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## CONTENTS.

	PAGE
The Members of Parliament for Bridgnorth. By Henry T. Weyman, F.S.A. . . . .	1
Burwarton. By Rev. R. C. Purton, M.A., and R. R. James, F.R.C.S. . . . .	77
Two Salopian Deeds: 1. A Licence of Alienation of land in Novers, Cainham, etc., from Edward Foxe to Richard Churchman, 38 Elizabeth. 2. Fine between George Hayes and another and James Kettleby, of lands in Stepple, Neen Savage, Nash and Cleobury Mortimer, 6 George II . . . . .	97
The Rev. Francis Leighton, 1747—1813. By Frances C. Baldwyn Childe . . . . .	105
Contemporary Letter as to the Death of Lord Clive. By Andrew South . . . . .	116
Ludlow Castle in 1631. By Caroline A. J. Skeel . . . . .	119
Inquisition post mortem Sir Roger Owen, of Condover, Knight, 3 April, 1619 . . . . .	124
Sutton, near Shrewsbury. By J. A. Morris . . . . .	125
The Parish Registers of Sutton . . . . .	149
Some Old Shropshire Houses and their owners. By H. E. Forrest . . . . .	165
I. Whitton.	
II. The Marshe.	
Institutions of Shropshire Incumbents . . . . .	185

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## ILLUSTRATIONS.

Burwarton Old Church . . . . .	91
Sutton Church—North Side . . . . .	125
Sutton Old Hall and Church . . . . .	143
Marshe Manor . . . . .	169

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## THE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR BRIDGNORTH.

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

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THE Borough of Bridgnorth has sent Members to Parliament ever since that memorable Parliament of 1295, which has been called the Model Parliament, in which for the first time Edward I. summoned the three Estates of the Realm, the Barons, the Commons, and the Clergy, to sit together in the same place. It was not the first time that the Burgesses of the Boroughs had sat with the Knights of the Shires in Parliament, as Simon de Montfort, the great Earl of Leicester, had called two Burgesses from each of certain Boroughs to the assembly, in which the County Representatives sat; thus in effect founding that great Council of the Nation, which has continued to the present day as the House of Commons. Unfortunately, no records exist of the names of those who sat in Simon de Montfort's first Parliament, and it is not possible to say whether any writ was issued to the Borough of Bridgnorth to return representatives. It is believed that there were Borough members in the Parliament of 1282-3, and in that held at Shrewsbury in 1283, but to the latter only representatives of London and 20 other Cities and Boroughs were summoned, so that it is not likely that so small a Borough as Bridgnorth would be honoured. No Boroughs were included in the writs for the Parliaments of 1290 and 1294, and we then come to that summoned to meet at Westminster on the 13th November, 1295, and it is in this year, and in the Parliament, which marks such an important epoch in the History of England, that Bridgnorth began (so far as is known) its Parliamentary representation.

From 1295, when the Model Parliament met, down to the Re-distribution Act of 1885, which swept so many small Boroughs out of existence as Parliamentary units—a period of well nigh 600 years—Bridgnorth continued to

be directly represented in the House of Commons. The list of its members is fairly perfect, and as, so far as the writer is aware, no complete list has ever been published, it is the object of this paper to compile such a list, so far as it is possible to do so, and to say something of the various men who have represented the old Borough. The list is in the main taken from the official record of the House of Commons, but additions have been made from Prynne's Brief Register, and from the local records, in which latter it is alone possible to find the names of the members at the end of the 15th and early part of the 16th centuries, as all the official returns have been lost. A list of the members from 1295 to 1472 (somewhat imperfect) was given by Mr. Hubert Smith, the late Town Clerk of Bridgnorth, in "Salopian Shreds and Patches" for 1887, and further lists of the members from 1670—1880 were published in the same volume; but these lists omit altogether the representatives in the various Parliaments between 1473 and 1660, a period of nearly 200 years, in which many men of distinction sat for the Borough.

Bridgnorth must have been called upon to return members to this 1st Parliament of 1295, because it was at that time, like Shrewsbury, recognised as a Borough. The writs for this Parliament were directed to the Sheriffs of the various Counties, and called upon them to return two Knights, to be chosen out of each County, and two Burgesses out of each Borough; but no Boroughs were named. The Cities and Boroughs were not, like the Counties, well-known units, and it seems to have been left to the discretion of the Sheriffs as to which Boroughs should be selected to return representatives. It has been said by an authority on the subject that the Sheriffs took great liberties, both in returning some Boroughs which had no right to the honour, and omitting others who ought to have been summoned. However this may have been, Shrewsbury and Bridgnorth were the only Shropshire Boroughs which at that time, and for well-nigh 200 years afterwards, had the right of representation in Parliament. There was probably no complaint by the

other Boroughs, as the representation of the nation in Parliament was then considered as a burthen rather than an honour, the elected members being at that period, as now, paid by their Electors. Many Boroughs were anxious to escape this payment, small though it was, and it was reckoned a privilege at that time to be exempted from returning members to Parliament. "To find or send Burgesses to Parliament was anciently reputed a matter of great pains and expense, yea, a great damage and oppression to the Burgesses and the Boroughs that elected and paid them."\*

The right of representation in Parliament is not mentioned in any of the Bridgnorth Charters, but the two earliest of these, the one granted by Henry II., in 1157, and the other by King John, in 1215, were obtained long before any Borough returned members to Parliament. There was no reason for any reference to Parliamentary representation in the later Charters, as the privilege of the Borough (if it was a privilege) was then well recognised.

The actual payment made by Boroughs to their members in old days was one of 2s. per day for each day that Parliament sat, with an allowance of a few days for going to, and returning from, the place of meeting—thus, four to six days were allowed for Bridgnorth if the Parliament were held in London, and three at Salisbury, five in the latter case "in winter snow."

It is not clear in whom the right of electing the members was vested originally. In the reign of Edward IV. the right apparently rested with the Court Leet, if we may judge from the following extracts from a copy of the old Court Leet book:—

1461—Sept. Humphrey Blount was made a Burgess for Parliament, for which cause he has his Burgess-ship.

1467—May 25. William Clerk, Esquire, was created a Burgess and sworn, and was elected a Burgess for Parliament.

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\* Cunningham's Rights of Election, XXVI.

1470—Nov. 23. John Hord and John Gatacre were elected Burgesses of Parliament.

1488—Aug. 26. Rowland Grauvnor paid, because he was a Burgess of the Parliament held at Westminster.

1494-5—Feb. 9. At a view of frankpledge Symond Harrington was elected a Burgess and paid the sum because he was a Burgess of the Parliament.

These entries are especially valuable because they are the only evidence that the persons named were members for Bridgnorth, there being no official returns for these Parliaments extant, and it is rare to obtain evidence as to the members even from local records.

At a later date (1609), the right of election was vested in the Burgesses (all sons of burgesses being entitled to take up the freedom of the Borough) "resident and inhabitant." In Merewether's History of Boroughs (1816), it is stated that the right of election then lay with the burgesses and free-men, both within and without the Borough, there being then about 700 voters, so that Bridgnorth was not a "close" borough in the strict sense of the word; though we shall see that one family was represented in almost every Parliament for 200 years. In 1710 over 1000 burgesses actually voted at a contested election, while in 1727, 1734 and 1741, the numbers were over 1200.

Bridgnorth was not so conspicuous as other boroughs in the county for the number of petitions against undue returns that followed its contested elections but it had its fair share. In 1609, Sir George Howard, the defeated candidate at a bye-election, petitioned against the return of Sir Francis Lacon on the ground that there were disturbances at the election, that the Sheriff to whom the writ was directed had not returned the writ, and that the Bailiffs had used the wrong seal, "the Ale seal" being used in lieu of the Town seal, and for other causes. The Bailiffs were sent for by the Committee of the House of Commons to whom the matter was referred, but after being kept in attendance for some time were allowed to go home "and

to return again in 8 days." Apparently the return of Sir Francis Lacon was held good, the Ale seal notwithstanding, and the Bailiffs were left in peace. There were petitions again in 1679 and 1698, "on the ground of undue practices" but no result has been handed down to us, and the same remarks apply to the election of 1710 and 1734, bribery being alleged on each of the latter occasions. There does not appear to have been another petition until 1837, when Robert Pigot (367) succeeded in unseating Henry Hanbury Tracy, who beat him by 4 votes, on the ground that the Mayor closed the poll before the proper time. Fifteen years later Sir Robert Pigot himself lost his seat on a petition in 1852 by the Hon. Frederick Cadogan on the ground of bribery by his agent. The last petition was in 1865 when Sir John Acton was returned over Mr. Henry Whitmore by a majority of one vote, 289 to 288; but upon a scrutiny Mr. Whitmore was found to have a majority of valid votes and was declared duly elected, and Sir John was unseated.

Bridgnorth seems to have had more than its share of contested elections, some of which were very close and very bitter. It is unfortunate that the numbers of many of the polls cannot now be ascertained; but enough have been preserved to shew us that, as a general rule, party feeling ran very high. The first contest of which we have the figures was in 1710 when there were four candidates who (as will be seen) ran a close race, the figures being 520, 511, 501 and 471; and it is not surprising to read that there was a petition by the unsuccessful candidates on the ground of bribery, but the sitting members held their seats. It was singular to notice that in 1784 two Tory candidates won their election by polling 662 and 646 votes against 381 who voted for the opposing Whig, but at the very next contested election the highest on the poll (a Tory) only polled 268 votes, while the beaten Whig candidate only rallied 57 supporters; so that in the one contest 1043 voted, while in the other only about 300—a striking difference. The election of 1826 when two of the Whitmore family were successful (polling respectively 699 and 461)

against Sergeant Ludlow, Recorder of Bristol (354) is recorded as "a great contest lasting five days." The election which followed it 4 years afterwards (1830) may well have earned the description of a great contest too; as though it only lasted three days, and again the two Whitmores were successful over Richard Arkwright by a large majority, the expenses were enormous. The account of the publicans' claims on this occasion has very fortunately been preserved, and throws a good deal of light on the very different way in which elections were conducted in the good old days of open voting (and open treating too) to that in which such contests are conducted to-day; when we boast that such inducements to the free and independent electors as bribery and treating are no more. It is certainly true that pecuniary bribery and open feasting, such as must have taken place in Bridgnorth in 1830 are now uncommon, but specious promises to electors of benefits that will happen to them in the event of their supporting certain political candidates are not unknown even in these (so called) enlightened days.

