1523.

In Prior Roland's register there is a form for the visitation of a monastery with the articles of inquiry; they had probably been framed by Cardinal Wolsey for a general visitation of monasteries, and were used by Dr. Allen at Wenlock. On September 7th in the chapterhouse he gave the prior and monks a series of injunctions, counsels and exhortations in a summary form in the vulgar tongue, and afterwards he sent them written in full in Latin to the prior, commanding that he or the subprior or anyone acting as president of the chapter should have them read and explained to all the monks assembled in chapter once a fortnight for a year. He instructed the prior to see that they were entered in the registers or archives of the house for their perpetual remembrance. Prior Roland obeyed his command and copied them into his register.¹⁷ As it is impossible to give a fair account in a summary, they have been freely translated.

The injunctions were as follows :—

1. That each and all of the monks shall beware in future of endeavouring to cloak corrupt practices, under the name of custom, for instance with reference to silence, the canonical hours, the fasts of the rule and other ceremonies of monastic life, under pain of mortal sin.

2. That in future professed monks, even if they are not in orders, shall go to confession and communion once a month, subdeacons every third Sunday, deacons once a fortnight, and priests, if any there be who are not celebrating on account of weakness and illness, shall communicate every Sunday at least. In future the prior must see to this more diligently on pain of suspension from his office for a month if he is found remiss.

¹⁶ Ibid. f. 26, Letters and papers of Henry VIII, Vol. IV. Part I. no. 954.

¹⁷ Wenlock Register, ff. 26—29, cf Appendix. I am much indebted to the Bishop of Truro and to Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson for their kind help in translating difficult points in these injunctions.

3. That monks are straitly commanded not only to keep the rule of continuous silence more strictly in the church, refectory and dormitory and in the cloister also at certain hours and places, but also to refrain absolutely from drunkenness, tippling and insobriety under penalty of imprisonment for a month as the prior decrees.

4. That a master or tutor shall be appointed for the young monks to teach them grammar and humanities, and also to instruct them in the observance of monastic life. The rule of the order shall be expounded to them at least once a week, so that not only shall they understand the meaning of the rule which they are pledged to keep, but also that they may be better fitted to become priests. The penalty for neglect of this injunction by the prior is suspension from officiating at divine office for a month.

5. That henceforth the monks shall not hold conversations with women, nor shall women come frequently to the monastery, and no women whether relations or others shall enter the cloister on the penalty of an order of purgation *ipso facto*.

6. That the greater part of the monks shall be present at the divine offices and especially at nocturns, and also that all shall sleep in the dormitory, and at least once a day they shall eat in the refectory, and the prior is forbidden to give dispensations in such cases except for reasons of real importance, under pain of sequestration.

7. That twice a year the prior shall make a serious and careful search to see that none of the monks are in possession of private property in accordance with the constitution of the legate Ottobon, under penalty of suspension *ipso facto* from the administration of his office.

8. That henceforth the monks shall wear suitable habits of black serge of English or French make only, and not of worsted, and they shall have the proper tonsure which befits their religious profession, under penalty not only of the withdrawal of their allowance, but also of more serious correction.

9. That the common seal shall be kept with the muniments relating to the temporalities and spiritualities in the building or room in which the charters are stored so as to safeguard them from various dangers which may occur to them, under penalty of suspension of the officials and keepers from their offices.

10. That from henceforth when the common seal of the convent is affixed, the deed must bear not merely a general signature, but the signature of each several monk, whether he consents or dissents especially in financial matters. All documents of this kind must be put before the monks for at least twenty four hours, so that it may be clear from their signatures not only that the greater part of the chapter consented, but also that there may be a full discussion as to whether the business in hand is useful and necessary or not, under the penalty that what you seem to have shall be taken away from you.

11. That at least once a year either in the presence of all the monks, or of the more prudent and older brethren, the prior shall render full clear and complete accounts of his administration for the past year, and he shall hand over a copy collated with the original and signed by him, under penalty of sequestration for a year.

12. That keepers shall be appointed to keep the doors of their cloister, the chapterhouse and the dormitory in the day and also to lock them at night, and they shall attend diligently to their duties under penalty of the sentence of anathema.

13. That no one under the age of fifteen shall be admitted to wear the monastic habit, or remain in the monastery beyond the year of probation unless within a month afterwards he shall make his solemn profession in the chapter house, under penalty of being interdicted from entering the church.

14. That monks shall refrain from hunting and shall expel their dogs not only from the cloister and the dormitory, but also from the monastery, under penalty of the canon law and of the rule.

15. That monks shall not play cards, marbles^{17a} or chess for money within the monastery or elsewhere, under penalty of fasting on bread and water for three days.

16. That henceforth the fragments left in the refectory, the misericord and at the prior's table, shall not be misused but put to pious use and given to the poor, especially to those living in the neighbourhood of the monastery, and that a monk shall be chosen as almoner who is suitable in age, character and integrity for the office, under penalty of divine vengeance.

17. That the rule of silence may be kept more strictly in the refectory, for breaches of the same each monk shall be fined two-

^{17a} Mr. Hamilton Thompson suggests for *spirulos*, either marbles, or a game played with round pieces on a board, or possibly Nine men's morris.

pence on feast days, when more than one course was served, for each course, and twopence, neither more nor less, on ordinary days, under penalty of the wrath of the legate a latere.

18. That bevers [a draught of wine or beer allowed in addition to the ordinary drink at meals] shall be taken in silence in the refectory and not elsewhere, and by permission, and there shall be no messing apart except in the misericord or at the prior's table, under the penalty for contempt of this command.

19. That none of the monks shall take any boys into the dormitory or have them habitually in their private company, forming a household within the monastery, or talk with them in chambers or elsewhere, so as to avoid sinister suspicions which arise out of such intercourse, under the penalty suitable for such crimes of which it is better to be ignorant than to have knowledge.

20. That monks are forbidden to carry arms within the monastery and they shall not presume to hold conventicles or little councils and they shall abstain from disparagement and murmuring, and also from conspiracy against their order, and from the defence of evildoers under penalty of excommunication.

21. That monks shall not presume to take recreation in the garden after compline or go outside the monastery, and they shall not indulge in late drinking, but go to the dormitory and keep the rule of silence under the penalty imposed on those who transgress it, for fifteen days in succession, or as may be defined.

22. That the number of monks shall be increased, according to the surplus resources of the monastery, at a suitable time, to make better provision for divine worship, under penalty of the law.

23. That books, chalices, linen altar cloths and albs, and other ornaments appointed for divine worship shall be kept in better repair and washed more thoroughly and taken more care of, and that lights in the dormitory and elsewhere shall be lighted under penalty of suspension of the subprior from office for six months.

24. That the monks of Wenlock who hold office inside or outside the monastery shall resign their offices to the prior once a year and give them up of their own accord without qualification so that by reason of long administration they may not have the expectation of enjoying them perpetually, under penalty of holding private property *ipso facto*.

25. That they use Gregorian music and that they sing distinctly, pronouncing the psalms with a deliberate enunciation of the syllables, making a pause in the middle of the verse as well as at the end, on pain of fasting upon bread and water each time they fail in this respect.

26. Lastly that the prior, the subprior and other presidents, officials and monks shall not presume secretly or publicly to inquire of any of them touching the *comperta*,^{17b} what he deposed at this legatine visitation under penalty of contempt of the wrath of the legate.

These injunctions were followed by a series with the heading "Counsels and Exhortations."

1. It is advisable that the monks shall practise mechanical arts, so that their leisure may not be a weapon for the ancient enemy to enslave them.

2. Monks shall abstain from every kind of flesh food in the refectory until they have received a dispensation from the papacy.

3. It is advisable to restrict recreation [*i.e.* a stay at a manor or grange during convalescence after the regular bleedings] and in compensation to allow two hours a day in the monastery, for a suitable period, in addition to the ordinary daily time for relaxation.

4. The prior or monks when on a journey shall leave their horses at the inn, and spend the night at monasteries if there is a convenient house of their own order in the neighbourhood.

5. The monks are advised to observe a third Lent of fasting which represents the fast of Christ's Apostles from Ascension Day to Whit Sunday; and to suppress the second Lent so as to make up for the aforesaid third Lent. And it begins only on Quinquagesima Sunday.

6. It is advisable that the prior shall not exceed the bounds of moderation in correcting the excesses of the monks, and that he shall be pleasant, affable, kind and friendly to them with due respect to the dignity of a father in his relations with his sons.

^{17b} The *comperta* are the visitor's findings from the *detecta* given privately by each monk on deposition. These were published at the conclusion of the visitation or soon after, but the *detecta* were not published, and thus the source of the *comperta* was a subject of interest, cf. *Visitations of Religious Houses in the diocese of Lincoln* ed. A. Hamilton Thompson, Vol. I., pp. x., xi. Canterbury and York Society.

7. It is advisable that in maintaining his household of servants or lay folk the prior shall be careful to keep within the bounds of moderation in proportion to the charges laid upon the monastery, so that he may not seem to waste the goods of the monastery imprudently on the pretext of hospitality, and also that he may not incur the stigma of luxurious living by an excessive retinue of servants and ceremony at his table.

8. It is advisable that unnecessary processions shall not be held round the circuit of the monastery, and they shall devote themselves more to observing the ceremonies of the real monastic life.

9. Lastly it is advisable as in the new legatine constitutions that monks shall be content with food and clothes instead of receiving money allowances for a stipend or salary or office, and they shall avoid dispensations to hold benefices and conversation with women which may give rise to sinister suspicions: nevertheless they may receive payment for their presence at funerals.

Some of the monks presented an indictment of twenty articles against the prior to Dr. Allen who suspended him from office, and referred the indictment to Cardinal Wolsey. It is known only from the prior's answer to "the complaint laid against him for vexation by surmise of certain of his convent and other of his enemies¹⁸." The minority who had disputed his election again brought forward the charges which had been declared by the bishop of Hereford to have no foundation. He maintained that he had never written "against his late master, excepting an account of his acts in a chronicle of all the priors which he revoked at his said master's wish." He had never borrowed money except as appeared in his accounts shown to Dr. Allen, and he had cut down no timber, but crop and lop. He had discharged the bailiff at Eton for his evil demeanour. The sum of £4 given him in a chalice made of broken silver by brother Richard Fishwike, keeper of the kitchen in 1521, was in exchange for certain bells. He had taken an ivory crosier, said to be that of St. Milburga, and ornamented it with jewels, and he had appropriated other ornaments which he intended to have put into a mitre "for the honour of God and the house."

¹⁸ Letters and Papers of Henry VIII., Vol. IV., Part I., no. 954.

On June 26th, 1524, Dr. Allen dissolved the visitation and restored the prior to office¹⁹. Roland wrote in his own hand that the document had the seal of the cardinal which was affixed in his house at Westminster, and he added a note that besides the food supplied to the officials who came to Wenlock, a fee for the visitation was paid to Wolsey of £17 representing about £200 at the present value.

There is no entry in the register to throw light on the last two years of Prior Roland's rule. Sandwell priory was one of the small monasteries dissolved by the cardinal for the purpose of endowing his colleges at Ipswich and Oxford in 1524²⁰; the prior of Sandwell, John Bayly, with one monk returned to the mother house and in December, 1526²¹ he succeeded Roland as prior of Wenlock.²² The last entry in the register is the king's writ to the abbot of Shrewsbury to administer the oath of obedience to John Bayly.

APPENDIX.

N. 26—29. Notandum quod dominus Rolandus Bruge fuit prior electus anno 1521 et in anno secundo post fratres quidam sui conventus conjuraverunt contra ipsum ita irreligiose quod cum ipso in capitulo noluerunt intrare, tandem prefatus Rolandus supplicavit reverendissimum cardinalem Thomam de latere pro adjutorio; Qui quidem destinavit quendam doctorem reverendum nomine Alanum ad visitandum et reformandum cujus reformacionis et visitacionis forma sequitur ad perpetuam rei memoriam.

Injunctiones edite apud Wenlock ordinis Cluniacensis Herfordensis diocesis septimo die mensis Septembris anno domini millesimo quingentesimo vicesimo tertio per venerabilem virum magistrum Johannem Alen utriusque juris doctorem

19 Wenlock Register, f. 29.

20 Shaw, History of Staffordshire, Vol. II., Pt. I., p. 128. It is uncertain when Sandwell was united to Wenlock; it was founded as a Benedictine priory and was still Benedictine in 1436.

21 Eyton, Antiquities of Shropshire, Vol. III., p. 253.

22 The circumstances which led to Prior Roland's resignation are unknown, and there is at present no record to show how he spent the next twelve years. His later career as a parish priest from 1539 to 1562 has been traced by Prebendary Clark Maxwell, of p. 169 etc.

canonemque ecclesie cathedralis beate Marie Lincolniensis et prebendarium reverendissimo in Christo patris ac domini Domini Thome miseratione divina tituli sancti Cecilie sacrosancte Romane ecclesie presbiteri cardinalis Eboracensis archiepiscopi Anglie primatis et cancellarii ac apostolice sedis nati atque etiam et de latere inibi legati commissarium exemptorum omnium generalem, in visitacione legatina ibidem per eum exercita et cetera ac ad perpetuam rei memoriam in presenti libello sive instrumento in suo ordine redacte.

Jussa et Mandata.

1. In primis quod commonachi omnes et singuli precaveant deinceps ne sub nomine consuetudinis palleari sategant corruptelas pro ut de silentio horis canonicis et jejuniis regule ac aliis ceremoniis religionis sub pena peccati mortalis.
2. Item precipitur quod imposterum tam ad confessionem quam ad communionem professi et non in sacris omni mense, subdiaconi vero omni tertia dominica, diaconi autem omni quindena et presbiteri si qui sunt ob debilitatis egritudines ve non celebrantes omni dominica die semel ad minus accedant, et in posterum diligentius observetur a priore sub pena suspensionis ab officio sue administracionis per mensem si remissus in hac parte inveniatur.
3. Item districtius jubetur commonachis quatinus non modo silentium exactius in oratorio refectorio dormitorio continue et in claustro quoque certis horis et locis observent, set etiam quod a crapula ingurgitacione² et inebrietate sese refrenant omnino sub pena incarcerationis per mensem arbitrarie.
4. Item jubetur quod religiosi juvenibus magister sive preceptor deputetur qui eos grammaticam et humaniores litteras necnon et alia religionis dogmata doceat, quibus etiam regula ordinis semel saltem in ebdomada interpretabitur ad effectum quod nedum scire possunt ea que ex regula astricti sunt sed etiam ut ad sacerdotium aptiores fiant, sub pena suspensionis prioris a divinis per mensem.
5. Item precipitur ne de cetero cum mulieribus fiat colloquium neque frequens earundem ad monasterium sit accessus, ac interdicitur etiam omnibus feminis tam consanguineis³ quam exteris ne claustrum monasterii ingrediantur sub pena indicende purgacionis ipso facto.
6. Item mandatur quod major pars conventus imposterum divinis intersint offitiis et presertim nocturnis verum etiam

1 The Latin is in places very obscure, and, the writer was careless in distinguishing between nominative and accusative, active and passive, indicative and subjunctive. Only emendations necessary for the sense have been made and some errors in spelling are also noted.

2 MS. ingurgitacione.

quod omnes et singuli seorsum in dormitorio dormiant, necnon quod semel saltem in die comedant in refectorio, ac inhibetur priori contra premissi dispensare absque magna et rationabili causa subsistente sub pena sequestrationis fructuum.

7. Item iungitur priori quatinus bis in anno contra proprietarios solempnem et diligentem inter commonachos suos fatiat inquisitionem juxta constitutionem Ottoboni legati sub pena instituta in eadem, videlicet si hoc administracione sua sit suspensus quo adusque premissa fuerit diligenter executus.
8. Item jubetur commonachis omnibus et singulis quatinus deinceps non modo vestibus utantur conformibus videlicet de nigro saio anglico vel gallico dumtaxat, et non de ly worsted, sed et debitam deferant tonsuram et coronam religioni sue convenientem sub pena nedum substracionis stipendii sed etiam majoris redargutionis.
9. Item mandatur quod sigillum commune una cum munimentis tam temporalium quam spiritualium collocentur in domo sive camera cartarum ad evitanda pericula varia que circa ipsorum etatum possunt invenire⁴ sub pena suspensionis officialium et custodum a suis offitiis.
10. Item quod amodo cum sigilli communis appensione non solum manus omnium sed et singulorum commonacorum tam consentientium quam dissentientium⁵ maxime in arduis subscribantur, Verum etiam quod hujusmodi scripture penes conventum per unicum saltem diem integrum permaneant ad effectum nedum faciliter probari valeat ex hujusmodi subscriptionibus consensus majoris partis capituli, sed et inter eos discuti valeat an utiles sunt et necessarie nec ne sub pena quod videamini habere auferetur a vobis.
11. Item quod prior semel saltem in anno coram toto conventu aut prudentioribus et senioribus ejusdem plenum planum integrum reddat totius sue administracionis annualis compotum, copiamque ejusdem collationatam et manu sua subscriptam eis tradat sub pena sequestrationis fructuum ejusdem per annum.
12. Item districtius iungitur quod pro hostiis non modo claustris sed et capituli sed etiam dormitorii tam de die servandis deputentur custodes quam etiam ad seranda de nocte eadem aliqui⁶ constituantur officiales qui diligenter ad id intendant sub pena interminacionis anathematis.
13. Item prohibetur strictissime ne quis ante XVm. sue etatis annum in habitu religionis admittetur aut ultra annum probacionis in dicta domo diutius stet, nisi infra mensem unum post

3 MS. consanguéis.

4 Sic MS.

5 MS. consentium et dissentium.

6 MS. aliquos.

- lapsum annum probacionis solempniter adhibitus tante religionis ceremoniis in domo capituli profiteatur expresse sub pena interdicti ab ingressu ecclesiæ.
14. Item quod monachi a venacionibus sese abstineant canesque tam a claustro et dormitorio quam ab ipso monasterio expellant omnino sub pena canonis et regule.
 15. Item firmitus injungendo mandatur ne quis monachus ad cartas spirulos vel scaccaria pro pecunia infra septa monasterii aut alibi ludere presumat sub pena jejunii in pane et aqua per tres dies.
 16. Item jubetur quod fragmenta tam in refectorio et in misericordia quam in mensa prioris amodo non abutuntur, sed in pium usum convertantur, et quod pauperibus erogentur maxime vicinis huic cenobio, et quod elemosinarius constitutur vir religiosus etate et moribus ac vite integritate ad id idoneus sub pena divine ultionis.
 17. Item quod in refectorio in ferculo singuli, ut silentium exactius observetur⁷ ijd et in profestis singuli ijd absque augmentatione et diminucione sub pena indignacionis reverendi domini legati de latere.
 18. Item inibi fiat biberum cum silentio et licentia et non alibi uti, nec commestiones nisi in misericordia vel in mensa prioris sub pena contemptus hujus mandati.
 19. Item firmiter injungendo mandatur commonachis omnibus et singulis quod pueros in dormitorio non admittant neque cum eis familiares sint, seu in cameris aut alibi cum ipsis quovis modo conversentur ad evitandas suspiciones sinistras que ex hujusmodi commerciis oruntur sub pena commensurata delictorum quorum melius est non scire quam scire.
 20. Item interdicatur ne monachi⁸ arma infra septa monasterii teneant et quod conventicula seu conciliabula inire non presumant, et quod a detractionibus et susurracionibus necnon a conspiracione ordinis ac a defensione transgredientium sese penitus abstineant sub pena excommunicacionis late sentencie.
 21. Item prohibetur expresse ne monachi post completorium sese in hortis reficiant aut aliunde extra septa monasterii progredi presumant seu potacionibus serotivis sese dedant sed ad dormitorium se conferant et silentium inibi observant sub pena indicendi silentii transgressoribus per XV dies continuos vel difinitivos.
 22. Item quod numerus monachorum juxta facultates super existentes ad tempus congruum pro divino cultu augendo augmentatur sub pena juris.
 23. Item quod libri calices panni linei altarium similiter et albarum et alia ornamenta divino cultui deputata melius reficiantur, ac mundius laventur et diligentius observentur, et quod

⁷ Words apparently omitted.

⁸ MS. monachis.

- luminaria tam in dormitorio quam alibi accendantur sub pena suspensionis suppriori imponenda a suo officio per sex menses.
24. Item precipitur commonachis dicte domus de Wenlock offitiiis tam claustralibus quam exteris quibuscumque quatinus semel in anno offitia sua hujusmodi in manus prioris sursum reddant, et eisdem sponte pure et simpliciter renuntiant, ne pretextu diutine administracionis sese perpetuo frui eisdem exspectent sub pena proprietatis ipso facto censende.
 25. Item injungitur preterea quod gregoriana nota utantur et quod distincte cantent longo sillabarum protractu psalmos pronunciando tam in medio versus quam etiam in fine pausando sub pena jejunii in pane et aqua per tres dies quotiens in hac parte deliquerint.
 26. Postremo mandatur tam priori quam suppriori et aliis presidentibus offitiiis monachis hujus cenobii quibuscumque ne clam vel palam investigare presumant seu eorum aliquis audeat super compertis a quoquam quid deposuerit in hujusmodi visitacione legatina sub pena non modo contemptorum sed et contemptus indignacionis dicti reverendi patris legatice de latere.

Consilia et Exhortaciones.

1. In primis consulitur quod artes mechanice⁹ licite et honeste inter commonachos exerceantur ne ociositas sit arma¹⁰ antiqui hostis captivandas¹⁰.
2. Item quod commonachi in refectorio ab omni specie carnum sese abstineant quousque a sede apostolica aliter cum eisdem fuerit dispensatum.
3. Item consultum erit quod scenes¹¹ extra septa monasterii moderentur, et ad duas horas cujuslibet diei infra cenobium pro tempore congruo augeantur.
4. Item quod prior aut monachi itinerantes dimissis equis ad hospitium ad cenobia ejusdem ordinis si que prope sunt pernoctaturi accedant.
5. Item consulitur commonachis quod inter eos tertia observetur quadragesima que¹² jejunium apostolorum domini a festo ascensionis domini usque in festum pentecostes et secunda quadragesima restinguatur in recompensam dicte tertie. Et incipitur a dominica quinquagesime dumtaxat.
6. Item hortatur prior quod in corrigendis confratrum suorum excessibus modum non excedat, et quod eis facilem affabilem et benignum atque benevolum salva debita et congrua patris erga filios gravitate prebeat.

9 MS. mechanices.

10 Sic MS.

11 English seynies=sanguinata, French saignée.

12 Word omitted.

7. Item priori consulitur quodin alenda famulorum vel laicorum familia modum servare circumspiciat juxta onera dudum cenobio incumbentia, ne pretextu hospititatis bona monasterii parum prudenter contrerere videatur, et ne nimia inservientium et in mensa sua eadem observantia¹³ curiositatis nota aspergatur.
8. Item consulitur quod superflue circa monasterii ambitus deinceps non celebrentur processiones, et quod in servandis vere religionis ceremoniis sese magis dedant.
9. Postremo quod novellis constitutionibus legatinis consulitur quod monachi solo victu et vestitii pro stipendio et salario ac offitio absque pecunia sese contentant ad evitandas capacitates et cum mulieribus suspiciones sinistras salvis tamen defunctorum exequiis.

Quas quidem injunctiones pariter et consilia et exhortaciones omnes et singulas suprascriptas dictus dominus commissarius die quo supra in domo capitulari prefati cenobii de Wenlock summarie ad tunc et per compendium vulgariter exposuit, et easdem postmodum prout in presenti instrumento continentur in longum exaratas priori dicte domnus transmisit mandans eidem quatinus non modo eisdem per se aut suppriorem sive presidentem aliquem omni quindena a die datarum presentium per annum unum toto conventui in pleno capitulo perlegi faciat et exponi sed etiam quod in regestris publicis sive archivis dicti monasterii conscribi et ad perpetuam rei geste memoriam registrari faciat. Ne forsan inposterum ipsius prioris incuria negligantur seu oblivioni quod absit tradantur.

Deinde vicesimo sexto die mensis Junii anno domini M^o quingentesimo vicesimo quarto dictus commissarius ex certis causis animum suum moventibus visitacionem legatinam alias ad diem prorogatam et continuatam dissolvebat, prioremque dicteque domus in suis officiis administracione et statu pristinis reponendo pro ut etiam tenore presentium restituit et reponit. In quorum omnibus premissorum fidem sigillum prefati reverendi domini legati de latere est presenti instrumento appensum. Datum quo ad sigilli appositionem in edibus suis prope Westmonasterium dicto vicesimo sexto die mensis Junii anno domini quo supra.

Hec Rolandus prior propriis manibus.

Et notandum quod dominus legatus pro hujusmodi visitacione nomine procuratoris habuit XVII libras legalis monete preter et ultra victualia sibi officialibus ministrata.

THE MONKS OF MUCH WENLOCK

AFTER THE SUPPRESSION.

By the Rev. PREBENDARY CLARK-MAXWELL, M.A., F.S.A.

Most of the monks mentioned in Miss Graham's paper on Roland Gosnell, are mentioned again in the list of those pensioned at the surrender of the Priory in January 1540, as well as in the extracts from the Register of Sir Thomas Butler, Vicar of Much Wenlock 1524-1562¹, which were published in the *Transactions* 1st Series, Vol. VI. These invaluable notes make it possible to construct with exceptional clearness in the case of Wenlock, a picture of that which probably happened in the neighbourhood of every dissolved monastery.

The monks whose names occur in connexion with the election of the Prior in 1521, were: John Webley, Prior of Dudley; John Bayly, Prior of Sandwell, and John Castell, Prior of Preen; Richard Fysshewike and Alan Newporte, proctors for the convent in seeking Wolsey's assent to Gosenell's election; Thomas Smith, sub-prior, Thomas Rowde, almoner, Richard Fysshewike (again), kitchener, Thomas Acton, cellarer, who bore testimony to his profession as monk (which profession must have taken place at least fourteen years before, since his Ordination certificate of Sept. 19, 1507, describes him then as "Monk of Wenlock"; W. Corfill (or Wenlock, from his birthplace) the sacrist who carried off the seal to Dudley; Thos. Shrewsbury the fraterer; W. Bange and John Wellington.

Of these, John Webley has disappeared by the date of the surrender, giving place to Thos. Shrewisburie, fraterer in 1521, who

1. Instituted Sept. 24, 1524 (*Bolhe Register*, p. 337); last entry in Register, May or June, 1562; John Jeffres appointed to Much Wenlock, Aug. 7, 1562; cause of vacancy not stated, but probably not deprivation, as Butler seems to have conformed throughout; not to be confused with the last Abbot of Shrewsbury (see *Transactions*, 4th Series, VIII., p. 55).

is described in the pension list as prior of Dudley, and as such receives a pension of £10. John Bayly, as stated by Miss Graham, came to Wenlock in 1524, and succeeded Gosenell as Prior. At the Dissolution he received a pension of £80, and so was able to live in comfort at the Manor-place in Madeley till his death on Christmas Day of 1552. "25 Dec. departed and dyed in the manor place of Madeley about ix of the clock in the nyght Sir John Baily Clercke the last Prior of Moncks that was in the Monastre of Moch Wenlok prior ther at the tyme of the surrender therof whose bodie was buryed on the morrow vz in f'to Sti Stephani in the p'ish Church of Madeley aforesaid." Sir John had in his lifetime given to Much Wenlock Church a "Cope of red and blew tafata inbrodered with gold and sylver, in condition that part of the parochie shuld at his decess mete his bodie at Byldwas bryge and so bryng hym to Wenloke church to be buried," but though Ric. Lawley Esq, William More, Rich. Legge and John Bradeley had given their bond that this should be done, they did not keep their bargain. Probably they considered that as Edward VI's commissioners had carried away the cope they were released from their obligation.

John Castell who was also known as John Gough, the Prior of Preen in 1521, lost that position in consequence of the sale of Preen by the Prior of Wenlock, about three years before the Dissolution. The question of the independence of the Prior of Preen, and of the relation between him and the Prior of Wenlock, formed the subject of an enquiry held at Hughley, in 1590 (Sparrow, *Hist. of Church Preen*, p. 70ff.) The evidence seems to shew that the Prior of Preen was liable to be punished by his superior at Wenlock, and that Castle had actually been so punished by imprisonment at Wenlock for a fortnight, during which time Richard Fishwick had been sent from Wenlock to take charge of the house. After the sale, Castle had gone up to London to protest, and had been awarded compensation; he then joined the convent at Wenlock, from which presumably he had been sent to Preen; and received a pension of £6 at the surrender. Subsequently he served Monk Hopton as curate, and was buried at Wenlock in 1544. Butler records under the date of Sept. 13 in that year "here was buried out of Hopton Monachorum Sir John Gogh, ther at that time Curate, otherwise called Sir John Castle, sometime Monck in the

monastre of S. Milb'ge [presctor in Moch Wenlok]² and Prior of the cell in Preen, the last Prior that ther was whose bodie is here buried."

Richard Fishwick, who took Castle's place for a time at Preen, is third on the Pension list and receives £6 : 13 : 4. He is described by Thomas Butler as "monk and sexten for the space of thretty Er and above in Monasterie of S' Milburge." He probably means that he was monk for upwards of thirty years, and also (latterly) sacristan; and we may perhaps imagine him succeeding William Corfield or Corvehill in that post, when the latter was promoted to the office of sub-prior. Afterwards Fishwick seems to have served the chapel of Bourton in the parish of Wenlock, and died in 1543. Under 15 Oct. Butler notes "Richard Fysshwyke p'st sometyme Monck and Sexten for the space of thretty Er and above in the Monastre of St. Milburge whose body lieth in the Churchyard wtin to Clothyards to the Crosse betwixt it and the Church."

The sub prior in 1521, Thomas Smith, has disappeared by 1540, and we should have concluded that he had died in the interval; but Butler records the death in 1549 of "Thomas Smyth sometime monk in the Monasterie of St. Milburge and at his dep'ting Sub-prior of the same, and of the age of 115 years, as I Sir T. Botelar heard him say." Whether actually as old as this, or not, he was evidently of very advanced age; and the inference is that Thomas Smyth, some time between 1521 and 1540 resigned his office on account of age, and seeking a "capacity," lived outside the Priory, though probably serving no cure. These "capacities" would enable a monk to leave his cloister, and to serve a secular cure, if appointed therto. (see Gasquet, *Henry VIII and the English Monasteries*, ii., 470).

Alan Newport is probably identical with Alan Cliff, "sometyme monk in this Monasterie of St. Milburge," who succeeded Thomas Mason as vicar of Kinlet. One entry in Butler's Register is "1543 23 Jan. Within the chancell of the blessed Lady before her image, the body of Thos. Mason p'st borne within this borow of Moch Wenlok, somtyme vicar of Kynlett, who resigned to Sir Alane Cliff sometyme monk of the monastre of St. Mylburge, and the said Sir Thos. lyeth hard unto the parclose of the the. Quyre his fyett reching to tharch."

2. The words in brackets occur only in Hartshorne's extracts. He seems to have copied the entry twice, and the second time, the words read "here in Moch Wenlok" which runs more in Butler's usual style.

As no Alan appears in the pension list and as Cliff's appointment to Kinlet is dated Feb. 1539 (*Bothe Reg.* p. 382), it seems obvious that he too obtained a "capacity" before the surrender. And the same seems to be true of Prior Gosnell himself. His name does not appear in the Pension list, but we find a Roland Gosnell instituted to the rectory of Oldbury (near Bridgnorth) on Mar. 6, 1539 (*Bothe Reg.* p. 382). After this, his history is not very clear; on June 27, 1555, he is instituted to the vicarage of Tenbury, and as on April 15, 1556, we find John Grise instituted to "Wobery" we should naturally conclude that Gosnell had moved from Oldbury, valued at £5 in the King's Books, to the richer living of Tenbury, which the same authority gives as worth £21. But if this was so, Grise's appointment was ignored; for we find that on Dec. 5, 1560 Richard Sherer is appointed to Oldbury, vacant by the deprivation of Roland Goswell, either by Bishop Scory or the Queen's visitors. In any case further misfortune overtook him at Tenbury also, from which he was ejected in the early part of 1562; for we find on June 5 of that year that W. Mappe was instituted to Tenbury on the deprivation of Rowland Gosnell³. What happened to him afterwards, we do not know; but we hope that the last few years of his life (he must by that time have been eighty years old at the least) were spent without molestation, if in poverty, and that his stormy career had a peaceful close.

Thomas Prowde, almoner in 1521, I have not found again. Thomas Acton, cellarer in 1521, and pensioned at £6 in 1540, officiated at a funeral at Wenlock in Nov. 1544 and possibly served the Chapel at Barrow, as he took a wedding there in 1549. He died in 1551 and was buried at Wenlock. "Sept. 19 Buried Sir Thos. Acton, otherwise called Thos. Doughtie, somtyme monk and celerer of the Monastrie of St. Milburge, buried in the Porch."

The recalcitrant sacrist of 1521, Wm. Corfill, has become sub-prior by 1540. He was a native of Wenlock, and after the surrender became priest of our Lady's service in the parish church, though this cannot have been till 1543, when Butler records the burial on May 16 of "Sir Hugh Barker p'ist Chapellain of the service of our blessed lady here within this Church of the Holy Trinity of Moch Wenlock." Nor did he hold this appointment long, for he

3. H. Gee, *Elizabethan Clergy*, etc., pp. 258, 278; Canon Bannister, *Institutions, etc., Hereford*, pp. 11 (bis.), 13, 15. The last reference gives Gosnell as *instituted* to Tenbury in 1562; but this is merely a slip.

was buried on May 26, 1546 with perhaps the most pathetic of all the little obituary notices by Sir Thomas Butler: "Here was buried out of the Strete called Mardfold out of the Tow tenements next unto Sancte Owens Well on the same side of the well, the body of Sir Willm. Corvehill Preist, of the Service of O^r blessed Lady St. Marie, within the Church of the holy Trinite &c. which two hows belonging to the said Service he had in his occupation, with ther appertenances in part of his wages, which was viij markes, the said hows in an overplus: whose body was buried in the chancell of our blessed Ladie befor the altar under the Ston in the myddle of the said altare, upon the left hande as ye Treade and stand on the heighest steppe of the three befor the said altare; whose fete stretch forth under the said altare to the wall in the East of the altare, the body ther lying within the Erth in a tomb of lyme and ston which he caused to be made for himselfe for that intent; after the reryng & buldyng of the new Ruff of the said Chansell, which rering framyng & new reparyng of the altare & chancell was don throw the councill of the said Sir Wm. Corvehill, who was excellently & singularly experte in dyverse of the vij liberal sciences & especially in geometre, not greatly by speculacon, but by experience; and few or non of handye crafte but that he had a very gud insight in them, as the making of organs, of a clocke and chimes, an in kerving, in Masonrie, and weving of Silke, an in peynting; and noe instrument of Musike beyng but that he coulede mende it, and many gud ghifts the man had, and a very pacient man, and full honeste in his conversacon and lyving; borne here in this borowe of Moche Wenlok and somtyme moncke in the monastrie of St. Mylb'ge here. Two brethren he had one called Dominus John, Monke in the said Monastrie, and a Secular prieste called Sir Andrew Corvehill who dyed at Croydon beside London, on whose soule & all Christian soules Almighty God have mercy. Amen. All this contrey hath a great losse of the death of the said Sir Wm. Corvehill for he was a gud Bell fownder & a maker of the frame for bells." (N.B. Was this brother John, who does not figure on the pension list, another who obtained a "capacity," and was he the same as Sir John Corvehill, curate of Preen?).

W. Bange is the Wm. Bange who had a pension of £6 at the surrender, and is several times mentioned by Butler. He is a "gossib" or sponsor at a christening in 1541 and served the cure in the chapel of Eaton Constantine in Leighton parish, and died in 1562 when on

"May 28 being Wensday in the Witson weke was buried at Leighton the bodie of Sir Wm. Bange somtyme monk of Wenlock in the tyme of the worshipfull father Dop'ne Richard Syng Prior of the said Monasterie and of Roland Brudge Prior of the same next after and also in the tyme of Dop'ne John Bailly oderwise called Dop'ne John Cressage or Christseche Prior of the said Monastery which Sir Wm. Bange died at Eaton Constantine within the parish of Leighton being then serving Priest in the Chapel at Eaton and in the tyme of St Thomas Lydgate vicar of Leighton who somtyme was monk in the Monastery of Buldwas in the time of Abbot Stephen there."

John Wellington I have not come across.

Of the other monks in the list, we can give some account in every case but one, that of Richard Norgrove.

Richard Fenymere as probably the same as Sir Richard Fenymere, curate of Acton Round, in 1555.

Thomas Ball took a funeral at Wenlock in 1559 "by chance being there," and so probably was not resident in Wenlock, though possibly so in the neighbourhood.

Wm. Morthowe, officiated at the funeral of Nov. 11, 1544 mentioned above, and in the year following is described as curate of Hopton (succeeding therein John Gogh or Castle?).

John Lee I identify with some hesitation with Sir John Lye, parson of Broseley, buried at Wenlock Jan. 15, 1560 (Hartshorne's extract states that he took the funeral).

Wm. Chamberlayn is mentioned in 1543 as "sometyme monk in the Monastere of St. Milburge" and again in 1544. In the Chantry Survey of Chantries in Edward VI. he is returned as Incumbent of our Lady's Service in Wenlock Church worth £3 : 15 : 10 "with other living." He must have succeeded Wm. Corvehill in 1546.

John Hopkys is the subject of a letter written by John Bayley ex-Prior, immediately after the surrender (*Letters and Papers, Hen. VIII.*, 1540, 112) wherein he describes him as a "poor scholar of Oxford," and asks for a letter empowering anyone whom Hopkys might send, to receive his pension. We imagine him therefore returning to Oxford, and with his £5 : 6 : 8 making shift to continue his studies, till he could be appointed to some cure.

The general impression left by the study of Butler's Register, is that of the dissolved community lingering on, at or near the site of their former home, and eking out their pensions by serving cures

(or before 1547, stipendiary services) in the neighbourhood, of which indeed most of them, if we may judge by the alias they bore, were natives. The Vicar of Wenlock, who is quite obviously a strong sympathizer with the old régime, though compliant enough to conform to each change as it came along, was fortunate in having a large number of chapels, dependent on Wenlock, at his disposal. Bourton, Acton Round, Barrow, Benthall, Monk Hopton and Shipton, all come under this description, while Broseley, Madeley, and Beckbury are not far off, and were all ancient dependencies of Much Wenlock. Sir Thomas Butler would thus be able to put his friends in the way of serving one or other of these, and this is just what he appears to have done.

Though we must deplore the loss of the original Register which was destroyed by a fire at Wynnstay in 1859, we owe a deep debt of gratitude to those who, before that time, made the extracts, which enable us to trace with unusual clearness the fortunes of the monks of Wenlock after the dissolution of their house.

WENLOCK SURRENDER AND PENSION LIST.

(Letters and Papers, Henry VIII., 1540, No. 111).

1. Surrender (by John Cressegge prior, and the convent) of the monastery and all its possessions. 26 Jan. 31 Hen. VIII.
2. Pensions assigned same date :
 - (i.) John Baylie, prior, 80l. ; Wm. Corfelde subprior, and Ric. Fisschewyke, 6l. 13s. 4d. each & ; Thos. Acton, John Castell, Ric. Fenmyer, Wm. Benges and Ric. Norgrove, 6l. each ; Thos. Ball, Wm. Morthowe, John Lee, Wm. Chamberleyn, and John Hopkys, 5l. 6s. 8d. each.
 - (ii.) Assigned to Thos. Shrewsburie, prior of the cell of Dudley, 10l.

The returns to *Parker's Queries* of 1561, state of Tenbury "Vicaria aliquamdiu vacavit." So Gosnell was probably ejected both from Oldbury and Tenbury in 1560.

A TERRIER OF THE VICARAGE OF WROXETER, 1765.

Communicated by HUGH HOBSON.

A TERRIER of all the Buildings, Lands, Customs, Profits, Perquisites belonging to the Vicarage of Wroxeter in the County of Salop as it stood in the year 1765.

Imprimis. A Dwelling House consisting of a Kitching, Entry, little Room and Parlour, a Buttery, Cellar, seven Chambers, a Brew House and Store House Adjoining a Barn of three Bays and a Threshing Floor, a Cow House and Stable with a Cart House adjoining to the Barn, a Garden, Orchard and large Fold Yard, the fence whereof belongs to the Vicarage, except five Rows of Rails, belonging to Tees's yard.

GLEBE } Two small pieces at Beanhill the Bit upon which
LAND } Thos. Rowley's House is Built a large piece by the way over Uckington Bridge now divided into two, the Coal leasow beyond Norton, the upper Hallen Acre, the lower Hallen Acre, by Severn Side, Honey Meadow near Tearn, a little Dole in Tearn Meadow betwixt Willm. Clemson's and Roger Clayton's almost at the North end of it.

CORN } Corn Tythes belong to the Impropriators except as
TYTHES } follows To the Vicar belong the Corn Tythes of Rushton, of the Glebe Land, and of the Home Closes, also the 40 Sheaf or Cock of Eyton Demesnes, the 30th of the Chapel yard from the Footway Southward, the 10th from the Footway Northward, the 30th of the Gravelly Furlong in Eyton Field lately inclosed from the Footway Westward to the old Addland, Eastward where Meer stones are now set in the several Inclosures, the 30th of all Jno. Webb's Inclosure in Eyton Field except the North East corner from the Meer Stone Westward of an equal Breadth to the Hedge Eastward, the 30th of Willm. Wright's Gravelly Furlong inclosed on the West side the Footway in Eyton Field, the 30th of Jas. Lloyd's Gravelly Furlong at the North end of Eyton Field, the 30th of Philip Cotton's on the North side of Jas. Lloyd's, from

the Footway to the Hedge Eastward, the 30th of Willm. Wright's Ryhill from the Gate at the Entrance to a great Hawthorn in the Hedge, that Breadth through to the Hedge Southward except a little Pike of Land, the 30th of a great Butt in Philip Cotton's Ryhill from a Crabtree in the Hedge Southward.

HOME	}	Home Closes Wroxeter. Mrs. Clayton's yard on the North side to the Dingle, Mrs. Clayton's Allen's yard except a Butt on the Southside, Her Bennet's Yard, Upton's Hempbutt, late Hugh Jones's Hampbutt Roger Clayton's Yard betwixt his Barn and the River Westward, Thos. Tees's yard to the Craft and the Vicar's Stable, Jno. Clark's yard betwixt his Barn from the Hedge Westward where stood a Crabtree formerly straight up thence to the Road, over against the end of Allen's yard Hedge, all the Hall Orchard, Benjamin Dyos's Hampbutt, Widow Dyos's Yard and Hempbutt behind her Barn, Thos. Upton's Yard, Widow Hancock's Yard, adjoining to the Craft lately divided and part made a Garden, Thos. Tees's Hempbutt, Richd. Felters Hempbutt, Robt. Peeter's Hempbutt, Willm. Fox's Yard betwixt the Barn and the Craft, Fras. Dorsett's formerly Robiston's Yard, and the end of it in the Craft to the Footway that goes to Allen's Yard.
CLOSES		
WROXETER		

NORTON] Norton part of a piece on the South and West side Jno. Bayly's House from a stone by the Hedge Eastward across from thence to the Footway Westward from the place where a Style lately stood, to the Style leading to Preynald's Yard, and all betwixt that and the Street Northward, Saml. Dyos's Yard behind his Bakehouse, Ed. Preynald's Yard behind his House, Thos. Onion's Hempbutt, John Littlehales's Hempbutt betwixt the House and London Road. The Yard on the South side the House, Edd. Preynald's Peartree Yard from the Stone by the Footway to Clifford's Yard, Jno. Clifford's Yard, Jno. Bayley's Yard from the North side of the Pound straight down to the Pitt and all betwixt that and London Road. Mrs. Garbet's Hempbutt, Richd. Rowley's Yard, Willm. Clemson's Yard betwixt Mrs. Garbett's and Littlehales's Hempbutt, part of a piece of Willm. Clemson's formerly 3 Closes, betwixt Bayley's Yard on the South, and London Road on the North, part of the Breadth of that Yard as far as the Crabtree part of the Breadth betwixt the Crabtree and the Hedge Westward as far as the end of the Drain or Ditch into London Road, the other part all betwixt the Drain and the same Hedge to the Road.

DONNINGTON] Donnington. Willm. Tristram's Yard by Thos. Bennet's Sheepcoat a little below the Footway to the Street, Richd. Bennet's Bakehouse Yard, the North end of his next piece from the footway to the Street. The Southside of Thos. Bennet's piece adjoining to his Garden and Fold on the North side of his House from a Plumbtree now growing in the corner of the Hedge Westward straight to an Oak tree and thence to the Meadow Hedge Eastward formerly his Yard and part of his Hempbutt, the other part of his Hempbutt now open to his Orchard. Willm. Tristram's Yard from the Pound to School Garden, Another Yard behind his Barn, his Hempbutt, his Grice's Hempbutt, Thos. Bennet's (late Sambrook's) Hempbutt behind the Barn, Mr. Price's Yard Yard on the Southside his House and Orchard paved about to the Lane.

DRYTON] Dryton. Jno. Gardner's Hempbutt adjoining to Wilke's Barn and a Butt near his House by the way from Eyton, A part of his field above his House from the Big Ash Tree now growing at the bottom and up from it to a little Oak growing upon a Rocky Bank at the Top and thence to the Dingle, Westward, Jno. Hughes's Hempbutt by the Barn, a Yard of Widow Webb's on the South side her Bakehouse down to the Brook, Her Butt by her House, Part of a Piece of Jno. Bowdlers adjoining to the East side of Wilk's from the place where a Withy grew, a few yards on the Westward beyond a Crabtree growing in the Hedge by the Highway and thence aslant to a green Meer by the Brook, Jno. Bowdler's Hempbutt and on the South side of his Hemp Butt, a parsell from a Oak aslant to the Field Hedge backward called formerly Beard's Yard, A part behind the Wainhouse to a green Meer in the Piece and below it even with the Meer and the Lane and to Hughes's Hempbutt Northward.

EYTON] Eyton. Willm. Wright's yard behind his House and Hempbutt Adjoining Jas. Lloyd's Hempbutt, behind his Wainhouse and his yard betwixt his House and Webb's, Another adjoining to the Street and the Smith's Shop. Philip Cotton's Yard from the Garden Wall to his Wainhouse, his Hempbutt by the Bakehouse, and his yard over against the Tythe Barn.

UPPINGTON]. Uppington. Shakeshafts Jays Yard 2d. yearly for it if untill'd Richd. Boore pays 6d. Yearly for Hay of late Bolass's Tenement, Jno. Hayward's yard betwixt his House and Jay's Yard now divided into a Hempbutt and a part laid open to a Meadow down to the Brook, Willm. Turner's yard betwixt his House and

Shop, Jno. Hayward's yard by the Smith's Shop (formerly Hatton's) his Broomy yard (formerly Mountfords) Richd. Boore's (late Bolass's) Bakehouse Yard, Mr. Boycotts Sherifs yard by Turners Barn now the Western side of a Piece of Land of the breadth betwixt the Oak near the bottom and Turner's Garden and the Yard from the bottom to the top, Mr. Jno. Stanier part of his Yard adjoining to his Garden and Bakehouse from the North East Corner of his Garden down a Row of Plumb's and Apple's Trees to a large Ash in the South East corner of Mr. Baker's Meadow, all from thence Westward, Mr. Baker's divided into an Orchard and Hemp Butt and part of a Meadow of the Breadth betwixt the Apple and Hawthorn and the Oak Trees from the Hemp Butt to the Bottom.

TYTHE HAY] Tythe Hay belonging to all Norton Township is paid in kind to Vicar, as is the Tythe of Widow Upton's Meadow of Wroxeter, Brade Meadow and Hook belonging to Donnington, a Meadow belonging to Sambrook's liveing at Eyton adjoining to Brade Meadow, Two of Philip Cottons, another of Willm. Wrights another of Jas. Lloyds, adjoining to Brade Meadow, the Meadow part of Jno. Webb's Uggermoor, the Tythe Hay of the Hall Orchard in Wroxeter and a Parcel in the Croft the Breadth of Fox's Yard to the Footway, Three Meadows belonging to late Baker's living near Upton Forge on the South side the River Tearn, one below the Way to the River the other two above, the Tythe's are Paid in kind to the Vicar.

MODUS	}	Modus for Hay. These following pay a Modus for their Tythe Hay. Mr. Hallen for Smethcott 4d. Mr. Clayton for the lower house living (late Mr. Lees) 8d. Sprats 1d. Moses Dyos's 2d. for the Bylett 6d. Mr. Claytons Upper House Living 2d. Widow Hancocks 2d. Widow Dyos 2d. Roger Clayton for the Hay of his own Living 2d. Jones's 2d. Fox's 2d.
FOR HAY.		
WROXETER		

DONNINGTON] Grices 2d. John Clark 2d. Widow Fox 2d., all the Livings in Donnington pay 6d. a House except 4d. for Downs's Living, Edd Dorsett 2d. Mr. Price 2d. except his Home Close, Robt. Wittingham 2d.

EYTON AND	}	all Dryton pay 7d. a House, In Eyton Sambrook's 2d. Jno. Webb 2d. and 3d. for the Birch, 8/- is yearly paid as a Customary Right, Jas. Lloyd 1/-, Willm. Wright 7d. Philip Cotton 7d.
DRYTON.		

RUSHTON] Rushton. Jno. Yate's 7d. Willm. Shakeshaft 5d. Richd. Langley 4d. Richd. Shelton 5d. Mrs. Lockly Jones's Living 5d. Jno. Munslow 5d.

UPPINGTON] Richd. Shelton for Dorsett's Living 6d. Mrs. Lockley's 5d. Uppington Mr. Stanier (late Brown's) Living 4d. Mr. Boycott for Turner's Living 4s. 6d., Mr. Baker 4d., Jno Hayward 4d.

ORCHARDS] Orchards, (Mr. Hallen 2d.) These following in Kind All in Norton William Clemson, a large Basket of Pears, Mrs. Clayton half a Strike of Red Apples, Amy Alriches, Thos. Upton's, Widow Hancocks's Orchard behind her Coat and Tees's Hedge, Thos. Tees's Grices by the Vicarage.

MODUS FOR } Modus for Orchards. Mr. Hallen 2d., Richd.
ORCHARDS. } Shelton for Holbrooks 1d., Mr. Stanier for late Browns 1d., Willm. Turner 1d., all the rest of the Orchards in the Parish 2d. each. The Earl of Bradfords Demesnes at Eyton is exempted from all white Tythes only the Vicar has one Load of Hay Ready made from thence, in Lieu of which 30s. hath been paid above 40 years since, There is yearly paid from Beslow Demesnes for the White Tythes 20 shillings.

CUSTOMARY PAYMENTS] For Cows barren 1d., Cow and Calf 1½d., Colt 1d., Bees 1d. each Hive, House and Garden 2d., each Communicant 2d., For Trade 4d., Day Labourers for hand 2d., Sheep sold or removed to another Parish 4d. Per Month the Score, Lambs sold or removed what worth at the time, Pigs Tythable 1 at 7 and so of Geese and Lambs, the Vicar allowing the Parishioners 1½d. Per Lamb for all above 7 the Parishioners the Vicar 1½d. Per Lamb for all under 7, the tenth being always due, An Halfpenny for odd Fleeces if there be no defraud in making of them up, In Tything Pigs, Geese, and Lambs, the Parishioners take up 2 the Minister the 3rd, Hemp and Flax is paid in kind, except Eyton and Beslow Demesnes, Pigeons due from Jno. Bayly's Dove House, Mortuaries Customarily paid, Herbage 20d. Per Pound, Burials in the Church Yard 4d., for Registring 4d., Weddings 5s. the Man half Fees, Christning at the Font 0, Registring 4d., Churching 4d., Eggs of Hens and Ducks payable before Palm Sunday, Two for a Hen or Duck and Three for a Cock or Drake, Twenty Pounds a Year payable without any Deduction from a Messuage or Tenement and Lands at Wilcott in the County of Salop being a Grant of the Right Honble Frs. Earl of Bradford to the Minister or Vicar of Wroxeter for Ever.

THE FAMILY OF MARSTON, OF AFCOTE, ETC.

By the late EVELYN H. MARTIN.

(Continued from 4th Series, Volume VIII., page 48.)

The four Wills and ten Charters which follow throw fresh light on the history of this family. The Wills were extracted by the Rev. F. A. Homer from the originals preserved at Hereford. The early Charters belong to W. F. Beddoes, Esq., of Minton, and are of course in Latin, but have been translated by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher. It should be noted that although the ancient Arms described on page 2 properly belong to this family, yet it has no heraldic right to the crest which was granted to the London branch of the family (see page 15).

I. MARSTON OF AFCOTE.

I. ROBERT OF MARSTON, who heads the pedigree (see page 2), was a considerable landowner at Marston in Lincolnshire, and died c. 1306-7. The King's Writ, addressed to Walter de Gloucester, the Eschaetor beyond the Trent, to enquire what lands were held by Robert de Merston at his death, was dated at Laurecost 24 February 35 Edward I. [1306-7].

The following is a translation of the Inquisition then taken, which has been extracted and translated by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher.

Inq. p. m. 35 Edward I., No. 35. C. Edward I. File 131. (7).

MERSTON. Inquisition concerning the lands and tenements which belonged to Robert de Merston in the County of Lincoln, made before the Eschaetor of the lord the King at Marston on the 15th day of March in the thirty fifth year of King Edward, by [the oath of] Elias de Merston, John at the hall of the same, William son of Robert of the same, John Page of the same, Geoffrey Ribodon of the same, Crigin [?] son of Robert of the same, Robert Beneirgr', Alexander de Stubton, Robert de Botellesford, Robert de Rondesoy, Wated Ancastre, Thomas Mackeuitter and Robert Page of the same, sworn. Who say upon their oath that the aforesaid Robert held in his demesue as of his fee on the day on which he died certain

lands and certain tenements in Merston written below as the heir of Ralph de Gouxall deceased, which he held of the lord the King in chief, being under age and in the King's custody, by the service of the fourth part of a knight's fee, And rendering yearly to the bailiwick [? manor] of Roxham, which belonged to the said Ralph, 4s. at the term of Pentecost. And they say that the capital messuage included is worth 15s. for the sustentation of the houses. And there are there 59 acres of arable land, worth per annum 19s. 8d., 4d. for each acre of land; and 10 acres of meadow, worth per annum 20s., 2s. for each acre. And there are there certain free tenants, who render yearly the rent written under, namely, Thomas de Bussy holds one messuage and 3 acres of land, and renders yearly 2s. 4d. at the four principal terms by equal portions. Roger at the hall holds one bovate of land for the term of his life, and renders yearly 15s. at the same terms. Robert Arnot one messuage and 2 acres of land, and renders yearly 8s. 6d. at the same terms. Elizabeth de fewerker two-thirds of 4 bovates of land, and renders per annum 19s. 4d. at the same terms. Gilbert Sparroue [?] one messuage, and renders yearly 2s. at the same terms. Richard the miller one messuage, and renders yearly 2s. at the same terms. Gugu [?] Bercar' one messuage, and renders yearly 16d. at the same terms. John brice [?] one messuage, and renders yearly 3s. 6d. at the same terms. John de broughlon one messuage, and half a bovate of land, and renders yearly 6d., namely, at the term of St. Michael 1d. Easter 1d., and Pentecost 4d.

Item den. son of Alan of the lane [ad venellam] one messuage, and renders yearly 2s. 10d. at the same terms.

Sum £4 15s.

And there are there certain Customary tenants, who hold certain lands and certain tenements written below, namely, Richard Weyot holds one messuage and one bovate of land, and renders yearly 8s. 4d. at the four said terms for all services by equal portions. Hanno [?] de Brandon one messuage and one bovate of land, and renders yearly 11s. 4d. at the same terms equally. Robert son of Poo one messuage and one bovate of land, and renders yearly 15s. at (the same) terms equally for all services. Richard son of William son of Robert one messuage and one bovate of land, and renders yearly 15s. in the same manner at the said terms.

Sum 49s. 8d.

The sum of the sums aforesaid of the clear value, rent resolute, as before is inscribed, £7 14s. 4d.

Item, there are there certain Cottagers [Cotarii], of whom William son of Goydo holds one cottage, and renders yearly 5s. at the four terms aforesaid equally. John Geyot one cottage, and renders yearly 4s. at the same terms. Hugh son of Thomas one cottage, and renders 4d. at the terms aforesaid; Hugh son of Matilda one piece [placeam], and renders yearly 2s. as above.

Sum 11s. 4d.

Item, they say that the aforesaid Robert held in his demesue as of fee on the day in which he died 21 acres of arable land there and one acre of meadow of Sir Philip de Lindesey, by what service they are ignorant, and the said land is worth yearly 7s. [four words underlined illegible here], and the said meadow yearly 4s.

Sum 9s.

Item, they say that the aforesaid Robert held in his demesue as of fee on the day in which he died one bovaté of land there of the Abbot of Newboth [Newbo], rendering for service 13d. yearly, at the term of St. Dyonisius, and the said land is worth yearly in all its issues 4s. And 2 acres of meadow, and the said acres are worth yearly 4s.

Sum 8s.

Item, they say that the said Robert held as above $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of meadow of the prior of Haverholm, by the service of 13d. to be paid yearly at the term of St. John, and the meadow aforesaid is worth yearly in all its issues 3s. 6d.

Sum 3s. 6d.

Item, they said that the said Robert held as above a certain Croft there of Payn Tybetoft, by the service of 3s. yearly to be paid at the term of Michaelmas and Easter equally, and it is worth yearly 4s. in all issues.

Sum 4s.

The aforesaid Jurors say also that the aforesaid Robert renders yearly for the aforesaid lands which he holds of the aforesaid heir, a gallon [or flagon, "plagenam"] of oil at the price of 6d. at the chapel of blessed Mary the virgin of Marston at the feast of the nativity of our Lord. And 22d. silver viz. yearly at the terms of St. Michael 3d. the Nativity of our Lord 11d., and Easter 3d. and St. John Baptist 3d. And to Allerdy de Foston half a quarter of [illegible] at the term of the Nativity of our Lord and Easter equally, at the price of 18d. And to the Prior of Malteby 2s. at the same terms.

Sum of rents resolute 5s. 8d.

Also they say that John de Marston is the son of the aforesaid Robert and his next heir, and is aged $1\frac{1}{2}$ year. In witness whereof the said Jurors have set their seals to this Inquisition.

The aforesaid Robert had no other lands or tenements in our bailiwick on the day on which he died, except the lands and tenements contained in this Inquisition.

The Will of Mary Marston of Afcott 1607, (see page 7)—was first proved at Hereford 23 February, 1607 - 8, and later in P. C. C. 9 September, 1608.

The Will of IX. John Marston of Afcott, who died in 1605 (see page 7), is as follows :—

WILL OF JOHN MARSTON, OF AFCOTT IN THE PARISH OF WISTONSTOW,
1605.

Dated 5 February 1605.

To be buried in the parish Church or Chancell of Wistonstow.

To the Cathedral Church of Hereford xijd.

To the reparacon of the Church of Wistonstow iijs. iiijd.

To Marie my daughter my stocke of sheippe remayning in the custody of widow Larrington of litle stretton in value xijli. xvs, and all my stoke of sheppe in the custody of Hugh Harries in value xvjli. xijs.

To that child whether man or woman which Jane my wief now goeth and travelleth wt. all yf it live to be baptized all that stock of sheepe in the custody of Marie Bright widow of the value of xvli. xvs. and vijli. in the hands of Edward Lewis my father-in-lawe.

To Thomas Marston my godsonne one of the best lambs.

To Jane my wief my mare, sadle and furniture to the same belonging, and all my goods and chattells and household stuffe now in my dwelling howse. I bequethe ij. stone of wooll, and the rest of my goods, unto Jane my wief and Edward my sonne equally.

Jane my wief and Richard Corfield to be executors; and Richard Harries, Edward Ball, William James and Thomas Marston, overseers.

Witnesses: William Griffiths, parson of Wistonstow. Mr. Elis, parson of Bedston. Thomas Marston, Marie Marston and Richard Davies, clerk.

Will proved at Hereford 11 March, 1605, by Jane Marston relict and executrix.

II. MARSTON OF HEYTON.

There is an error in the Will of Jane Marston of Heyton 1591—(see page 15, line 1). For "To my daughter All (en?) an ox," the clause should read "My daughter Alles to be executrix."

III. MARSTON OF CHENEY LONGVILLE.

The two Grants by VII. 3. Richard Marston of Cheney Longville to his son Thomas Marston of his capital messuage and lands in Longfyld, made in 1543, are as follows:—(see page 16).

KNOW all men present and to come that I RICHARD MARSTON of Longfyld co. Salop, yoman, have given, granted, and by this my present charter confirmed to THOMAS MARSTON my son, my capital messuage situate in the town of Longfyld, with all lands

meadows &c as well within the said town as without, to the said messuage pertaining and anciently belonging, with all other messuages and lands which lately were in my possession, (One messuage called le Bromes house with 12 acres of land, viz. in each common field 4 acres, only excepted.) TO HOLD the said messuage &c (except as before excepted) to the said THOMAS and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, of the chief lords of that fee by the services &c. And for default of the heirs of the body of the said Thomas, then I will and grant that this my gift after the decease of the said Thomas shall remain to the next heirs of me the said RICHARD for ever, of the chief lords of that fee by the services therefor before due, &c.

Usual clause of warranty.

And further I have appointed John Corbett & Ralph Marston my true and lawful attorneys to take possession and deliver seisin to the said Thomas Marston, ratifying whatever they shall do in my name in the premises.

In witness whereof I have to this my charter set my seal, these being witnesses Ralph Marston, John Grove, Humfrey Grove, and many others.

Dated at Longfild the 20th day of September 35 Henry VIII. (1543). [L.S.]

Memorandum that livery and seisin was given to Thomas Marston, by Raffe Marston and John Corbett, in the presence of Edwarde Tournier, Thomas Longton, Thomas Lenley, and Henrie Marston with others, the day and yere within written.

KNOW all men present and to come that I RICHARD MARSTON of Longfild, co. Salop, have given granted and by this my present Charter confirmed to THOMAS MARSTON my son my capital messuage situate in the town of Longfield afsd, with all lands &c, as well within the said town as without, to the said messuage pertaining and anciently belonging TO HOLD all the said messuage &c to the said THOMAS and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten of the chief lords of that fee by the services therefore due &c And in default of heirs of the body of sd. Thomas, then I will and grant that the said messuage &c after the death of the said Thomas, shall remain to the next heirs of me the said Richard for ever. To hold of the chief lords of that fee by the services therefore due &c.

Usual clause of warranty.

And moreover know ye that I the said Richard have appointed in my place John Corbet and Ralph Marston to take possession and deliver seisin to the said Thomas Marston, ratifying whatever they do in the premises.

In witness whereof I have to this present charter set my seal. Dated at Longfild the 25th day of October, 35 Henry VIII.

These being witnesses : Ralph Marston, John Grove, & Humffrey Grove, with many others. (1543).
[L.S.].

Memorandum that according to the form and effect of this present dede within wrytten levery and season of the same landes &c. was delivered to Thomas Marston within named by Rafe Marston & John Corbett yn the presence of Edward Tournier, Thomas Longton, Thomas Lenley & Henry Marston with other the day & yere within wrytten.

The following is the Bond from William Marston of Cleobury Mortimer, clerk, dated 9 April, 30 Elizabeth, mentioned on page 17.

BOND from WILLIAM MARSTON of Mortimas Clibburie co. Salop, clerk, to FRANCIS MARSTON, in £100. Sealed with my seal. Dated the 9th day of April 30 Elizabeth. (1588).

The condition is that whereas the above bounden William Marston clarke, doth acknowledge himself to have received of the above bounden Francis Marston £3 for his title right or interest, which he the said William hath in one tenement or messuage in the town and filds of Chainy Longfilde in the parish of Wistanstowe co. Salop, & now in the tenure of William Glace. In consideration whereof the said William Marston clarke doth acknowledge himself by these presents to release quit-claim & give all his said title interest and right whatsoever unto the said Francis Marston his heirs exors & assigns. Now if the said William Marston clerk do permit & suffer the said Francis Marston quietly and peaceably to occupy possess and enjoy the tenement or messuage afd, without vexation suit disturbance or gainesainge of him the said William Marston that then this present obligation to be void.

per me
WILLIAM [L.S.].
MARSTON
clericum.

Witnesses : Mathew Reginaldes
Elizababeth Marston
Evan ap David
Edward Balle.

There are extant three Charters of VIII. 3. Ralph Marston of Wolston—see pages 18 and 19. (1) to Thomas Lucas, dated 20 March 1554 - 5 ; (2) to his son William, dated 24 Nov. 1555 ; and (3) a joint Bond with his son William to Thomas Marson, dated 22 August 1556.

INDENTURE made the 20th day of March 1 & 2 Philip & Mary (1554-5) Between RAFFE MARSTON the yonger of Wolston in the county of Salop, yoman, of the one part, and THOMAS LUCAS of Longveld, husbandman, of the other part. WYTNESSETHE that sd. Raffe Marston, for a certain sum of money payd by sd.

Thomas Lucas in the name of a fyne, DID demise grant set & to farm let to sd. Thomas Lucas, all yt his intack & tenement called Bromes house sett & being in Longvell afsd. wherein ye sd. Lucas now dwells, & all those his 12 acres of land lying fourth in every of the three fyldes of Longveld afsd. likewise held by sd. Thomas Lucas. And all other closes pastures, &c, to the same tenement belonging. And all other lands &c which to the said tenement did belong, if the sd. Raffe may obtain & recover the same to the house again. To hold the premises to the said Thomas Lucas from St. Michael the archangel next until the end of 21 years from thence next following be fully completyd & ended. Yielding therefore yearly to the said Raffe 5s. 4d. at the usual terms by equal portions ; and his best beast in the name of an hereott at the decease of every one dying sole tenant of the said lease.

Power to distrain if the rent is in arrear, and to re-enter if no sufficient distress is found on the premises.

Covenant by the said Thomas to make all buildings thereon being sufficient and tenantable, and so sufficiently repaired to maintain during the sd. term, And the said Raffe to finde all grete tymber for the same.

In witness whereof either party have set their seales the day and year abovesaid.

[L.S.].

TO ALL to whom this present Charter shall come, RALPH MARSON of Wolston, co. Salop, husbandman, sends greeting. KNOW YE that I the said Ralph for a certain competent sum of money to me paid by WILLIAM MARSON my son and heir, have given granted enfeofed and by this my present charter confirmed to the said William all that my messuage lying and being in Longefeld Cheyny, with all meadows feedings pastures, &c, to the said messuage belonging, and now in the occupation of Thomas Lycas. To hold the said messuage to the said William Marson his heirs & assigns, to the use of the said William his heirs & assigns for ever, to hold of the chief lords of that fee by the services due, &c.

Usual clause of warranty.

In witness whereof I the sd. Ralph have to this present charter set my seal. Dated the 24th day of November 2 & 3 Philip & Mary. (1555).

[L.S.].

These being witnesses at delivery of seison by Raffe Marston and taken by Wylyyam his son—Sir Wylyyam Edwards, Thomas Longdon, Wylyyam Nevyns, with other.