The Publicans' claims in the Bridgnorth election of 1830 amounted to no less a sum than £4,927 18s. od. and it must not be forgotten that "publicans' claims" were only a small part of the expenses of an election; and that no notice is taken therein of certain payments in coin of the realm, which were then the almost invariable necessity of an election. The details of the publicans' claims which are set out in "Salopian Shreds and Patches," vol. IX, p. 169, are as follows:—

4,380 breakfasts.  
 1,880 luncheons.  
 10,786 dinners.  
 3,193 suppers.  
 13,130 gallons of ale and porter.  
 689 gallons of cider.  
 2,196 bottles of wine.  
 £888 for spirits.  
 £12 „ shrub.  
 £28 „ tobacco.  
 £22 „ lodging.  
 £38 „ hay and corn.  
 £19 „ breakages.



The voters on the occasion in question were under 1,100, so that they must have had a royal time indeed, and we do not wonder that the Burgesses of Bridgnorth took care that uncontested elections were rare; when a contested election was such a gold mine for the Borough. The numbers of the various polls, so far as they have been preserved, are given with the names of the successful candidates in the returns for each Parliament.

Comparatively few men of great eminence in the State have represented Bridgnorth, but there are some brilliant exceptions who have distinguished themselves above their fellows, and brought honour to their constituency. Conspicuous among these is Sir Thomas Bromley (M.P. 1557), who became Lord Chancellor of England; and in that capacity presided at the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots. Sir Thomas's nephew Sir Edward Bromley (M.P. 1586—1610), was one of the Barons of the Exchequer. Another distinguished lawyer who represented Bridgnorth in 1626 was Sir George Vernon, also a Baron of the Exchequer, and a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. George Lord Pigot (M.P. 1768—1775), a friend of the great Lord Clive, was Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Madras, and in that capacity successfully defended that city; while his brother, Hugh Pigot, who succeeded him in the representation of Bridgnorth, was Admiral of the Blue as well as one of the Lords of the Admiralty and had the honour of receiving the surrender of Malta from the French. Another prominent Shropshire man was Robert Clive, who not only was M.P. for Bridgnorth in the Long Parliament, 1645—1648, but was one of the Commissioners of the Parliament who received the surrender of Bridgnorth Castle and Town in 1646. It was of him that the doggrel was written "From Clive of the Styche, Good Lord deliver us." On the side of literature Bridgnorth had at least one distinguished member in Edward Hall (1541), who was common Serjeant of the City of London, but who attained his great fame as a historian by the authorship of the "Union of the families of Lancaster and York." Coming to modern time Bridg-

north's best known member was Sir John Acton (afterwards Lord Acton) who was not only a Lord in Waiting to Queen Victoria and one of her most trusted advisers, but was one of the greatest literary men of his time. Many other members might be mentioned who have done good service to the State, and deserved well of the borough, but the above are those who appear to have been most conspicuous in work for the nation.

The outstanding feature in connection with Bridgnorth Elections is the predominance, which the Whitmore family occupied in the representation of the Borough. Mr. Henry Whitmore, M.P., the last of the family to represent Bridgnorth in Parliament, wrote thus in a letter dated the 4th March, 1869. "A letter has appeared in the 'Times' and other papers in which reference is made to our Borough and my family. I think public attention should be called to the fact (which I imagine has not a parallel in Parliamentary history), namely that since the year 1678, with the exception of 4 years, the Borough has been represented by a Whitmore." This was a record of which the member may well have been proud. Mr. Whitmore was not strictly correct in the exception of 4 years, but he might have gone further back than 1678 as his starting point. It will be seen from the list below that between 1661 and 1870 there was only 15 years in which a Whitmore did not represent Bridgnorth, namely from 1699—1705 and from 1725—1734, and it is worthy of notice that during part of the first period Roger Pope, whose sister married William Whitmore, was one of the members, while the second period is the life of one Parliament only. Thus a Whitmore represented Bridgnorth in every one except 5 of the Parliaments and for 194 years out of the 209 which elapsed between 1661 and 1870, and frequently the family supplied both members, a wonderful record. In addition to this, one of the family was M.P. for the Borough in the 3 parliaments of 1620, 1623 and 1625 and again from 1640—1645 when he was "disabled" from sitting in this, the Long Parliament. In Merewether's History of Boroughs (1816), it is stated that Thomas

Whitmore, Esq., was the Patron of the Borough, and the hereditary connection with Bridgnorth might well justify this appellation. It is curious to find that the two representatives, though of the same family, were not always of the same political colour. For instance, in the Parliaments of 1826 and 1830 Thomas Whitmore was a Tory, while his fellow member, William Wolrych Whitmore, was a Whig.

It was probably this predominance of the Whitmore family in the representation of the Borough which gave rise to the old saying, "All on one side like a Bridgnorth election," though the late Mr. Hubert Smith suggested that it had its origin in the one-sided nature of the contest in 1880. The saying was, however, certainly current long before 1880.

The writer has endeavoured to make this record of the members of Parliament for the Borough of Bridgnorth more complete by adding a short memoir of each representative, containing all the particulars which he has been able to glean, but he is well aware how imperfect any such account must be. He only hopes that those few details may be of some interest to the present inhabitants of an old Borough, whose Parliamentary history goes back to 1295, to the reign of King Edward I.

The writer has drawn freely on Eyton's Shropshire, and on the Shropshire Subsidy Roll, edited by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, M.A., F.S.A., for information as to the early members, and he considers himself fortunate in having had access to a copy of the old Leet book for the Borough, from which he has obtained the names, so rarely procurable, of the representatives in the Parliaments of Henry VII.

#### LIST OF MEMBERS.

The numbers affixed to the names in parentheses refer to the short memoirs which follow :—

#### EDWARD I.

Regnal Anno  
Year. Domini.

23. 1295. (1) Andrew Bolding and (2) Fremund de Erdington.
26. 1298. (3) Roger Bonamy and (4) Thomas de Isenham.

10 MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR BRIDGNORTH.

Regnal Year.	Anno Domini.	
28.	1300.	(3) Roger Bonamy and (5) Richard Roberd.
29.	1301.	do. do.
30.	1302.	do. and (6) John Brun.

EDWARD II.

1. 1307. (7) Reginald de Leghes and (3) Roger Bonamy.
2. 1309. (5) Richard Roberd and (8) John Hendemon.
5. 1311. (9) Robert le Palmer and (10) Walter de Aldenham.
6. 1312. (11) Geoffrey le Blunt and (12) John de Brugge.
6. 1312-13. (9) Robert le Palmer and (13) John de Isenham.
7. 1313. (8) John Hendemon and (14) William Panning.
7. 1313. (15) Robert de Beuleu and (13) John de Isenham.
8. 1315. (16) Edmund le Palmer and (7) Reginald de Leyghes.
12. 1319. (17) William de Dunfowe and (18) John de Kington.
15. 1321. (19) Henry Geffrey and (9) Robert le Palmer.
15. 1322. (18) John de Kington and do.
16. 1322. (19) Henry Geffrey and (8) John Hendemon.
17. 1323-4. do. and (20) Hugh Wederove.
19. 1325. do. and (9) Robert Palmer.
20. 1326-7. do. and (21) William de Hulle.

EDWARD III.

1. 1327. (19) Henry Geffrey and (22) William Bonamy.
2. 1328. do. and (23) John Pule.
2. 1328. (9) Robert le Palmer and (24) Richard de Bruges.
3. 1329. (18) John de Kington and (23) John Pule.
4. 1330. (19) Henry Geffrey and (25) John Dod.
4. 1330. (9) Robert le Palmer and (12) John de Bruges.
5. 1331. (19) Henry Geffrey and (26) Walter le Palmer.
6. 1332. (27) John de Isenham and (28) Adam del More.
6. 1332. (9) Robert le Palmer and (19) Henry Geffrey.
6. 1332. do. do.
8. 1333. (25) John Dod and (29) John Peres.  
(38s. allowed for 19 days' sitting).
8. 1334. (19) Henry Geffrey and (30) John de Netherton.

## MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR BRIDGNORTH.

11

Regnal Anno  
Year. Domini.

9. 1335. (25) John Dod and (18) John de Kington.  
Each allowed £26 12s. od. for 18 days.  
Parliament sat 18 days only. This far  
exceeds the usual allowance.
10. 1335-6. (31) Peter de Bruges and (32) John de la Grene.
10. 1336. (19) Henry Geffrey and do.
11. 1336-7. (18) John de Kington and (25) John Dod.
11. 1337. (32) John del Grene and (33) John atte Yate.  
Allowed £3 4s. od. for 16 days.
12. 1337-8. (18) John de Kington and (27) John de Isenham.
12. 1338. (19) Henry Geffrey and (32) John del Grene.
13. 1338-9. (18) John de Kington and (34) Walter le Palmer.
13. 1339. (33) John atte Yate and (35) Robert de Bergham.
13. 1339. (40) John Crouck and  
John Crouck allowed 68s. for 34 days.
14. 1340. (40) John Crouck and (18) John de Kington.  
John Crouck allowed 76s. for 38 days.
15. 1341. (40) John Crouck and (21) William de la Hulle.
17. 1343. (19) Henry Geffrey and (37) Hugh de Berene
18. 1344. (38) William de Pitchford and (36) John Crouck
20. 1346. (39) Edmund de Pitchford and (40) William  
Selymon.
21. 1347. (39) Edmund de Pitchford and (41) John de  
Pitchford.
22. 1348. (42) Richard de la Haye and (43) William de  
Eweldon.  
84s. allowed for 21 days. Parliament sat  
13 days at Westminster.
25. 1351. (44) John de la Hulle and (45) John de Leynthall.
28. 1354. (32) John de la Grene and (46) Henry Goldsmith.
29. 1355. (47) Thomas Skynner and do.
32. 1358. (44) John de Hulle and (45) John de Leynthall.
34. 1360. (48) Walter de Aldenham and (33) John del Yate.
34. 1361. (49) William Selmon and (45) John de Leynthall.
36. 1362. (47) Thomas Skynner and (46) Henry Goldsmith.
37. 1363. do. and (49) John Canne.
38. 1365. (50) Nicholas Palmer and (49) John Canne.
40. 1366. do. do.

12 MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR BRIDGNORTH.

Regnal Anno  
Year. Domini.

43. 1369. (45) John de Leynthall and (51) William de Isenham.
45. 1371. (50) Nicholas le Palmer and (52) Nicholas Fillilode.  
£8 12s. od. for 43 days.
46. 1372. (47) Thomas le Skynner and (53) Hugh Dyer.
47. 1373. (52) Nicholas Fillilode and (54) William Boulewas.
50. 1376. (47) Thomas Skynner and (33) John atte Yate.  
£16 8s. od. allowed for 82 days at Westminster. Session lasted 74 days.
51. 1377. (45) John de Leynthall and (54) William Boulewas.

RICHARD II.