Ralph Marston's son and heir, IX. William Marston of Cheney Longville—see page 19—on 22 August 1556 made a feoffment of the messuage in Cheney Longville, which he had of the gift of

his father, to Thomas Marston and his heirs. And the same day Ralph Marston and William his son entered into a bond with Thomas Marston, for the peaceable enjoyment of the premises by the latter. The feoffment and bond are as follows :—

TO ALL to whom this present Charter shall come, WILLIAM MARSON of Wystanstowe in co. Salop husbandman sends greeting. KNOW YE that I the said William, for the sum of Five pounds to me in hand paid by THOMAS MARSON, have given granted enfeoffed and by this my present charter confirmed to the said Thomas, all that my messuage, which I had to me and my heirs of the gift & feoffment of Ralph Marson my father, lying and being in Longefeld Cheyny, with all lands meadows &c to the said messuage belonging in the tenure of Thomas Lucas. TO HOLD the said messuage to the said Thomas Marson his heirs and assigns to the use of the said Thomas his heirs and assigns for ever to hold of the chief lords of that fee by the services therefore due &c.

Usual clause of warranty.

In witness whereof I the said William have to this my present charter set my seal. Dated the 22nd day of August 3 & 4 Philip and Mary. (1556). [L.S.]

Livery & season gevyn & takyn the yer within written these beying witnesses Francis Bawldwyn parson of Wistanstow, Raffe Marston the elder, Thomas Longton, John Wittall, William Longdon & other.

BOND from Ralf Marson of Wolston, co. Salop, yoman, and William Marson son & heir of the said Ralf Marson, to Thomas Marson in Twenty pounds. Sealed with our seals. Dated the 22nd day of August 3 & 4 Philip and Mary. (1556).

The condition of this obligation is that where the above bounden William Marson by his deed bearing the date hereof bargained and sold to the above named Thomas Marson all that his messuage lying & being Cheynye Longefeld with all lands meadows &c to the same belonging, in the tenure of Thomas Lucas. If the said Thomas Marson at all times hereafter have hold occupy & enjoy peaceably the said messuage lands &c without cover fraud or deceit, then this present obligation to be void, &c

(Two Seals.)

[L.S.]

[L.S.]

The Settlement on the marriage of X. John Marston with Ann Turvill (see page 19) is in duplicate, one copy being dated 4 December and the other 4 November 1595. The following is the translation of the Settlement:

TO ALL the faithful in Christ &c WILLIAM MARSTON of Cheney Longvild co. Salop, yoman, and MARY his wife (send) greeting. KNOW YE that we the said William Marston and Mary in fulfilment of an agreement and promise on our part to be observed, for a marriage to be had and solemnized between John Marston, son & heir apparent of us the said William and Mary, of the one part, and Ann Turvill one of the daughters of John Turvill lately deceased, and Elizabeth his wife widow of the other part, have given granted and enfeoffed and by these presents confirmed to Henry Cooke of Hartall and Edward Balle of Wolston, yoman, ALL that our messuage or tenement, lying situate and being in Cheney Longvild aforesaid, with all houses, edifices, barns, &c, now or late in our occupation. To hold to the said Henry Cooke and Edward Balle to the uses following, viz. To hold one moiety of said messuages, &c, to the use of us the said William Marston and Mary for the term of our lives and the life of the longer liver. And to hold the other moiety to the use of the said John Marston and Ann Turvill during their lives and the life of the longer liver of them. And after the decease of us the said William and Mary, the whole to remain to the said John and Ann, and the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten. And for default of such issue of their bodies, to the use of the right heirs of the said William & Mary for ever. To hold of the chief lords of that fee by the services formerly due &c.

Usual clause of Warranty.

In witness whereof the said William & Mary have set their selas.

Dated the 4th December, 38 Elizabeth, 1595.

The mark × of said
William Marston

[L.S.].

The mark × of said
Mary Marston.

[L.S.].

Sealed and delivered in the presence of William Milwarde, minister. Roger Griffith. Rouland Buckley & others.

(The Livery of Seisin is cut off, & only the signature of one witness Richard Moylle remains).

A duplicate of this charter gives William Alcoxe, Harrye Alcoxe, & Richard Whall (or ? Moylle) as witness to the livery of seisin. And the date is given as 4th **November** (written over December erased) 38 Elizabeth.

VIII. 2 THOMAS MARSTON of Cheney Longville (see page 19) had two grants from his father Richard Marston, and was also the feoffee of his nephew William Marston of a messuage and lands in Cheney Longville on 22 August, 3 & 4 Philip and Mary, 1556. By his Will, which is dated 16 April 1571, he left to his son William the house in which he dwelt, and to his son Francis, Bromes house

and lands. He married first Elizabeth Burghill, and secondly Johan (his executrix in 1571). By his first wife he had issue four sons (not two, as stated on page 20):

1. Francis, of Cheney Longville.
 2. William, devisee of his father, and named in his brother's Ralph's Will 1572.
 3. Ralph, whose Will is dated 24 December, 1572.
 4. John, named in his brother Ralph's Will, 1572.
- Also daughters Mary, Ann, Marget, and Anes,—all named in the Will of Ralph Marston, 1572.

Thomas Marston's Will is as follows:

WILL OF THOMAS MARSTON OF THE PARISH OF WYSTONSTOW. 1571.

Sick in body etc.
 To be buried in the parish Church of Wystonstow.
 To the poor of Wystonstow xd.
 To my sonne William my house that I do well in.
 To Francis my sonne the house that is called bromes house and all that belongeth unto hym that is to say iiij acres in a feald.
 The rest of my Goods unspoke of and unbequeathed, my detts and funeral expenses dyscharged, to Johan my wiff, she to give unto every one of my children when that they shall goone unto their owne house noughe fortyone at the oversyght of Rafe my brother.
 Johan my wiff to be full and sole executrix.
 Rafe my brother and Thomas Longdon to be overseers.
 Dated 16 April 1571.
 Witnesses: Rafe Marston, Edward Turner, Thomas Longdon.
 I owe ix li. unto Thomas Grove vycar of Nene, and xs. unto John Wykes.
 Will proved at Hereford.
 No date of proof.

RALPH MARSTON (third son of Thomas) was not buried at Ludlow 22 Oct. 1628, as stated on page 20, but probably died unmarried soon after 1572.

His Will is as follows:

WILL OF RAFF MARSTON OF THE PARISH OF WYSTONSTOW. 1572.

Dated 24 December 1572.
 To be buried in the parish Church of Wystonstow.
 To my father and my mother-in-law iiij shyp.

To every on of my brethren & systers ij shyp a peace.
 To the ij chyl dren of John Apowelles ij shyp.
 To my brother in laws dowghter of Coxston ij shyp.
 To my syster Mary xxxijs.
 To my syster Ann xxijs.
 To my brother John xxs.
 To my godson Thomas Meythew.....xijd.
 To Wylliam my brother the cloke that I bought of him for xijs
 and viijs. more.
 To my father.....xs.
 To my mother-in-law for a sheate vs.
 To the paryshe of Wystonstow ijs for to bye them a table clothe.
 To Marget my syster of the Obley vs.
 To Edward Bawll xijd.
 To Edward Bawll the younger xijd.
 To Mary my syster j coffer.
 The rest of my goods etc, my detts & funeral expenses payd,
 to Anes my syster.
 I make my father sole executor, and John Apowell overseer.
 Witnesses: John Bawll, clerk, Edward Bawll, John Apowell
 with others.
 Will proved at Hereford.
 No date of proof.

X. FRANCIS MARSTON of Cheney Longville (son and heir
 of Thomas), see page 20, was devisee of property in Cheney Long-
 ville under his father's Will. On 12 April 1607, he settled his
 property and conveyed his estate to trustees, in trust for himself
 and his wife Elizabeth, and their issue. His Will is dated 11 March,
 1617, and was proved at Hereford in 1618. He leaves
 his "livinge wherein I do now dwell," to his wife Elizabeth
 during her widowhood, with remainder to his son Thomas. The
 deed and Will are as follows:

TO ALL to whom this present writing shall come FRANCIS
 MARSON of Cheynie Longvill in co. Salop sends greeting. KNOW
 YE that I the said Francis in accomplishment and of my confirm-
 ation have given granted enfeofed and in this present writing
 confirmed to RICHARD SHRAWLEY and DAVID NICHOLAS
 of Ludlow in co. Salop, weavers, ALL THAT messuage or tenement
 in Longvill afsd. in which I dwell, with all houses, gardens, &c.
 in the town and fields of the same, called Bromes lands, which I
 lately had by the last Will of Thomas Marson my father TO HOLD
 to me & my heirs for ever, as by the aforesaid Testament or last
 Will of my father more fully appeareth. TO HAVE and to hold
 the said messuage or tenement with all edifices &c to the said

Richard Shrawley & David Nycholas their heirs & assigns of the chief lords of that fee by the services therefor due &c TO the use of me the said Francis Marston for the term of my life, AND after my decease to the use of ELIZABETH my wife so long as she remains sole & widow. And in case the said Elizabeth shall marry with another husband, then the said Richard Shrawley & David Nycholas shall stand seised of half part of the premises to the use of the said Elizabeth during her life. But the other part to the use of the said Elizabeth, so long as she & her husband shall support and maintain & nourish well the progeny between me & Elizabeth my wife lawfully begotten or to be begotten, and until the eldest of them attain the age of 21 years. And if the husband of the said Elizabeth happen to aggravate, illtreat, or my children and progeny shall lack sufficient food or clothing, that then it shall be lawful for the said Richard Shrawley & David Nicholas to enter on the half part of the said messuage &c and to take possession to the use of my son and my progeny so badly treated, until he or she shall be of the age of 20 years. And after the decease of the said Elizabeth now my wife, Then all the said messuage &c shall revert to the use of the right heirs of me the said Francis and Elizabeth.

IN WITNESS whereof to one part of this present Charter indented in the possession of the said Richard Shrawley & David Nicholas I have set my seal, but to the other part retained in my possession the said Richard & David have set their seals. Dated the 12th day of April 5 James, 1607.

[L.S.].

[L.S.].

Sealed and delivered in the presence of John Molenex, Rowland Hopkyns.

WILL OF FRANCIS MARSTON, OF CHEYNES LONGEVILLE IN THE
PARISH OF WYSTANSTOWE, CO. SALOP. 1618.

Dated 11 March 1617.

To be buried in the Church of Wystanstowe.

To my wife Elizabeth Marston for life, if she keeps a widow, the livinge wherein I do now dwell, and after her decease to my son Thomas Marston. If she marry, my son Thomas to enter upon half of the same as soon as she marries.

To my son Thomas all Implements of husbandry, my wife to have the use thereof for her widowhood.

To my said son the table boord in the haule, with the frame hit standeth upon, with all the forms & benches there unto belonging, with the cobard standing at my Chamber doore, but my wife to use the same during her life. To my wife during her life, the Rest of my household goods, as bras, pewter, bedding, woollen, linnen, bedstidd, & all wooden vessells, and after her decease to my son.

To my aforesaid son and my wife all my Cattle, as oxen kyne yonge bestes horses mares colts sheep swine, and Corn both in barn and feeldes, all detts & other duties paid & funeral discharged, and the residue to remayn betwixt them and to the longer liver of them.

My wife to be the only executrix.

FRANCIS × MARSTON.

Witnesses : William Nursle, Jhon Marston.

Debts owing : Thos. Amis	..	£4	3	0
Edward Hopkys	..	2	0	0
James Parkyns	..	2	4	0
Margt. Alcokes	..	2	4	0
Thos. Raulines	..	0	15	0

Will proved at Heretford 1618, number 39.

XI. THOMAS MARSTON of Cheney Longville (see page 20) made a post-nuptial settlement, after his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of John Cowclea of Tregunnon, dated 30 November, I Charles, 1625, as follows :

TO ALL to whom this present writing indented shall come THOMAS MARSON of Cheynye Longveld, yoman, and ELIZABETH his mother in co. Salop widow, send greeting. KNOW YE that we the said Thomas Marson & Elizabeth his mother afsd. in conson of a marriage hitherto had and solemnized between me the said Thomas Marson and Ann now my wife daughter of one John Cowclea of Tregunnon in co. Mountgomery, yoman, and for divers other good causes & reasonable me on this behalf specially moving, have given granted enfeofed and by this my present writing indented confirmed to Robert Ellys of Tregunnon afsd. yoman & Thomas Cowclea of Tregunnon afsd. yoman, ALL THAT my messuage or tenement situate lying or being in Cheyney Longveld afsd. in co. Salop ALSO all lands tenements meadows &c with their appurts, to the said Robert Ellys & Thomas Cowclea their heirs and assigns, TO the sole use of the said Thomas Marson & Ann now his wife, & the heirs of the said Thomas on the body of the said Ann lawfully begotten or to be begotten. And for default of such issue, then to the right heirs of the said Thomas Marson for ever, of the chief lords of that fee by the services & rents therefor before due and of right accustomed.

Usual clause of Warranty.

Dated the 30th day of November 1 Charles. (1625).

signum Elizabeth Marson

Thomas Marson.
[L.S.]

[L.S.]

Sealed & delivered in the presence of John Hunt of Cheynes Longueld. Thomas Greenwayes per lingan. William Hurst de Cheynies Longueld.

ADDENDA. *Page 22, line 31.* William Marston (5th son of XIII. Richard) married at Mainstone 3 May, 1741 Elizabeth, dau. of Edward Price of Edenhope (she was bapt. at Mainstone 19 Sept. 1714).

Page 23, line 13. XIV. Francis Marston of Cheney Longville married at Bromfield 23 Feb. 1741 Mary, dau. of Charles Edwards of Garn in the parish of Willey, co. Hereford.

Page 24, line 28. Richard Marston (2nd son of XIV. Francis) married 1st, 4 July 1782, Ann, dau. of Edward Langslow of Woolston. His second wife Elizabeth, who survived him, married secondly on 29 Sept., 1812, Edward Urwick of Felhampton.

Page 25, line 31. Thomas Beddoes, of Cheney Longville, died there 25 June 1837 [not 1866 as stated], aged 60, and was buried at Wistanstow. He was grandfather of the present William Francis Beddoes, Esq., of Minton.

Page 26, line 2. XVI. John Marston of Afcote married 2ndly, 22 June 1818, Orinda, dau. of Matthew Edwards of Marton in Chirbury.

Page 48, after line 35. Richard Marston of Ratlinghope and Katherine Powell of Mainstone were married at Mainstone by licence on 3 April 1716.

GRANT OF CREST TO JOHN MARSTON, ESQUIRE, OF COVENTRY
(SON OF RAFFE, AND GRANDSON OF JOHN, OF CO. SALOP, GENT.)
NOVEMBER, 1587.

To all and Singuler to whom this pn'tes shall come William Detheck als Garter principall King of Arms and chefe officer of Arms for the most noble Order of the Garter, sendeth his dewe comendacons and greetings For as much as it is verie expedient and of auncient custome observed: That virtuous valeant and worthie p'sons in all tymes and aages should be honored and rewarded and the remembrances of them continewed and p'served wherein by virtue of office I am respectively to take notice especially in this Aage under this most happie government



To Till and Gingular

[illegible][illegible]

St. James Place, N.Y. 10011

P. Q. dinda
Kawigiz.

of the Queenes most excellent Matie of all estates and gentilm' bearing Arms generallie within her matys domynions To the intent yt as in their degrees during liffe they have and enioye the same So their remembrance continewed and taking encrease in their children yssuez and posterities may finallie be descerned and knownen by such laudable ensignes of hono' most necessarie to be borne and used in all vertuous and comendable acts of gent' wherefore being thereunto solicited by credible reporte informed as well of my owne knowledg wth th' apparant testimony and the auncient regesters rowles records and pedegrees in my office approved: That JOHN MARSTON esquire late of the middle Temple Councillor at the Lawes now of the citie and countie of Coventry sone of Raffie Marston the sone of John Marston, of the Countie of Salop gent' requiring to have his auncient sheeld or Cote of Arms wth Crest Cognizance and atchevement to the same registred and by blazon exemplified according to the recorde and auctoritie of my office aforesaid: In consideracon whereof and for the apparant testimonye in the p'misses do by these p'ntes declare ratifie and confirme the said auncient sheeld of Arms together wth helme and Creast unto the said John Marston esquire now of Coventrie and to his yssue and posteritie of his bodye lawfullie descending for ever, vizt. the field Sables a fece dauncy ermyn betwene three flower de liz argent: and for his Creast upon his helmet in a wrethe of his coullors A demy Greyhound Sables a Collor like to the said fece about the neck ermyn wth mantells of White and blacke as appeareth the depicted in this margent: In witness thereof I the sayd Garter principall King of Arms &c. have hereunto subscribed and sett the Seale of my office endorsed wth the Seale of my own howse wth in the office of Arms London the daye of November in the XXIXth yeare of the most happie Raigne of Our Soveraigne Ladie Elizabeth by the grace of God Queene of England france and Ireland defendor of the faythe &c Anno domini 1587.

A true copy from the drafts now preserved in the College
of Arms.

G. AMBROSE LEE.

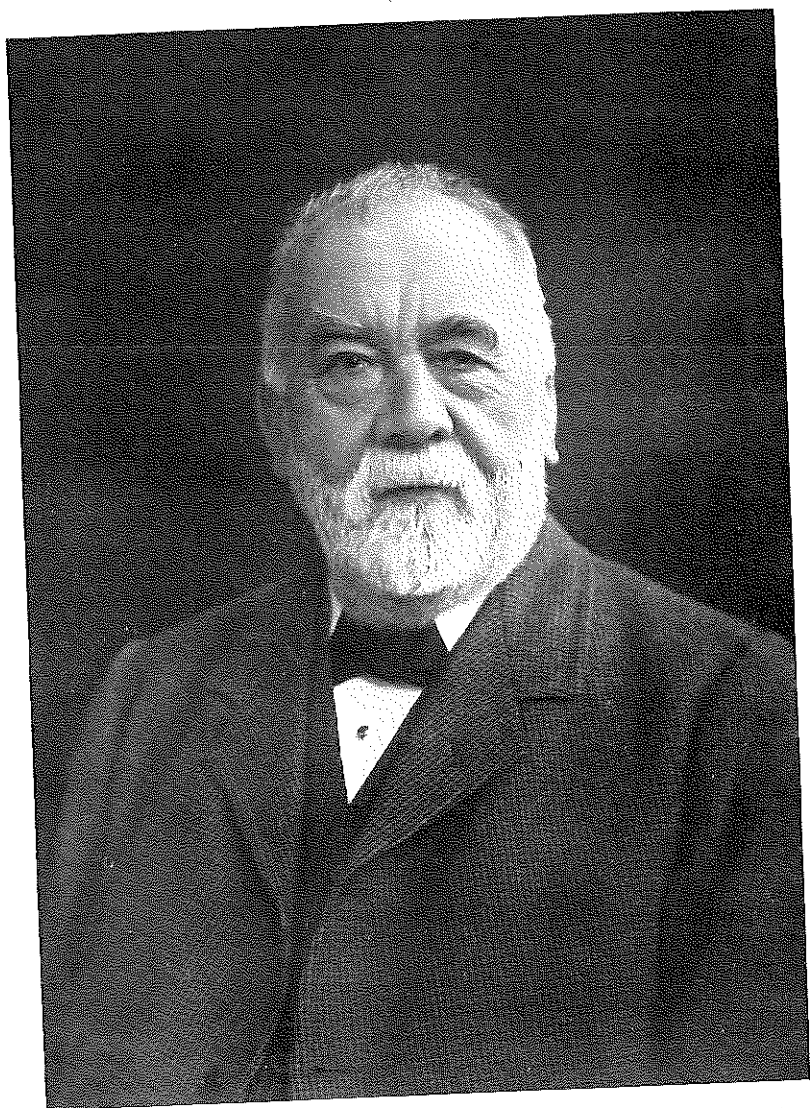
Norroy.

11th June, 1924.

GRANT OF CREST TO CHARLES MARSTON OF AFCOT, COMPTON, AND
OF MOREWOOD, CO. SALOP, AND TO THE DESCENDANTS OF HIS GREAT
GRANDFATHER, JOHN MARSTON OF CHEYNEY LONGVILLE,
21 FEBRUARY, 1924.

TO ALL AND SINGULAR to whom these Presents shall
come, Sir Henry Farnham Burke, Knight Commander of the
Royal Victorian Order, Companion of the Most Honourable
Order of the Bath, Garter Principal King of Arms and William
Alexander Lindsay Esquire, Commander of the Royal Victorian

Order. One of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law, Clarenceux King of Arms, Send Greeting : WHEREAS CHARLES MARSTON of Afcot, Compton in the County of Stafford, and of Morewood in the County of Salop, Esquire, in the Commission of the Peace for the County Borough of Wolverhampton, hath represented unto Edmund Bernard, Viscount Fitz Alan of Derwent, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, One of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council and Deputy to the Most Noble Bernard Marmaduke Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, that as evidenced by a Pedigree duly registered in the College of Arms, he is eleventh in descent from Ralph Marston of Afcott in the said County of Salop, whose Pedigree was entered at the Visitation of the County of Essex A.D. 1614, that Arms for Marston but without a Crest were duly entered to his family both at the aforesaid Visitation and at the Visitation of the County of Salop A.D. 1623. That in November A.D. 1587 a certain Crest vizt " a demi Greyhound collared dancetté " was by Patent under the hand and seal of Clarenceux King of Arms, granted and assigned to be used with the Arms of Marston unto John Marston of Coventry in the County of Warwick and of the Inner Temple Barrister at Law who was third in descent from the said Ralph Marston : That he, not being within the limitations of the said Patent and being desirous that the said Crest with such variation as may be necessary should be granted to him under lawful authority, therefore requested the favour of His Lordship's Warrant for Our granting and confirming the said Crest with such variation as may be found necessary to be borne and used with their own Arms of Marston by him and his descendants and by the other descendants of his great grandfather John Marston late of Cheyney Longville and of Aston on Clun in the parish of Hopesay and said County of Salop, Gentleman, deceased, according to the Laws of Arms. AND FORASMUCH as His Lordship did by Warrant under his hand and the Seal of the Earl Marshal bearing date the Twentieth day of February instant authorize and direct Us to grant and confirm such Crest accordingly KNOW YE THEREFORE that We the said Garter and Clarenceux in pursuance of the aforesaid Warrant and by virtue of the Letters Patent of Our several Offices to each of Us respectively granted do by these Presents grant and confirm unto the said CHARLES MARSTON the Crest following that is to say :—On a Wreath Argent and Sable a demi Greyhound Sable collared dancetté Ermine and charged on the shoulder with a Plate thereon a Mullet Gules as the same are in the margin hereof more plainly depicted to be borne and used for ever hereafter by him the said Charles Marston and his descendants and by the other descendants of his great grandfather the said John Marston deceased, according to the Laws of Arms : IN WITNESS whereof



Photo; H. J. Whillock & Sons, Birmingham.
JOHN MARSTON OF TETTENHALL, 1836-1918. FREEMAN OF WOLVER-
HAMPTON, AND J.P. FOR THAT BOROUGH, AND FOR CO. STAFFORD.
FOUNDER OF THE SUNBEAM WORKS.

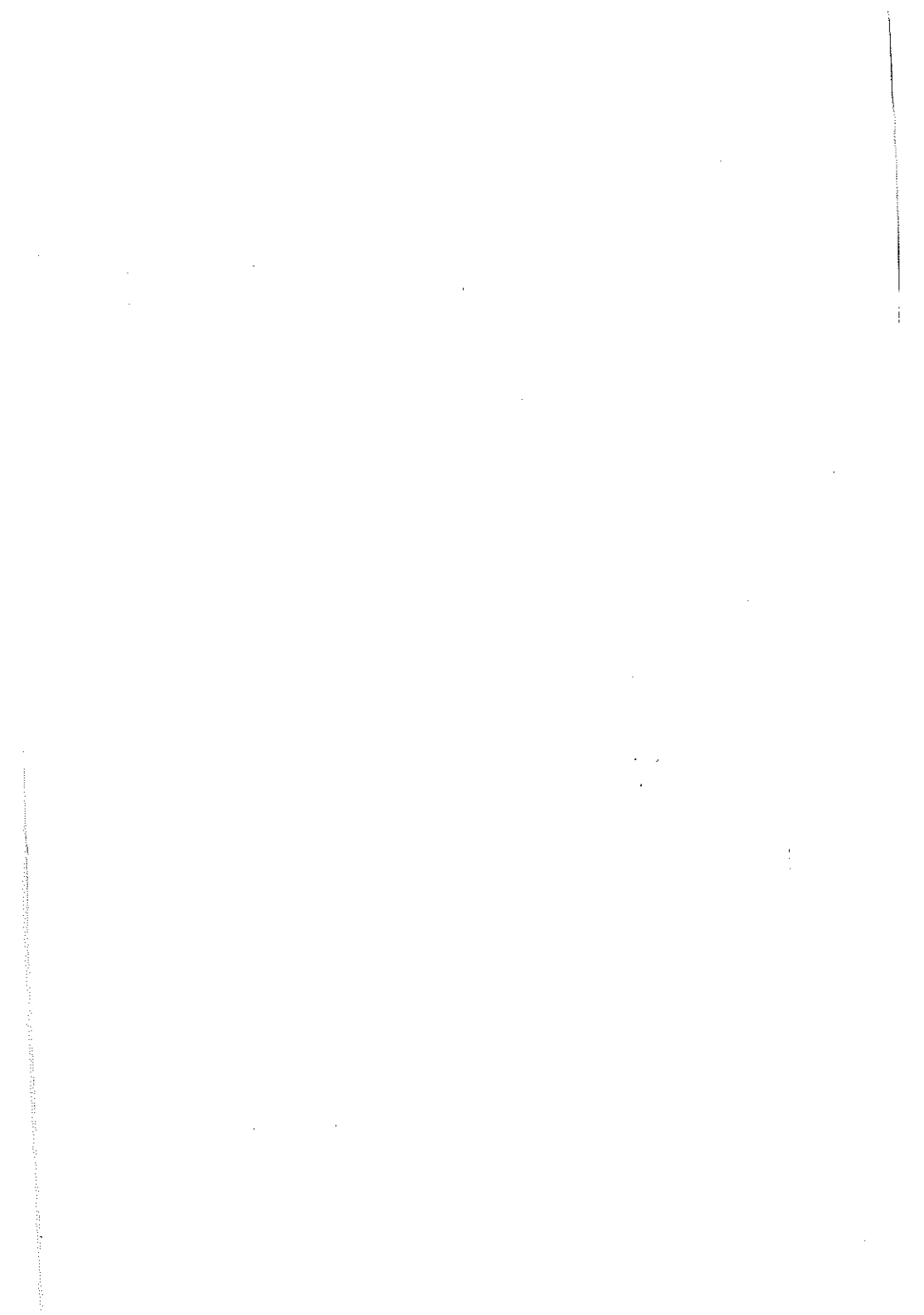




Photo : Underwood Studios, New York.

CHARLES MARSTON OF AFCOT, COMPTON, STAFFS.
J. P. FOR WOLVERHAMPTON. BORN 1867.
FOUNDER OF THE VILLIERS ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

MARSTON OF BISHOPS CASTLE

We the said Garter and Clarenceux Kings of Arms have to these Presents subscribed Our names and affixed the Seals of Our several Offices this Twenty first day of February in the Fourteenth year of the reign of Our Sovereign Lord George the Fifth by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith &c. and in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty four.

H. Farnham Burke [L.S.] Garter

W. A. Lindsay [L.S.] Clarenceux.

MOTTO: Magnanimiter crucem sustine.

IX. MARSTON OF BISHOPS CASTLE.

(Note:—Bishops Castle is written "B.C." throughout).

There seem to have been no Marstons resident at Bishops Castle before the year 1725. Between that year and 1750 eight families of the name settled here, but where they came from does not appear. The pedigree which follows is that of the most important of these families.

I. RICHARD MARSTON of Bishops Castle, was buried there 4 March 1753-4. He married at Church Stretton 1 May 1737 Joyce Mullard, widow, of Church Stretton, and by her had issue a son Richard, of whom next. His widow was married secondly by licence at B.C. on 10 May 1754 to Samuel Longwell. His Will is as follows:

Will of Richard Marston of Bishops Castle, Baker, 1754.

To my wife Joyce all those tenements and dwelling houses with appurtenances in Bishops Castle which I now hold by lease under Sir Francis Charlton, Bart. and Corbyn Morris, Esquire, during the remainder of the years to come, if she continue a widow, but if she marry, the half of all the said tenements and dwelling houses to go to, and the rents to be paid to, Richard Williams of Bishops Castle maulster, for the use of my son Richard Marston till he is 21, and thenceforth Richard shall have the half. To my wife all the residue of my goods and personal estate during her widowhood, but if she marry then half shall be paid to the said Richard Williams for the use of my son Richard till 21, or at such time as

the said Richard Williams shall think best. My wife and the said Richard Williams to be executrix and executor. Dated 13 January 1754. The mark of Richard Marston.

Witnesses: Jeremiah Griffiths, Samuel Griffiths.

Proved at Ludlow 5 March 1754 by Joyce Marston and Richard Williams.

(*Hereford Wills, Register Book XXXIII, fo. 253. Act Book 10, No. 69.*)

II. RICHARD MARSTON of Bishops Castle, bapt. there 30 March 1740, died 29 June and there buried 1 July 1799. He married there by licence on 12 June 1761 Elizabeth Baxter of B.C., who was traditionally said to be connected with the Puritan Divine. She was buried there 3 May 1806, aged 76.

Administration of the estate of Richard Marston of B.C. was granted at Hereford 9 April 1800 to his Widow Elizabeth Marston. (*Hereford Act Book 14, No. 113.*)

They had issue seven children:

1. Richard, of whom next.
2. Edward, bapt. 12 Aug. and buried 29 Aug. 1763 at B.C.
3. Elizabeth, bapt. 8 Jan. 1765 at B.C.
4. Thomas, bapt. 7 June 1767 at B.C., buried 12 April 1828, aged 60.
5. William, bapt. 2 May, 1769 at B.C.
6. Susannah, bapt. 8 June 1771 at B.C.
7. Mary, bapt. 6 April 1772 at B.C.

III. RICHARD MARSTON of Bishops Castle, bapt. there 24 March 1762, died 24 Dec. 1828, aged 66, married there by licence on 26 Dec. 1790, Mary dau. of John Davies of B.C. She was bapt. there 8 Dec. 1766, and died 31 May and was bur. 2 June 1800 (from Lodbury North). They had issue four children:

1. Richard, of whom next.
2. Mary, married to James Bush.
3. Elizabeth, bapt. at B.C. 30 Oct. 1796, married to Francis Preen.
4. William, bapt. at B.C. 30 Sept. 1798, died unm. 3 Oct. 1827, aged 29.

IV. RICHARD MARSTON of Brockton in the parish of Lydbury North, farmer, afterwards of Lucton, Herefordshire, and since of Newington, Craven Arms. He was bapt. at Bishop's Castle 12 Febr. 1792, and died there 2 March 1875, aged 83. He married at Lydbury North 24 May 1819, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward

Bright of Aston, Lydbury North. She was born 10 October 1793, and died 23 Dec. 1844.

On a tombstone in Bishop's Castle Churchyard is this inscription :

Richard Marston died March 2, 1875, in the 84th year of his age.

Also of Elizabeth his wife, who died Dec. 23, 1844, in the 51st year of her age.

Also of William 3rd son, who died at Ludlow Sept. 29, 1874, aged 48 years.

Also Emma, second daughter of above, who died at Lucton Nov. 3, 1834, aged 6 years.

Also beneath this stone lie the remains of Grandfather, Grandmother, Father and Mother, and brother of said Richard Marston, viz.

Richard Marston who departed this life June 29, 1799, aged 60 years.

Elizabeth, wife of Richard Marston who died May 3, 1806, aged 76 years.

Richard Marston, son of the above, died Dec. 24, 1828, aged 66 years.

Mary wife of Richard Marston, died May 31, 1800, aged 34 years.

William son of Richard and Mary Marston, died Oct. 3, 1827, aged 29 years.

They had issue four sons and three daughters :

1. Richard, of whom next as V. I.
2. Elizabeth, born 22 Jan. and bapt. at Lydbury North 23 Jan. 1823 ; married 14 Febr. 1861 to Charles Downes, and died S.P. in January 1910.
3. Edward, born 14 Febr. 1825, of whom presently as V. 3.
4. William, born 24 March 1826, of whom hereafter as V. 4.
5. Emma, born 25 Novr. 1828, died at Lucton 3 November 1834, aged 6.
6. Mary, born 21 June 1830, married in 1851 to John Norton. He died 2 March 1880, and in Oct. 1883 his widow went with her family to Adelaide, South Australia.
7. Thomas, born 14 June 1832, married first Margaret Millington by whom he had four children ; she died in 1894. He married secondly in 1896 Mary Bach. He lived at Letton, and latterly at Bredwardine, Herefordshire, and died in August 1908. His issue were as follows :—(1) Alfred Marston, died in Argentina ; (2) Ernest Millington Marston ; (3) Thomas Reginald Marston, died in Argentina ; (4) Christopher Vaughan Marston, now of Mardon, Hereford.

V.1. RICHARD MARSTON of Bishops Castle, went to America with his family in 1871, born 12 April 1820, accidentally killed by the fall of a tree in 1883. He married in 1848 his cousin Mildred, daughter of John Bright of Halford, and had issue thirteen children :

1. Richard, born 26 Feb. 1851.
2. John, born 29 May, 1852.
3. Samuel, born 27 Feb. 1854.
4. Edward, born 31 March 1856.
5. Francis, born 28 Jan. 1858.
6. Mildred Elizabeth, born 4 Nov. 1859.
7. William Henry, born 11 Feb. 1861.
8. Emily, born 4 August 1862.
9. Arthur, born 4 July 1864.
10. Robert, born 22 April 1866.
11. Martha, born 13 June 1867.
12. Charles, born 23 April 1869.
13. Frank, born 9 July 1871.

V. 3. EDWARD MARSTON of Islington, London, publisher, a partner in the firm of Sampson Low Marston & Co., 1856—1903, F.R.G.S. Author of numerous works on Angling, Publishing, Booksellers, Copyright, &c., &c. He was born at Brockton, Lydbury North, 14 Febr., 1825, and educated at Lucton School, Herefordshire. He married at Eardisland, co. Hereford, 9 August, 1831, Mary, dau. of John Pratt, of York ; she died 17 Dec., 1888. He died 6 April, 1914. (See *Who was Who*).

He had issue three sons and three daughters :

1. Robert Bright, of whom next.
2. Edward Pratt, born 4 Febr., 1855, and bapt. at St. Mary's, Islington ; married at Holy Trinity, Shepherd's Bush, 3 Sept., 1879, Mary, relict of Robert D'Arcy Wentworth Towns.
3. Mary, born 18 Novr., 1856, and bapt. at St. Mary's, Islington.
4. Arthur, born 14 March, 1858, and bapt. at St. Mary's, Islington.
5. Alice, born 2 April, 1860, and bapt. at St. Mary's, Islington, 30 Sept., 1860, died 11 Febr., 1919.
6. Rose, born 9 Novr., 1862, and bapt. at St. Mary's, Islington, 14 Jan., 1863.

VI. ROBERT BRIGHT MARSTON, of Surrey Lodge, Denmark Hill, London, publisher. Editor of the *Publisher's Circular* and the *Fishing Gazette*. Author of numerous works on Angling, Photography, Travels, &c., &c.. He was born at 36 Upper Park Street, Islington, 30 May, 1853, and baptized at St. Mary's, Islington and educated at Croydon and Bonn. He married at St. Andrew's Hastings, 6 April, 1881, Fanny, youngest dau. of Joseph Preston of Therfield, Royston, Herts. (See *Who's Who*).

They had issue four sons and three daughters :

1. Lorna Frances, born at Lloyd Street, Lloyd's Square, London, 5 March, 1882.
2. Edward Walton Marston, born at Cavan Villa, Whitehorse Road, Croydon, 11 May, 1884 ; served in France during the Great War ; married 2 April 1910, Nellie Panchard, and has issue two sons.
3. Mabel Alice, born at Croydon 4 Nov., 1886.
4. Gladys Mary, born at Croydon, 10 Aug., 1888.
5. Robert Leslie Marston, born at Pagoda House, Kew Road, Richmond, 7 July, 1891.
6. Arthur Bright Marston, born at 97, Denmark Hill, London, 11 May, 1897 ; Second Lieutenant Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, killed in the fighting on the Somme, in July 1916.
7. Cyril Preston Marston, born at Surrey Lodge, 150 Denmark Hill, 11 May, 1899 ; in the London Regiment, killed in France shortly before the Armistice in Nov., 1918, buried in the English Cemetery at Lille.

V. 4. WILLIAM MARSTON of Ludlow, born 24 March 1826, died at Ludlow 29 September, 1874, aged 48 ; married at Hay, in 1858, Margaret, daughter of John Millward of Hay (she died in March 1909, and was buried at Ludlow), and had issue by her three sons and six daughters, all born at Ludlow :

1. William Hodgkinson Marston, of Gattertop, Leominster, born 16 Novr., 1858, died May, 1918, married Miriam St. Vincent White, by whom he had issue—Sidney William Marston, of Ludlow, Donald Millward Marston, living in London, Miriam White, Nora Winifred.

2. Thomas Henry Marston, of Rosario, South America, born 5 February, 1860, died 18 March, 1922, married Mary Maud Silvester by whom he had issue,—John William Marston, Sydney Millward Marston.

3. Charles Bright Marston, of Hill Crest, Gravel Hill, Ludlow, corn merchant, born 5 February, 1862, married at St. Silas, Handsworth, Birmingham, 18 August, 1887, Elizabeth Hall, by whom he has issue,—Charles Thomas Marston, Edward Bright Marston, Margaret Elizabeth, Maud Sarah.

4. Margaret Elizabeth, born 31 Jan., 1864, married Charles Samuel Brewer of Birkenhead.

5. Miriam, born 6 Sept., 1865, living at Ludlow.

6. Grace Amy, born 15 June, 1873, married Albert Hugh Knight of Rosario, South America.

7. 8 and 9. Emily, Maria Mildred and Eliza Ann, all died in infancy.

[The foregoing pedigree is compiled chiefly from an old family Bible and other records, formerly in the possession of the late Mr. W. H. Marston of Gattertop, and now of Mr. C. V. Marston, and from the Bishops Castle Registers and Tombstones in Bishops Castle Churchyard, and from information kindly supplied by Mr. R. B. Marston of London, Mr. C. B. Marston of Ludlow, and Miss Miriam Marston. An autobiographical book by Mr. Edward Marston, entitled *After Work*, contains a good deal of information about this family].

It is difficult accurately to connect the various families of Marston which follow. The baptisms and burials all took place at Bishops Castle, unless otherwise stated. It is deemed better simply to name the families, without making any attempt to connect them. The entries were mostly supplied to Mrs. Martin by the Rev. C. E. Warner, Vicar of Bishops Castle, free of fees; and they have been checked with a transcript of the Registers made by the Rev. F. C. Norton for the Shropshire Parish Register Society.—ED.

RICHARD MARSTON of B.C., by Anne his wife, had issue a son John baptized 18 Dec. 1725, and buried 28 May 1726.

MATHEW MARSTON of B.C., by Margaret his wife had issue :

1. Thomas Marston, baptized 8 Feb. 1734-5.

2. Joan, baptized 2 Mar. 1727-8.

3. Elizabeth baptized 19 Mar. 1732-3, buried 27 Oct. 1733.

MATHEW MARSTON married at B.C., 19 Febr. 1735-6, Elizabeth Hall, and had issue five children :

1. Richard Marston, baptized 12 December 1736.

2. James Marston, baptized 29 Sept. 1738.
3. Mathew Marston, baptized 20 May 1741, and buried 29 April 1746.
4. John Marston, buried 13 April, 1746.
5. Anne, baptized 31 July 1742, and bur. 15 Novr. 1742.

CHARLES MARSTON, by Elizabeth his first wife (who was buried at B.C. 27 April 1740) had issue a son:

1. Charles Marston, bapt. 10 March 1739-40, had issue by his wife Sarah a son James, bapt. 18 Dec. and buried 31 Dec. 1766, and a daughter Ann, bapt. 17 Febr. 1770.

He married secondly 27 May 1741, Elinor Griffiths, by whom he had issue two sons and two daughters:

2. James Marston, bapt. 6 Feb. 1749-50.
3. Philip Marston, bapt. 11 July 1751.
4. Eleanor, bapt. 18 Oct. 1746.
5. Anne bapt. 30 March 1748.

THOMAS MARSTON of B.C., by Mary his wife had issue:

1. Thomas Marston, baptized 5 Mar. 1747-8.
2. Mary, baptized 18 Feb. 1745-6.

RICHARD MARSTON of B.C., married at Clun 10 Feb. 1751 Ann Evans of Clun, and had issue:

1. John Marston, bapt. 1 Apl. 1755.
2. Mary, bapt. 10 Nov. 1752.
3. Margaret, bapt. 22 July 1758.

MARGARET MARSTON of Bishop's Castle, was buried there 21 August 1769. Letters of Administration of her estate were granted at Hereford, 18 Dec. 1769, to Richard Marston her brother. (*Hereford Act Book* 11., No. 198).

MATHEW MARSTON of B.C., by Sarah his wife (who was buried 19 Nov. 1759) had issue 5 sons and one daughter:

1. William Marston, bapt. 30 Nov. 1746.
2. Mathew Marston, bapt. 25 Aug. 1751, and buried 5 Nov. 1802.

His Will is as follows:

*Will of Matthew Marston, of Bishops Castle, Co. Salop,
Weaver, 1803.*

First I direct that all my debts and funeral expenses be paid. To my brother William Marston 1s. To my brother Richard Marston 1s. To my brother George Marston my wearing apparel. To my godson Matthew Marston, son of my brother George Marston, my box. To my sister Elizabeth Swinnerton one guinea. To her daughter Mary Swinnerton my silver pair of sleeve buttons. To my sister's son Thomas Swinnerton my dimety waistcoat. To my sister's son John Swinnerton my seal which is horn set in silver. As to my wordly goods and property I give and bequeath it to my dearly beloved wife Susannah Marston, and I ordain her executrix, provided she never marries. But if she marries my property shall be divided into three parts,—one to my wife, one to my brother George Marston, and the other to my sister Elizabeth Swinnerton. I have set my hand and seal the eighth day of October 1802. MATTHEW MARSTON.

Witnesses : John Boore, Richard Lloyd Dyer.

Proved at Hereford 3 September 1803 by Susannah Marston, the relict and executrix.

(*Hereford Wills, Register Book XLVII, fo. 127. Index 14, No. 190*).

3. John Marston, bapt. 3 March, and buried 3 August 1754.
4. Richard Marston, bapt. 1 Nov. 1755.
5. George Marston, of whom next.
6. Elizabeth, bapt. 4 Dec. 1748, married at Uffington 11 May 1778, Edward Swinnerton.

GEORGE MARSTON (fifth son of Mathew) baptized 19 July 1758, married 1 Jan. 1785, Sarah Strevot. He was buried 31 Oct. 1831, aged 73, and had issue 3 sons and 4 daughters:

1. George Marston, bapt. 29 May 1787.
2. John Marston, bapt. 19 Feb. 1797.
3. William Marston, bapt. 7 Ap. 1799.
4. Sarah, bapt. 28 Feb. 1785, buried 29 Mar. 1789.
5. Mary, bapt. 3 May 1789.
6. Ann, bapt. 6 Sept. buried 10 Sept. 1802.
7. Ann, bapt. 18 March 1804.

RICHARD MARSTON of B.C., married 17 May 1759, Margaret Price, and had issue :

1. Thomas Marston bapt. 16 Oct 1761.
2. Richard Marston, bapt. 21 Nov. 1763.

3. William Marston, bapt. 19 Jan. 1769.
4. Elizabeth, bapt. 18 May 1760.
5. Anne, bapt. 7 Apr. 1766.

THOMAS MARSTON of B.C., buried there 19 May 1770, married 27 Aug. 1760 Susannah Powell, and had issue 4 sons and 2 daus:

1. Robert Marston, bapt. 29 Sept. 1762.
2. Richard Marston, bapt. 19 Aug. and buried 9 Nov. 1764.
3. William Marston, bapt. 21 Jan. 1766.
4. Thomas Marston, bapt. 26 June 1770, buried 8 Feb. 1847, aged 76.
5. Elizabeth, buried 20 July 1761.
6. Susannah, bapt. 17 Feb. 1768.

His Will is as follows :

Will of Thomas Marston, of Bishops Castle, Weaver, 1770.

In consideration of the love and tender affection I have for Susannah my wife, and not doubting of her care in the maintenance, cloathing and Education of my children I give and bequeath to her all my ready money at interest and securities for the same, and all my goods chattels and personal estate and effects. I appoint her and my brother Robert Marston executrix and executor. To which I have set my hand and seal 3 May 1770.

THOS. MARSTON.

Witnesses : Charles Marston, William Minton, Jas. Matthews.
Will proved at Ludlow 20 August 1770 by Susan Marston relict of the deceased, power reserved to Robert Marston.

(*Hereford Register Book XXXVIII, fo. 171. Act Book 11., No. 218*)

WILLIAM MARSTON of B.C., by Elizabeth his wife had issue :

1. William Marston, bapt. 13 Dec. 1765.
2. Martha, bapt. 25 Sept. 1764.
3. Ann, bapt. 9 Mar. 1767.

RICHARD MARSTON of B.C., by Margaret his wife had issue :

1. William Marston, bapt. 19 Jan. 1769, buried 3 May 1773.
2. William Marston, bapt. 1 Dec. 1774.
3. Maria, bapt. 20 Sept. 1771.

MATTHEW MARSTON of B.C., by Margaret his wife had issue :

1. John Marston, bapt. 13 March 1779.
2. Ester, bapt. 10 Oct. 1770.

3. Margaret, bapt. 17 Apr. 1773.
4. Sarah, bapt. 4 Jan. 1776.
5. Anne, bapt. 26 Sept. 1784.

RICHARD MARSTON of B.C., married 1 Sept. 1782, Elizabeth Whilbourn, and had issue :

1. Richard Marston, bapt. 27 Oct. 1782.
2. Thomas Marston, bapt. 10 Oct. 1784.
3. William Marston, bapt. 16 Mar. 1790.
4. Mary, bapt. 25 Oct. 1786.
5. Sarah, bapt. 1 Mar. 1789, bur. 29 March 1789.

WILLIAM MARSTON of B.C., by Elizabeth his wife, had issue :

1. Joseph Marston, bapt. 24 June and buried 25 June 1778.
2. Elizabeth, bapt. 30 March 1771.
3. Susannah, bapt. 22 Ap. and buried 2 May 1774.
4. & 5. Mary and Elianor, twins, bapt. 29 Dec., and buried 31 Dec. 1776.

JAMES MARSTON of B.C., married by licence 4 Dec. 1773 Hannah Lucas of p. Edgton and had issue :

1. James Marston, bapt. 27 Sept. 1774.
2. William Marston, bapt. 6 Feb. 1776.

THOMAS MARSTON of B.C., by Sarah his wife had issue a dau. Mary, bapt. 26 Nov. 1774.

RICHARD MARSTON of B.C., by Anne his wife had issue a dau. Martha, bapt. 30 Jan. 1775.

WILLIAM MARSTON of B.C., by Hannah his wife had issue :

1. William Marston, privately baptized 3 Sept. 1779, and received into the church 23 Jan. 1780.
2. Richard Marston, privately baptized 14 Dec. 1781, and received into the church 27 Oct. 1782.
3. Aaron Marston, bapt. 6 Aug. 1784, buried 4 Sept. 1808.
4. Anne, bapt. 24 Jan. 1787.
5. Sarah, bapt. 24 Jan. 1790.
6. Joan, bapt. 22 Sept. 1792.
7. Elizabeth, bapt. 7 June 1795.

GEORGE MARSTON of B.C., by Martha his wife had issue a son
Matthew Marston, bapt. 10 Aug. 1794.

ROBERT MARSTON of B.C., by Mary his wife had issue a son
John Marston, bapt. 30 July 1796.

THOMAS MARSTON of B.C., married by licence 25 March
1799 Ann Edwards, and had issue 3 sons :

1. Thomas Marston bapt. 16 Feb. 1800, buried 18 Sept. 1843,
aged 43.
2. Edward Marston, bapt. 9 June 1801.
3. William Marston, bapt. 10 May 1807.

THOMAS MARSTON of B.C., by Elizabeth his wife had issue :

1. Thomas Marston, bapt. 2 March 1806.
2. Susannah, bapt. 12 March 1804.

JOHN MARSTON of B.C., weaver, married 23 May 1803,
Elizabeth Powell, and had issue :

1. John Marston, bapt. 11 Dec. 1810.
2. Anne, bapt. 22 April 1804.
3. Elizabeth, bapt. 23 Mar. 1806.
4. Sarah, bapt. 9 May 1808, and buried 3 May 1821, aged 12.
5. Margaret, bapt. 25 Apr. 1813.
6. Mary, bapt. 1 Oct. 1815, and bur. 3 June 1816.
7. Mary, bapt. 23 Jan. 1817.

RICHARD MARSTON of B.C., by Sarah his wife, had issue a
daughter Hannah, bapt. 21 July 1805.

WILLIAM MARSTON of B.C., labourer, by Elizabeth his wife
had issue a son, William Marston, bapt. 16 Ap. 1815.

WILLIAM MARSTON of B.C., joiner, married 3 Feb. 1803
Mary Stocking, and had issue :

1. William Marston, bapt. 7 Oct. 1807.
2. James Marston, bapt. 17 Nov. 1816.
3. Douglas Marston, joiner, bapt. 28 Jan. 1818, married 16 Sept.
1843 Sarah Saye, and had issue a dau. Hannah bapt. 8 Mar. 1848.

4. Anne, bapt. 17 June 1810.
5. Jane, bapt. 6 Feb. 1814.

JOHN MARSTON of B.C., labourer, married 5 May 1809, Anne Venables, and had issue :

1. John Marston, bapt. 5 Feb. 1812.
2. James Marston, bapt. 10 Apr. 1814, married 27 May 1844, Elizabeth Price.
3. Richard Marston, bapt. 22 Oct. 1826.
4. George Marston, bapt. 4 Jan. 1827.
5. Martha, bapt. 29 Apr. 1810.
6. Sarah, bapt. 13 Feb. 1816.
7. Elizabeth, bapt. 20 Dec. 1818.
8. Jane, bapt. 18 Feb. 1821.
9. Mary, bapt. 26 Oct. 1823.

THOMAS MARSTON of B.C., by Mary his wife had issue a dau. Mary, bapt. 26 Sept. and buried 29 Sept. 1812.

WILLIAM MARSTON of B.C., by Elizabeth his wife had issue a son, William Marston, bapt. 16 Apr. 1815.

SAMUEL MARSTON of B.C., by Elizabeth his wife had issue a son John Marston, bapt. 30 Sept. 1818, and buried 14 Dec. 1819.

ORLANDO MARSTON of B.C., born 1795, buried 18 Dec. 1875, aged 80, had issue by Anne his wife, 12 children :

1. John Marston, bapt. 11 Oct. 1820.
2. Orlando Marston, bapt. 20 July 1824.
3. William Marston, bapt. 8 Oct. 1826.
4. Richard Marston, bapt. 22 Apr. 1834.
5. Thomas Marston, bapt. 30 Mar. 1838.
6. Edward Marston, bapt. 20 May 1840.
7. Mary, bapt. 1 Sept. 1822.
8. Anne, bapt. 8 Oct. 1826.
9. Sarah, bapt. 3 Oct. 1830.
10. Jane, bapt. 8 July 1830, married 29 Aug. 1855 William Garner
11. Martha, bapt. 24 Ap. 1836, married 6 May 1858 Philip Sunker.
12. Elizabeth, bapt. 20 Feb. 1848.

THOMAS MARSTON of B.C., tinman, by Harriett his wife had issue eight children :

1. Thomas Marston, bapt. 22 Aug. 1830.
2. George Marston, bapt. 22 Mar. 1839.
3. Isabella, bapt. 15 Aug. 1824.
4. Anne, bapt. 11 Jan. 1826.
5. Eliza, bapt. 10 Sept. 1833.
6. Mary, bapt. 23 Apr. 1837.
7. Elizabeth, bapt. 27 Aug. 1840 (or 1841), and buried 20 July 1842.
8. Harriett, bapt. 15 Sept. 1843.

WILLIAM MARSTON of B.C., weaver, by Mary his wife, had issue a child baptized 19 July 1829.

RICHARD MARSTON of B.C., joiner, married 3 Aug. 1830 Sarah Hince, and had issue :

1. Herbert Marston, bapt. 8 Sept. 1831.
2. Ambrose Marston, bapt. 24 Jan. 1836.
3. Richard Marston, bapt. 3 June 1839.
4. Henry William Marston, bapt. 31 Aug. 1845.
5. Mary Anne, bapt. 3 Nov. 1833.

WILLIAM MARSTON of B.C., carpenter, by Eliza his wife, had issue a daughter, Lucy, bapt. 11 Feb. 1835.

THOMAS MARSTON of B.C., joiner, by Eliza his wife had issue a son, Thomas Marston, bapt. 29 July 1838.

JOHN MARSTON of B.C., by Harriett his wife, had issue a dau. Matilda, bapt. 6 Oct. and buried 9 Oct. 1852.

SAMUEL MARSTON of B.C., wheelwright, by Mary his wife, had issue a son, Edward Marston, bapt. 30 July 1854.

JOHN MARSTON of B.C., by Sarah his wife, had issue a dau. Cecilia, bapt. 6 Feb 1857.

MARRIAGES AT BISHOPS CASTLE.

- 1688, April 9. Francis Philips and Ann Marston.
 1745-6, Feb. 3. Matthew Marston and Sarah Wellings.
 1747, Nov. 5. Edward Edwards of Llanablodwell and Martha Marston.
 1753, June 11. Edward Wellings and Mary Marston, both of Stokesay.
 1756, Sept. 13. William Rogers of p. Clun and Martha Marston.
 1758, Oct. 2. Benjamin Hodges of Condoover and Susannah Marston, *lic.*
 1764, June 2. Benjamin Gwilliam and Susannah Marston, *lic.*
 1766, Mar. 21. John Minton and Ellinor Marston, *lic.*
 1771, Jan. 17. William Minton and Susannah Marston, *lic.*
 1772, Ap. 26. Richard Smith and Anne Marston, *lic.*
 1785, May 7. Matthew Marston and Susannah Minton.
 1792, July 23. Francis Morris and Maria Marston, *lic.*
 1795, July 6. George Beddoes and Elizabeth Marston, *lic.*
 1799, Mar. 25. Thomas Marston and Ann Edwards, *lic.*
 1810, Apr. 2. William Bowen and Mary Marston, *lic.*
 [The following six marriages were supplied by Mrs. Martin, but do not occur in the Rev. F. C. Norton's transcript of the Bishops Castle Register.—ED.]
 1710, May 5. John Mills and Sarah Marston of Lydham.
 1721, Sep. 13. John Nicholas and Elizabeth Marston.
 1723, May 5. Samuel Marston and Margaret Davies.
 1729, May 2. John Tanner of Shrewsbury and Anne Marston.
 1730, Feb. 22. William Henner and Susannah Marston.
 1730, May 10. John James and Anne Marston

BURIALS AT BISHOPS CASTLE.

- 1737, Nov. 14. Richard Marston.
 1738, Dec. 13. James Marston.
 1738-9, Mar. 20. Mary Marston.
 1749-50, Feb. 26. Thomas Marston.
 1754, Jan. 26. Richard Marston.
 1758, Aug. 8. Anne Marston.
 1759, Nov. 19. Sarah Marston.
 1762, Feb. 1. Anne Marston.

- 1767, Feb. 10. Elizabeth Marston.
1767, Feb. 6. Samuel Marston.
1771, May 24. Charles Marston.
1773, Mar. 1. Elinor Marston.
1773, Sept. 23. Elizabeth Marston.
1775, May 1. Richard Marston.
1777, Nov. 28. William Marston.
1777, Dec. 26. Charles Marston.
1794, Sept. 18. Mary Marston.
1800, June 2. Mary Marston of p. Lydbury North.
1802, May 31. Matthew Marston.
1802, June 7. John Marston.
1804, Aug. 5. William Marston.
1804, Nov 18. Sarah Marston.
1806, May 3. Elizabeth Marston.
1813, July, 5. John Marston, infant.
1815, July 24. Mary Marston, infant.
1816, July 22. Thomas Marston aged 10 months.
1819, July 5. Elizabeth Marston, aged 32.
1825, June 22. Elizabeth Marston, aged 45.
1828, Ap. 12. Thomas Marston, aged 60.
1833, Jan. 11. Mary Marston, aged 12.
1835, Jan. 2. Margaret Marston, aged 70.
1835, Dec. 16. William Marston, aged 1.
1838, July 21. George Marston, aged 9.
1841, July 13. William Marston, aged 13.
1853, Ap. 23. William Marston, aged 11.
1854, Ap. 8. Jane Marston, aged 86.
1859, Dec. 12. Margaret Marston, aged 86.
1864, Ap. 20. Anne Marston, aged 83.
1875, Mar. 9. Richard Marston, aged 84.
1875, Aug. 3. William Marston, aged 9.

X. MARSTON OF MORE.

RICHARD MARSTON occurs Churchwarden of More 1675, and was buried there 8 December 1712.

MATTHEW MARSTON of More, buried there 26 Jan. 1729 and 30, had issue by Joan his wife (buried 3 July 1723) six children :

1. Thomas Marston, bapt. 17 Oct. 1683, and buried 22 March 1683-4.
2. Matthew Marston, bapt. 3 April 1692, married 28 April, 1722, Ann Parker.
3. Martha, bapt. 26 November 1681.
4. Sarah (or Susan ?), bapt. 12 December 1687.
5. Joan, bapt. 28 Sept. 1690.
6. Margaret, bapt. 9 February 1693.

JOHN MARSTON of More, buried there 29 March 1762, had issue by Catherine his first wife, a daughter, Mary, bapt. 31 August 1726. By Sarah, his second wife (buried 29 Jan. 1738-9) he had issue,—Thomas Marston, buried 14 Oct. 1736, and Sophia, buried 8 April 1739.

The family whose pedigree follows were hereditary burgesses of Bishop's Castle, and were settled successively at More, Chirbury, and Shrewsbury.

I. THOMAS MARSTON of More was living there in 1724, and was buried at More 21 April 1778. His Will is as follows :

Will of Thomas Marston, of More, Co. Salop, Wever, 1778.

I give to my son Humfrey Marston £10, and my best suit of clothes and a five shilling piece. To my daughter Shusanah Hodgis, wife of Benjamin Hodgis £10, one Bag and one Bed and Bedstead, one Bolster, with sheets, etc. and her mother's silk handkerchief, and half my coarse linnen to be equally divided by my daughter in law Martha Marston in two parcels, and my daughter Shusanah to choose one, also to my daughter Shusanah a chest, a box, chair etc. To Robert Bemand of Aldress in the parish of Cherbury one five shilling piece, and to his wife one five shilling piece. To Benjamin Hodgis one five shilling piece, and to his wife one five shilling piece. To my grandson Robert Marston, son of my son Thomas Marston, £7 and a five shilling piece. To my grandson William Marston, son of my son Thomas Marston, £1. To my grandson Thomas Marston, son of my son Thomas Marston, £1. To my grand-daughter Shusan Marston, daughter of my son Thomas Marston, £1. To my grand-daughter Prissillah Marston,

daughter of my son Samuel Marston, £5. To my grandson Richard Marston, son of my son Samuel Marston, £5. The aforesaid money is now in the hands of John Mitton, dier, and is to be paid when the recipients come to a lawful age. I appoint my son Robert Marston sole executor. I leave £10 to be spent on my funeral, and in proving my will, at the discretion of my kinsman Robert Bemand. My Trustees to be my son Humfrey Marston and my son in law, Benjamin Hodges. Dated 19 October 1776.

THOS. MARSTON.

Witnesses: Ri. Bemand, Robert Bemand.

Will proved at Ludlow, 28 Sept. 1778, by Robert Marston, son and sole executor.

(*Hereford Wills, Register XL., folio 252. Act Book 12, No. 108*).

He married at More 5 May 1724 Elizabeth Beamon, by whom he had issue 6 children:

1. Humfrey Marston, of whom next.
2. Samuel Marston, bapt. 11 Feb. 1727-8, and buried at More 13 March 1728-9.
3. Thomas Marston, bapt. 10 August 1729, had issue Thomas, Robert, William, and Susan, all named in their grandfather's Will 1776.
4. Samuel Marston, bapt. 6 May 1733, and buried 28 Oct. 1766, had issue Richard and Priscilla, both named in their grandfather's Will 1776.
5. Robert, bapt. 26 June 1737, exor of his father's Will 1778.
6. Susannah, bapt. 12 September 1731, married Benjamin Hodges.

II. HUMFREY MARSTON of Chirbury, a burgess of Bishop's Castle, bapt. at More 11 Sept.: 1726, buried at Chirbury 20 May 1799, by Elizabeth his wife had issue four children:

1. Humphrey Marston, bapt. at Chirbury 28 May 1768, and there buried 5 Feb. 1769.
2. Richard Marston of whom next.
3. Elizabeth (twin with Humfrey), bapt. at Chirbury 28 May 1768, and there buried 31 Dec. 1768.
4. Ruth.

III. RICHARD MARSTON of Chirbury a burgess of Bishop's Castle, bapt. at Chirbury 17 March 1770, died 1812; married at Chirbury by licence 13 May 1809, Ann Gittins (? dau. of Robert

and Elizabeth Gittins, and bapt. 12 Dec. 1779), and by her (who was buried at Old St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, M.I.) he had issue two sons :

1. Richard Marston, of whom next.
2. Thomas Marston, bapt. at Chirbury 26 July 1812, married Caroline Harper of Willenhall, co. Stafford, and had issue. He went to Philadelphia, U.S.A.

IV. RICHARD MARSTON of Swan Hill, Shrewsbury, bapt. at Chirbury 28 June 1810, died 18 April 1900, and was buried at Belle Vue Cemetery, Shrewsbury. On a granite obelisk is the following inscription :

" In loving memory of Richard Marston, of Swan Hill, who fell asleep in Jesus April 18th 1900, aged 89 years and 10 months.

In memory of Ellen, the beloved wife of Richard Marston, who died May 29th 1854, aged 37 years.

In loving memory of Martha Alice, the beloved wife of Joseph Smith of Childwick St. Albans Herts, second daughter of Richard and Ellen Marston, who fell asleep December 3rd 1880, aged 34 years."

He married 1st Ellen, dau. of Thomas Chilton of Arscott, Pontesbury, and by her (who died 29 May 1854) he had issue 3 sons and 4 daughters :

1. Richard Chilton Marston, born at Shrewsbury 1840, died c. 1893.
2. Thomas Marston, of whom next.
3. James Marston, of whom presently as V. 3.
4. Ellen Annie, born 1842, died c. 1887, married James Morgan of Norbiton, co. Surrey.
5. Martha Alice, born 1846, died 3 December 1880, buried at Belle Vue Cemetery, married Joseph Smith, of Childwick, Harpenden co. Herts.
6. Sarah Jane, born 1851, married Alfred Nightingale of Shrewsbury.
7. Emily Margaret, born 1854, married William Tibbitts of Uxtoxeter, co. Stafford.

V. THOMAS MARSTON of Shrewsbury, born there 1844, married at St Chad's, Shrewsbury, Febr. 1875, Anne Baxter, dau. of William

Platt¹ of Mollington, co Cheshire, and had issue an only son :—
 1. Alfred Tom Marston, of Shrewsbury, born 23 April 1876, married at St. David's, Exeter, 4 Sept. 1917, Nora Mary, widow of William Henry Webber, and dau. of George Henry Ihler of Huyton, co. Lancaster, by whom he has issue two sons,—Richard Baxter Marston, born 21 Oct. 1919, and John Alfred Ihler Marston, born 30 Jan. 1922.

V. 3. JAMES MARSTON of Shrewsbury, and since of Borth, born at Shrewsbury 3 Oct. 1848, married at Meole Brace 12 Febr. 1878, Emma Jane, dau of William Phillips of Canonbury, Shrewsbury, F.L.S. and J.P., and has had issue two sons :

1. Francis James Marston, of Biddenden, Kent, born 4 April 1881, married 15 April 1909, Kate Minett Wainwright, and has issue 3 sons,—Geoffrey Francis Marston, born 11 Jan. 1910 ; Richard Minett Marston, born 2 Oct. 1912 ; James Gordon Marston, born 21 August 1918.

2. Charles Henry Marston, born 1882, died 1884.

RICHARD MARSTON of More was buried there 30 April 1754. His Will was proved at Hereford, 24 June 1754, by Elizabeth Pugh the executrix.

(*Hereford Act Book*, 10, No. 70).

JOSEPH MARSTON of More married there 26 April 1762 Priscilla Pickering. He was buried at More 20 May 1766. His Will was proved at Hereford, 27 May 1766, by Priscilla Marston his widow and sole executrix.

(*Hereford Act Book*, 11, No. 98).

CHARLES MARSTON of More had issue, by Eleanor his wife, two children,—Richard Marston, bapt. 31 March and buried 2 July 1744 ; Susannah bapt. 2 June 1745.

ROBERT MARSTON of More, married there 23 July 1768 Martha Langford, and had issue five sons :

1. William Platt was son of Joseph Platt of Mollington, by his wife Hannah Baxter. She was born 4 July, 1779 and died 31 Dec., 1775, and is said to belong to the same family as Richard Baxter, the Puritan Divine.

1. Thomas Marston, bapt. 16 Nov. 1770.
2. Robert Marston, bapt. 25 April 1772.
3. Samuel Marston, buried 1 March 1774.
4. John Marston, bapt. 18 April 1775.
5. William Marston, bapt. 28 June 1777.

He was perhaps the fifth son of Thomas Marston, the testator of 1778.

MARRIAGES AND BURIALS AT MORE.

- 1712, July 2. Jane Marston buried.
 1719, May 27. Maurice Cadwallader and Priscilla Marston, mar.
 1741, May 12. Mary Marston buried.
 1767, Jan. 20. Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Marston of Bishops
 Castle, buried.
 1788, May 7. Richard Marston of Hussington and Ann Rudge, mar.
 1788, Aug. 5. Robert and Mary Humphries, mar.
 1798, June 17. Thomas Marston, buried.

XI. MARSTON OF CHIRBURY.

RICHARD MARSON of Weston had issue by Mary his wife (buried at Chirbury 12 May 1663) three daughters:

1. Sara, bapt. at Chirbury 26 Jan. 1636-7.
2. Mary, bapt. 20 Sept. 1642.
3. Jane, bapt. 13 July 1644, bur. 8 April 1672.

Richard Marson was bur. at Chirbury 1 July 1681.

JOHN MARSTON of Chirbury, yeoman, bur. 3 Jan. 1703-4, had issue by Margaret his wife (buried 24 Jan. 1707-8) four daughters:

1. Margaret, bapt. 26 and bur. 30 Jan. 1683-4.
2. Margaret, bapt. 24 April 1685.
3. Dorothy, bapt. 26 June 1687.
4. Margaret, bapt. 15 Mar. 1690.

RICHARD MARSTON of Chirbury had issue by Elizabeth his wife four children:

1. Elizabeth, bapt. 1 Nov. 1684.
2. Richard Marston, bapt. 9 Jan. 1686-7; by Katherine his wife had issue a daur. Katherine, bapt. 8 Sept. 1723.
3. Edward Marston, bapt. 25 March, 1702; mar. 21 May 1733, Ann Peirce and had issue a son Edward bapt. 22 Febr. 1734-5.
4. Joseph Marston, bapt. 20 August 1705.

WILLAIM MARSTON of Chirbury, married 5 May 1726 Jane Owens, and had issue three sons :

1. Thomas Marston, bapt. 26 Sept. 1729.
2. Samuel Marston, bapt. 20 Jan. 1731-2.
3. Richard Marston, bapt. 17 April 1734.