1. 1378. (56) William Goldsmith and (54) William Boulewas.
2. 1379. (57) John Taylor and do.
3. 1380. (58) William Palmer and (56) William Goldsmith.  
£11 12s. od. allowed for 58 days at Westminster. Session lasted 48 days.
4. 1380. (59) John Kene and (60) John Enefeld.  
£8 4s. od. allowed for 42 days. Session lasted 33 days.
5. 1381. (45) John Leynthall and (61) Thomas Goldsmith.
5. 1382. (62) Thomas Grene and (58) William Palmer.
6. 1382. (45) John Leynthall and do.
6. 1383. (63) Hugh Cressage and do.
7. 1383. (45) John Leynthall and do.
7. 1384. (59) John Kene and (64) Ralph Bernard
8. 1384. (58) William Palmer and (56) William Goldsmith.
9. 1385. (65) Richard Selymon and (66) John Farnals.
11. 1387. (58) William Palmer and do.
12. 1388. do. and (56) William Goldsmith.
13. 1389. do. and (66) John Farnals.
15. 1391. do. and (67) Thomas Horde.
16. 1392. do. and (66) John Farnals.
17. 1593. (68) Thomas Palmer and do.
18. 1394. (58) William Palmer and do.
20. 1396. do. and (69) John Blockley

## HENRY IV.

Regnal Anno  
Year. Domini.

1. 1399. (67) Thomas Horde and (58) William Palmer.  
£11 16s. od. for 40 days.
3. 1402. (70) Hugh Harnage and (71) John Bruyn.
7. 1406. do. and (72) Walter Grene.
8. 1407. (73) John Cooke and do.
11. 1410. (74) — Lange.
13. 1411. (75) Thomas Hopton and (76) Hugh de Stanford.

## HENRY V.

1. 1413. (77) Thomas Grene and (76) Hugh de Stanford.  
Prynne gives these members as being  
Thomas Otyes and Richard Parlour.
2. 1414. (78) Richard Horde and (79) Richard Parlour.
5. 1417. do. do.
7. 1419. do. do.
8. 1420. do. and (80) William Stapeley.
9. 1421. (77) Thomas Grene and (81) Robert Aylesbury.
9. 1421. do. and (79) Richard Parlour.

## HENRY VI.

1. 1422. (78) Richard Horde and (79) Richard Parlour.
2. 1423. do. and (77) Thomas Grene.
3. 1425. do. and (71) John Bruyn.
4. 1426. (79) Richard Parlour and (82) Leonard Lyney.
6. 1427. (78) Richard Horde and (77) Thomas Grene.
8. 1429. (83) William Lawley and (84) Richard Blyke.
9. 1430. (85) John Corbyn and (86) Thomas Clerk.
10. 1432. (78) Richard Horde and (84) Richard Blyke.
11. 1433. (79) Richard Parlour and do.
14. 1435. (87) Andreas Wolrych and do.
15. 1436. (88) John de la Wele and do.
20. 1442. (89) Thomas Horde and do.
25. 1446-7. (90) Thomas Mayne and (91) John Lawley.
27. 1448-9. do. and (92) John Merwall.
28. 1449. (89) Thomas Horde and (91) John Lawley.
29. 1450. (84) Richard Blyke and (93) John Cardemaker.

# 14 MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR BRIDGNORTH.

Regnal Year.	Anno Domini.	
31.	1452.	(84) Richard Blyke and (91) John Lawley.
33.	1455.	(94) Thomas Persons and do.
38.	1459.	(84) Richard Blyke and (95) Roger Haughton.
39.	1460.	(95A) Humphrey Blount.

## EDWARD IV.

1.	1461.	} No returns found.
3.	1463.	
7.	1467.	(98) William Clark.
9.	1469.	No return found.
10.	1470.	(96) John Horde and (97) John Gatacre.
12.	1472.	do. do.
17.	1477.	(98) William Clark and (99) Sacrus Brooke.
22.	1483.	No returns.

## RICHARD III.

1.	1484.	No returns.
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## HENRY VII.

1.	1485.	No returns.
3.	1487.	(100A) Rowland Gravenor and (100) Thomas Wildecote.
7.	1491.	(100B) Humfrey Blyke and (100C) Humfrey Whitell
11.	1495.	(100D) Simon Harrington and (100E) John Brooke.
12.	1497.	(100A) Rowland Gravenor.

## HENRY VIII.

1.	1510.	Thomas Laken and Edward Gray. (There is no direct evidence of this).
3.	1512.	} No returns forthcoming.
6.	1515.	
14.	1523.	
21.	1529.	(101) Humfrey Goldiston and (102) George Hayward.
33.	1542.	(103) Edward Hall and (104) William Gray.
37.	1545.	No returns.



## EDWARD VI.

Regnal Anno  
Year. Domini.

1. 1547. (105) Roger Smythe and (106) John Pulley.
7. 1553. (107) Ambrose Gilbert and (105) Roger Smythe.

## MARY.

1. 1553. (108) Sir George Blount and (109) Jerome Horde.
1. 1554. (110) William Acton and do.
2. 1554. (111) John Horde and do.
3. 1555. (110) William Acton and do.
5. 1557. (113) John Brooke and (114) Thomas Bromley.

## ELIZABETH.

1. 1559. (108) Sir George Blount and (115) Richard Prynce.
5. 1563. (113) John Brooke and (116) Edward Cordell.
13. 1571. (117) Henry Townshend and (118) Thomas Ottley.
14. 1572. do. and (119) Thomas Sackford
27. 1584. (120) Jerome Corbet and (121) Walter Lee
28. 1586. (122) Edward Bromley and (123) John Lutwich.
30. 1588. do. do.
35. 1592. do. do.
39. 1597. do. do.
43. 1601. do. and (24) Thomas Horde.

## JAMES I.

1. 1604. (122) Edward Bromley and (125) Sir Lewis Lewknor.
9. 1609-10. (126) Sir Francis Lacon vice Bromley, made one of the Barons of the Exchequer.  
Sir George Howard contested this election unsuccessfully, and afterwards petitioned against Sir Francis Lacon's election, but was again unsuccessful. The numbers of the poll are not known.
12. 1614. (127) John Peirse and (128) Richard Synge.
18. 1620. (129) Sir John Hayward and (130) William Whitmore.
21. 1624. (131) George Smythe and (130) William Whitmore.

## CHARLES I.

Regnal Anno  
Year. Domini.

1. 1625. (132) George Vernon and (130) William Whitmore.  
This is taken from the official return, but the Crown office list gives Sir George Paule and George Vernon as returned for the vacancy (133). Browne Willis gives Walter Acton and John Bennett.
1. 1625-6. (132) George Vernon and (134) Sir Richard Shilton
3. 1628. (133) Sir George Paul and (134) Sir Richard Shilton.
16. 1640. (135) Thomas Whitmore, son of Sir William Whitmore, and (136) Edward Acton, son of Walter Acton.
16. 1640. do. do.

## COMMONWEALTH.

1645. (137) Robert Clive and (138) Robert Charlton.  
Vice Whitmore and Acton disabled.
1654. (139) William Crowne.
1656. (140) Edmund Waring.
1659. do. and (141) John Humphry.
1660. (142) Sir Walter Acton and (143) John Bennett.

## CHARLES II.

13. 1661. (143A) Sir William Whitmore and (143) John Bennett.
15. 1663. (144) Sir Thomas Whitmore vice Bennett deceased.
31. 1679. do. and (143A) Sir William Whitmore.
31. 1679. do. do.
- On this occasion John Wolrich contested the seat unsuccessfully, and then petitioned against the return of his conqueror on the ground of undue practices by the Bailiffs, but the result is not given.
33. 1681. (144) Sir Thomas Whitmore and (143A) Sir William Whitmore.

## JAMES II.

Regnal Anno  
Year. Domini.

1. 1685. (145) Roger Pope and (143A) Sir William Whitmore  
4. 1689. (146) Sir Edward Acton and do.

## WILLIAM AND MARY.

2. 1689-90. (146) Sir Edward Acton and (143A) Sir William Whitmore.

## WILLIAM III.

7. 1695. (146) Sir Edward Acton and (143A) Sir William Whitmore.  
10. 1698. (146) Sir Edward Acton and (143A) Sir William Whitmore.

At this election Roger Pope was a candidate, and being unsuccessful petitioned against the return of Sir Edward Acton, on the ground of corrupt and undue practices. No result is given, and the numbers of the poll are not known.

11. 1699. (147) Roger Pope, Jun., Alderman of Bridgnorth, May, vice Sir William Whitmore, deceased.  
12. 1701. (146) Sir Edward Acton and (147) Roger Pope, Jun.  
13. 1701. do. do.

## ANNE.

1. 1702. (146) Sir Edward Acton and (148) Sir Humfrey Briggs, Bart.  
4. 1705. (149) William Whitmore and do.  
7. 1708. do. do.  
9. 1710. (150) Richard Cresswell, Jun., and Whitmore Acton.  
Poll—Cresswell .. .. 520  
Whitmore Acton .. 511  
Sir Humfrey Briggs.. 501  
William Whitmore .. 471  
Sir Humfrey Briggs lodged a petition on the ground of bribery and other unwarrantable practices, but no decision appears to have been given.  
12. 1713. (149) William Whitmore and (152) John Weaver.

## GEORGE I.

Regnal Anno  
Year. Domini.

1. 1714 5. (149) William Whitmore and (152) John Weaver.  
 8. 1722. do. do.  
 11. 1725. June. (153) St. John Charlton vice Whitmore  
 deceased.

## GEORGE II.

1. 1727. June. St. John Charlton and John Weaver.  
 Poll—Charlton .. .. 666  
 Weaver .. .. 621  
 Sir Whitmore Acton 507  
 Edward Acton .. 316  
 Edward Bridgen .. 94  
 8. 1734. (154) Thomas Whitmore and (155) Gray James  
 Grove.  
 Poll—Thomas Whitmore .. 727  
 Gray James Grove .. 714  
 Sir Richard Acton, Bart. 511  
 Sir Robert Lawley, Bart. 484  
 Sir Richard Acton and Sir Robert Lawley  
 petitioned, but no result is given.  
 15. 1741. (154) Thomas Whitmore and (156) William  
 Whitmore.  
 Poll—Thomas Whitmore .. 878  
 William Whitmore .. 829  
 Lancelot Lee .. 552  
 Sir Richard Acton .. 30  
 Henry Mytton .. 2  
 Sir Walter Bagot .. 1  
 William Lacon Childe .. 1  
 21. 1747. (154) Sir Thomas Whitmore and (157) Arthur  
 Weaver.  
 27. 1754. (156) William Whitmore and (158) Hon. John Grey.

## GEORGE III.

1. 1761. (156) William Whitmore and (158) Hon. John Grey.  
 6. 1766. do. re-elected on appt. as Warden  
 of Mint.

## MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR BRIDGNORTH.

19

Regnal Anno  
Year. Domini.