FRANCIS MARSTON, of Priest Weston, married 1st at Chirbury 15 May 1743, Abigail Norwood, widow of Richard Norwood ; she was buried 14 Feb. 1753. He married secondly at Diddlebury December 1753, Mary Wall. He was churchwarden of Chirbury in 1755 and 1756, and was buried there 20 Febr. 1785.

His Will is as follows :

Will of Francis Marston, of Priest Weston in the parish of Chirbury, co. Salop, 1785.

Dated 14 February, 1785. My just debts to be paid, and my funeral expenses. I give to my daughters Mary Lewis £4, Sarah Corfield £4, Catherine Crow £4 likewise one feather bed and bolster, but none of the clothes belonging to it. All the residue of my goods and personal effects I give to my youngest daughter Ann Marston, and I appoint her and Samuel Groves of Priest Weston executors.

FRANCIS MARSTON.

Witnesses : Samuel Bernand, Hugh Evans.

Proved at Ludlow 15 July 1785 by Ann Marston,
power reserved to Samuel Groves.

(*Hereford Wills, Register Book XLII, fo. 108.*)

Francis and Mary Marston had issue 5 daughters :

1. Mary, bapt. 2 Dec. 1754, married 12 May 1779 to Thomas Lewis.
2. Sarah, bapt. 31 Jan. 1756, married to Corfield.
3. Catherine, bapt. 26 Nov. 1757, married 5 May 1783, to Richard Crow.
4. Anne, bapt. 13 Sept. 1759, Executrix of her father's Will.
5. Elizabeth, bapt. 26 Febr. 1763, buried 11 May, 1773.

MARRIAGES AND BURIALS AT CHIRBURY.

1686, April 15, Richard Marston buried.

1690, Nov. 12, Mary Marston buried.

1736, May 12, William Whittingham and Elizabeth Marston mar.

1744, July 7, Thomas Bowen and Eleanor Marston mar.

1811, Oct. 28, Edward Davies and Mary Marston mar.

1801, June 12, John Marston and Elizabeth Humphreys, *lic*, mar.

XII. MARSTON OF LYDBURY NORTH.

BENJAMIN MARSTON of Lydbury North, by Elizabeth his wife, had issue a daughter, Anne, bapt. 17 May, 1702.

RICHARD MARSTON of Brockton, carpenter and wheelwright, married at Lydbury North, 7 April, 1819. Margaret Gough of Brockton, and had issue by her four daughters :

1. Betty, bapt. 22 August 1819.
 2. Mary, bapt. 16 Feb. 1821, mar. 1 May 1852 to Benjamin Cadman.
 3. Sarah, bapt. 13 Jan. 1823.
 4. Emma, bapt. 30 Nov. 1828.
- and probably also a son Richard, of whom next.

RICHARD MARSTON of Brockton, wheelwright, married 23 Feb. 1857, Anne Francis of Brockton (Richard Marston, wheelwright and William Francis, labourer were witnesses), and had issue six children, all baptized at Lydbury north :

1. Arthur Marston, bapt. 3 Feb. 1861.
2. Mary Anne, bapt. 6 Dec. 1857 and buried 9 Dec. 1857, aged 11 days.
3. Sarah, bapt. 31 Jan. 1859.
4. Fanny Maria, bapt. 4 June 1865.
5. Elizabeth, bapt. 17 April, 1869.
6. Edith Jane, bapt. 19 Nov. 1872.

RICHARD MARSTON of Longment, labourer, had a dau. Harriet, bapt. at Lydbury North, 21 November 1824.

DOUGLAS MARSTON of Down, carpenter, by Sarah his wife, had issue four daughters, all baptized at Lydbury North :

1. Mary, bapt. 20 August, 1850, mar. 14 Aug. 1873 to George Bennett.
2. Jane bapt. 20 Dec., 1851.
3. Jessy, bapt. 16 April, 1854.
4. Sarah, bapt. 10 Feb., 1856.

JOHN MARSTON of Bishops Castle, afterwards of Lydbury North, married at Lydbury 6 May, 1856, Sarah Owen of Lydbury, (witnesses: Orlando Marston, gamekeeper and Robert Owen, labourer), and had issue four children :

1. Cecilia, bapt. at Bishops Castle, 6 Feb. 1857.
2. Fanny, bapt. at Lydbury North, 8 Aug. 1858, and buried 9 Nov. 1858, aged 13 weeks.
3. Sarah, bapt. at Lydbury North, 2 Oct. 1859.
4. Frances, bapt. at Lydbury North, 29 Mar. 1868.

WILLIAM MARSTON of Totterton, afterwards of Lynchgate, Lydbury, sawyer, married 8 June, 1859, Sarah Smallman (witnesses: Richard Marston, mason, and William Smallman, sawyer) and had issue baptized at Lydbury North 6 children:

1. William Marston, bapt. 18 Nov. 1866.
2. John Marston, bapt. 27 Sept. 1868.
3. Charles Marston, bapt. 26 Feb. 1869, buried 1 Mar. 1869, aged 1 day.
4. Elizabeth, bapt. 12 Aug. 1860.
5. Jane, bapt. 28 Oct. 1864.
6. Emily, bapt. 26 Feb. 1869 (twin with Charles).

MARRIAGES, BURIALS, &c., AT LYDBURY NORTH.

1802, October 19, Richard Marston, widower, and Ann Horne, sp., both of L.N., *lic.* mar.

1820, Dec. 12, John Marston of Norbury and Elizabeth Hendley of L.N., mar.

1868, August 27, David Price, b., labourer, of Chenton, and Hannah Marston, sp. of Lydbury, mar.

1875, May 7, Samuel Stocking, 22 b., labourer, and Mary Marston, 23, sp., both of L.N., mar. Witnesses: Richard Stocking and Hugh Marston.

1800, July 24, Thomas Marston, buried.

1837, April 16, Cecilia Marston, aged 8 weeks, buried.

1867, May 11, Sarah Marston, aged 39 years, buried.

XIII. MARSTON OF CHURCHSTOKE.

RAFE MERSTON of Churchstoke, had a daughter Ann, bapt. 23 June, 1571.

Jane Marston was bapt. 9 Nov. 1579.

Mathew ap Rafe Merston was bapt. 4 Oct. 1579.

Richard Merston was bapt. 3 March, 1583.

Margaret Merston was bapt. 13 Nov., 1586.

Elizabeth Merston was bapt. 13 April, 1589.

WILLIAM MERSTON and Helen dau. of Cada were married 27 Nov., 1571.

RICHARD MARSTON had a dau. bapt. 25 April, 1691.

THOMAS MARSTON of Churchstoke, had issue by Katherine his wife six children :

1. Thomas Marston, bapt. 6 August, 1695.
2. John Marston, bapt. 27 Dec., 1697.
3. William Marston, bapt. 6 Aug., 1699.
4. Catherine, bapt. 30 Dec., 1701.
5. Edward Marston, bapt. 17 May, 1704.
6. Francis Marston, bapt. 4 May, 1707.

XIV. MARSTON OF SIBDON CARWOOD.

THOMAS MARSTON and Elizabeth Beb were married at Sibdon Carwood on 21 July, 1599.

RICHARD MARSTON of Sibdon Carwood had issue :

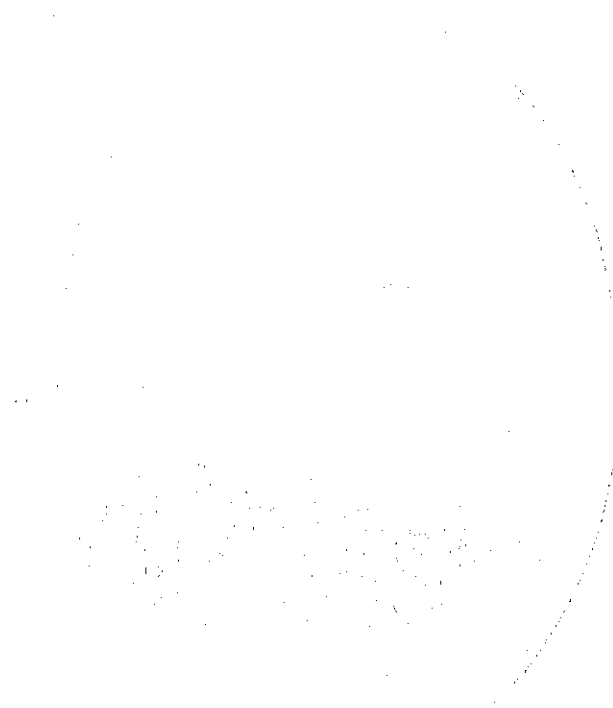
1. Francis Marston, bapt 8 March, 1617 and buried 9 April, 1618.
2. Marie, bapt. 28 March, 1619.

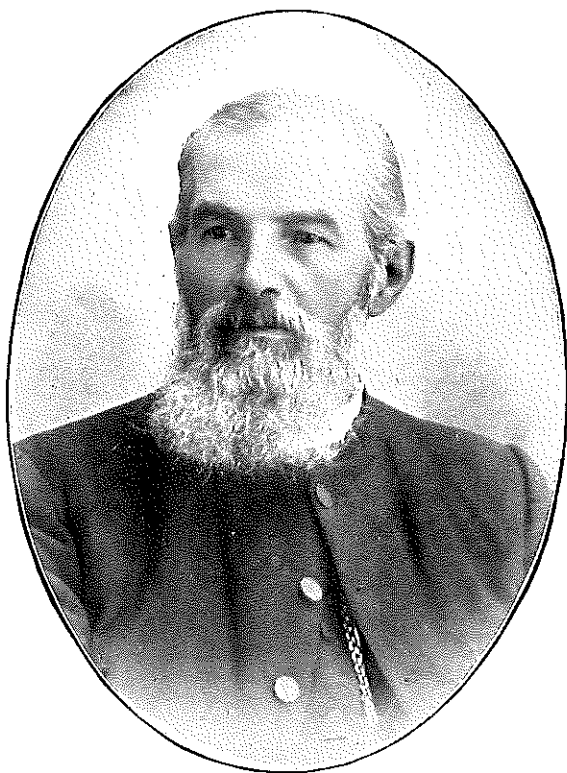
John Marston and Margaret Gough were married 15 January, 1706.

John Gittos and Anne Marston were married 2 May, 1721.

Catherine Marston had a daughter Mary, bapt. 10 July, 1723, and a daughter Elizabeth bapt. 8 September, 1727.

(To be concluded.)





REV. CHARLES HENRY DRINKWATER.

THE LATE REV. CHARLES HENRY DRINKWATER.

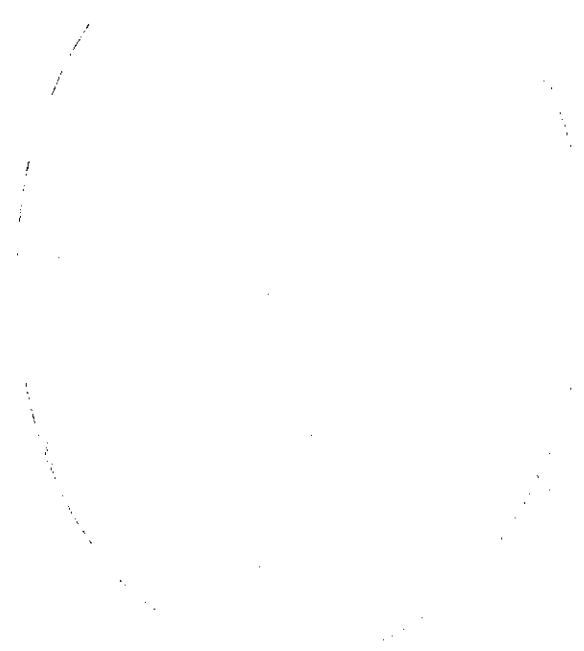
The Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society has sustained a great loss by the death of the Rev. Charles Henry Drinkwater, at the great age of 92. He was one of the original members of the Society in 1877, a member of the Council and of the Editorial Committee, and a constant contributor of valuable papers to its *Transactions*. He was a most diligent and painstaking antiquary, and had carefully transcribed large numbers of early Charters and records, many of which have been printed in the *Transactions*. His most important work is probably his transcript of all the existing Gild Merchant Rolls of Shrewsbury from the reign of King John to that of Henry VII. To him is due the discovery of the Inner Wall of Shrewsbury, an account of which is given in the 1883 Volume. His faculties were unimpaired almost to the last, and he contributed to our Volumes when he was nearly ninety!

The following is a list of his papers which have been printed in our *Transactions*, with a reference to the Volume in which they appear:—

- The Inner Wall of Shrewsbury. (VI., 257.)
- Mainstone and Offa's Dyke. (VII., 127.)
- The Parish of Habberley. (VIII., 187.)
- Shrewsbury Trade Guilds: The Glovers' Company. (X., 33.)
- The Merchants' Gild of Shrewsbury, 1280-1304. (2 S. II., 29.)
- Bailiffs' Accounts of Shrewsbury, 1275-1277. (2 S. III., 41.)
- Grant of a Garden in Murivance, Shrewsbury, in 1481. (2 S. III., 275)
- Grant of Lands in Tateley, by Henry de Broom, in 1373. (2S.IV. 115)
- Grant of Lands in Pontesbury, in 1351. (2 S. IV., 175.)
- Petition of the Cordwainers of Shrewsbury, in 1323-4. (2S.VI. 284.)
- The Abbot of Shrewsbury *v.* the Burgesses in the matter of the Mills. (2 S. VI. 341.)
- The Merchants' Gild of Shrewsbury, 1209-10 and 1219-20. (2 S. VIII., 21.)
- The Drapers' Company Charter, 12 Jan., 1461-2. (2 S. VIII., 175.)
- Grant of a Market and Fair at Chetwynd, to Sir John de Chetwynd, 17 July, 1318. (2 S. IX., 93.)

- The Priory of Bromfield : A Royal Confirmation, 1235. (2 S. X., 93.)
 Humfrey Kynaston's Pardon and Will. (2 S. X., 273.)
 Grant of Edward IV. to Worfield, 26 May, 1477. (2 S. XI., 1.)
 Indictment of Humfrey Kynaston for murder, 1491. (2 S. XI., 16.)
 The Domestic History of Henry Vynar of Condover. (2 S. XI., 189.)
 Shrewsbury Abbey : Two early Charters. (2 S. XI., 299.)
 The Merchants' Gild : Seven 13th Century Rolls. (2 S. XII., 229.)
 A 14th Century Roll of Names. (3 S. I., 119.)
 Two Shrewsbury Burgess Rolls, temp. Henry III. (3 S. I., 125.)
 A Glossary of Difficult and Obsolete Words in the 1st Series of the *Transactions*. (3 S. I., 373.)
 Shrewsbury Gild Merchant Rolls of the 14th Century. (3 S. II., 65.)
 Seven Shrewsbury Gild Merchant Rolls of the 14th Century. (3 S. III., 47.)
 Two Merchant Gild Rolls of the 14th Century. (3 S. III., 351.)
 Stretton Court Rolls of 1566-7. (3 S. IV., 115.)
 A Burgess and a Gild Merchant Roll of 1372. (3 S. IV., 217.)
 Palmer's Gild of Ludlow, Inventories. (3 S. IV., 379.)
 Six Shrewsbury Gild Merchant Rolls 14th and 15th Centuries. (3 S. V., 35.)
 Four Shrewsbury Gild Merchant Rolls (1450-1459). (3 S. V., 81.)
 Two Shrewsbury Gild Merchant Rolls (1501-1510). (3 S. V., 101.)
 Proceedings before the Coroners of Salop, 1295-1306. (3 S. V., 149.)
 Burgess Roll of Shrewsbury, 1416-17. (3 S. V., 188.)
 Montford Bridge : Tolls, Customs, &c., 1285-1412. (3 S. VII., 65.)
 The Augustinian Friars, Shrewsbury. (3 S. VII., 105.)
 Muster Rolls of the Hundreds of Bradford, Munslow, &c., 1532-40. (3 S. VIII., 245.)
 Notes on a M.S. of the Vulgate formerly belonging to Haughmond Abbey. (3 S. IX., 363.)
 The Earliest Book of the Drapers' Company. (4 S. IV., 237.)
 Deed of Consecration of Shrewsbury School Chapel, 1617. (4 S. VI., 88.)
 Deed relating to property belonging to the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, Shrewsbury, 1610. (4 S. VIII., 67.)
 He also contributed ten short notes or papers to the "Miscellanea" of our *Transactions*.

He was a constant contributor to *Bye-Gones*, *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, and *Shropshire Notes and Queries*, under his own initials or the noms-de-plume of "Boileau," "Yfed Dwfr," "Henry Trader, Chirk N. Wales," &c.





RICHARD DRINKWATER,
MAYOR OF SHREWSBURY 1834-5.

In his earlier years in Shrewsbury he used to take a weekly excursion, with the Rev. W. Allport Leighton, or some other antiquarian friend, to outlying villages, and make notes of the churches, old houses, &c., visited, and send them to one or other of these local columns.

To the Shropshire volume of the Victoria County Histories he contributed a translation of the Shropshire portion of Domesday, and to a work by Dr. W. Cunningham, of Cambridge, entitled "*Modern Civilization in its Economic Aspects*," 1896, a copy of the Shrewsbury Merchant Gild Rolls 1209 to 1220. In collaboration with the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher he published in 1920 a history of "The Family of Drinkwater." But we believe that no separate independent book fell from his pen.

Mr. Drinkwater copied for the Shropshire Parish Register Society the earliest volumes of the Registers of Wroxeter, Worthen and Berrington.

He also transcribed the Court Books of the Manors of Condover and Pontesbury, which have never yet been printed, but his transcripts of these in 9 volumes together with other MSS. will be deposited in the Shrewsbury Public Free Library; and a large number of early deeds and charters relating to various places in Shropshire. He was a most indefatigable and industrious transcriber of early records, and his great knowledge of early handwritings stood him in good stead.

He contributed several papers to the Cambrian Archaeological Association's Proceedings, and one to the Palestine Exploration Fund's Quarterly Statement. He was local Secretary of the latter Society.

Charles Henry Drinkwater was born in Frankwell in the house, afterwards St. George's Vicarage, which was then the property of his father, on 8 April, 1831. He was the fifth son of Mr. Richard Drinkwater, a woolstapler of Frankwell, who served the office of Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1834-5, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Clarke of Wroxeter and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Andrew Dawes of Berrington. The Drinkwaters had been resident at Bent in the parish of Warburton, Cheshire, for many generations. As early as 1500 they were living there. They were leaseholders for lives, renewable on payment of a fine, under the Warburtons of Arley who owned the freehold. Their house at Bent, still standing is a half-timbered house, built by Richard Drinkwater in 1600,

and restored in 1880. There are a number of tombstones to the family in Warburton Church and Churchyard, dating from 1624, and the Font in the Church bears the Inscription :—

WILLIAM DRINKWATER THE KEEPER. 1603.

The father of the Mayor, Richard Drinkwater a second son, left Bent about 1780, and moved to the Home Farm, Hodnet, and afterwards to Shrewsbury where he became a woolstapler; he married Jane Pratchett and died in 1825. The Mayor was sworn and admitted a burgess of Shrewsbury in 1806, and died in 1853. On the north wall of the nave of St. Chad's there is a monument to his memory.

Mr. Drinkwater was educated at Shrewsbury School under Dr. Kennedy, and, having obtained a School scholarship, went to St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he also became an exhibitioner, and took his B.A. Degree in 1853. Whilst still an under-graduate, and only twenty years of age, he married at St. Martin's-in-the-fields, London, on 20 June, 1851, Emilum Girley, daughter of Charles Mottron, his wife being then only seventeen. When he had taken his degree, he migrated to Canada, and became a tutor at Trinity College, Toronto, of which he became M.A., in 1865. In 1856, he was ordained Deacon, and two years later Priest, by the Bishop of Toronto, and was appointed rector of St. Thomas' Hamilton, and Inspector of Schools. Here he remained until 1868, when he returned to England, and for four years held curacies successively at Ixworth, Suffolk; Richmond, Yorkshire; and St. Stephen's, Exeter. In 1872 he was appointed Incumbent of St. George's, Shrewsbury, and remained in this post until his death. He was also Chaplain of the Shrewsbury Depot of the 53rd K.S.L.I. He passed away, after a brief illness, on 5 June, 1923, dying in the same house in which he was born, and in which he had resided for 51 years, and was buried on the 8th at the General Cemetery, Shrewsbury, in the same grave with his wife. She preceded him, and died leaving no children on 19 April, 1907, after some years of semi-invalid life, during which he showed himself a most devoted husband.

Two years before his death, he retired from active parochial work, but by an arrangement with the Bishop he resided in the Vicarage and remained Vicar until the end. He was sworn a burgess of Shrewsbury on 30 July, 1873 and was a Trustee of St. Chad's Charities. During his Incumbency he built new Schools in the

parish. He was a thoughtful preacher, and an excellent reader. He was also an active Freemason. Somewhat brusque in manner, he had a most kindly disposition, and was ever a true and warm-hearted friend. Younger archaeologists always found him most kind and helpful and ready to impart his stores of knowledge.

Biographical notices of Mr. Drinkwater were given in *Mate's* "Shropshire Historical Descriptive, Biographical," Part II., page 82, and in the *Guardian*, *The Record*, and all the local papers published after his death. A full account of the family will be found in *Burke's Commoners*, Vol. IV., page 668, in *Burke's Landed Gentry*, 2nd edition, page 358, and in the work already mentioned—"The Family of Drinkwater, of Cheshire, Lancashire, The Isle of Man, &c.," 1920.

The portraits here reproduced are from blocks prepared for the last-named work. Some years ago, Mr. W. K. Carter of The Mount, Shrewsbury, painted a large portrait in oils of Mr. Drinkwater: this now hangs in the family residence at the "Geufron," Llangollen. His large archaeological library was dispersed at his death, but his collection of bronze implements, swords and other antiquities passed to his nephews, the sons of his brother Dr. James Pratchett Drinkwater, late of Llangollen.

The descent of the Drinkwaters of Shrewsbury from the family seated at Bent is as follows:—

I. Richard Drinkwater was living at Warburton in 1587. His son

II. Arnold Drinkwater of Bent, died 1620, married Jane Gleave of Heatley, and had a son

III. Richard Drinkwater of Bent, born 1563, died 8 Oct., 1651 married in 1614 Margaret Frith of Dunham. Their son

IV. Arnold Drinkwater of Bent, born 14 Sept., 1618, buried 12 Sept., 1671, married Elizabeth Powell of Ruabon, and had issue

V. Richard Drinkwater of Bent, bapt. 25 Jan., 1648, died 30 May 1729, married 29 Dec., 1666 Isabel dau. of Peter Drinkwater of Massey Green in Thelwall. Their second son

VI. Arnold Drinkwater of Bent, born August 1679, died 10 Jan., 1755, married in 1706 Margaret dau. of John Coppock of Ringway. Their second son

VII. Richard Drinkwater of Bent, born 19 Dec., 1718, died 10 Oct., 1754, married Elizabeth, dau. of John Chantler of Mollington, and had two sons,—Arnold who moved to Shrewsbury (born 1750, died 1819), and

VIII. Richard Drinkwater of Hodnet and afterwards of Shrewsbury, woolstapler, born 19 Feb., 1755, died 4 March 1825, married 16 July, 1780, Jane, dau. of Richard Pratchett of Hodnet. Their second son

IX. Richard Drinkwater of Frankwell, Mayor of Shrewsbury, 1834-5, born 19 April 1785, died 30 May, 1853, married 12 Oct., 1815, Elizabeth, dau. of John Clarke of Wroxeter, and had issue 6 sons and 4 daus. The fifth son was

X. Charles Henry Drinkwater, the subject of this memoir.

EDITORS.

SOME OLD SHROPSHIRE HOUSES & THEIR OWNERS.

By H. E. FORREST.

XXXVI. WORTHEN HALL.

Worthen Hall and Hampton Hall were both seats of the Powell family of Worthen. Of the two, Worthen Hall is the older. It was built late in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Richard Powell, an opulent mercer of Shrewsbury, an alderman of that Corporation and bailiff 1573 and 1591. Taking in his bill as tradition relates, to Edward, Lord Stafford, the peer declared his inability to discharge it; but added, "You are welcome, if you like, to take yonder morass in exchange," pointing to Worthen on which he looked down from the stately height of Caus Castle. Mr. Powell wisely accepted the proposal, drained and improved the land, and laid the foundation of a family which subsisted in opulence and credit for five generations. Lord Stafford sold the fee simple of the Manor of Worthen to Richard Powell in 1571-2.

Worthen Hall was probably the first house which Richard Powell erected on the land which he had acquired here. The building is now a farm house, and, at first sight presents little of interest because it is entirely concealed by a coating of stucco. Closer examination, however, reveals the fact that it is a timber-framed structure of late Elizabethan period, dating probably from about 1590. It is L-shaped in plan, and of two storeys with attics in the roof. The upper storey overhangs along the front. Inside, the ceiling beams present deeply chamfered edges. There are three chimney stacks, the bases of stone, the shafts of bricks. The frame panels appear to be square and of moderate size. They are now filled with bricks, but these are modern and no doubt they were originally filled with wattle and daub. The sides of the attics are lined with Elizabethan oak paneling: most of this has been painted all over with outline ornamentation in dull red, the design

quite indescribable. It is evidently old, though it would be difficult to assign any date to it, except to say that it was applied after the paneling had been fitted into the attics. The house as a whole has undergone little alteration since it was built, except at the eastern end. This has been lengthened by removing the original timber frame, and building a brick wall a few feet further out. There have also been one or two minor additions in brick in modern times, while the whole has been covered with a mask of plaster. This might well be removed so as to show the timber frame.

Before going on to give the family history of the Powells it may be well to give some account of their other seat—

XXXVI. A. HAMPTON HALL, WORTHEN.

This house occupies an elevated position on a northern slope overlooking the Rea Valley. It is entirely of brick and, as first built, was a simple rectangular house with projecting wings in front at either end. On the front of the western wing may be read in the brickwork the initials H.P. and date 1686. The floor levels are outlined by a projecting string course of bricks, as is usual in houses of this period. A curious and puzzling feature is that the basement wall of the western wing is a foot thicker than the superstructure. The projecting top of the former is roofed with slate where the latter commences. The whole of this end of the house is constructed of rather thin bricks, which look older than the date inscribed above. It is possible that the bricks belonged to an earlier building, and have been re-used. Some of the roof-timbers of an adjoining barn have also evidently been re-used. The fireplaces are square and have a simple moulded surround without mantel shelf. These are contemporaneous with the main building, as also, probably, is one of the smaller staircases.

There are extensive cellars, and these show that the foundations and basement walls were of local stone—not brick. Here, too, is a stone inscribed :

1681,
H—P,
I—F.

The lower initials stand for *Johannis filius*, and indicate

that Henry Powell, son of John, commenced building in 1681, while the figures on the west front tell us that he finished the house in 1686. The stone in the cellar is obliquely truncate, so is probably not in situ. Who this Henry Powell was may be seen by reference to the family history below.

Such was Hampton Hall from the time of Charles II. till the middle of the 18th century, when considerable additions were made which entirely altered its appearance both inside and out. An imposing stone porch was added over the main entrance, surmounted by a stone shield bearing the arms of Herbert of Cherbury and the date 1749. A plain brick parapet was built along the top, concealing the roof and giving a straight sky-line. At the rear, facing the main entrance, a large bay was built to accommodate a fine Georgian staircase of unusual width, similar to the one in the Abbey House, Shrewsbury. Although now partitioned off, the whole space between the front door and the staircase then formed one large hall. The stairs dado has disappeared, but several of the rooms have the dado and large bevelled panels, reaching to the cornice, characteristic of the 18th century. At the S.E. corner a quaint little semi-circular bay was added, above which is carved in stone an eagle. The windows here, and in several other places, have the small panes and thick moulded sash bars of the early Georgian period.

The introduction to the printed parish register of Worthen states that Hampton Hall was bought by Captain Herbert, in 1749—the date inscribed on the porch beneath the sculptured Herbert arms. The same coat of arms with a crescent for difference and surmounted by a crest—a sheaf of arrows—is carved on the pew-door next the pulpit in Worthen Church. The crest is that of the Herberts of Chirbury—not the Herberts, Earls of Powis, who bear a Wyvern for crest. The Captain Herbert who bought Hampton Hall, and made the above extensive alterations and additions, was Edward Herbert a younger son of Thomas, 8th Earl of Pembroke and 5th Earl of Montgomery. (Another son was William Herbert, father of the 1st Earl of Carnarvon, ancestor of the later Earls of Carnarvon, who bear the same arms and crest). Edward Herbert died unmarried in 1752, only three years after purchasing Hampton Hall, so that he did not live to enjoy the fruit of his lavish expenditure on improvements, or to transmit

the same to his posterity. After his death Hampton Hall appears to have passed by purchase to yeoman farmers named Edwards and Jones successively.

In 1851, Sir John R. Kynaston, Bart., was one of the two land owners of the township of Hayes, in which Hampton Hall stands; and the trustees of the late John Edwards, Esq., represented the other. Samuel Jones, farmer, was living at Hampton Hall and John Corfield, farmer, at the Hayes, the only other house in the township. About 1860, Hampton Hall was purchased by Capt. Whitaker, who in 1920 sold it to the present occupier Major T. H. Montgomery.

POWELLS OF WORTHEN.

HOWELL, son of Ithell of Henllan, Co. Denbigh, married Elizabeth, daughter of Madock Lloyd of Llanfair in Dyffryn Clwyd, and had a son

ALEXANDER AP HOWELL, who married Alice, daughter of Robert Salusbury of Rûg, Co. Merioneth. Their son

HOWELL AP SANDER married Margaret, daughter of Robert Ireland, of Shrewsbury, and had a son

JOHN AP HOWELL, a glover in Abbey Foregate, who married Margaret, daughter of William Webb of Co. Wilts. They had two sons, Thomas and Richard. The younger of these

RICHARD POWELL I., who acquired the Worthen Estate from Lord Stafford, of Caus Castle, and was Sheriff in 1594 (Morris gives his son, Richard, as the Sheriff), had an elder brother, Thomas, who was ancestor of the Powells of Pulley, burgesses of Shrewsbury. They came down in the world, the later generations being labourers. Richard Powell I. married Alice, daughter of William Lee, of Co. Chester, by his wife, Lowry, daughter Fulke Spurstowe. He had three daughters and three sons. The eldest, Robert, died young. The second, Richard (II.), succeeded his father at Worthen, while the third, John, was of All Stretton. We must deal with both these gentlemen separately.

RICHARD POWELL II., succeeded to the Worthen Estate. He was buried at Worthen, 10th July, 1626. By his wife, Winifred Poyner, of Beslow, he had a daughter, Mary, married to Edmund Jones, Welshpool, and a son,

RICHARD POWELL III., who in turn succeeded to the estate. He was buried at Worthen, 8th May, 1636. He was twice married. First to Sarah, daughter of Francis Newton, of Heightley near Bishop's Castle, by whom he had five daughters, three of whom died infants. The eldest, Margaret, married Edward Bradley, of Hockstow, gentleman, while the second, Sarah, married Alexander Middleton, of Middleton Hall, Chirbury. Richard Powell married secondly at Childs Ercall, 24th February, 1619, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Corbett, of Stoke-on-Tern, by whom he had two sons—Richard and Andrew—both of whom died infants; and five daughters—Ann, Mary, Isabella, Abigail, and Muriel. Of these five, Mary (born 1623), married Thomas Hawkes, of Botfield, or Botvyle, near Church Stretton; Isabella (1625), married Rowland Middleton, of Salop, mercer, brother of the above Alexander Middleton; Abigail (1626), died an infant; Muriel (1628), married John Williams, of Meifod, son of Limley Williams; he died 1685, and she 1703, both being buried at Meifod. The eldest daughter, Ann, married her cousin, Henry Powell—see below.

We now return to

JOHN POWELL I., younger brother of Richard Powell II. He was of All Stretton, and married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Richard Higgons, of Shrewsbury. John died 1622, and his widow married Arthur Ward, of Hinton, in the parish of Pontesbury. There were five sons and two daughters. The eldest, Higgons Powell (born 1605), was sworn a Burgess of Shrewsbury, 1628, but seems to have died without issue. The second, Thomas Powell, gentleman, of the Manor House, All Stretton, buried at Church Stretton, 1670, left a son **THOMAS POWELL II.**, who was tenant of the Hall, (near the old Rectory), Church Stretton, under Sir George Norton; he was buried at Stretton, 19th March, 1682, and was succeeded by his son Richard, and he by his son, John, 1685–1755, last of the Stretton Powells. The third son of John Powell I. was

HENRY POWELL I., who by his marriage with his cousin, Ann Powell—mentioned above—succeeded to the Worthen estate and built Hampton Hall. He had seven sons and two daughters, but several of these died infants, and the only two which need be mentioned are John (born 1640), and Henry (1648). This

HENRY POWELL II., succeeded his father at Hampton Hall, and died there in April, 1708. By his wife, Anna, he had an only child, Elizabeth, born 9th May, 1683. She appears to have married..... Newton, and in 1749 sold Hampton Hall to Edward Herbert as related above.

To revert now to the elder son of Henry Powell I.,

JOHN POWELL II. He was born at Worthen, 3rd June, 1640, and buried there, 5th December, 1727, his wife, Ann being laid with him on the same day. He was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1698. He had two daughters—Anne (born 1668), and Dorothy (1671), who married Brochwel Wynne, of Garth, Welshpool—and three sons—Henry (1674), John (1677), and Richard (1683). The eldest son

HENRY POWELL III., was born at Worthen, 25th June, 1674, and buried there 12th November, 1731. He lived first at Brockton, and afterwards at Worthen. He was thrice married, and had issue by each wife. First, Eleanor, daughter of Edward Kerry, of Bin Weston, whom he married 12th May, 1695 and who died March, 1704; she had a daughter, Ann, 1696, and a son, Edward, 1703-1722. The second wife, Martha died July, 1721, leaving a son, JOHN III., of whom more anon—and a daughter, Martha, 1707-1780. The third wife, Margaret, daughter of Nathaniel Baskerville, of Shrewsbury, gentleman, was married at St. Chad's, 1727. She had a daughter, Mary, who, on 13th April, 1752, married at St. Chad's, Roger Kynaston, of Hordley. Their eldest son, JOHN KYNASTON, afterwards succeeded to the Worthen estates, in manner following.

JOHN POWELL III. (son of Henry Powell III.) mentioned above, was born at Worthen in July, 1709. He was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1737, and died in Shrewsbury—where he lived the latter part of his life—8th January, 1797. Being unmarried, he bequeathed the Worthen estates to his half-sister, Mary Kynaston's, son

JOHN KYNASTON, who assumed in 1797 (in accordance with the injunction of his kinsman John Powell) the surname and arms of Powell. Herepresented Shropshire in Parliament for 38 years, and in 1800 preferred—unsuccessfully—a claim to the barony of Powis, his ancestor Edward Kynaston having been found by inquisition in 1556, "cousin and heir of Edward, last Lord Powis." He was, however, in consideration of the said ancient

and noble family, advanced to a baronetcy in 1818, with special remainder to his brother, Rev. Edward Kynaston. Sir John married Mary Elizabeth, sister to John Corbet of Sundorn, and died without issue in 1822. He was succeeded by the said brother, the Rev.

EDWARD KYNASTON, second baronet, who married in 1783, Letitia, daughter of Robert Owen, of the city of Dublin. He had a son and two daughters. The son

JOHN ROGER KYNASTON, third baronet, was one of the principal land owners in Worthen in 1851. He died unmarried and intestate in 1866; whereupon the title became extinct and his estates devolved upon his surviving sister.

AMY, who then became of Hardwicke. She had married the Rev. Evelyn Sutton. He predeceased her in 1835, leaving no issue, and she, dying in 1868, devised the estates to the descendant of her maternal grandfather Robert Owen (mentioned above), the Rev.

WALTER CHARLES EDWARD KYNASTON OWEN, of Hardwick, who thereupon assumed by royal license the name and arms of Kynaston only. He died in 1903 and was succeeded by his only son

WALTER ROGER OWEN KYNASTON, the present owner of Hardwicke.

XXXVII. NEWNHAM.

This is a small manor house in the parish of Pontesbury, but situated near Yockleton Station. In early times Newnham and Boycott both belonged to the Higgons family, and both passed to the Niccols family, probably by marriage, although the former have continued in the district down to recent times. The last Higgons to reside at Newnham seems to have been "Richard Higgons, Senior, of Newnham," buried at Pontesbury 17th Jan., 1639. Of the Higgons house nothing remains. The present one being faced with stucco does not look at all old, but if the ends and rear are examined it will be found that the main building dates from the latter half of the 17th century, whilst additions were made at the rear in the early part of the following century. The original house was rectangular in plan, of three storeys, and presented a stone-coped gable at each end. The whole was of 17th century brick, and the floor-levels outlined by projecting strings

as usual at this date. In each gable there are two oval openings, which were doubtless windows, but subsequently blocked up to avoid paying window tax. The large double doors giving access to the yard are of similar date. It is interesting to note that when additional buildings were erected at the rear in 1723, the builder continued the string-courses all round the house, although by that time this feature had become old fashioned. The same remark applies to the billet moulding at the eaves. This might give the erroneous impression that the house was all of 17th century date. There are extensive cellars beneath the older building, and here timbers from an earlier house have been re-used, while the ceiling beams are chamfered. In the living rooms all the beams have been cased so that they appear to be square. The decorations and bay windows are modern, as also is the porch. In the kitchen is a wide ingle, formerly containing an open fireplace, but now filled by a range. Near the house is a square brick dovecote of two storeys, the upper fitted with nestholes for pigeons, the lower without nestholes. The latter has a fireplace—a most unusual feature. This belongs to the later period, so was erected by John Niccols II. A range of stabling to the rear of the yard inscribed

N

R E

1780

was built by Robert and Elinor Niccols.

The Niccolls family appear to have been connected with the parish of Pontesbury at least as far back as the 16th century.

THOMAS NICCOLLS (I.) yeoman, of Asterley, was admitted to the Mercer's Co. in 1570, the Draper's Co. 1588, and Burgess 1590. He is believed to have lived in Blake Hall on the site of the present St. Chad's Vicarage. He had a son

JOHN NICCOLLS (I.) a draper of Shrewsbury, who was alderman 1616; bailiff 1608; and died 1622. He married in 1593 Anne, daughter of Rowland Heylyn, alderman of London, and promoter of the translation of the Bible into Welsh. Their son,

THOMAS NICCOLLS (II.) (1596-1662), of Boycott, was a man of considerable note. He was bailiff of Shrewsbury, 1636, sheriff of Shropshire 1645, and Mayor of Shrewsbury, 1645. It will be noticed that the two last offices cover the period of the Civil War. Owing probably to the influence of his mother, Thomas Niccols came out as an uncompromising Puritan.

so sided with the Parliament in the Civil War. A pamphlet printed 12th Oct., 1642, written whilst Charles was at Shrewsbury, to exasperate the citizens against him, says:—"I conceive it great pity His Majesty should be brought into any straights. God reward them that have been the occasion of it! But this I am sure of, he is much abused by his plundering Cavaliers, who daily plunder and undoe men, and say they have commission for it. They have plundered Master Nicchols house, who is sheriff of Montgomery, and burned his writings, spoiled his house, and sold his furnace and the iron of his carts. It is much doubted these passages and other the like, will withdraw the affections of his Majesties subjects from him." The disaffection of Thomas Niccolls was so obvious that upon quitting Shrewsbury in October, 1642, the King addressed a letter to the Mayor and Corporation ordering the arrest of Thomas Niccolls, Humphrey Mackworth, and Thomas Hunt. They absented themselves from the meetings of the Council, and on Nov. 16th they were "displaced for non-residence." The Parliament rewarded Niccolls' servicess by appointing him Mayor in 1645, when they had captured Shrewsbury. His wife (whom he married 6th December, 1626) was Mary, daughter of John Kynaston, of Marton, and sister of Judith, wife of Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. They had 4 sons and 4 daughters. The eldest son, ROWLAND NICCOLLS (1631-1687), of Boycott, was so named after the above Rowland Heylyn. He was admitted Gray's Inn 1648, and was Sheriff of Shropshire 1675. He was buried at Kinlet 5th July, 1687, where he was staying with the Vicar, Rev. Thomas Bird, who had married his fourth daughter, Felicia, in 1684. He was further connected with Kinlet through having married as his second wife, Anne, widow of Sir William Childe, daughter of Roland Lacon of Kinlet. By his first wife Anne, daughter of Ralph Sneyd, of Keele, Staffordshire, he had seven daughters and four sons. The second daughter, Mary, married John Congreve, of Stretton, Co. Stafford, uncle of the dramatist. Another daughter, Margaret, married John Heynes, of Netley. The sons were Richard, Thomas, Ralph, and Orlando. The last-named was so called after his uncle, the Privy Seal; he married Mary Herbert, of Cleobury Mortimer, and had issue. The youngest son,

RICHARD NICCOLLS, was of Newnham, in right of his wife, Amy Dennis, sister of Lady Glenorchy. He built the older portion of the house at Newnham, and was living there in 1702; he was married in 1671 at Pontesbury: the marriage is also entered at Cardiston. His son and successor,

JOHN NICCOLLS (II.), was baptized at Pontesbury 1687. He married Martha Phillips of Cruck Meole, and it was he that enlarged the house at Newnham, as indicated by a tablet on the side of the building inscribed

N
J M
1723

(Parenthetically it may be mentioned that EDWARD NICCOLLS, brother of John, was admitted burgess of Shrewsbury in 1702, when he is described as a glazier, and son of Richard of Newnham, yeoman. Edward's son Edward admitted burgess in 1750, is described as of Yockleton Park, glazier. Four of his sons were sworn burgesses. The youngest of these, Thomas, was a yeoman of Boreatton, but his son also Thomas, sworn 1838 is described as of Yockleton Hall, gent.) To return now to John and Martha Niccolls. They had two sons and four daughters. The third daughter Amy (1717-59) married at the Abbey in 1742, Thomas Ireland of Albrighton. The youngest, Catherine (1720-69) married Vincent Corbet of Newton—which see. The surviving son,

ROBERT NICCOLLS (I.) (1715-87), married Elinor Barker (1712-91) and had 3 sons and 1 daughter. It was they who made the additions to the buildings at Newnham mentioned above. The eldest son, ROBERT II., died unmarried, so Newnham devolved on the second son,

JOHN NICCOLLS (III.), of Newnham, who married Anne, only child and heir of Rev. David Owen, vicar of Ruyton. They had 4 sons and 3 daughters. The elder son,

JOHN NICCOLLS (IV.) (1789-1850), succeeded to Newnham, where he died unmarried 27th Dec., 1850. His younger brother, WILLIAM OWEN NICCOLLS was of Hanwood, but when sworn a burgess in 1829 is described as Wine Merchant of Mardol. He married Eliza, daughter of John Maxon, whose wife Elizabeth (née Cooke) was cousin of Archdeacon Bather of Meole. The only son,

WILLIAM HENRY NICCOLLS succeeded to Newnham on the death of his uncle John Niccolls IV. He was admitted burgess in 1863, at which date he had issue John Henry, aged 6, Dennys Rogers, 5; William Owen Strangward, 4; Lucy Ellen, 3; Walter, 1; Alfred Edward (inf.) Another son Rowland was born later. He went to New Zealand, where he died not many years ago, but Newnham remained in the family until 1922 when it was sold by the above named John Henry Niccolls. Arms of Niccolls—Sable a pheon argent, point downwards. Crest a martlet. Motto, Dum spiro spero.

XXXVIII. LOWER NEWTON.

Situated in the parish of Yockleton, near Stony Stretton, was the seat of the Corbets, of Newton. It is an exceedingly quaint and irregular building standing within a square moat, and is mainly of stone, though it has brick chimneys. So individual is it in character that it is by no means easy to date the structure. In the main it appears to be Elizabethan, but the right-hand wing, which presents its gable end to the front, is somewhat later—about 1620. The lower rooms are wainscotted, the panelling in the Hall (now the kitchen) being Elizabethan; while that in the room to the right is Jacobean, and has a characteristic frieze with finger mouldings. Although not made to fit the rooms, the panelling in each case belongs to the periods of the respective portions of the house. The kitchen fireplace is very wide, and the chimney stack outside is of small Elizabethan bricks, with wide mortar-joints. A short flight of steps leading to the attics is of solid oak blocks, triangular in section, and pegged to sloping runners. It is like the one in a similar position in the Abbot's House, in Butcher Row, Shrewsbury. Near by is a small square dovecote of Jacobean brick. Lower Newton is said to have once been known as Brough Castle, and there was probably a house here from very early times. The Corbets of Newton are a junior branch of the Corbets of Leigh, near Worthen.

PETER CORBET of Leigh had by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Brereton, Co. Chester, a son,
JOHN CORBET, of Newton. He was doubtless the builder of the older part of the moated house, about 1550. He married Anna Belgrave, of Belgrave, Co. Leicester, and had a son,

HENRY CORBET, of Newton, who had by his wife, Amicia, daughter of Thos. Clough, six sons and three daughters, one son,

EDWARD CORBET, of Newton, was living here in 1598 and 1623.

It was he, probably, who added the Jacobean wing to his grandfather's building. By his wife, Anna, daughter of William Jenyns, of Yorton, (buried 1660 at Westbury), he had 5 daughters and one son,

RICHARD CORBET, who married Eleanor, daughter of Richard Furber, of Co. Chester, yeoman. "Elinor Corbet, of Newton, widow," was buried at Westbury, 4th Nov., 1670. Their eldest son,

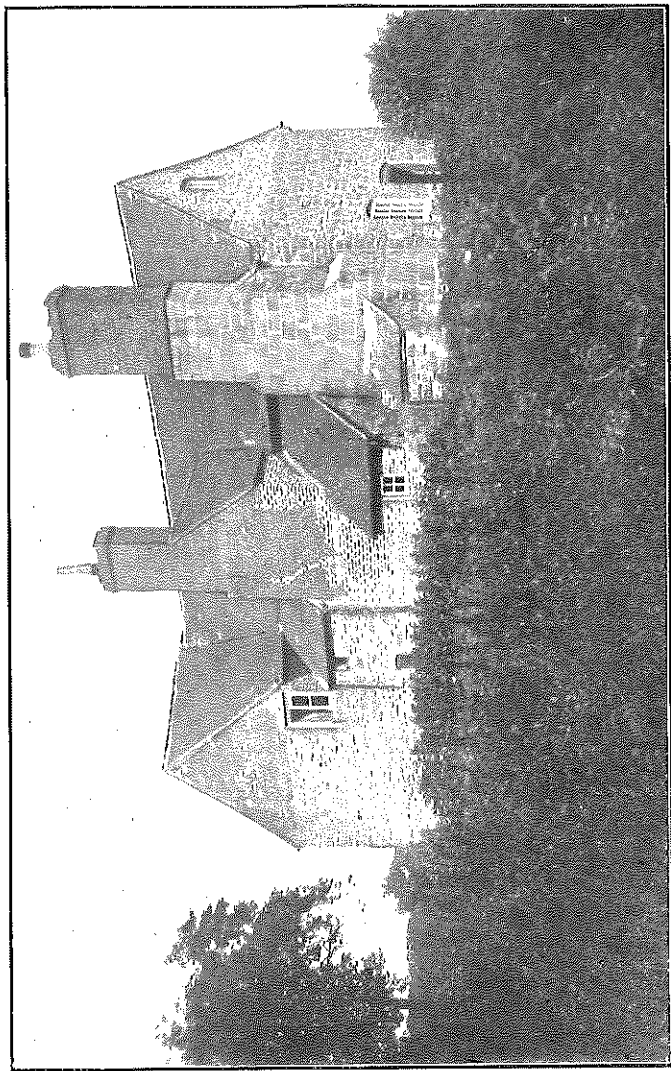
VINCENT CORBET I., of Newton, gentleman, was buried at Westbury in 1713. He had by his wife, Martha, several sons and daughters. The eldest son,

VINCENT CORBET II., born January, 1688, was admitted burgess of Shrewsbury, 1721, his younger brother, EDWARD CORBET, of Minsterley, (born 1691), being admitted the same year. Both are described as "gentlemen." Vincent had a son,

VINCENT CORBET III., of Newton, (born 1715), admitted burgess 1770, buried 1795. By his wife, Catherine Niccols, of Newnham he had three sons—Vincent, John, and Richard. Vincent and John were baptized together at Westbury, 28th Jan., 1755 (though the register does not state that they were twins) Richard 24th Oct., 1761. The two former were also admitted burgesses together 16th Jan., 1787; Richard 6th June, 1796, he being described as "late of Bridgnorth, now Kiln Lane."

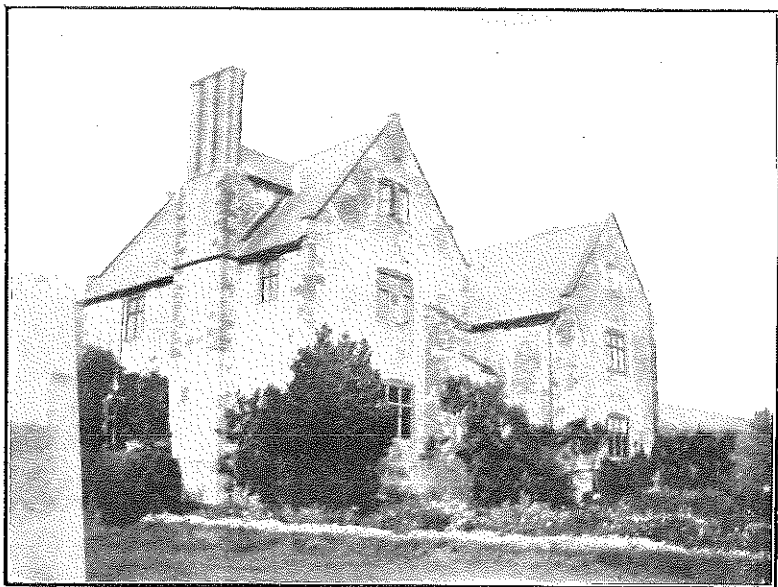
VINCENT CORBET IV., of Newton, had by his wife, Margaret, two daughters—Margaret, baptized at Westbury, 24th Nov., 1799, and Catherine, at Minsterley, 14th Sept., 1803—but no son. His brother, the above named JOHN CORBET, had a son, Richard Sprott Corbet, admitted burgess 3rd June, 1796, when he is described as "late of Little Hereford, but now of High Street, clerk."

In 1851, John Corbet Jones, Esq., was the sole landowner of Newton, though whether he came into possession by purchase or inheritance does not appear.

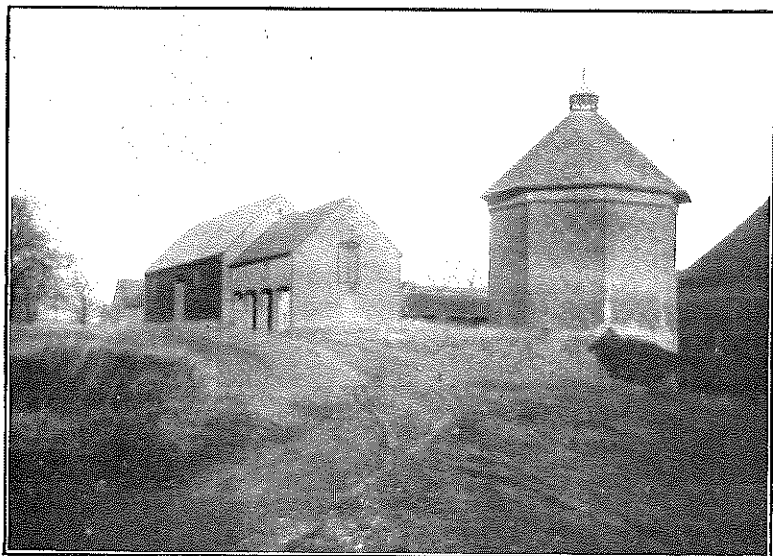


Photo—Miss Clitty.

LOWER NEWTON—NEAR YOCKLETON.
Rear view across the moat.



LEA HALL—HARMER HILL.



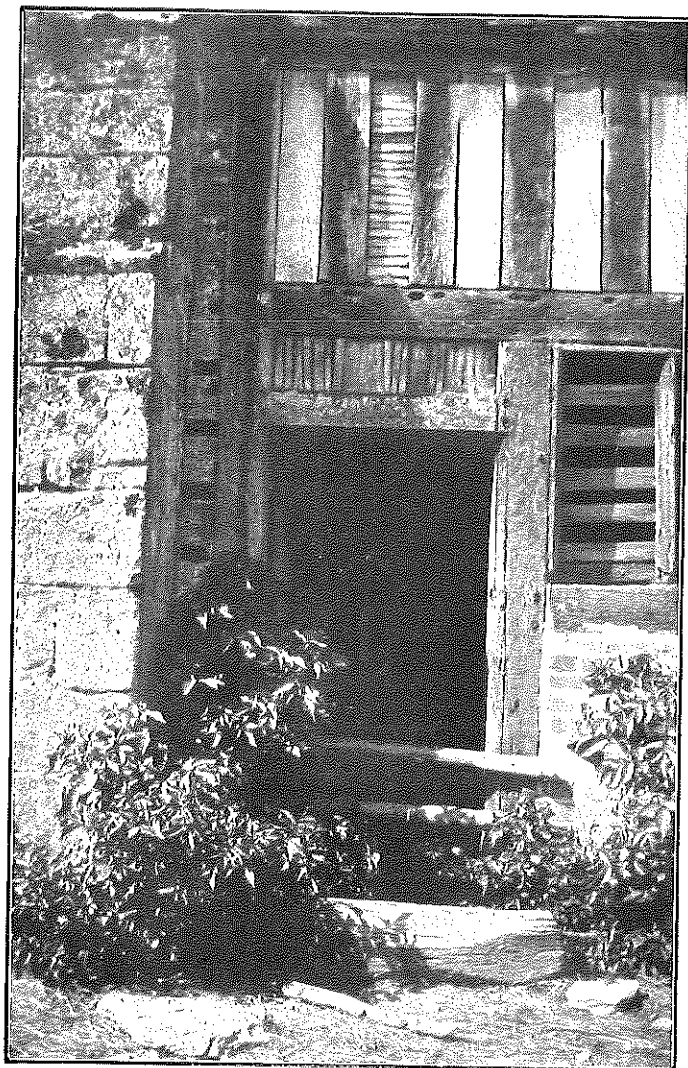
Photos—S. Mayall.

LEA HALL—DOVECOTE.



Photo—J. W. Heath.

LANGLEY HALL—GATEHOUSE.



Photo—H. E. Forrest.

LANGLEY HALL—GATEHOUSE DOORWAY.

This illustrates the method of filling narrow panels in timber frames: by wedging pieces of lath between grooves in the sides of the timbers. The plaster has fallen from two of the panels, exposing the laths.

XXXIX. LEA HALL.

This fine Elizabethan Mansion is situated on high ground on the Ellesmere Road just N. of Preston Gobalds, and in that parish. It was anciently called Reyner's Lee, from Reyner de Lee who held it under Lilleshall Abbey in 1196. Later it was called Lee in Pimhill. The present house was built on the site of an older one by Richard Lee in 1581. The family history is given below. The building is mainly of brick with stone facings and basement. It is E-shaped in plan but without the central projecting porch now: it is doubtful if it ever had one. All the windows were of stone, and closely resembled those of Braggington Hall, but nearly all have been blocked up and replaced by modern windows, most of them in different positions from the original ones. The house has its back to the road and faces eastwards. Against the front of the southern wing is an immense buttress of red sandstone. Why it was erected is a mystery, as there is no visible sign of this wall having given way at all. On every hand are to be seen traces of extensive alterations in the structure, particularly as to the positions of doors and windows, so that it is difficult to say exactly what the house was like when first built. A slightly projecting plinth runs all round the building at the top of the basement. There are extensive cellars, one of which is said to have been used as a cockpit. The interior of the house is chiefly notable for its paneling. That in the drawing room is particularly fine. It has a frieze all round the top, and a beautiful fireplace with overmantle in the outer panels of which are inscribed

L

R E

1581

indicating that the house was built in that year by Richard Lee and Eleanor his wife. The carving and details however are distinctly Jacobean, and therefore of later date. I have no doubt that this woodwork was added to the house by the builders' son, Sir Humphrey Lee, who also erected the Jacobean monument to his father in Acton Burnell Church. One of the upstairs bedrooms is also paneled, but the fireplace although very good work is modern: the stone fireplace itself is Elizabethan. The stone jambs of the big kitchen fireplace are original but the head is of

later date. One of the upper rooms has the words " Cheese Room " painted on the door : this is a relic of the days of Window Tax, the window of a Cheese Room, if so marked, being exempt from tax. Near the Hall is a contemporary two-storeyed barn, and a very perfect octagonal brick dove-cote with cupola top, and still retaining the revolving ladder for reaching the nests.

XL. LANGLEY HALL, ACTON BURNELL.

Of the original Hall here there are no traces except the large square moat, and the gate-house. The latter is an interesting and picturesque building of two storeys to the S. of the moat. It is timber framed except the archway and S. face which are of stone. The roof is covered with stone shingles. Both the rooms on the W. have fireplaces of stone, with external chimney shafts of moulded bricks. To the west is a long castellated stone wall. The doorway and fireplaces are square beaded with plain chamfer, and show not a trace of the Tudor arch ; while the S. windows have stone mullions with straight heads—no Tudor dripstones. All these details show that the building is post-Tudor ; it was probably built about 1620 by Sir Humphrey Lee, and the little Chapel was also, doubtless, rebuilt by him about the same time. It is famous for the unique arrangement of the sanctuary, which is a compromise between the Puritan and Laudian mode. The communion table stands quite away from the east end, in the centre of a square railed enclosure with kneeling boards and seats on the outside of the same. A short distance S. of the gatehouse is a large timber barn which appears also to be of the same date.

BURNELL AND LEE FAMILIES.

The Burnells are a very ancient family in Shropshire, though their early pedigree is obscure. Sir

ROBERT BURNELL (I.) knight, who died in 1269, had three sons, Phillip, Hugh and

ROBERT BURNELL (II.) who was by far the most eminent of the family. He was Bishop of Bath and Wells, and Chancellor to Edward I. He built the Castle and Church at Acton Burnell, and the Bishop's Palace at Wells. Of his two brothers SIR PHILIP (I.) died without issue in 1293, while Sir

HUGH BURNELL, died in 1287 leaving a son, Sir

PHILIP BURNELL (II.) who became heir to the great possessions of his uncle the Chancellor on the death of the latter in 1292. Philip married Maud sister to Richard Fitzalan, by whom he had a son Edward, and daughter Maud, with both of whom we must deal separately. The son

EDWARD BURNELL, during the lifetime of his father built for himself a mansion which was then known as Langley Place, and close to the same a private Chapel for the use of his tenants at Ruckley and Langley. This was known under both names Langley or Ruckley Chapel, while the mansion was known later as Langley Hall. Edward Burnell died in 1315, leaving by his wife Ella, daughter of Hugh le Despencer, an only child Joan, who married ROGER LEE of Lea near Pimhill. She took Langley as dowry to her husband of whom more anon. The lordship of Acton Burnell went to Edward's sister Maude whom he had made his heiress.

MAUDE BURNELL was twice married—first to John, Lord Lovell, and second to John de Handlow. The manor remained in the Handlow family till 1221, when it went to Lovells, descendants of Maude's first husband. Francis, Lord Lovell adhering to Richard III. and joining in insurrection against Henry VII., forfeited his whole estate, and Henry gave the same to Jasper, Earl of Bedford. He died without issue, so his estates reverted to the crown. Henry VIII. granted them to Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey, afterwards Duke of Norfolk. The Duke sold them to John Dudley, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, who being attainted of high treason, his lands vested in Queen Mary and descended to Elizabeth. She granted them to Thomas Poyner and William Wolwich who conveyed the same to Humphrey Lee, who was afterwards made a baronet. Thus the whole Burnell estates came to the Lee family of Langley.

ROGER DE LA LEE, who died in 1383, was the first lord of Langley, which came to him by his marriage with Joan, daughter and heiress of Sir Edward Burnell, Baron of Holgate. [Sir Edward was great nephew of Robert Burnell the great Chancellor of Edward I., and builder of Acton Burnell Castle. Nicholas Burnell, who died 1382, and whose brass is in the Church at Acton Burnell, was the Edward's nephew son of his sister Maude]. Roger's son

ROBERT LEE, who died in 1435, was sheriff in 1387. By his wife
| Petronilla he had a son

RALPH LEE, who died in 1480. He married Isabella, daughter
| of James Ridley of Alkington, by whom he had a son

RICHARD LEE (I.) who was sheriff in 1479, and died 1496. By
| his wife Margery, daughter and heiress of Fulke Sprencchaux,
| he had, with other issue, a son

FULKE LEE of Langley. He was twice married and had by his
| first wife Alice, daughter of Richard Cornwall, of Burington,
| Co. Hereford, a son

THOMAS LEE, of Langley (1500-74), who was Sheriff in 1547. He
| married Jane, daughter of Robert Corbet of Moreton Corbet
| and had, with other issue, a son

RICHARD LEE (II.) of Langley, who rebuilt Lea Hall in the parish
| of Preston Gobalds, on the site of an earlier house. and went
| to reside there. He married Eleanor daughter of Walter
| Wrottesley of Wrottesley, Co. Stafford, by whom he had a
| numerous family. He died 27 May, 1591 and was buried
| in Acton Burnell Church. The magnificent tomb to his
| memory is of later date, and was doubtless erected by his
| son, Sir

HUMPHREY LEE (1555-1632) who succeeded him. He was a
| lawyer, and there are many amusing anecdotes about him
| in Gough's *History of Myddle*. He was sheriff in 1600, and
| was the first Shropshire gentleman to be created a baronet
| by James I. in 1620. He then ceased to practice as a lawyer ;
| bought the manor of Acton Burnell, and went to live at
| Langley Hall where he rebuilt the gatehouse and Chapel.
| He died 9th October 1632. There is a mural monument
| to him, made by Nicholas Stone (*see note*) in the
| church, facing the more elaborate one to his father, who—by
| the way—was only an esquire, not a knight as so frequently
| stated in guide books, etc. The pedigree in the *Herald's*
| *Visitation* is signed by him. He married Margaret, daughter
| of Reginald Corbet, of Stoke, one of the Justices of the King's
| Bench, and by her had four daughters and a son, Sir

RICHARD LEE (III.) (1600-60), second and last baronet. He
| suffered severely for his loyalty to the King in the Civil War,
| being reduced to compound for his estate in the sum of £3719
| and £169 per annum. He died just a month before the Res-

toration; having had by his wife Elizabeth daughter of Sir Edward Allan, of London five sons, one of whom, Thomas, was so great a favourite of his tutor, the very eminent and loyal Mr. Chaloner, ejected headmaster of Shrewsbury School that he says of him "*Mihi semper unice perplacuit.*" He had also four daughters, but of these two only were married; the eldest Rachael, to Ralph Cleaton, second son of Ralph Cleaton, of Oneley in the county of Salop; the younger, Mary, to Edward Smythe, fourth son of a very ancient family in the bishoprick of Durham, created a baronet a few months after the Restoration, from whom are descended the present owners of the Acton Burnell estate. Lea Hall and the other portions of the estate in that neighbourhood went to Mrs. Ralph Cleaton, who transmitted them to her descendant in the third generation Richard Cleaton. He left two daughters, one of whom, Jane, married Watkin Williams Wynne, of Voelas, whose daughters sold the Lea Hall estates to Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt Jones, Bart., They remained with his descendants until the latter part of the 19th century when they were bought by the late Mr. Frank Bibby. After his death in 1923 Lea Hall was purchased by the present owner, Mr. J. L. Mayall, who is carefully restoring it.

Note on Sir Humphrey Lee's monument. Nicholas Stone records in his diary:—"In 1632 I mad a tombe for Sir Humphrey Lee and it was sett up in the chearch of Acton Bromell in Salop for the which Sir Frances Keniston [Kynaston] payed me 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ 19s. 4d."

A GRANT BY WALTER DE LACY TO LUDLOW CHURCH.

By *HENRY T. WEYMAN, F.S.A.*

There is, among the Municipal Archives of Ludlow, a small deed, recording the grant of certain properties by Walter de Lacy nearly 700 years ago to "God and Ludlow Church" which is of great interest. The deed is very small ($7\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$) but it is in most beautiful preservation (except the seal, which is gone) and the writing is as clear and distinct as the day on which it was ingrossed. A photographic facsimile of the deed, the same size as the original, accompanies this account. From this, it will be seen that the grant is in Latin, and that the words are abbreviated in the usual medieval manner, but the writer has thought it best to disregard the contractions, and to set out the deed in full in the original language.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Walterus de Lascy dedi et concessi assensu et consensu Gilberti filii mei Deo et ecclesie beatorum Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi et Sancti Laurencii de Ludlawe pro salute anime mee et Margirie uxoris mee et antecessorum et successorum meorum In puram et perpetuam elemosinam fossatum meum de Ludlawe prout perambulatum fuit per visum proborum et legalium hominum, et unam libram piperis quam Hugo de London inde mihi annuatim reddere consuevit. Concessi etiam quod dictus Hugo et quicunque post ipsum dictum Hugonem tenementum illud tenuerit quod dictus Hugo tenet Liber sit et quietus ob omni taillagio et vexatione et demanda a me et heredibus meis, et habebit omnes libertates et communitates In villa de Ludlawe et extra sicut aliquis burgensis ejusdem ville eas melius vel liberior vel plenius habuit et tenere consuevit. Et ut hec mea donatio et concessio firma sit et stabilis presens scriptum sigilli mei appositione roboravi Hiis testibus Domino Guerardo Andeger Ada Malerb Ricardo de Fey Waltero Condet Nicholao d'Ebroic Alexandro de Chesney Andrea filio Milonis Ada Clerico Magistro Johanne hujus scripti scriptore et multis aliis.

The following is offered as a free translation for the benefit of those, who, like the writer, have forgotten the little Latin which they once knew.

[illegible]

Know all men present and to come that I Walter de Lacy have given and granted with the assent and consent of Gilbert, my son, to God and the Church of the Blessed Apostles Philip and James and St. Laurence of Ludlow for the salvation of the souls of myself and Margery my wife and my ancestors and successors In pure and perpetual alms my Ditch of Ludlow so far as the bounds thereof were set out in the view of good and lawful men And one pound of pepper which Hugh of London has been accustomed to pay me annually thereout. I have also granted that the said Hugh and whosoever after him holds that tenement which the said Hugh now holds shall be free and quit of every tax claim and demand by me or my heirs and shall have all liberties and privileges in the Town of Ludlow and outside it as well and freely as any Burgess of the same town has had or has been accustomed to have. And that this my gift and grant may be firm and stable I have strengthened the present writing by the affixing of my seal. These being witnesses: Lord Gerard the Angevin, Adam Malerb, Richard de Fey, Walter Condet, Nicholas d'Ebroic, Alexander de Chesney, Andrew son of Milo, Adam the Clerk, Master John writer of this writing, and many others.

It will be observed that no date is given in the deed, but it is possible to fix an approximate date with fair certainty. Walter de Lacy, Lord of Ludlow, of whom more will be said shortly, was married in or about the year 1199 to Margaret, daughter of William de Braose, by whom he had an only son, the Gilbert de Lacy, who was a consenting party to his father's Charter. The following order to the Sheriff of Herefordshire in the year 1230 shews that Gilbert de Lacy was then dead.* The deed to which Gilbert was a consenting party must, therefore, have been before that date, but probably not many years before, as Gilbert de Lacy cannot have been thirty years of age at his death.

1230.

Walter de Lacy.