8. 1768. (156) William Whitmore and (159) George Lord Pigot.
11. 1771. Sept. (160) Major Thomas Whitmore vice Wm. Whitmore, decd.
15. 1774. (161) Thomas Whitmore, of Wolstaston and George Lord Pigot.
16. 1775. Feb. (162) Vice-Admiral Hugh Pigot vice Lord Pigot, decd.
21. 1780. do. and (161) Thomas Whitmore.
23. 1782. do. re-elected on appointment as one of the Lords of the Admiralty.
24. 1784. (161) Thomas Whitmore and (163) Isaac Hawkins Browne.  
Poll—Isaac Hawkins Browne T.. 662  
Whitmore T.. 646  
Admiral Hugh Pigot W.. 381
30. 1790. Same and same.
35. 1795. (164) John Whitmore, London, vice T. Whitmore, decd.
36. 1795. do. and (163) Isaac Hawkins Browne.
42. 1802. do. do.  
Poll—John Whitmore T.. 268  
Isaac H. Browne T.. 237  
Sir George Knudson W.. 57
46. 1806. (163a) Thomas Whitmore and (163) Isaac Hawkins Browne.
48. 1807. do. do.
53. 1812. do. and (165) Hon. Charles Cecil Cope Jenkinson.
58. 1818. do. and (167) Sir Thomas John Tyrwhitt Jones, Bart.

## GEORGE IV.

1. 1820. (163a) Thomas Whitmore, T and (167) William Wolryche Whitmore, W.  
Ralph Benson was a Candidate but did not go to the Poll.

Regnal Anno  
Year. Domini.

7. 1826. Thomas Whitmore and William Wolryche

Whitmore.

Poll—Thomas Whitmore T.. 699

W. W. Whitmore W.. 461

Ebenezer Ludlow W.. 354

(Recorder of Bristol).

A great contest, the poll lasting 5 days.

#### WILLIAM IV.

1. 1830. (163a) Thomas Whitmore and (167) William Wolryche Whitmore.

Poll—T. Whitmore T.. 721

W. W. Whitmore W.. 669

Richard Arkwright W.. 369

Poll lasted 3 days.

2. 1831. (168) James Foster and (167) William Wolryche Whitmore.

3. 1832. (169) Robert Pigot and (170) Thomas Charlton Whitmore.

Charles Hanbury Tracy Leigh was a Candidate but did not go to the Poll.

5. 1835. (169) Robert Pigot and (170) Thomas Charlton Whitmore.

Poll—T. C. Whitmore T.. 490

Robert Pigot T.. 423

Henry Hanbury Tracy W.. 353

#### VICTORIA.

1. 1837. (170) Thomas Charlton Whitmore and (171) Hon. Henry Hanbury Tracy.

Poll—Whitmore T.. 429

Tracy W.. 371

Robert Pigot T.. 367

Robert Pigot petitioned against Mr. Tracy's return on the ground of the Mayor having closed the Poll before the proper time. Mr. Tracy's election was declared void and the seat vacant. 727 voted.

Regnal Anno  
Year. Domini.

2. 1838 Feb. (169) Robert Pigot vice Tracy, unseated.  
5. 1841. do. and (170) Thomas Charlton  
Whitmore.

Poll—T. C. Whitmore	T..	492
Robert Pigot	T..	472
Frederick J. Howard	W..	222
N. Throckmorton	W..	66

703 voted.

Colours—Whitmore—green and yellow.

Pigot—Naval blue, primrose and white.

Howard—Red and white.

11. 1847. (169) Robert Pigot and (170) Thomas Charlton  
Whitmore.

Poll—T. C. Whitmore	T..	611
Robert Pigot	T..	388
Sir John Easthope	W..	368

16. 1852. (172) Henry Whitmore and (169) Robert Pigot.

Poll—Whitmore	T..	442
Pigot	T..	360
Hon. Frederick Cadogan	W	284

On petition Sir Robert Pigot was unseated  
for bribery by his agent during the election  
and his seat was declared vacant.

17. 1853. (173) John Pritchard (T), vice Pigot unseated.

20. 1857. do. and (172) Henry Whitmore.

21. 1858 March. Henry Whitmore re-elected on appoint-  
ment as a Lord of the Treasury.

22. 1859. (173) John Pritchard and (172) Henry Whitmore.

28. 1865. do. and (174) Sir John E. Dalberg Acton.

Poll—Pritchard	T..	299
Acton	W..	289
Henry Whitmore	T..	288

Upon a scrutiny of the votes after a petition,  
it was found that Henry Whitmore had a  
majority of valid votes and he was declared  
duly elected and Sir John Acton was  
unseated.

Regnal Anno  
Year. Domini.

29. 1866. (172) Henry Whitmore re-elected on appointment  
as a Lord of the Treasury.

Under the Reform Act of 1867, the representation of  
Bridgnorth was reduced to one Member.

32. 1868. (172) Henry Whitmore.

Poll—Whitmore T.. 548

Sir John Acton W.. 497

33. 1870 Feb. (175) William Henry Foster, vice Whitmore  
resigned.

37. 1874. (175) William Henry Foster.

Poll—Foster C.. 701

George Barbour L.. 275

43. 1880. (175) William Henry Foster.

Poll—Foster C.. 641

Edward Reid Vyvyan L.. 321

By the Re-distribution Act of 1885, Bridgnorth as a Parlia-  
mentary Borough ceased to exist and was merged in the  
Ludlow Division of the County.

(1) ANDREW BOLDING (1295), who was one of the first  
Members of Parliament for Bridgnorth, was probably the  
son of William Bolding, Provost of the Town in 1272, 74  
and 77. Andrew Bolding was himself one of the Chief  
Bailiffs who represented Bridgnorth at the County Assizes  
and who held office from 1292—1294.

(2) FREMUND (OR FERDINAND) DE ERDINGTON (1295), who  
was doubtless seated in the Domesday Manor of Erdington,  
from which he took his name, was the son of Reginald Red,  
of Erdington. About 1283<sup>1</sup> the Member is recorded to have  
bought a capital messuage and land at the Hay, from Thomas  
de la Haye, and he then bound himself to supply Thomas  
with all the necessaries of life. In 1292 this Member was on  
the Jury for Bridgnorth at the County Assizes, and 1304  
was foreman of the Bridgnorth Jurors. He seems to have  
acquired considerable possessions on both sides of the Severn,

<sup>1</sup> Eyton's Antiquities, I., 126.



and to have been a man of great importance in his day. The Inquisition Post Mortem shews that he was dead in 1308, that he had a messuage within Bridgnorth Castle, which he held of Roger Bonamy (the next M.P.) and that Reginald, his son, aged 16, was his next heir.

(3) ROGER BONAMY, of Bridgnorth (1298) was probably the son of William Bonamy, who upon more than one occasion was Provost of the Borough, an office which he himself held from 1300 to 1302.

(4) THOMAS DE ISENHAM (1298) was one of a family of which several members represented Bridgnorth in Parliament, but very little is recorded of them.

(5) RICHARD ROBERD (1300-1301-1309), who represented Bridgnorth in each of these 3 Parliaments, was one of the Provosts of the town from 1297-1300. He was one of the Sub-Taxers for the Borough and Liberties of Bridgnorth for the Lay Subsidy Roll of 1327.

(6) JOHN BRUN was with his fellow Member, Roger Bonamy, Provost of Bridgnorth from 1300-2, so that in the latter year they were acting both in the capacity of Chief Magistrates and Burgesses of the Parliament. John Brun was engaged in the cloth trade, and was in 1292 reported for having sold cloth contrary to the Assize, *i.e.*, above the fixed price.

(7) REGINALD DE LEYGHES (1307, 15) otherwise de Erdington, was son of Fremund de Erdington<sup>1</sup> (No. 2 above) and was born in 1292, so that he was only 16 years of age. He was a party to, and witness of many deeds in the reign of Edward II., and was, like his father, not only M.P. for Bridgnorth, but also one of the Provosts of the Borough (1306-7 and 1321). In 1324<sup>2</sup> a license was granted to Reginald de Leyghes to found a Chantry in St. Leonard's Church, Bridgnorth, and to endow it with one messuage, 4 acres of land and 50s. rent in Bridgnorth, no inconsiderable endowment. He was M.P. for Bridgnorth again-1315-and was alive up to 1329. There is a representation of the Member's seal in the Shropshire Visitation, No. 21.

<sup>1</sup> Eyton's Antiquities, I., 126.

<sup>2</sup> Eyton, I., 342.

(8) JOHN HENDEMON, who was M.P. for Bridgnorth in 3 Parliaments—1309, 1313, and 1322—was probably a descendant of Richard Hendemon, Provost of the town about 1265, but nothing is known of him.

(9) ROBERT LE PALMER (1311)<sup>1</sup> was the first of a great family, intimately associated with Bridgnorth, to represent the Borough in Parliament. He seems to have been the son of Roger le Palmer, the eldest son and heir of William Fitz Hamon, who was Provost of Bridgnorth before 1251. The Member was himself Provost for at least 6 years, and M.P. in 4 Parliaments. He was living as late as 1342.

(10) WALTER DE ALDENHAM (1311) was, no doubt, one of the family seated at Aldenham and whose names appear in various Charters in the 13th and 14th Centuries. The member was probably the son of John de Aldenham, who in 1284 held Aldenham under Walter de Baskerville. Roger Aldenham is found in the 1327 Subsidy Roll, in the parish of Highley, while William was one of the Sub-Taxers for the parish of Quatford.

(11) GEOFFREY LE BLOUNT (1312) does not appear in the family pedigree and the name is not found in the Subsidy Roll of 1327. He may have been the father of Thomas le Blount, who acquired the manor of Worfield by his marriage with Julian Leybourne in 1326.

(12) JOHN DE BRUGGE (1312) was the son of Simon de Brugge, whose family doubtless took their name from the old name of Bridgnorth—"Bruges." John de Brugge was also M.P. for Herefordshire in 1322 and again for Bridgnorth in 1330.

(13) JOHN DE ISENHAM (1313) was probably the son of Thomas de Isenham, No. 4 above.

(14) WILLIAM PANNING (1313) was apparently one of a family living in Bridgnorth, as two others of the same name, Walter and Richard, were his manucaptors, and another, Stephen Panning, had been manucaptor for Roger Bonamy and John Brun (3 and 6 above) in 1303.

<sup>1</sup> Eyton, I., 365, &c.

(15) ROBERT DE BEULEU (1313) is probably the same person as Robert de Bellem, whose land in Broseley was escheated in 1349.

(16) EDMUND LE PALMER (1315) was another member of the great Bridgnorth family of Palmer. He was the son of Nicholas le Palmer, and died about 1331. Edmund Palmer's house in the High Street was dignified with the name of Hall (Aula). He was assessed in Astley Abbots in the Subsidy Roll in 20d. and in Bridgnorth in 2/-. This Member was also Provost of the Borough in 1323.

(17) WILLIAM DE DUNFOWE (1319) was one of the family settled in Astley, part of which was called Dunfowe and gave its name to the family. The Member is named in the Lay Subsidy Roll in Alveley, where he is assessed at 12d., and another of the family was one of the Sub-Taxers for the parish. William de Dunfowe does not seem to have served the office of Provost, which makes it more probable that he did not reside in Bridgnorth. He was admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury in 1318, of which town his father was Bailiff for 8 years.

(18) JOHN DE KINGTON (1319-22-28-35-6-7-8-40) was M.P. for Worcester in the Parliament of 1339. He does not appear in the Lay Subsidy Roll nor in the list of Bailiffs (up to 1334), and was probably an outsider.

(19) HENRY GEFFREY (1321-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9, 31-2-4) represented Bridgnorth in no less than 12 Parliaments. He was in all probability a descendant of John Geffrey who was Provost of Bridgnorth several times in the latter part of the previous century.

(20) HUGH WEDEROVE (1323) described as "de Bruges," is mentioned in the Lay Subsidy Roll of 1327 and is there assessed at 8d.

(21) WILLIAM DE LA HULLE (1326, 41) appears in the Subsidy Roll in Bridgnorth and is there assessed at the high amount of 20/-, with one exception the highest in the Borough and Liberties. He was Provost from 1302 to

1304 and again 1308-9-10. A license was granted by the Crown to this M.P., described as of Bridgnorth, to assign his messuage there with 30 acres of land and 60/- rent to 3 Chaplains, who were to pray daily in the Church of St. Leonard, for the souls of his father and mother, William and Margaret, for his own soul and those of his 2 wives, Mabel and Isabel, and his children. A subsequent license was granted to William de la Hulle in 1336, which recited the former one and gave him the power to assign the Charity to Trinity Hospital.<sup>1</sup> These licenses give us some particulars of the family of one who was evidently one of the most wealthy and considerable Bridgnorth men of his time. William de la Hulle was M.P. for Shropshire in 1327-8, and in 1340 was one of those who was returned either for the County or Bridgnorth under the writs by which the Sheriffs were directed to send a specified number of Merchants to a Council of Merchants to be held at London or Westminster on the 21st August, 1340. This shews us clearly the importance and the occupation of the Member.

(22) WILLIAM BONAMY (1327) was probably the son of Roger Bonamy (No. 3 above). He is mentioned in the Subsidy Roll, and assessed in Bridgnorth at 12d.

(23) JOHN PULE (1328 and 9) probably was a son of Nicholas Pule, who is reported at the Assizes in 1292 to have appropriated part of the King's highway at Bridgnorth.

(24) RICHARD DE BRUGES (1328) was doubtless of the same family as John Brugge (No. 12) above.

(25) JOHN DOD (1329-33-35-36-7) is mentioned in the Lay Subsidy Roll, and is there assessed at 12d. in Bridgnorth, Simon Dod being charged with 5/- and Richard Dod 4/. A Roger Dod was one of the manucaptors for Roger le Palmer, M.P., in 1322, so that the family must have been an influential one in Bridgnorth. The M.P. was allowed 38/- for 19 days attendance at the Parliament of 1335.

(26) WALTER LE PALMER (1331, 8) is assessed at 12d. in the Subsidy Roll. He is another member of a great Bridg-

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<sup>1</sup>Duke's Shropshire, XXXVII.

north family. The return for 1331 is given in Prynne's writs only, and not in the official list.

(27) JOHN DE ISENHAM (1331-6-7). In 1333 John de Isenham, described as of Bridgnorth, granted 3 houses 30 acres of land in Bridgnorth, and a rent of 5/-, to the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity there. It is quite possible that he is the same person as the Member in 1313 (No. 13 above).

(28) ADAM DEL MORE (1331) was the son of Roger del More, who was Provost or Bailiff of the Borough in the reign of Henry III. and also on many occasions in the reign of Edward I. and II. (1273-7-95-6-1303-5-11-14). This member was also M.P. for Ross in 1305.

(29) JOHN PERES (1333) is described in the Return as of Bridgnorth, but is not mentioned in the Subsidy Roll of that parish. There is a John de la Pyrie taxed at 12d. in Astley, who may be the same man.

(30) JOHN DE NETHERTON (1334). Netherton, from which this Member took his name, was near Quatford between that place and the bridge or ferry which crossed the Severn there.

(31) PETER DE BRUGGE (1335) was an Usher in the Court of King Edward III in 1339, as appears by a Record exonerating the Abbey of Wenlock from a corrody which the King had granted to his Usher. In 1351 a license was granted to this Member to grant lands of the annual value of 40/- to a Chaplain to pray for his soul in the Chapel of St. Leonard and the Hospital of St. James in Bridgnorth.

(32) JOHN DE LA GRENE (1335, 7, 8, 54) was one of the family of de la Grene of Hordley and Astley and was probably a son of Nicholas de la Grene of that place, who was a Juror in 1292, and who is assessed in the Subsidy Roll in two shillings.

(33) JOHN ATTE YATE (1337-9). John atte Yate and his fellow M.P. were allowed £1 12s. od. each (2/- a day) for

their attendance for 16 days at this Parliament. He was a member of a family resident in Worfield, where Thomas atte Yate was assessed in the 1327 Subsidy Roll.

(34) WALTER LE PALMER (1338-9) is probably the same person as No. 26 above.

(35) ROBERT DE BERGHAM (1339) was Provost of Bridgnorth in 1327, and was one of the Sub-Taxers in the same year for the Subsidy Roll for the Borough.

(36) JOHN CROUCK (1339-40-41-44). John Crouck, of Bridgnorth, was one of the merchants (4 for Shropshire) whom the Sheriff was commanded in July, 1340, to send to a Council of Merchants to be held at Westminster in August of that year, the 3 others being his fellow Member, William de la Hulle, Adam de la Home and John de Shrewsbury, of Ludlow. Mr. Crouck was allowed 68/- for 34 days attendance at the Parliament of 1340, and 76/- for 38 days attendance at that of 1341. The Member, who was evidently one of Bridgnorth's principal men of the time, was Provost of the town in 1318, 1319 and 1324. He was assessed to the Subsidy Roll of 1327 in 10/-, at Bridgnorth (one of the highest there), and in 18d. at Oldbury.

(37) HUGH DE BEREENE (1343) is certainly identical with Hugh de Bruyn, who was assessed to the Subsidy Roll in the parish of Claverley and was a member of an old family of importance in Bridgnorth and its neighbourhood. He was probably the son of John Bruyn, M.P. in 1302.

(38) WILLIAM DE PITCHFORD (1344) was probably a son of Nicholas de Pitchford, whose estate at Bridgnorth was assessed to the Subsidy of 1327 at the highest sum in the whole of Shropshire and who was also the chief landholder at Pitchford. Their Bridgnorth estate probably lay in the suburb of Little Brug, which is said to have been granted by Henry I to Sir Ralph de Pitchford, to be held by the service of finding dry wood for the King's Great Chamber in the Castle whenever he should come there. On an inquest on one of his descendants 150 years after the grant (1253) the tenure is said to be the same.

(39) EDMUND DE PITCHFORD (1346 and 7) was probably a brother to William de Pitchford, Member in 1344.

(40) WILLIAM SELYMON (1346, 60) was probably the son of William Selymon, alias Tinctor, who was Provost of Bridgnorth 1297-1300. He himself was doubtless the Bailiff of the Borough in 1334. William Selymon was assessed at 12d. for the 1327 Subsidy. In 1370 he and others gave to 3 Chaplains, 6 houses and 18 acres of land in Bridgnorth to celebrate Divine Service daily in St. Leonard's Church for the souls of the Burgesses of the Town.

(41) JOHN DE PITCHFORD (1347) was doubtless one of the same family as William de Pitchford, M.P. in 1344, and Edmund de Pitchford, M.P. in 1346-7, probably a brother.

(42) RICHARD DE LA HAYE (1348) was one of the family resident at The Haye in Astley, probably a son of Nicholas de la Haye, who was tenant at The Haye to the Abbey of Shrewsbury during the latter part of the 13th century, and was taxed at 14d. in the Subsidy Roll of 1327.

(43) WILLIAM DE EWELDON (1348) was no doubt one of the family of de Eweldon whose name occurs frequently in connection with Dudmaston, the Member being assessed at 12d. to the 1327 Subsidy in that parish, and at 8d. in Bridgnorth. The Member was in 1343 a witness to grant of property which Matilda, widow of Richard de Eweldon then held in dower.<sup>1</sup>

(44) JOHN DE LA HULLE (1350-57). This Member was also M.P. for the County of Worcester in the Parliaments 1340-41-48). He was probably the son of William de la Hulle, who was assessed to the 1327 Subsidy in Bridgnorth at 20d., and was also taxed in various neighbouring parishes. John de la Hulle himself was assessed in Worfield at 18d. The family seems to have been a wealthy and powerful one.

(45) JOHN DE LEINTHALL (1350, 57, 60, 69, 76, 81, 82, 83). It is difficult to identify this man or even his family, as no one of his name appears in the Subsidy Roll for Bridgnorth

<sup>1</sup> Eyton, III., 195.

or any of the neighbouring places. As he represented the Borough in 8 Parliaments, ranging over 33 years, he must in some way have been intimately connected with the place and been a man of considerable consequence. A question arose as to certain fee farm tenures of Bridgnorth in the reign of Henry III, when a complaint was made against Philip de Leinthall, who was Bailiff of Edmund de Mortimer<sup>1</sup>, and the Member may have been descended from him. A Roger de Leinthall was assessed to the Subsidy Roll in the parish of Bromfield and the son of Richard Lord of Affcott (Wistanstow) was in 1316 married to Roger's daughter, but no other mention of the family is found in the Roll. Leinthall is in the County of Hereford and gave its name to a family, of which Sir Rowland Leinthall (who fought at Agincourt), Mr. Speaker Leinthall and Sir John Leinthall were distinguished members. The Bridgnorth Member was possibly of this family.

(46) HENRY GOLDSMITH (1354, 55, 62). Two of this family were Sub-Taxers for Bridgnorth and its Liberties to the Subsidy Roll and each was assessed at 2/-. Simon Goldsmith was Provost of Bridgnorth in 1327 and 1331 and several of the same name held office in the previous century. The family of Goldsmith was, no doubt, as powerful in Bridgnorth as in other places at that time.

(47) THOMAS SKINNER (1355, 62, 63, 72, 75). It is curious that one of the Members for Shrewsbury in two of these Parliaments bore the same name.