Because the King has learned that Walter de Lacy did not put himself out of the ownership (*non demisit se*) of those lands which Gilbert de Lacy his son held in his baillivate in Co. Hereford, and that the same Gilbert

* Mr. Eyton puts the death of Gilbert about the year 1233 (Vol. V., 269), but this is clearly an error. This mandate is printed in the Close Rolls of Henry III., 1227—1231, p. 464. A similar mandate was sent to the Sheriff of Shropshire.

held those lands from the baillivate of the same Walter for his support, the Sheriff of Herefordshire is ordered that of all the lands which were in the hands of the said Gilbert of the baillivate of the said Walter his father and which were taken into the king's hand on the occasion of the death of the said Gilbert, because it was believed that the said Walter had put himself out of the ownership (se demisesset) of the whole of the same lands, he should cause the same Walter to have full seisin, and if he should have taken anything from the said lands let him cause it to be returned.

Witness the King at Kempton the 25th day of December.
The probable date of the grant to the Church is 1229.

The first point of interest in Walter de Lacy's deed concerns the dedication of Ludlow Church. It will be observed that the grant is made "To God and the Church of the Blessed Apostles Philip and James and St. Laurence of Ludlow." This can only refer to the Parish Church of Ludlow, the dedication of which has always been assigned to St. Laurence alone, but this deed makes it quite clear that the real dedication was at that time understood to be to the Apostles St. Philip and St. James, as well as to St. Laurence. On this point, it is not without importance or interest that the first fair granted by Edward IV. to Ludlow in his Charter to the Town in 1461 was on the eve day and morrow of the Apostles Saints Philip and James (May 1st, &c.), and that the only fair which survives to the present day is held on the 1st May, the Feast of St. Philip and St. James, although this fair was suppressed by the William and Mary Charter of 1692. The old Latin word *Feria* (our word Fair) meant Festival or Saint's day, and a little research will generally elucidate the fact that where there was an ancient fair or an old village wake, it was held on the Festival of the Saint to whom the Parish Church was dedicated. This was, however, not the oldest Ludlow Fair of which we have an authentic record, but that one also bears striking testimony to the fact that the *Feria* was held on the day on which one of the Patron Saints of the Church was celebrated. An Inquest was held in Ludlow in the year 1275, when the Jury found that on the day of *St. Laurence* in the *Fair* of Ludlow, Arnold de Brondesley and his son, with the Beadle of Cleobury Mortimer, took and purposed to lead to Cleobury prison one, Roger de Tyrrell, the keeper of Galdeford Gate, because he would not allow them to pass with

their cattle into the Fair without the pass word (*sine signis*). The incident itself is well known, and is set out at length in Mr. Wright's *History of Ludlow*,* and it is only mentioned here to shew the connection between the Festival of the Patron Saint and the Fair. Another earlier fair was granted by Edward III. in 1328 to Ludlow, to be held on the Eve of St. Katherine (November 25th) and the four days following, and though St. Katherine was not the Patron Saint of the Church, one of the Chapels in the Parish Church (the South Transept) was dedicated to her, and so was the old Chapel which formerly stood on Ludford Bridge, and it is evident from the old glass in the Church, and the carvings in the Choir, that she was held in special veneration in Ludlow. Both these fairs were, of course, long before the Charter of Edward IV., granting a Fair to be held on the Eve, Day, and Morrow of St. Philip and St. James. but this Charter almost certainly perpetuated the date of a Fair which had been held on that day centuries before.

The St. Laurence Fair also became, in like manner, a Charter Fair, having been granted to Ludlow by Edward VI. in 1552, to be held on the vigil day and morrow of that Saint, the recognised Patron Saint of the Church.

The dedication to three Saints, though uncommon, was by no means unknown in old days, and we have another instance of it in Ludlow itself, as the Church attached to St. John's Hospital on the East side of Lower Broad Street (an arch of which has been recently opened to public view) was dedicated to "The Holy Trinity, the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. John the Baptist." It is interesting to note that the Charter of this Hospital of St. John was confirmed about this very same time (c. 1221) by this very Walter de Lacy, and that part of its property, the Fulling Mill in Broad Street, was sold by his son Gilbert to the Founder and first Prior, Peter Undergod. Further, Walter Condet, who is a witness to the deed set out above, was also one of the witnesses to the confirmatory Charter to St. John's Hospital,† the original of which is in possession of the writer. The triple ascription of the Parish Church did not remain long. Whether the dedication to three Saints was found too cumbersome, or for some other reason, within fifty years after the date of Walter de Lacy's grant, St. Laurence was the only Saint recognised in the dedication, and has remained so ever since.

* Page 183.

† Shr. Arch. Transactions, 1904, Miscellanea, p. xviii.

In 1275, the same year as that in which the incident above related took place, William, son of Nicholas Andrew, confirmed certain rents to the Community of the Burgesses of the Town of Ludlow to provide the services of "one Chaplain to celebrate perpetually in the Church of the Blessed Laurence of Ludlow." While on the morrow after Pentecost in 1284, the first recorded meeting of the well known Palmers' Gild was held in the "Church of the Blessed Laurence of Ludlow." From that day to the present no mention of the Apostles St. Philip and St. James in regard to the dedication of the Church, has ever been found. The "Feria" alone remains.

The writer has been unable to discover any particulars of the Hugh de London mentioned in the deed, or to identify the tenement which Hugh held, and out of which the pound of pepper proceeded. A pound of pepper was quite a common rent in medioeval days. It is possible that the house in question has some connection with that lane in Ludlow leading from Old Street to the Narrows, which now and for centuries past has been known as Pepper Lane.

The first witness, Gerard Andegar, or the Angevin (Gerard of Anjou), to whom the prefix "Dominus" is given, appears more than once in connection with Walter de Lacy and was probably one of his principal retainers. Various mentions are found of him in the old records, but always between the years 1220 and 1230, which accords exactly with the date of our deed. Gerard the Angevin married Emmeline, daughter of Alice de Cleiberie, and in 1221 there was a writ of Mort d'Ancestre (writ to determine the rights of heirs jointly entitled to lands) in which Emmeline's sisters Sibil and Dionisia were plaintiffs against her husband and herself as to lands in Middleton Priors, the result of which was that Gerard and his wife gave the sisters $3\frac{1}{2}$ marks, and the claim was withdrawn. In the same year, Gerard was surety in another proceeding of the same description, and about the same time he was a witness of a deed by which Andrew, son of Milo (also a witness of de Lacy's grant) became seised of land at Stokesay and Wettleton at a rent of a pound of pepper. In 1229, Gerard the Angevin was one of the Justices of Assize to hold a commission of enquiry at Shrewsbury into a dispute between Ralph de Mortimer and Roger de Burwardeley.

The most interesting document in connection with the Angevin is a grant from Walter de Lacy to him, a translation of which is as follows:—

" Know all men present and to come that I Walter de
 " Lacy have granted to Gerard le Angevin for his homage
 " and service two virgates (about 120 acres) of land which
 " Roger Badleu held in Upper Hayton, Rendering yearly
 " for the same to me and my heirs two pairs of gilded spurs
 " at the market of Ludlow."*

The word rendered "market" is *nundinae*, the ninth day, *i.e.* the market day, denoting the time, place, and day on which the Country people came into the Town to transact their business. It has been rendered Tournament in a recent dictionary,† and this would suit better the rent of the gilded spurs, but there is no record of an annual tournament at Ludlow, and the market rendering is more probably correct. The date of the above grant to Gerard of Anjou is not given, but the witnesses were William de Lacy (brother of Walter) who occurs from 1215 to 1225, Simon de Clifford of Corfham, Nicholas d'Ebrouic (also a witness to the Charter to the Church) Philip de Coleville (one of the witnesses to the Charter of St. John's Hospital in Ludlow about 1221) and others.

The prefix *Dominus* given to Gerard the Angevin is more commonly applied as a title of honour to a clergyman, but here probably means that Gerard was a Knight, though we have no other evidence of this.

Very little is known of the other witnesses to Walter de Lacy's grant. Adam Malerb was doubtless the same man who sold land in Akes (Rocks Green) to Peter Undergod, the founder and first custos of St. John's Hospital, the sale of which was confirmed by De Lacy himself, as *Seignoral Lord*.** He was probably a member of the family of Malerb described by Blount as "very ancient" in the County of Hereford. It is difficult to decipher with certainty the name of the next witness, but it appears to be Richard de Fey. John de Fay is mentioned in the Close Rolls of 1224, and Beatrice de Fay in that of 1226, and probably Richard was of the same family which was connected with Chetton.

Walter Condet was also a witness to Walter de Lacy's confirmation of St. John's Hospital (being there spelt *Condecoc****). He is described as Steward of Ludlow in a Charter of Walter de Lacy to which he, Gerard the Angevin, and Robert de Stanton, then Constable of Ludlow, were witnesses. This Charter is of about the same date as the present

* Add. MS. (Brit. Mus.), 19282.

† Martin's Record Interpreter.

** Eyton V., 297.

*** Sh. Arch. Transactions, 1904, Miscellaneous, p. xviii.

° Robinson's Herefordshire Manors, 151.

deed, and is a grant by De Lacy to Robert, son of Robert Clerk of Malmeshull and Edith daughter of Sir Alan, Chaplain, of half a virgate of land in his manor of Stanton Lacy. Walter Condet was probably de Lacy's Steward of Ludlow

Nicholas D'Ebroicis (Devereux) was a member of the well known family, one of whom afterwards became Earl of Hereford, but he does not appear in any accessible pedigree. There were in 1165 two branches of the great family, and Nicholas the witness seems to have been the lineal descendant of Walter d'Ebroicis who held three Knights fees under Hugh de Lacy.* Nicholas d'Ebroicis was himself possessed of land at Lower Hayton, Stanton Lacy, and possibly was seated there.

Alexander de Chesney or de Cheney was a member of a well known family seated at Norton and Cheney Longville, several members of which were members of Parliament for the County. This witness was seated at Norton, and was fined in 1231 by the Forest Justices for some default. About the same year he was a witness to a Charter from Walter de Clifford of Corfham Castle to Walter de Lacy's daughter Katherine, conveying Burley to her.** Alexander de Chesney is there described as a Knight, so that de Clifford's Charter, dated probably in 1230, is certainly later than De Lacy's grant with which we are dealing, as Chesney would have described himself as a knight in the latter, if he had been one. Alexander de Cheney bore arms, quarterly or and gules a label (5) azure.

Andrew fitz Milo seems to have been a Ludlow man, and was probably a wealthy Burgess. He first appears in 1203 when he was fined for a breach of the Assize of Cloth, the manufacture of which was then confined to Borough Towns.† About the same time, he was, by a deed, of which Gerard the Angevin was a witness as stated above, enfeoffed by Helias de Say of Stokesay in Stoke Mill, and he granted 10/- of the rent thereof to Haughmond Abbey. Andrew's son Geoffrey fitz Andrew was one of the founders of the great Palmers' Gild of Ludlow, and was more than once the Gild Alderman.

Nothing is known of Adam the Clerk, or of "Magister John the writer of this writing."

The seal of Walter de Lacy's grant is most unfortunately missing, the parchment tab only remaining. There is, however, evidence in the hand writing of Mr. Baugh, who was appointed Town Clerk of Ludlow in 1752, that the seal was then entire and was "a man

* Eyton V., 22.

** Eyton V., 191.

† Eyton V., 70.

riding a horse on the gallop, the reverse a heart." The confirmation by de Lacy of the Charter of St. John's Hospital, to which allusion has been made above, has its seal complete, which bears the well known arms of De Lacy, a "plain fesse," the seal of course shewing no colours. The seal on the grant with which we are now dealing seems to have been a fairly early example of the seals of which examples are given in Sir W. St. John Hope's "*Heraldry for Craftsmen*," page 124, &c. The horseman was probably a Knight in armour carrying his shield, which would shew the arms of the bearer "or a fesse gules." The heart on the reverse described by Mr. Baugh was probably the actual shield of De Lacy (which at that time, c. 1225, was not unlike a heart in appearance**) with the fesse across it unobserved.

The most difficult problem which the deed raises is the identity of the Fossatum de Ludlow which Walter de Lacy granted to God and the Church of St. Laurence, but before attempting to deal with this, it will be well to give a few particulars of the grantor, one of the most powerful men of his day. Walter de Lacy, who has been well described as "Vir inter omnes nobiles Hibernie eminentissimus" was not only a great Irish Nobleman, but a great English Lord Marcher. He was the eldest son of Hugh de Lacy who was assassinated at Durrow in Ireland on the 25th July, 1186, of which event when the King hears in August "he is glad."*

This Hugh de Lacy, who married a daughter of the King of Connaught as his second wife, obtained from King Henry II. a Charter confirming to him the manors of Stanton Lacy and Ludlow, including the Castle of Ludlow, which had been built by one of his family, Roger de Lacy, about 1086. Walter de Lacy was a minor, probably quite young, at his Father's death, and it is not quite clear when he obtained the actual possession of Ludlow Castle and his other English estates, which had been seized into the King's hands during Walter's minority, but somewhere about 1191. These English estates were very large, comprising the Manors of Ludlow and Stanton Lacy in Shropshire, and Ewyas and Weobley in Herefordshire, and the names of Stanton Lacy and Ewyas Lacy still perpetuate the name of the great Marcher family.

In addition to these English estates, Walter de Lacy had immense possessions in Ireland, including the whole county of Meath, while

** Planche's Pursuivant of Arms, 50, 51.

* Itinerary of Henry II, 270.

he also had a great Fief in Normandy, and it is easy to see how wealthy and powerful a nobleman he must have been. Unfortunately for himself, he became one of the leaders in the Irish insurrection of 1210, which was suppressed by King John in person, and which ended in the outlawry and banishment of Walter, his brother Hugh, and his Father in law, William de Braose. These three escaped to France, but the wife and eldest son of William de Braose the Lord of Brecknock and Builth, and one of the most prominent men of his time on the Welsh border, fell into the hands of the King, who ordered them to be inclosed in a room at Corfe Castle with a sheaf of wheat and piece of bacon for their only provisions, and when this prison was opened after many days, they were found dead of hunger and thirst.* A very few years later, Walter de Lacy recovered possession of most of his estates on payment of an immense fine, and giving hostages, including his son Gilbert, to the King, but Ludlow Castle was withheld from him until 1215. From this time, de Lacy seems to have been thoroughly loyal to King John, and to have adhered to him when the great Barons revolted, and extracted Magna Charta from him. De Lacy was up to the time of his death a faithful subject of Henry III. and was treated by that King with every mark of honour and regard. His loyalty was severely tried when his great brother Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster, rebelled against the King, but he stood even this test, and helped to put down the insurrection. For seven years, Walter de Lacy held the shrievalty of Herefordshire, and he kept up almost royal state in his Castle of Ludlow. The great nobleman lost his sight and suffered much in his later days and it must have been no small grief to him that his only son Gilbert died (as we have seen) before 1230, and that his only grandson, Gilbert's son, Walter, also died without issue in his own lifetime. Walter de Lacy died full of years, riches, and honours, in the year 1241, but the place of his burial is not known, neither is the usual Inquisition on his death extant. He was succeeded in his estates by his son Gilbert's two daughters, Matilda and Margaret, the former of whom was married first to Peter de Geneva, and secondly to Geoffrey de Geneville, and the latter to John de Verdon.

Walter de Lacy's wife Margaret (daughter of William de Braose) who survived her husband, was the founder in 1216, strangely enough on land granted by King John, of the well known Priory

* Wright's Ludlow, p. 63.

of Aconbury, Herefordshire, in memory of her father and her mother and brother, who had been done to death by that king. This priory had property in Ludlow. Walter de Lacy himself granted the Charter for the foundation of St. John's Hospital in Ludlow. Such was the great Marcher Lord who granted the Fossatum de Ludlow to the Church of the Blessed Apostles Philip and James and St. Laurence of Ludlow.

And now the question arises—What was this Fossatum?

It is probably that the perambulation (in modern language, the beating of the boundaries) of the Ditch or Fosse of Ludlow, granted by de Lacy to the Church, had reference to some Inquisition or record then well known and recognised, but all trace of which has been lost. As this was a grant by the Lord of the Town, it would appear at first sight to be evident that this Fossatum was the broad ditch or fosse which surrounded the stockade which defended the Town from external attack, or at all events, a part of that fosse which had been marked out by the perambulation, and it is quite possible that this was the case, though, as will be pointed out, there are some difficulties in the way which do not admit of easy explanation.

It must be remembered that at the time of the grant (c. 1229) the Town Walls had not been erected, though they were on the very eve of being built, as in 1233 Letters Patent were granted to "the men of Ludlow" for the inclosure of their Town.

There must, however, have been a stockade of some sort with a broad ditch or fosse outside it long before the walls were built. There were many subsequent grants for the building of the walls, and they were certainly completed by the reign of Edward II. when there were payments to the keepers of the four gates of Corve Street, Old Street, Broad Street, and Galdeford. The Fossatum so granted was certainly not the ditch surrounding the Castle, which also belonged to Walter de Lacy, and was then in his hands, as, apart from the improbability of the Castle ditch being granted to anyone, and thus rendering the Castle easier of attack, this was called "Fossatum Castri" in a Town roll of the same date. In an old Town Roll of the reign of Henry III. when Roger Sherman was Bailiff of Ludlow, and in various 14th century records, there are mentions of a part of Ludlow as "Fossatum quod vocamus Christ Croft." This refers to the small quasi island upon which the chapel of St. Thomas of Canterbury stands in

Dinham, with its Burial ground on the South side of it. It seemed possible that this might be the land granted to the Church of Ludlow by De Lacy, especially as it was from the earliest times devoted to sacred uses. The fact, however, that as the remains still standing shew, the Chapel was built a good many years before 1229, disposes of the theory. There is nothing to shew that it ever belonged to the Parish Church, and, alas, this old Chapel of St. Thomas has now been given over to secular and ignoble uses. The only property in Ludlow itself which belongs to the Church, other than the Church and Churchyard, is the old Rectory in College Street, close to the old Linney gate, and this, though within the walls, is practically upon them, and standing high upon the rock as it does, it can never have formed part of the Fosse.

The Church as such had no other property, so far as can be ascertained, anywhere adjoining to the old Town Walls, or indeed within the Town or parish of Ludlow, as the glebe land is all situate within the original parish of Stanton Lacy.

In the Roll of Expenses of Edward II.'s reign, there is a record of 14 pence a half year's rent paid to the Rector of Ludlow in respect of a house next Galdeford Gate, and also in 1320 an allowance to the Parson of Ludlow for Murage which had been granted to him. These payments do not seem to be repeated in later Rolls, but they may have some reference to the Fossatum in question. Though the Church in those days watched with a very jealous eye over her possessions, these rights of the Rector of Ludlow seem to have been irretrievably lost.

Up to the early part of the 19th century, the Town of Ludlow had extensive properties, but unfortunately, very expensive and prolonged litigation as to St. Leonard's Chapel and various Charity questions, involved the Town in heavy costs, and necessitated the sale of the whole of its possessions, except its public buildings. This Town property was derived from two sources. Edward IV., in right of his descent from the Mortimers, Lord of Ludlow as well as King of England, granted to the Borough by his Charter of 1461 "All our lands tenements and rents reversions and services in Ludlow, except the site of our Castle there, and a meadow called Castle Mead." This latter was a field lying under and to the west of the Castle near the River Corve, and being in the parish of Stanton Lacy, need not be considered further. It may be said in passing, that this meadow was retained for martial exercises,

and for the better enjoyment of Ludlow Castle. These lands which King Edward IV. granted to the Borough were his family property, and were called the Demesne lands, *i.e.* the lands held by the Lord for his own use. These lands were certainly never the property of the Church.

It is common knowledge that there was in Ludlow a very wealthy society called The Palmers' Gild, which had existed from a very early date (tradition says from the time of Edward the Confessor) and which was constituted or reconstituted in 1284. This Gild had amassed very large possessions in Ludlow and elsewhere through the pious contributions of its members. This Gild provided numerous Priests for the services of the various Chuntries in Ludlow Church, but though the property of the Gild was given to it for religious, charitable, and pious uses, this property was never the property of the Church, nor of its Rector. Upon the Suppression of the Religious Houses, Chuntries, &c., in the 16th Century, these possessions of the Gild were, to avoid forfeiture of them, surrendered to the King, and by him granted to the Corporation of Ludlow for charitable purposes, amongst others, the payment of a Preacher and Reader for the Parish Church (in lieu of the old Chantry priests), the maintenance of the Grammar School, and a provision for thirty-three poor people, this doubtless perpetuating, as far as possible, the objects which had been maintained by the old Palmers' Gild. The lands so given to the Corporation for charitable uses were called Gild Lands, as distinguished from the Demesne lands granted by Edward IV.

It was chiefly in respect of these lands that the litigation arose which proved so disastrous to the Town but which, at any rate, preserved the possessions of the Charities.

There is, in the Borough Record Room, an old clasp book, which was compiled about 1661, and which shews which were the Gild lands, and which the demesne lands, but it throws no light on the question of the Fossatum granted to the Church in or about 1229, and as neither the Demesne lands, nor the Gild lands, were ever the property of the Church, it does not seem profitable to consider these lands in detail.

It may be useful for a moment to consider the date of de Lacy's grant and the history of the Church. The date of the former is between 1225 and 1230. Only 25 years before this grant, the Church had been so greatly extended as to amount to a rebuilding. An

old MS. to which, supported as it is by architectural evidence, Dr. Cranage, in his *Churches of Shropshire*, thinks that some weight must be given, states that in 1199 the then existing Church was found too small for the wants of the Parishioners, and had to be extended, and it proceeds "*Quocirca oportuit quendam terrae tumulum magnum ad occidentem ecclesiae solo coaequare quam murus ejusdem debuit extendi,*" or being interpreted "Wherefore it behoved them to level a certain great mound of earth to the west of the Church, in which direction the wall (of the Church) was to be extended." The work of clearing the great mound of earth and the reconstruction of the Church cannot have been done in a day, and must probably have taken some years to complete. At this time, it must again be noted that the Town Walls had not been erected, but they were built within a very few years after 1230, so that we have the rebuilding of the Church, De Lacy's grant to the Church, and the erection of the Town Walls, within about thirty years. It may well be that the grant had some reference to the enlargement of the Church, which was then in contemplation.

It has been suggested that this Fossatum was a field which, as long ago as the reign of Edward IV. was called The Lord's Orchard. This land lies outside the Town Walls between the old Dinham and Mill Street gates, stretching down to the River Teme, but it did not comprise the Town Ditch, as it was described in a 16th century document, as extending "from the Town Ditch without Dinham Gate to Mill Gate." This Lord's Orchard, a suggestive name, was never the property of the Church, nor of the Gild.

It is probable that the Fossatum mentioned in the old deed, dated in the far off reign of Henry III. was the Town fosse, but that when the Town Walls were built shortly after its date, some re-arrangement became necessary, and that there was an exchange of lands, or something of that description, between Walter De Lacy and the Church, and that possibly the latter obtained the Old Rectory, or some glebe land for the Town Ditch, but this is only surmise, and if it is correct, no record of any such transaction has been handed down to us. It is a matter of unavailing regret to the writer that he has been unable to solve the problem of what the Fossatum was which the great Marcher Lord gave to "The Church of the Blessed Apostles Philip and James and St. Laurence

of Ludlow," but he has stated all the facts within his knowledge, in the hope that the future historian of Ludlow may find a key to the puzzle.

It is, at any rate, worth while to rescue from oblivion this grant of de Lacy, which throws a new light on the dedication of the glorious old Church of Ludlow, and forms a fragment well nigh 700 years old, of the history of Ludlow, which the writer loves so well.

THE EARLIEST BOOK OF THE DRAPERS' COMPANY,
SHREWSBURY.

Transcribed by LILY F. CHITTY.

(Continued from 4th Series, Volume IV., page 247.)

fo. 364.]

Nomina ffratrum ffraternitatis sive gilde Sancte Trinitatis Artis
pannariorum Salop, de ffrundacione illustrissimi Domini Edwardi
Regis Anglie quarti.

Edwardus Esthop.	Hugo Walker.
Joh'es Colle.	Joh'es Ballesley.
Ric'us Boerley.	Will'ms Heyllyn.
Joh'es Trentham.	Will'ms Phelypps.
Joh'es Baxter.	Rogerus Heyllyn.
Ran' Wantenor.	Joh'es Englysh.
Robertus ap Eign'.	Will'ms Bastard.
Hugo Hosyer.	Joh'es Sugdon.
Joh'es Colton.	Will'ms Barbor.
Joh'es Phelypps.	Joh'es Chapman.
Will'ms Heyward.	Laurencius (" Hosyer " <i>erased</i>)
Will'ms Sugdon.	Draper.
Joh'es Dun.	Joh'es Aldescote.
Joh'es Guttyns Sen'.	Will'ms ffoord.
Will'ms Wylyms.	Robertus Spyndy.
Ric'us Watur.	Joh'es Bohe.
Joh'es Scryven'	Will'ms Chyrcheyord.
Joh'es ffysher.	Thomas Wall.
Thomas Bromley.	Rogerus Wyrall, Jun'.
Ric'us Tylleley.	Morgan Hosyer.
Rog'us Wyrall, sen'.	Mauricius Hosyer.
Owinus Stydley.	Will'ms Prowd.
Joh'es Otteley.	Joh'es Hagur.
Robertus Yvorj.	Galfridus Lloyt.
Edwardus Hosyer.	Thomas Sondlond.
Ric'us Colet.	Thomas Sherman.
Thomas Adys.	Joh'es Gosenell.
Ric'us Crump.	Joh'es Longford.
Ric'us Chamber.	Will'ms Longden.
Joh'es Guttyns, Jun'.	Joh'es lewys.

Joh'es ap Jeun' Tayllor.
Mathew dun.
Ric'us Upton.

Will'ms ffenymere.
Rogerus Baret.
Guydo Grene.

[After the majority of these names on fo. 364 is written "*mortuus est*" in a later hand].

[fo. 365].

Owin Salt'.
Ric'us Egge.
Rog'us florster.
Will'ms Gresford.
Joh'es Shotton.
Ric'us Hagur.
Oliverus Banaster.
Joh'es Shotton. (*erased*).
Robertus Wootton.
Davidus ap Reynald.
David ffryer Alias dd Bulye
(mort' est).
Thomas Harsnape.
Joh'es florster serviens Will'i
Sugdon.
Rog'us florster serviens Rog'i
Knyght (*erased*).
Raphe Knyght.
David Guttyns.
Nycholas lucas.
Galfr'us ffryer.
Richard Dycher.
Rog. Doon.
Ric' Upton bruer.
William Hochehx.
William hosier.
Wat' Wotnall.
DD gogh taylor.
Roger phelips.
Ric' Pursell.

Ric' Clybry.
John Coly.
William Holgate.
phelip skryven.
Ric' mitton.
Thomas Knyght.
Ric' lister.
Will'us Gittyns. (*erased*).
Rog' Sadler.
Thomas Trentham.
Joh'es Bayly.
Ric' Nicholas.
Robard Meylu'.
Edward Heylyn.
Hugh Walker hosier.
Ric' Gittyns Jun'.
Ric' ffletcher.
John Hopton.
Randle Byston.
William Gittyns.
Hugo Eyton.
Thomas Seymper.
Harry Gytyns.
Lauranc' Bromley.
Walt' Bryan.
Thomas Hosyer.
John Bayly yt. was of ye polle.
Jun'
Edward Knyzth.
Thomas Whyzford.

(The next page is blank).

[fo. 366].

× The Mr. Thomas Withyford
(*erased*) (mort'e').
The Mr. Edmundus Colle.
The Mr. Ryc' Mitton p. (*erased*)
× Thomas Knyght (*erased*).
Knyght ijs. unpaid.
Thomas Trentham the old'
(*erased*).

Thomas Wythiford p. (*erased*).
xviij.
John Lloyd.
Will'ms Jenyns p.
y Thomas Llott Resp. v. Ryc.
Dycher pd. vjd. p.
Robert Wotton p.
Will'm Barbur.

Ryc' Tylleley (<i>erased</i>).	Hew Blanyey p.
Ryc' Pursell p.	Morrys Hampton p.
Joh'es Bailly (<i>erased</i>) (mort'e).	Ryc' Phelyps (<i>erased</i>)
Thomas Hossyer p.	Nych'as Voghan (<i>erased</i>).
John Waturs p.	Edwarde Helyn ixd.
Ryc' sc'ven p.	Will'm Bailly p.
Rondyll Beyston p.	Thomas Mynsterley vjd.
× Roger Phelyps p.	Adam Coly vjd.
× Ryc' Nych'as p.	Hu'frey ap Robert vjd.
Will'm Guttyns p. (<i>erased</i>).	Joh'es Davys.
Roger Don. p.	Elizabeth Walker ixd.
John Baxter xd.	Elena Upton vjd.
× Ryc' Upton (mort).	Roger buryton.
Will'm Clerke p.	Robert tench.
Edwarde Bent p.	John beynes.
John fforster. ix.	Ric' beynes.
Wyll'm Hochokx. p.	Beal stiven.
Olyu' Vaghan xviiij (morte)	Edmund colle (<i>erased</i>).
Thomas Lloyd. p.	Adam Mitton.
John Colly p.	laurans phelips.
Mathew ap Owen p.	John Nicols baker.
dd ap Owen p.	

[fo. 367]. Nomina fratrum fraternitatis sive guilde Artis pannariorum de Salop' de fundacione Illustrissimi principis Domini Edwardi Regis anglie quarti st' pr' xxviiio die Maij Anno quinto regni Elizabethe regine Anglie francie &c. (1563)

Robertus Alen Magist.*	Thomas Bent.
(mort. est).	Edwardus Mynton.
Thomas Mountgomery	Thomas Hosier.
Jun.*	Joh'es Baylye.
David Lloyd. *	Will'ms Petton. *
William Lowe. *	Georgius P'sell. *
Hugo ap Edward. *	Rogerus Byryton.
Rogerus Lewys alias pope gent.	Hugo Beacoll.
Edwardus hosier gent.	Ric' Clerck. *
Joh'es Makeworth gent.	Will'ms Smyth alias Boyer.
Ric'us Mytton ar'.	Pd. Thomas Phellisps.
Ric'us Dawes.	pd. Henricus fallowes.
Thomas lloyd *	Georgius Prowde lic'.
Ric'us pursell.	Joh'es Hiccocks.
Ric'us Capper.	Thomas Sherer pd.
Hugo Beynes.	Thomas Chorleton.
Will'ms Tenche.	Nicholas Prowde.
Rogerus Beynes. *	Robertus Bromley.
Pd. Thomas Donne.	Joh'es Lewys.
ego Ric'us Whitefutt.	Thomas Burnell. pd.
Georgius Lye lic.	Will'ms Harries.

Thomas Mannyng.
Will'ms Jones.
Thomas Asheley.
Rogerus Harries.
Will'ms Hill *
Thomas Adderton.
Thomas Browne.
Will'ms Halywell.
Georgius Ireland.
David bromhall. *
Elizeus Keffyn. pd.

Thomas Heylyn.
Edwardus harries.
Ric'us Lewys.
Joh'es Browne.
Will'ms Brayne.
gruffinus Aughinton.
Ric'us Gardynier pd.
Thomas Heynes.
Will'm Vaughan.
Joh'es Cowper.

* All the names to which an asterisk is affixed have been crossed out, and after each of them is written "*mortuus est.*"

[fo. 402]
Henry 7.
*A Ceasmt.
made to set
out two men
for the King
to Cornwall.*

1498

13^o years.

Md. apon A comyn Hall made in the sonday next
to for seynt mathews day in the xiiijth yer of K. Henry
the vijth for the king's service to cornewell to ye
wagyng ij men for charge thereof was chosen Hugh
Wallop John Doon' Ric' Upton and Ro' Egge Sessors
to the wardens appoyntyd And upon the reward of
xxxvs. gevyn to ij souders for the same yerely was
sessed as hereaftr. foloeth

William Sugdon.	ijs. iiijd.	Roger Wyrall.	xvjd.
Edward Hosier.	ijs. vjd.	Ric' Nicholas.	xvjd.
laurence Hosier.	ijs.	William phelips.	vijjd.
John Gittyns thelder.	vijjd.	Rondle byston.	
Thom's Trentham.	xvjd.	Hugh Eyton.	xijd.
John Baxter Jun.	vijjd.	Robard Meylius.	vjd.
Hugh Walker thelder.	xijd.	Thomas Wall.	vijjd.
Ric' Mytton.	xvjd.	Thomas Pontesbury.	vijjd.
Thomas Knyght.	xvjd.	Hugh Walker the yonger.	iiijd.
William Wylmys.	xijd.	William chirchard.	iiijd.
John Schetton.	vijjd.	Alis banaster.	vjd.
John Doone.	xvjd.	Margery Hosier.	iiijd.
John Lloit.	xvjd.	John florster.	vijjd.
Ric' Dicher.	xvjd.	Rog' Doon.	iiijd.
Ric' Lister.	xijd.	vacat. Willia' hockekys.	vijjd.
William Barbor.	vijjd.	William Hosier.	iiijd.
Robard Wotton.	vijjd.	Walter Wotnall	vijjd.
Ric' (John' <i>erased</i>) Skryven	iiijd.	Roger phelips.	vijjd.
vacat. Ric' Tilley.	vjd.	Ric' pursell.	iiijd.
Ric' Vpton.	xijd.	phelip Skryven.	iiijd.
John Bayly.	xvjd.	William Gittyns.	iiijd.

Ric' Gittyns.	iiijd.	[fo. 403].
Ric' Egge.	viiij.	Mr. Knyzthe.
Thomas mynsterley.	viiij.	Robert Wotton.
Roger Sadler.	viiij.	William Barbor.
William Gittyns.	viiij.	William Hochikx.
John Hopton.	viiij.	Heu Blanne.
Thomas Seymper.	viiij.	morris hampton.
Harry Gytyns.		Thomas Hosyer Heuster.
Laurence Bromley.		Roger Pope.
Walter Bryan.		Edward Hosyer.
		John ffelypps.

[fo. 401].

Hen 8°

21 yeare & 30 yeare (1529 - 30).