(48) WALTER DE ALDENHAM (1360) was doubtless one of the family seated at Aldenham, and was probably a descendant of Walter Aldenham, M.P. in 1311. This Member is connected with the one old Shropshire feudal custom which has survived, and with the feudal service which is still annually observed. Walter de Aldenham, the record of 1379 says, holds land of the King in the Moor in the County of Salop (the moor being now in Eardington) by the service of rendering to the King yearly 2 knives on the morrow of Michaelmas

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<sup>1</sup>Eyton I, 312.



Day, together with a hazel rod of a year's growth and a cubit long, the one knife to be good so as to cut the rod at one stroke, and the other to be very blunt and unable to cut the rod. The apparent object was that the rod should be tested as good and sound with the very bad (pessimum) knife, and that the rod should then prove the other knife to be good enough for the King's own use. This custom is observed every year still, and it serves to remind us of this Member for Bridgnorth, of whom otherwise little is known.

(49) JOHN CANNE (1363, 66) was probably a relative of Henry Canne, who was one of the Sub-Taxers for the Subsidy Roll of Bridgnorth in 1327, and was one of the Provosts of the Borough in 1324. Looking at the many methods at this time in spelling the same name, this may be the same man as John Kene who was M.P. for Bridgnorth in 1380 (No. 59 below). John Canne was a member of a well-known Bridgnorth family, from whom Cann Hall in the Low Town took its name.

(50) NICHOLAS LE PALMER (1364-66-70-71). This was doubtless a member of the great Bridgnorth family, so many of whom represented the Borough in Parliament in the 14th Century.

(51) WILLIAM DE ISENHAM (1369), another member of the family of whom 3 represented Bridgnorth previously.

(52) NICHOLAS FILLILODE (1370-3), described as of Shrewley, Warwickshire, was the brother of William de Fillilode of Astley, Alveley, and joined with his brother in the purchase of Shrewley, for which they had to obtain a pardon as they bought without a license from the King. In 1369, the member endowed a chantry at the altar of the Virgin Mary in the Royal Chapel of Alveley, and upon an inquisition *ad quod damnum* it was found that he would still hold lands in Bridgnorth, Astley and elsewhere. Astley seems to have been held by the service of finding a horseman to serve for 40 days in Wales. Nicholas Fillilode died without issue in 1381, leaving John, his great nephew, his heir.

(53) HUGH DYER (1372), was probably of the same family as Adam le Dygher and John le Dygher mentioned in the Subsidy Roll and as William le Deyere who was one of the Manucaptors of the M.P's. in 1307. He was also probably a descendant of one of the many "Tinctors" who were Provosts of Bridgnorth in the 13th century.

(54) WILLIAM BOULEWAS (1373-6-8-9) was probably a son of Sir John de Boulewas or Bolas, who settled Bolas upon his wife Petronilla and himself in 1349, and who held the Manor and that of Isombridge in chief by the service of keeping the King's Forests in Shropshire, including the Forest of Morffe. Sir John was living in 1360, but both he and his wife were dead in 1370.

(55) JOHN ATTE YATE (1375-6) may have been the same man as the M.P. in 1337-9, or his son or other relative.

(56) WILLIAM GOLDSMITH (1378-9-84. 8) who represented Bridgnorth in these 4 Parliaments was doubtless one of the same family as the M.P. in 1354 and 1381, probably a son of the former and a brother of the latter.

(57) JOHN TAYLOR (1379). This was probably a son or descendant of John Taylor, who was assessed to the Subsidy in Bridgnorth in 1327 in the sums of 12d. and 16d.

(58) WILLIAM PALMER (1379-82-2-3-3-4-7-8-9-91-2-5-7-9) represented Bridgnorth in no less than 14 Parliaments, and must have been a man of great importance in his day. He was no doubt one of the Bridgnorth family (probably the chief family there) who furnished so many Provosts and Members to the Borough, and who held large properties there, especially in High Street and Mill Street and in Astley Abbots.

(59) JOHN KENE (1380 and 4) was M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyme in the Parliaments of 1379-80 and 1387-8. A family of this name, who also were styled Fitz Fulco, were seated in the 13th Century at Leigh Hall (now Lye Hall) in Quat, and the Member was probably a member of this

family. He may be identical with John Canne, M.P. (1363-6), as the spelling of names was a matter of perfect indifference in those days.

(60) JOHN ENNEFELD (1380). Richard de Enefeld was Lord of Enefeld, Staffordshire, in 27 Edward III (1354) and he had a brother John, who was doubtless the Member for Bridgnorth.

(61) THOMAS GOLDSMITH (1381) was no doubt one of the same family as the Members in 1354 and 1378.

(62) THOMAS GRENE (1382) was one of the family who had possessions at Hordley and Alveley and was probably a descendant or kinsman of John de la Grene, M.P. in 1335.

(63) HUGH CRESSAGE (1382), may have been a son or kinsman of Robert de Cressage who was assessed to the 1327 Subsidy Roll in 2/-, and of another of the same name who was witness to a deed in 1294.

(64) RALPH BERNARD (1384). This member was one of the Bernard family who had been settled at Chetton from a very early date. In the Lay Subsidy Roll of 1327, Adam Bernard and Walter Bernard are both assessed in Highley and John Bernard in Kinlet.

(65) RICHARD SELYMON (1385) was probably a son of William Selymon who was assessed in 1327 in the Bridgnorth Subsidy Roll in 12d. and was Provost of the Borough in 1334.

(66) JOHN FARNALS (1385, 7, 9, 92, 4, 5). This Member, with William Palmer (No. 58 above), was one of the Commissioners appointed in December 1390, to enquire touching the dilapidations and waste in the Priory of Alberbury (otherwise New Abbey) suffered by Geoffrey Stafford the late Farmer thereof. Mr. Farnals was probably of the same family as William de Farnals who was assessed in the Subsidy Roll in the parish of Chelmarsh and may have resided there.

(67) THOMAS HORDE (1391 and 9) was the son of Roger Horde, of Stanwardine, who was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1381.

Thomas Horde was the first of that distinguished family to take up his residence near Bridgnorth, as he obtained Horde's Park by marriage with Alicia, daughter and heiress of John Palmer, of Bridgnorth.

(68) THOMAS PALMER (1393). This was doubtless another of the family of Palmer who lived and thrived in Bridgnorth in the 14th century.

(69) JOHN BLOCKLEY (1397). Perhaps a son of Judge John Blockley, of Blockley, in Worcestershire.

(70) HUGH HARNAGE (1402-5) who was Bailiff of Bridgnorth in 1403, married Margery, daughter of Sir Richard Lacon. Mr. Harnage was resident at Codnor and was Lord of the Manor of Sheinton and was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1424. Mr. Harnage is stated in the Shropshire Visitation and in Blakeway's Sheriffs to have also represented Bridgnorth in 1419 and this is probably based on Prynne's Right of Elections, but the official return gives Richard Horde and Richard Parlour as Members in that year. Mr. Harnage sold, in 1452, his lands in Bridgnorth and Erdington to John Bruyn, his fellow M.P.

(71) JOHN BRUYN, of The Hay, Bridgnorth (1402 and 25) was one of an old family settled at Bridgnorth and whose son bought large estates from this Member's colleague, Hugh Harnage. The M.P. was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1420 and 1424 when he had by letters patent the Forestership of Morfe Forest. In 1407 he was one of the Bailiffs of Bridgnorth.

(72) WALTER GRENE (1405, 7) was one of a family which furnished several Members of Parliament for the Borough.

(73) JOHN COOKE (1407). The original return to the writ for this election is given *in extenso* in Prynne's Parliamentary Writs, vol. I, p. 263. The Member is there described as a Vintner and a Burgess of the Borough. He seems to have sat for Newcastle-under-Lyme in 1393.

(74) [—] LANGE (1409). The return for this writ is torn and the Christian name of the Member is gone. The

name may easily have been intended for Lyney or Luyn, as one John Luyn was Bailiff of Bridgnorth in 1407.

(75) THOMAS HOPTON (1411). This member was doubtless Thomas Hopton of Hopton Castle who was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1430 and whose only surviving child became the wife, first of Sir Roger Corbet of Moreton and carried with her great estates (Blakeway's Sheriffs 68) and secondly of Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester.

(76) HUGH DE STANFORD (1411-13) represented Newcastle-under-Lyme in the 4 Parliaments of 1420-21-22 and 23. This member was seated at Hexstall in the County of Stafford, and was appointed Escheator of that County on the 6th November, 1403, and was re-appointed in December 1407. He was Sub-Sheriff up to 1414. In 1426 he charged one John Northwood with lying in wait to kill him.

(77) THOMAS GRENE (1413-21-21-23-27) was possibly Thomas Grene of Green's Norton, near Adderley, whose daughter married Ralph Hill of Court of Hill.

(78) RICHARD HORDE (1414-17-19-20-22-23-25-27-32) was M.P. for Bridgnorth in 9 Parliaments and was appointed Escheator of Shropshire on the 9th December, 1419. He was the son of Thomas Horde (No. 67), who married Alice, daughter and heiress of John Palmer of Bridgnorth. The marriage with an heiress seems to have been hereditary in the family as he himself married the only heiress of John Perell and his son, Richard, the co-heiress of Sir John Stapleton.

(79) RICHARD PARLOUR (1414-17-19, 21-22, 25, 33) was M.P. for Bridgnorth in 7 Parliaments. The only mention which the compiler has found of this Member is that in 1411 there was a feud between Walter Elyot, Parson of the Church of Ribbesford and Richard Parlour and his wife Margery, about houses, lands, and commons in Colynwick and Alveton.

(80) WILLIAM STAPELEY (1420). There was a family of this name settled from very early times at Stapeley, Upton Cressett, and this Member was probably one of that family.

(81) ROBERT AYLESBURY (1421). Probably a member of the family of Aylesbury, of Blatherwyck, Staffordshire, which ended in the heiress of Sir Thomas Aylesbury marrying a Stafford.

(82) LEONARD LYNEY (1426) was probably the son or some other relative of Roger Lyney, who married Agnes, the widow of Thomas Styche, "Dominus de Styche." In the original return for 1407, printed in Prynne (p. 263), Sir John Lyney was one of the Burgesses assembled for the election of the Members of Parliament, and this M.P. was no doubt of his family.

(83) WILLIAM LAWLEY (1429) was doubtless a member of the Shropshire family of Lawley, from which the Lords Wenlock are sprung, but no mention of this M.P. has been found except in the original return.

(84) RICHARD BLYKE (1429-32-33-35-37-41-50-53-59) represented Bridgnorth in no less than 9 Parliaments. He was seated at Astley in the Parish of Alveley, and was born about 1396, and lived until Michaelmas 1464 (Sh. Ar. Tr., 2d Ser., Vol. v., p. 70). Richard Blyke was the son of John Blyke, who married Katherine de Fillilode, the heiress of her brother Giles de Fillilode, who brought to her husband the Astley and Shrewley estates. Richard Blyke was married and his wife Katherine survived him, leaving a son, another Richard Blyke, to whom the estates descended.

(85) JOHN CORBYN (1431) was the second son of William Corbyn, whose family had long been seated at Corbyn Hall, Kingswinford. He was probably a relative of his fellow Member, Richard Blyke, whose father's only sister Elizabeth married a Richard Corbyn. The Member was described in 1452 as a citizen and goldsmith of London.

(86) THOMAS CLERK (1430).

(87) ANDREW WOLRYCH (1435) was the eldest son of Roger Wolrych and Margaret, the heiress of Dudmaston, who brought that estate to the Wolrych family. Andrew himself married the daughter and heiress of Thomas Walton, of Staffordshire.

(88) JOHN DE LA WELE (1436) was probably the 2nd son of Edmund Wele, of Cotes, in this county. A John Wele represented Shropshire in the Parliament of 1413-14, and may have been the same man.

(89) THOMAS HORDE (1441-9), of Horde Park, Bridgnorth, was the eldest son of Richard Horde (No. 78 above), and married Joyce, daughter and heiress of Sir John Stapleton. He was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1457 and 1470, and seems to have been a man of considerable importance in his day. He is said to have espoused warmly the Yorkist cause, and it was probably on this account that in 1457 Shrewsbury "paid for a breakfast to Thomas Horde and Thos. Acton "for their good council touching the return of a precept to "the Duke of York directed to the Bailiffs for surety of the "peace." There is the following further entry in the Shrewsbury accounts:—"Money paid for the expenses of "Thomas Horde and Wm. Lyster riding to the Lord Duke "of York at Ludlow to get the said precept dissolved."<sup>1</sup>

(90) THOMAS MAYNE (1446-8), who represented Bridgnorth in these 2 Parliaments, was M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyme in that of 1449. His will was proved in 1450 at Colchester.

(91) JOHN LAWLEY (1446-9-1452-5) was the first Bailiff elected for the Borough of Much Wenlock, and on that occasion he was described as "in lege peritus." Mr. Lawley was the son of William Lawley, No. 83 above, and was a member of the family so long settled at Wenlock. The Member seems to have also been associated with Wiltshire, as in the 2 intervening Parliaments of 1448 and 1450 he was M.P. for Downton and Wootton Bassett respectively.

(92) RICHARD MERWALL (1448).

(93) JOHN CARDEMAKER (1450). The only mention of the name which the compiler has been able to find is as witness to a lease from the Abbot of Buildwas to Richard Bruyn, of a garden, in Frete Street, Bridgnorth, in 1453. As the witness is called John Cardemaker, Jun., he was probably the

<sup>1</sup> Bellett's Bridgnorth, 113.

Member's son. Hugh Cardemaker, probably a brother of the M.P., was appointed Prior of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist in Bridgnorth in 1453.

(94) THOMAS PERSON (1455) was no doubt the ancestor of another Thomas Person, merchant of the Staple of Calais, the son and heir of Edward Person and Annie, wife of the said Thomas, daughter of John Petit, Esquire, on whom lands and tenements at Bridgnorth were settled in 1499, February. The Member was Bailiff of the Borough in 1450 and 1461. There is a mention in the Court Leet Book under the date of February, 1456, of the "Hospice of Thomas Persons in the High Street of the Town," as being one of the bounds of the rye and barley markets.

(95) ROGER HAUGHTON (1459), of Beckbury, was the son of Roger Haughton, of Sweeney, near Broseley, and married Margaret Woolrich, of Dudmaston. Richard Haughton, probably a son of this member, was appointed Constable for life of the Castle of Bridgnorth.

(95A) HUMPHREY BLOUNT (1460) is not mentioned as M.P. for Bridgnorth in the official returns, but his name has been found in the old Leet Book of the Borough, a manuscript copy of which has fallen into the hands of the writer. It is there said under the date of 1460, September, "Humphrey Blount was made a Burgess of Parliament, for which cause "he has his burgesship."

Humphrey Blount was the eldest son of John Blount, and succeeded to the Kinlet Estate on the death of the surviving co-heiress of Sir William Lychfeld about 1446. Full particulars are given of Humphrey Blount in "Notes on Kinlet," edited by Mrs. Baldwin Childe, in *Sh. Ar. Transactions*, Vol. VIII. (3rd Series) pp. 119—121, but some details may be added. Humphrey Blount was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1460, and again in 1475, being described on the first occasion as Esquire, but on the second as Sir Humphrey Blount, Knight. He was knighted by King Edward IV., on the battle field of Tewkesbury, on the 4th Aug., 1471, so that he must have served under the Yorkshire flag in that battle,



so disastrous to the Lancastrian cause, the last of the battles of the Wars of the Roses. Sir Humphrey married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Winnington, and died on the 1st October, 1477, having by his will directed that he should be buried within the Chapel of St. Katherine in the Parish Church of Kinlet.

(96) JOHN HORDE (1470, 72) was the son of Thomas Horde, who was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1457. John Horde, the M.P., is said in the Shropshire Visitation to have been himself Sheriff of the County in 1488 and this may be so, though the name of Thomas Horde is given in Blakeway's Sheriffs for that year as well as for 1484. Blakeway makes Thomas to be the son and heir of the Sheriff of 1457, but no such son appears in the Visitation pedigree. Blakeway, in a paragraph relating to Thomas Fermor who married the heiress of the Hordes, calls the Sheriff of 1488 "John," and this was probably correct. John Horde married Mary, daughter of William Bulkeley, of Beaumaris, and died in the life time of his father.

(97) JOHN GATACRE (1470-2) of Gatacre, was a Member of the well-known old Shropshire family. He was the eldest son of John Gatacre and married a daughter of Sir Adam Bostock. His eldest son, Robert, married a daughter of his fellow Member, John Horde. Mr. Gatacre was Bailiff of Bridgnorth with his brother-in-law, Thomas Horde, in the years 1463, 1465, 1469 and 1475.

(98) WILLIAM CLERKE (1467, 1477) of Wenlock, who was the first Member of Parliament for that Borough, was on 1467, May 25th, elected a Burgess of Bridgnorth and the Leet Book proceeds: "He was elected a Burgess for Parliament," being described in the records as "armiger." Mr. Clerke was certainly a man of considerable position, and one who interested and distinguished himself in national as well as local politics. He was a steady adherent of the Yorkist cause, and apparently had his reward. On the 6th May, 1463, a grant for life was made to "the King's servitor William Clerke of Wenlock Esquire of the office of Keeper

of the King's Castle of Bridgnorth alias the office of Constable of the said Castle from the 6 May 1st Edw. IV. receiving 6d. daily from the fee farm of Bridgnorth and the Mills of Pendeleston in the County of Salop." Mr. Clerke evidently continued his adherence to Richard III., and became a man of considerable consequence, as he was of sufficient importance to be included by name in the Act of Attainder of 1 Henry VII. for having assembled on 21 August, 1485, in the County of Leicester (no doubt at the Battle of Bosworth, a battle fraught with such important consequences to the Kingdom) with Richard III. and others in arms against the King. He was attainted of high treason, and his goods and lands were forfeited. Mr. Clerke appears to have got his attainder reversed, as on St. Thomas's Day 5 Henry VII. (1489), he was elected Bailiff of Much Wenlock.

(99) SACRUS BROOKE (1477) was the son of Thomas Brooke and Margaret, daughter of Richard Spicer, of Claverley. He married Eleanor, daughter of John Bruyn of The Ley, near Bridgnorth, and doubtless took those estates in right of his wife.

(100) THOMAS WYLDECOTE (1487). There is no mention of this member in the official returns, but there is an entry in the Bridgnorth Leet accounts which leaves no doubt that he was M.P. for Bridgnorth in this Parliament, of which the original writs have been lost. The entry is as follows:—"Memorandum that on the day of election of Burgesses in the 16 year of Henry VII. Thomas Wyldcote was created a Burgess for his labours in Parliament, that is in the second Parliament of the King aforesaid."

Thomas Wyldcote was of Hexton, Staffordshire, and was Escheator of the County of Salop and the Marches of Wales in the reigns of Edward IV., Richard III. and Henry VII. In 1511 a pardon and release were granted him in that capacity. In 1484 he was one of the grooms of the King's Chamber, and as such he obtained a grant of the Manor of West Capleton, Somersetshire, lately belonging to the Earl of Devon.

(100A) ROWLAND GRAVENOR (1488) was amongst the early Bailiffs of Bridgnorth, and was probably one of the family who at the date of the Lay Subsidy Roll of 1327 was seated in Claverley Parish, one of that name, William de Gravenor, being the Sub-Taxer, and another, Stephen, also appearing in the Roll. Rowland Gravenor's name does not appear in the official records, but he is mentioned in the old Leet Book as one of the Burgesses of the Parliament in 1488. He was apparently also the Member for the Borough in later Parliaments, as in 1505 the usual fees were paid to him for his "services in London." Mr. Gravenor was Bailiff of Bridgnorth in the years 1495, 1499, 1502, 1505, 1508, 1510, 1514, 1517, 1520 and 1523, so that he must have rendered good service to the Borough.

(100B) HUMPHREY BLYKE (1491) was the son of Richard Blyke, of Astley, and grandson of Richard Blyke, No. 84 above. The Member was born about 1460, and is said to have practised the law in Shrewsbury, and to have been Attorney for that Borough in 1502.<sup>1</sup> Humphrey Blyke died on the 5th November, 1613, when on an inquisition post mortem it was found that he was seized of lands in Quatt and Hordley.<sup>2</sup> In 1492 Mr. Blyke was one of the Coroners for the County of Salop.

(100C) HUMFREY WHYTELL (1491). The writer has carefully searched the Leet Book, which contains many lists of the principal burgesses of Bridgnorth in the latter half of the 15th century, but has failed to find any mention of this Member. He was probably one of a family seated at Wheathill.

(100D) SYMON HARRINGTON (1494-5, Feb.), is mentioned as M.P. only in the Leet Book and not in the official returns, which are incomplete. This Member was one of the family of Harringtons seated at Bishton, and is stated in the Shropshire Visitation to have been "Clerk of the Crown in the time of Henry VII." In 1493 George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, granted to him certain lands in Stanton, within

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<sup>1</sup> Owen and Blakeway, I., 274.    <sup>2</sup> Sh. Ar. Tr. (ser. 2), V., 71.

the demesne of Shifnal "for good counsel given and to be given" to the Earl.<sup>1</sup>

(100R) JOHN BROOKE (1495). The authority for including John Brooke among the Members for Bridgnorth is the following entry in the Leet Book:—"1495/6 January. John Brooke of London, Merchant, was made a Burgess and the commonalty of the Town, pardoned and gave the payment for divers causes." A very similar entry is made in other cases where the Burgess was undoubtedly M.P., as for instance: "Rowland Gravenor paid because he was a Burgess of the Parliament," "Thomas Wildecote was created a Burgess for his labour at the Parliament of our Lord the King." John Brooke was probably the nephew of Sacrus Brooke, M.P., 1477, being the son of John Brooke, of Beventon, his elder brother.