Md. that ye x day of Marche in the xxj yere of ye Reigne of King Henry viijth. the whole company of drapers was sumyd at there hall to appere by the steuards whiche persons appered not accordyng to there somens.

In primis

the mastr.
John witfyld.
Adam colly.
Thomas Hosyer.
John beynes.

wiche persones the wardens have commanded the steuards Edward Hosyer and Thomas Bent to strayne Accordyng to wold custome.

Md. that ye xxiiij day of January in the xxx yere of Kyng Harry viijth, [1538-9] the whole company of drapers was sumyd at there hall to apere by the steuards whiche persons appered ("not" *erased*) accordyng to there somens.

The master.
Mr. purcell.
Ric' biston.
Edward mynton.
Thomas bent.
Humphrey Roberts.
Lavrac' phelips.
Heu wotton.
Ric' Jeffres.
John gardner.
Ric' daves.
John cowper.
William clerk.

Md. that ye mastr. and wardens ben adesendid to put up a bill to Mr. balie upon the talors for occupying ther ocupacion.

(fo. 389).

Anno Domini milesimo quingentesimo
xxx^o. secundo die mensis Junii Anno
supradicto

(1530)

The rent of assise belonginge unto
the ffraternytie of the Blessed Trenyte
& occupacon of the Draperes of the
towne of Salop made by mathewe
owen then beinge balye of the seid
ffraternitie.

Defalt'

The Castell warde.
John hordeley of Cockeshutt for a
meece with thapertynences there per
Annum

x^s.

Defalt'
(erased)
pd.
lic pd.

Richard Hussey of abbright hussey
esquier and his heyres for chieffe Rent
of one meece in harlescott per Annum

xiii^s. iiiid.

Item one gardeyn in Castell fforiatt
in the tenure of one dionese per Annum
(in tenura Ricd. Dawes)

xviii^d.

The olde halle and the gardeyn per
Annum (in tenura Galfr' ap Holl)

xii^d.

Hughe Wodham for one ten't with
appertynences in the Castell foriatt
per Annum (in tenura Ranulphi
byston)

x^s.

The ten't next to the olde Halle per
Annum (ad voluntatem in tenura
Elene morrys)

v^s.

The ten't next unto Hit per Annum
(ad voluntatem)

vi^s.

Moryes lewyys taylor for the ten't
next unto Richard fortunes chamber
per Annum (ad voluntatem in tenura
Galfr' ap Holl)

vi^s.

The Scole Howse somtyme of Sir
John Pleyle per Annum
(ad voluntatem nuper in tenura Thome
P'son)

iii^s.

Hughe Blaynnye and Morys taylor
for too gardens in Dogpole per Annum
(per indenturam in tenura Ricardi
Capper ad redd')

iii^s. iiiid.

The Heyres of Willm' Gyttyns for
chyf rent of a ten't at the ffleshe Bord
end per Annum

ii^s.

(in tenura Hugonis Davies Barbor)

Sm. iii^{li}. ii^s. ii^d.

The Stanward
the Chyf rent of

Edward Bent for a ten't wth.
thappertenences in monke fforiatt
(per indenturam in tenura Thome
Hatton ad redd) per Ann'

xxvi^s. viii^d.

The college of Sainct Chadde for
Chyffe rent of a garden or orchard nowe
in the tenure of Thomas Hulston lyinge
in monke foryet (ad voluntatem nunc
in tenura Rog'i Pope) Per Ann'

xx^d.

pd.

Willm. Baylye for the Chyff rent of
one ten't wt. thappurtenances at
Colneham Brugge (nunc in tenura
Joh'is baylye ad redd) per Ann'

ii^s.

Thomas lloyde Draper for one
pasture lyinge by the Lane ledinge
toward Sutton per Ann'

iiii^s.

Item one garden lyinge under th'wild
next unto the ground of Mr. Ric'
Trentham (nunc in tenura Rob'ti Alen
ad feodi fermam) per Ann'

xiid.

John Sporyer for one ten't upon the
wylde coppe (ad voluntatem ad redd)
per Ann'

x^s.

John Barton for [the chyff rent of
erased] one ten't wth. thappurtanances
called the Borre (nunc in tenura
Hugonis beacoll per indenturam feodi
firme ad redd) per Ann'

xx^s.

John [Banaster *erased*] Smaict
weiner (the Chyffe rent of *erased*) on
ten't lyinge to the sayde Borre (nunc
in tenura Humfridi Smyth ad vol-
untatem ad redd) per Ann'

viii^s.

pd.

John Banester weiner for [the cheff
rent of the *erased*] too ten'ts that he
nowe dwellyth in per Ann'

xiii^s. iiiid.

Thomas Screven Esqwyer for a
certain parcell of grownde lyinge by
his newe ten't in the cornell by seinct
Julyance Church style per Ann'
(nunc in tenura willi' peers ad voltatem)

viii^d.

Edward Lee capper for one ten't
lyinge in the streat by o^r. Ladye of
the style ageynste the great place of
Thomas Berynton (nunc in tenura
Thome Mountgomery Jun' ad redd)
per Ann'

v^s.

default'

Richard owen for the Chef rent of
one ten't in the seyde lane in the tenure
of Jone Hopton per Ann'

vii^s.

('o. 391).

default'

The cornell Howse Richard Jeffres
in the sayd laine toward the corne
market (per indenturam et in tenura
Nich'i lloyd) per Ann'

x^s.(xiii^s. iii^d.
in brackets)*pd.**(erased)*

John Waters for [the Chyff rent of
erased] one howse in the corne market
per Ann'

xvi^s. viii^d.*default'*

Thomas Sugdon for the Chyffe rent
of one ten't in the corne market per
Ann'
(nunc in tenura Thome burnell)
Sm' viii^l. x^s. iii^d.

xi^s.

The Walshe Warde.

pd.

The Heyres of Will'm oteley for
chyfe rent of certen grownde in frank-
ville per Ann'

vi^s. viii^d.

Roger Cowper couper for one ten't
at the Walshe Brugge & a Dof Howse
wth. a crofte in frankewell (nunc in
tenura Thome mountgomerye per
indenturam feodi fermam ad redd) per
Ann'

xiii^s.*pd.*

Thomas Cowper towne Clerke for
chyfe rent of stewe wth. thappurten-
ances lyinge by seinct George per Ann'

iii^s.

Elyse Jones sherman for one ten't
by the Walshe gate (nunc in tenura
will'i petton ad redd) per Ann'

xix^s.(xv^s. *erased*)

Nycholas [Capper *erased*] phelippes
capper for the next howse to it (in
tenura eiusdem will'i sub redd *pd.*)

viii^d.(viii^s. *erased*)

(In a later hand)

*"this is the**percell**Charlton**denyeth to**pay for I**conceaue**being Donn's**land"*

The Heyres of Rog' Donne for chyffe
rent of the great Howse that wentnor
som tyme dwellyd in (in tenura Thome
Donne ad feodi fermam ad redd) per Ann'

x^s.

The Heyres of Rychard Dycher for
[cheffe rent *erased*] one ten't lyinge next
unto the great ten't foerseyd & serten
pasture beyonde severn per A'

xviii^s.

(in tenura willi petton draper per indenturam ad feodi firmam sub sigillo officii et ad redd per Ann')

(fo. 392).

pd.

The Heyres of Thomas Heyward for chyf rent of on ten't in Knokyn streat per Ann'

xv^s.

pd.

Robart ap Holl of osewester Draper for chyfe rent of one ten't in barker streat per Ann'

iii^s. iiiid.

defalt'

Roger phelipes goldsmyth for (chyf rent *erased*) that he hathe in takynge of serten grounde of the sayd ffraternyte of Drapers per Ann'

viii^s.

Rog' Lewys Draper for a garden lyinge at cleremont hyll by the walles per Ann'

xiiid.

Thomas Clerke barbor for chyfe rent of one garden & a ten'tre on the seyde hyll per A' (in tenura Will'i Lye per indenturam pro Annis)

iii^s. iiiid.

inquire whether this be not part of donn's land charlton is behind for paym'.

The Heyres of Thomas marshall for chyfe rent of serten grounde one saint Johns hyll

vi^s.

(nunc in tenura Thome Donne)

The baylye for the tyme beinge of bhynd the walles for certen ground to the seid fraternytie lying in the one parte of the towne wales

xii^s. iiiid.

(in tenura fraternitatis)

John wem' mylner for one ten't one seinct Johns Hyll

iii^s

Item one other ten't one the seyde seinct Johns Hyll Late in the tenure of alson glouer per Ann

ii^s.

(in tenura "Willi Lye" *erased*; "in tenura Ricd. p'sell" *added in margin*)

Item one garden place next to the sayd ten't per Ann'

ixd.

Thomas Ludlow weiner for one ten't wth. thappurtenances by nych'as waryngs gate per Ann'

(x^s *erased*)

(nunc in tenura Thome hosier)

xii^s.

pd.

Item one ten't next unto Hyt in the tenure of (Beatrice *erased*) Will'm Lye per Ann'

iii^s. iiiid.

Item one ten't (in the tenure *erased*) next unto the ten't aforeseyd in the tenure of Anne mondford per Ann' (nunc in tenura Willi' Lye)

iiii^s.

(fo. 393).

Item one other ten't next unto the ten't aforsayde in the tenure of Robart Janyns per Ann'	iiii ^s .
llyn' Daye bocher for a garden at Clerem't Hyll per Ann'	xii ^d .
Dd flysher theyonger for a nother garden there per Ann'	xii ^d .
Nycholas P ^r sell for a Chyfe rent of a serten grownd at seinct Johns Hyll per (nunc in tenura Rici blakemore)	ii ^s , iii ^d .
Lewys Caron' sherman for a garden at Cleremont Hyll per Ann' (nunc in tenura Ed' owen)	xii ^d .
John Burne glouer for one ten't in Dog Lane per Ann' (nunc in tenura Rici Blakemore)	(x ^s . <i>erased</i>) xiii ^s . iii ^d .
Sm' viii ^{li} , iii ^s , ix ^d .	
Sm' the whole rentall xviii ^{li} xv ^{is} , iii ^d .	
Thyes parsells followynge payde for the Chyfe Rent owt of this rentall	
Item to the Heyres of Thomas mytton	vi ^s , iii ^d .
Item to the Heyres of [blank] unfrasone	iii ^s , iii ^d .
Item pd to comen rent	vi ^d .
Item paid my Lord (steihe <i>erased</i>) stesche ¹ for the ground in myele	i ^d .
Md that there ys in colhame in the great fyeld called the myddell fyeld nowe in the tenor of gruffyth bromlowe bocher a paresell of land of yerly rent	ii ^s .

[Here follow two blank pages].

(fo. 396).

[The following is in the same handwriting as the List of Goods of
Anno 1532 ; see folio 181 :—]

Mr. coll hath won key of o^r tresor
coffure
Ric' byston hath Anodr key
Edward Mynton hath anodr key
Md that Ric' byston hathe wt hy'
the Rekouerye of bryan & the last
Will of Katerine lowe

[The rest of this page and the one following are blank].

¹ No doubt Lord de la Zouche, who was then lord of the manor of Meole Brace, and died in 1530. In one of the Bailiff's Accounts he is called Lord de la Suehe.

(fo. 398).

no freman to bestowe money in any market, but for a free man. The marster and Wardens and the hole counsell that longe the to them ben agreyd and assentyd that if anny mon that ys ffremon in the ffelyship that non of them go to no merkett wythe no mon nor w^t no monys money. But yf that he be affre man in the felyship of drapers under the payne at every defaute so fonde vi^s. viii^d.
paine 6.8^d.

Accons in Court aginst offenders.

[*The rest of the page is in the same writing as folio 396*].

Md that John brever hath taken Anaxcon in the towne corte ageynst Adam colly contriè an articull conteyned in ye conpa second.

Also Thomas sugdon hath taken accon ageynce Thomas bent in like wise.

John bent ph

William clerke hath taken accon Ageynes John phyllipps in like manner

John Heust' hath taken accon in Aforren corte Ageynes John Mavyntall.

John cowper hath takyn accon ageynes William clerke

[*The following page is blank*].

(fo. 201).

Hen. 8^o. 1545 36 years.

Die jovis ix^o die Aprilis Anno r.r. Henrici octavi xxxvito

Md that the day & yere abovesaid Sir Edward Byston Baylieff made hes Accompt of all his Receyts & payments for this present yere before the wardens & the six Assistents, and then rested indebted unto the fraternyte the some of v^{li}. ii^s. ix^d. ob.

Hugh Baynes free.

*Hugh
Baynes
free.*

Md that where Hugh beyne of the towne of Salop in the feast of Corporis x^{ti} Anno xxxvito r.r. Henrici octavi was Admytted combrother of the seid Gyld & then payd in parte of payment of fyne vi^s. viii^d., the same Hugh the ixth day of Aprell Abovesaid was sworne combrother of the same gilde, and the rest that is to say others vi^s. viii^d was payd att the feast of Corporis x^{ti} next comyng

Nicholas Purcell elected Master.

Md that the same ixth day of Aprell beyng thursday in the ester weeke Nicholas Purcell burgess & Alderman of the seid towne was elected Marster of the seid Gylde and then sworn.

Item the same day & yere Robert Alen payd to the hands of Sir Edward Byston Baylieff of the seid fraternyte iii^s. iiiid. for his fyne of no' beyng steward. And elected and chosen by the Marster Wardens & stewards thies persons folowyng

Wardens	Roger poope	jur'	Robert Alen
	Richard dawes		Thomas Bent jur'
Stewards	Thomas Adderton	jur'	
	William Bent		

(fo. 202).

Edw: 6^o 1547 first yeare.

Md that there be chosen ("for this beyng "
deleted) by the wardens this July for seters with the master & wardens for this yerr beyng

Mr Edward Hoser	Thomas lloid
John gardnar	Mr John macworthe
Thomas Hoser	Hugh beyns

Edw. 6^o. i. yeare 1547 Die Jovis videlt' xiii^o
die Aprilis A^o p'mo R.R. Edwardi sexti apud Aulam
pannariorum Salop.

Md that the day and yer aforsaid Sir Edward Beyston hauyng the charge upon hym for the gatheryng of the Rents due unto the ffraternyte aboue said. And Henry ffalowes underbaylif therof, made theire accompts before the Mr & wardeyns of the said ffraternyte and the vi assistents. Upon which payment shewed in paper perticherly there Resteth for arrears due at this tyme for ii yers accompt last past iii^{li} xviii^s. And more for arrerage upon his accompt as A^o xxxvi^t H. viii ix^s viiid.^l

Elleccon Nicholas Pursell Mr of the said ffraternyte

jur'	Edward Hosyer	}	gardiani		
	John Alysburgy				
	Hugh Watton				
	John Gardyner				
	Edmond Pope				
jur'	Hugh Beanes	}	Stuards		
	Robertus Aleyn			}	vi asistentes
	Richard Capper				
	Geffrey Hosyer				
	Edward Mynton				
	Thomas Hosyer				
	Thomas Bent				

1 Lines were scored through this entry, but afterwards the word "stet" has been four times inserted.

(fo. 203).

Edw. 6^o 1547 first yeare.(Richard Pursell apprent' *erased*)*Jur'*
freem'

Geffrey Hosyer Apprintise was admitted the day & yere aforesaid as combrother into the felisship of Drapers. And payed for his fyne xiiis iiiid ("in forme folowyng that is to wytte" *erased*) in hand. And for wyne viiid. Whereof there is lent to Mr Edward Hosyer vis viiid. To be payed & delyuered to the wardeyns at the next accompt.

(Jur'
erased)
freem'

Richard Pursell is admytted combrother into the said fraternytie the same daye as apprintise. And payd in hand for his fyne xiiis iiiid and for wyne viiid Wherof lent and delyuered to the Mr of the said felisship Mr Pursell vis viiid to be repayed at the next accompt

Jur'
freem'

Edmond pope is also admytted as combrother into the said fraternyte as apprintise the day & yere aforesaid And payed likewise xiiis iiiid & for wyne viiid Wherof delyuered & lent to Mr Roger Pope his ffather vis. viiid.

freem'

Thomas Don is admytted Combrother of the said felisship the same day. And payed all his fyne as apprintise xiiis iiiid & for the wyne viiid Wherof there is lent and deluered unto Hugh Wotton vis viiid to be payd at the said next accompt.

forrenner

Robert Bromley is admytted combrother of the said fraternyte as forynner. And payed in hand vis viiid. And xx^s. Residue to be payed (*yereyly erased*) in forme folowyng, that is to wytte, at the fest of Corporis xpi. nowe next folowyng iiis. iiiid. and at every feast of corporis xpi. nowe next ensuyng iiis. iiiid. untill the (*said erased*) Som of xx^s. be fully satisfyed unto the Wardeyns of the said felisship Suertie therfor Laurence Phillips.

20s. lent &
suretyes

Md the daye & yere last afor mencyned, the Mr & wardeyns by the consents of the hoole felisship have delyuered & lent unto John Bruar of the Towne of Shrowesbury the Som of xx^s. To be payd & delyuered up ageyn at suche tyme as the (*said erased*) wardeyns shall requyre the same payment Suerty for the same Hughe Wooton

Per me Hugue Wotton

(fo. 204).

Edw. 6^o 1548 2 yeare

Md delyuered the day & yere within wrytten by the Mr and Wardeyns unto Robt Aleyn, safly

to kepe to the use of the said fraternyte & to be redelyuered when it shalbe requyred by the Mr & wardeyns (lv^s. iiiid, *erased*) liiis, iiiid, & payd

Item it is agreed that Sir Edward Beyston shall excercyse the office of bailyf of the said fraternyte

Memorand that the last day of December Ao secundo Ed'i viti, the Mr & wardeyns wt others of the felisship of Drapers of the Towne of Shrowesbury, beyng assembled in theire Hall, have agreed that Richard Bent of the towne aforsaid mercer shall have to ferme for the time of lx yeres ii ten'tts wt a curtilage or backe side towards Severne wt thappurtenences sett & beyng in Mardevale adioynng to the Welshe gate, wherof one was late in the holdyng of Elise Tomys decessed, and the other is nowe in the holdyng of John Whitfeld yeldyng yerely xviii^s. at the ffeasts of S. Michell tharchangell & thannunciacion of our Blessed lady by even porcons, the same terme to begynne at the feast of thannuncuacion of our lady nowe next insuyng, the said Richard to be bounden to repa'cons and to leave the said ten'ts sufficyently repayred in the end of the said terme.

Thomas Eyton cowper to have a lease for terme of xxi yeres of oon ten't wherin the said Thomas now dwelleth sett & beyng in the strete leadyng towards Saynt Chadds church with a certen parcell of voide grounde lyeng on the backside of the same ten't called Bliks almes House, the tyme to begynne at the Annun' of our Lady nowe next comyng, yeldyng yerely for the said ten't iii^s. iiiid., and for the voide grounde vii^d. at termes usuall and to repayre as is aforsaid.

*Richard Bent
mercier to
have the
howse next
welshgate
ie'tt for
60 yeres
2 tenemt's
and backside*

*a howse
in kill
lane for
21 yeres*

(fo. 404).

Edw. 6^o.

2 yeaere

Heu phelips

ix die marcii Ao secundo Ed' viti.

The key of the dore in the keypyng of mr. Mackeworth

The key of the Cofer there in the keypyng of John Aylesbury
Thomas Wythyford
Edward Hosyer
John llyt
Roger phelyps
Ric' Purcell

Rondull Byston	All these ben Assented
Richard Nicholas	& Agreed that noon of them
John fforster	shall bryng nor delyuer Any
Water Watnall	Walshe clothe to frye ne
phelip Skryven	to coton to no shermoun
Will'm Gyttyns	duellyng wtyn the town of
Will'm Hochyks	Shrowsbury ne wtyn the Ab-
John Baylye	botts ffranches on this syde
Q.... Knyght	ffest of Ester under the payn
Jone Worall	of xv ^s . to be forfett to the
Elyn Hosyer	hool Bredren As oft tymes As
Thomas Trentham	hit can be proved.
Ric' Dycher	
Ric' lyster	
Robert Wotton	
Will'm Barbor	
Roger Don	
Thomas Mynsterley	
Q..... mynsterley	

(This folio is followed by a number of blank leaves inserted later).

(to. 205).

Edw: 6^o. 1549 3d. yeare.

Md. qd. die Jouis xxvto. die Aprilis r.r. Edwardi
sexti iii^o.

Md. that the day & yere Aboueseid it is assente
by Nicholas Pursell Mr. & Edward Hosyer Hugh
Wotton & John Gardynere iii of the Wardens of
the fraternyte of drapers with the full Assent &
consents of all the combrethern then assembled
in the manner and forme folowyng, That is to
witt that there shalbe a mocyon made by the seid
Mr. & wardens by wryting unto the wardens &
felishyp of Shermen of the same towne that no
person of the seid occupacion of Shermen shall bye
any manner of clothe to dresse by theym selfs or
theire servants but shall sett furthe the same to
others shermen tobe dressed And furthermore that
theye & every of theyme shall make theymeselfs
free as foren brethern to the fraternyte of drapers
& pay their fynes therefor accordingly. And if
they or any of theym denye & will not be conformable
to Accomplisse the promisses then it is assented

*No sherman to
by cloth
except he be
free of
drapers.
to dress by
them selves
or servants.*

*The lawe that
2 of the
freemen of
drapers keep*

by the seid Mr. & wardens of the seid fraternyte
of drapers that ii of the seid fraternyte shall sett upp
& occupye the mysterye & occupacion of Shermen.
And if they or either of theym shalbe vexed or suyed

*sherm trade'
in their
houses &c*

in by the shermen or any of theym for occupyeing or exercising of the seid occupacion of shermen, That then the seid ii persons of the seid fraternyte so beyng vexed or suyed shalbe discharged & boren owte upon the comen treasure of the seid fraternyte. ffor the pursuyte & answering of all manner of persons concernyng the effetuall accomlishement of the premusses the hoole combrethern then & there assembled haue auctorised & admitted the seid Nicholas pursell Mr & Edward Hosier oon of the seid wardens there lawfull Attorney for that intent & purpose.

a howse at St Johns Hill let for 3 lywes.

Richard Blakmore to haue a leasse of iii leyffes of serteyn Tenymment that nowe the seyde Rycharde dwellythe yn with thappurtynces now lyeng At seynt John Hyll late in the tenure of Rog' coton yerely paying (xii^s. *erased*) xv^s. viii^d that ys to say At the festes of mychaell the Archengell And the Annuncyacion of the Virgin Marye And the sayd Rychard to be bonde to the Reparacyon of the sayde tenymment & soo to leve well reparelyd In the Inde of the sayde terme.

(fo. 206).

*jur'
freem'*

Edw. 6^o. 1549 3 year

Jeffrey Jones Apprentise of Richard Dawes is admytted combrother of the seid fraternyte & hath payed for his fyne in hand xiii^s. iii^d. & for wyne viii^d., wherof land unto hym vi^s. viii^d. surtie for payment therof the seid Richard Dawes, to be payed att the next accompte.

*jur'
freem'*

William Smyth alias bowyer Apprentise of Hugh beynes is also admytted combrother of the seid fraternyte & hath payd for his fyne in hand xiii^s. iii^d. & for wyne viii^d., wherof land unto him vi^s. viii^d. suretye for repayment therof the seid Hugh beynes to be paid att the next accompte.

Md delyuered of the seid fynes the som of xiii^s. iii^d. to John Maunsell

Item re' of Ric' pursell warden for his fyne iii^s. iii^d. payd to the seid John Maunsell

*Mr &
wardens
Chosen*

<i>jur'</i>	Richard Pursell	} gardiani
<i>jur'</i>	Thomas Hosier	
	Edward Mynton	
	Thomas Donne	

Eleccon Nicholas Pursell Maister

<i>jur'</i>	William Petton John Hake	}	Stewards
	Edward Hosier Richard Dawes John Gardyner Richard Clerk laurence Philipps Edmond Pope		sex Sessores

(fo. 207).

Edw : 6°. 1551 5° yeare

Jur'
freem'

Md that upon thursday in thestre wyck william tenche sone of Rob't tenche draper discessed & Apprentise of Robert Alen is admytted combrother of the fraternyte of drapers & hath payed for his fyne xiii^s. iiiii^d. & viii^d. for wyne, wherof land unto the seid William vis. viii^d. sureties for repayment therof att Esrte next comyng Ronert Alen & Hugh Wotton remaynyng in the hands of Sir Edward byston Anno r.r. Edwardi vi^{ti}. iiiii^{to}.

Hugh Wotton
Clarke
elected.

Item that att this Assembly Hugh Wotton one of the combrethren is admitted comen clerk of the seid fraternyte by the Master Wardens & all the combrethren then & there Assembled.

Md that the thursday in thestre wick the ii^d. day of Aprell Ao. r.r. Ed. sexti quinto

Roger Baynes
sonn of John
Baynes free.

Att this Assemblye Rog' beynes son of John beynes late of the towne of Salop draper discessed & his apprentice is admitted combrother of the brotherhod & fraternyte & hath payd for his fyne in hand vis. viii^d. & for the wyne xii^d. suretie for payment of the residue of his fyne beyng vis. viii^d. to be payed the thursday in the ester wyck next comyng

*Jur'**Jur'**forrenner*

Item att the same Assembly William lowe late seruant to Richard Whitefote draper is likewise admitted combrother of the seid brotherhod & fraternyte as a foryner & hath payd for his fyne xiii^s. iiiii^d. & for the wyne xii^d. And the rest beyng others xiii^s. iiiii^d. the felyshyp hath pardoned.

rem' in manibus ball' Sir Edward byston clerk xxiii^s. vi^d.

(fo. 208).

Edw : 6°. 1551 5°. yeare

Master

Md that att the Assemblye last Aforeseid the hoole combrethern of the seid fraternyte haue elected

chosen

Nicholas pursell to be Master of the seid fraternyte
 gardiani } Ric'us Dawes Edmundus Poope }
 } Hugo beynes Ric'us Whitefote }
 Senescalli } Will'mus Smith alias bowyer
 } Will'mus Tenche

Md. that att this Assemblye Richard Whitefote
 payed to the hands of Sir Edward byston for that
 he was elected warden & was now steward iii^s.

*a small
 croft neare
 Suttone let
 21 years*

Item att the same Assemblye the hoole ffelyshipp
 have granted unto Thomas lloyd draper one litle
 crofte lyeng nere sutton now in the tenure of the
 same Thomas for terme of xxi yeres.

Assastents wt. the Maisters & wardens videlt'
 Thomas Hosier Thomas bent
 Ric'us capper laurencio philipps
 Joh'es Gardyner Ric'us Clerke

(fo. 209).

Edw. 6. 1551 5^o yeare

*agreem^t.
 of suites
 to be borne
 at the Comp :
 charge*

Md. that on fryday the threde day of marche the
 master and wardens wt. the rest of the compeny
 assymbelyd whosse names be subscriybed and in
 comlycacyon on serten nessesary bessnes hyt was
 agreyd by the sayde master and wardens and the
 reste of the compeny that what the sayd master
 wt. the consentt of Mr. Edward Hosseyer Mr. Dawes
 Robartt Alen thomas llowyd and Hugh Beynes do
 agre upon of and for any shutte concernyng the
 sayde occupacyon that then the sayd shutte shalbe
 borne by the sayd companeye

Mr. Pope bayle Jhon Gardenar
 Mr. Jhon Makorth Edward mynion
 Thomas Hosseyer Wyllyam bentt
 Ryc' Capper Wyllyam tenche
 Geffrey Hosseyar Wyllyam Petton
 Rychard clarke Wyllyam alowe
 Thomas Bentt Robartt bromley wt others.

*Roger Harries
 Clerk elected*

Md. that at this assembly they be agreeyd that
 Rog' Harries herefter named shalbe the clerck of
 the seid felowshippe and fraternytie havinge for
 his fee by yere x^s.

(fo. 210).

Edw : 6^o. 1553 7^o. yeare

*Jur'
 freem'*

Md. that upon Thursdaye beyng the vjth daye
 of Aprell Ao. RR Ed Sexti vij^o. Roger Harries
 sonne of John Harries of condouer in the countie

of Salop is admytted combrother of the seid ffraternytye and hathe payed for his fyne in hand [blank] and for the wyne xvjd.

Jur'
freni'

Roger Byryton gent son of Thomas Byryton burgeis and Alderman of the Towne of Salop late Apprentice to Ric' Dawes combrother of the said felowshippe ys admytted combrother of the seid fraternytye and hath payed for his fyne in hand xiijs. iiij^d. And for the Wyne viij^d.

freem'

Thomas Phillipps sonne of John Phillipps of the seid Towne dyer late Apprentice to Hugh Beynes Draper and combrother of the said felowshippe ys admytted combrother of the seid ffraternytye, and hath payed for hys fyne in hand xiijs. iiij^d. and for the wyne viij^d.

freem'

George Prowde sonne of Ric' Prowde late of the seid towne mercer discessed late Apprentice to Ric' Dawes of the seid towne Draper and combrother of the seid felowshippe, ys admytted combrother of the seid ffraternytye and hath payed for hys fyne in hand xiijs. viij^d.

freem'

Randulphe Byston sonne of Ric' Byston late of the Towne of Salop discessed Apprentice to Jone Byston widdow late wiffe of Randulphe byston draper and combrother of the seid occupacon, discessed, ys admytted combrother of the seid fraternytye and hath payed for his fyne in hand xiijs. iiij^d. and for the wyne viij^d.

freem'

Edward Collye sonne of Adam Collye, Discessed, Apprentice to John makeworth combrother of the seid occupation & felowshippe is admytted combrother of the seid fraternytye and hath payed for his fyne xiijs. iiij^d. and for the wyne viij^d.

(fo. 211).

Edw : 6. 1553. 7^o yeare

free'

Hugh ap Edward sonne of Edward Meredith of owestre and apprentice to Edmund pope late Draper and combrother of the seid felowshippe ys admytted combrother of the seid felowshippe and fraternytye and hath payed his fyne xiijs. iiij^d. and for the wyne viij^d.

free

George Lye

George Lye merchaunte of the staple of Calice ys admytted combrother of the seid felowshippe and fraternytye and hath payed for his fyne xxvj^s. viij^d. and for the wyne xvjd.

Hec omnes fines solvuntur manibus Roberti Alen videlt'

Mr.
Chosen
&

Md. that at this assembly the hole ffraternytie
haue elected Nicholas Pursell to be maister of the
seid fraternytie

gardiani Robert Alen	}	Ric' Clerck
John gardyner draper		Thomas Bent
Senesalli Roger Byryton	}	
Thomas phellipps		

Assistents wt. the maister and wardens videlt'	
Richard Dawes	Hugh beynes
Thomas Hosier	George Lye
Richard Capper	William bent

(fo. 400).

Edw. 6^o.

7 yere

Herafter folowe the notes of all the leases Shewed
unto the wardeyns of the fraternytie of Drapers
ye xxiiij^o. die Aprilis Ao. sextio RR Ed Sexti

In primis a lease shewed by george owen granted
by Rob't ap Eignyon Ric' Watur John Sc'ven and
John fyssher, to John lloyt alias Ballysley agred to
fee ferm dat' x^o. die mensis Aprilis Ao. RR Ed
quarti xx^o., of a gardeyn at clyrymoute at the
yerely rent of iijs iiij^d.

Item a Lease shewed by Thomas Donne, granted
to Rog' donne of a stewe without the welshe geate,
wt. thappurtynences for a hundred & one yeres
at a yerely rent of iijs. by William Sugdon, Mr. John
Donne Ric' Watur Ric' Edge and William Barbor
wardeyns, beryng date the ferste {daye of marche
Ao. octauo RR Henr' sexti, under the prynt of the
comen Seale

Item A Lease Shewed by Edward Watur granted
by William Sugdon Mr. pt to Ric' Watur & Elyn
his wieff of one ten't & backside therunto adionyng
in corne market, in fee ferme for ever at the yreely
rent of x^s. Dated primo die Junij Ao. octauo
regni H septi under the comen Seale

(To be continued.)

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COMPILED BY F. A. MACLEOD.

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 1787 Thomas Kynnersley.
 1788 William Oakeley.
 1789 Bold Oliver.
 1790 John Bishop.
 1791 Thomas Eyton.
 1792 John Roche.
 1793 Edward Blakeway.
 1794 Thomas Pemberton.
 1795 William Cludde.
 1796 Henry Bevan.
 1797 Joseph Loxdale.
 1798 Nathaniel Betton.
 1799 Joseph Carless.
 1800 Richard Bratton.
 1801 Edward Stanier.
 1802 Edward Burton.
 1803 Baldwin Leighton.
 1804 Philip Michael Williams.
 1805 William Wilson.
 1806 William Prissick.
 1807 Charles Bage.
 1808 Robert Pemberton.
 1809 Joseph Bromfield.
 1810 Thomas Lloyd.
 1811 Sir John Hill.
 1812 John Lee.
 1813 William Coupland.
 1814 Richard Phillips.
 " William Harley.
 1815 Samuel Tudor.
 1816 Sir John Betton.
 1817 Joshua Peele.
 1818 William Egerton Jeffreys.
 1819 Rev. Hugh Owen.
 1820 Edward Cullis.
 1821 Samuel Harley.
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 1828 William Cooper.
 1829 Robert Gray.
 1830 Joseph Loxdale, Junr.
 1831 Thomas Farmer Dukes.
 1832 Thomas Tomlins.
 1833 John Wingfield.
 1834 Francis Knyvett Leighton.
 " Richard Drinkwater.
 1835 Robert Burton.
 " William Hazeldine.
 1836 John Bickerton Williams.
 1837 John Watton.
 1838 Richard Ford.
 1839 William Wybergh How.
 1840 John Loxdale.
 1841 Thomas Jeffreys Badger.
 1842 Edward Haycock.
 1843 John Thomas Smitheman
 Edwards.
 1844 Robert Burton.
 1845 Thomas Groves.
 1846 John Legh.
 1847 Charles Lloyd.
 1848 Robert Baugh Blakemore.
 1849 Joseph Birch.
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 1852 Richard Taylor.
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