(100F) THOMAS LAKEN and 100G, EDWARD GREY (1510). Here again there is no actual evidence that these were the Members of this Parliament, for which no returns are extant, and the authority for their inclusion is the fact that they were both elected together as Burgesses for Bridgnorth on the same day, that they appeared to have no connection with the borough, and that in the case of Edward Grey "he came and was created a Burgess. He is quit." The suggestion is that he was quit for his services in Parliament.

(100F) THOMAS LAKEN or Lacon (1510) was the son of Richard Lacon of Willey and his wife, Alice, daughter of Thomas Horde. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Corbett, and was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1510. Thomas Lacon was undoubtedly knighted, but it was after his term of office as Sheriff.

(100G) EDWARD GREY (1510) of Kinver, who married Joyce, daughter of John Horde, was knighted at Christmas, 1513. He was High Sheriff of Staffordshire. He died on Feb. 4, 1528, and was buried at Kinver. His will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1529.

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<sup>1</sup> Sh. Ar. Tr. (ser. 2) XI., 104.

(101) HUMFREY GOLDISTON (1529), or Goulston, of Goldstone, was the son of Hugh, of the same place. He was party to a fine in 3 Edward VI. (1549) of lands in Goldston and Cheswardine, which he apparently sold to or settled on his son John, who married Anne, daughter of Thomas Broughton, of Henley, Ludlow. Mr. Goldston was admitted as a Burgess of Bridgnorth in February, 1522, and was Bailiff of the Borough in 1524 and 1537.

(102) GEORGE HAYWARD (1529) was either the father or the grandfather—probably the latter—of Sir Rowland Hayward, Knight, Lord Mayor of London in 1570. The family is included in the Shropshire Visitation, and is there styled “of Bridgnorth.” The Member was probably the grandfather, as in the Bridgnorth Corporation MSS. there is a memorandum of a bond for the good behaviour of George Hayward the younger, by which it was stipulated that “he “suffer no unlawful games to be kept within his house, nor “use none himself in no place.” This is dated in 1542, so that the father was then apparently alive and was probably the Member.

(103) EDWARD HALL (1541) was probably one of the most eminent of the Members for Bridgnorth. He was the son of John Hall, of Northall, Shropshire, and was born in London about 1499. He was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, taking his degree of B.A. in 1518. He entered Gray's Inn, of which he became Autumn Reader in 1533, and double Lent Reader in 1540. In 1532 Mr. Hall was, at the request of the King, appointed Common Serjeant of London, an office which he held until 1535, after which he became Secondary of one of the City Compters. His great work was done as a Historian in his “Union of the families of Lancaster and York,” which he produced in 1542, and which, though after the fashion of the time was very eulogistic of the King, is a work of sterling merit. Edward Hall obtained in 1542 a considerable grant of lands at the suppression of the religious houses. Mr. Hall was M.P. for Wenlock in 1529. He died in 1547, and was buried

at St. Benet's, Sherehog, London. His will was proved in the same year in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

(104) WILLIAM GRAY (1542) was like his fellow Member, Edward Hall, a Barrister of Gray's Inn, of which he was Autumn Reader in 1529. He was one of the seven sons (represented on their father's monument in Kinver Church) of Sir Edward Gray, Knight, of Enville, who was Sheriff of Staffordshire in 1528, and who married Joyce, daughter of John Horde, of Horde Park, hence the Member's connection with Bridgnorth. Mr. Gray was also M.P. for Reading in the Parliament of 1547.

(105) ROGER SMYTHE was the eldest son of Richard Smythe (or Smith) of Morville Hall. He was Bailiff of Bridgnorth in 1545 and seems to have shared considerably in the plunder of the Church Estates on the Suppression of Religious houses. He obtained a grant of the Morville Church property and also the Tithes which had belonged to the dissolved Collegiate Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Bridgnorth. Articles were afterwards exhibited against the Member that "he prevented the Town of the Chantry of St. Leonard, that he hath gotten into his hand the Hospital of St. James, that he doth occupy the Town's land and holdeth the same with force," and in consequence of these complaints it was ordered that he should have no benefit from his Burgess-ship. Roger Smythe obtained the St. James' property from Sir James Perrott in 1556. Mr. Smythe married Frances, daughter of Richard Cressett, of Upton Cressett. He died about 1557 and his will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in that year.

(106) JOHN PULLEY (1547) was one of an old Bridgnorth family. He was Bailiff of the Borough in 1566 and 1573. Administration to his effects was taken out in the Prerogative Court in 1583, and he was then described as of Bridgnorth and Bewdley.

(107) AMBROSE GILBERT (1552), described in the return as "Armiger," does not seem to have been a Shropshire man. He married Grace, one of the daughters of Sir Robert

Townshend, Chief Justice of Chester, and his name appears as her husband on Sir Robert's fine monument in Ludlow Church. It was probably this connection which brought him into Shropshire. He (or some one of the same name) was M.P. for Camelford in 1553 and for Looe in 1554, both in Cornwall, but in 1557-8 he was returned for King's Lynn in Norfolk, Sir Robert Townshend's native county. In the Crown office return the name is struck out in 1558, and the word "mortuus" written against it. This probably gives us the date of his death. The arms of Ambrose Gilbert on the Townshend monument are those of the Devonshire family of Gilbert.

(108) SIR GEORGE BLOUNT (1553-9) was the eldest son of Sir John Blount of Kinlet, and Katherine, daughter and co-heiress of Hugh Peshall of Knightley, in the County of Stafford. The Member is recorded to have served with distinction while a youth in the French and Scottish campaigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., and to have been in high favour at the Court of the former King, probably through his sister Elizabeth, who, the beauty of her day, was the King's mistress and the mother of his natural son, Henry, Duke of Richmond. Sir George, who was knighted on the 13th May, 1544, at Leith, was a member of the Council of the Marches of Wales, and served the office of Sheriff of Shropshire in 1564. He married Constance, daughter of Sir John Talbot, who died in 1584, and by whom he had only one child, a daughter Dorothy, who was married twice, first to John Purslow, and secondly to Edward Bullock of Bradley. Sir George was not only returned five times to Parliament for Wenlock (*viz.*, in 1554, 1555, 1558, 1562 and 1572), but also sat for Bridgnorth in the two Parliaments of 1553 and 1559, and represented the County of Salop in those of 1545 and 1547. He died in 1581, and was buried in Kinlet Church, where there is a magnificent monument in alabaster to his memory, said to be one of the most beautiful Elizabethan monuments in England. By his will, proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1581, Sir George left his great estates (for some reason which is

unexplained) away from his daughter to his nephew, Rowland Lacon. There is still at Kinlet a portrait of Sir George Blount taken in 1546.

(109) JEROME HORDE (1553-4-4-5), who represented Bridgnorth in 4 successive Parliaments, was the second son of Richard Horde, of Horde's Park. Mr. Horde was one of the 39 Independent Members who seceded from the House of Commons to avoid sharing in the Court measures for the advancement of Popery. These Members were prosecuted, but owing to the death of Queen Mary the proceedings were discontinued. Mr. Horde's will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1578, he being then described as of Kingslowe in the Parish of Worfield.

(110) WILLIAM ACTON (1554-5), of Longnor, was the second son but ultimate heir of Thomas Acton, of Aldenham, his elder brother, Griffith Acton, having died without issue. The Member married Cicely, daughter of Richard Cressett, of Upton Cressett.

(111) JOHN HORDE (1554) of Park Bromage, in the County of Salop, was the eldest son of Richard Horde, second son of John Horde, Sheriff of the County in 1488. The Member married Katherine, daughter of Adam Ottley, of Pitchford, and had a numerous family. In the same year in which he was Member, there was entrusted to him the custody of a message "weak and ruinous," within the Castle of Bridgnorth, for 21 years. John Horde's fellow Member was his brother Jerome. Mr. Horde's will was proved in the Prerogative Court in 1582.

(112) JOHN BROOKE (1558 and 1562-3), who was born about 1538 was the eldest son of Sir Robert Brooke, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas and Speaker of the House of Commons, who bought the old Court House at Madeley, and died in 1558. John Brooke seems from the epitaph on his monument to have been a lawyer, but little is recorded of him. He married Ann, daughter of Francis Shirley, by whom he had 5 children, and he died on the 20th October, 1598. He was buried at Claverley on the 5th November,



1598, but it is at Madeley that there was a monument to his memory. He is there said to have been "distinguished in the science of law and other learning, being of a very liberal mind and universally beloved."

(114) THOMAS BROMLEY (1557) was probably the most distinguished man who has represented Bridgnorth. He was the second son of George Bromley, of Hawkestone and Hodnet, a distinguished lawyer (Sheriff of Shropshire in 1522), and his wife Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Lacon, of Willey. Thomas Bromley was born about 1530, was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, of which he was Autumn Reader in 1566 and Treasurer in 1574. He soon attained great eminence in his profession, of which he was a distinguished ornament, and was appointed Recorder of the City of London in 1566. He held this office until the 25th March, 1569, when he became Solicitor-General, an appointment which he held for 10 years. The Member succeeded Sir Nicholas Bacon as Lord Chancellor of England on 26th April, 1579, and was knighted. He presided as Chancellor over the Commission issued in October, 1586, for the trial of Mary Queen of Scots, and in that position is said to have conducted himself with great decorum. He died on the 12th April, 1587, at the age of 57 years, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a splendid monument was erected to his memory. Sir Thomas married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Adrian Fortescue, and had a large family. His will was proved in the Prerogative Court in 1587. Sir Thomas was seated at Rodd Castle.<sup>1</sup>

(115) RICHARD PRYNCE (1559) was the celebrated Shrewsbury lawyer who obtained a large portion of the Abbey lands at the Dissolution, and with the materials of the Monastery built the mansion now known as Whitehall. He was a son of John Prynce, Master of St. Giles' Hospital, Shrewsbury, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1553. He practised in the Court of the Marches, being styled "Counsellor at the Bar" there, and obtained so good

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<sup>1</sup> Dictionary of National Biography, vi., 400.

a practice that he amassed a large fortune. In 1551 he was admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury, being then described as "Literatus," and in 1569 he obtained the appointment of Feodary of Shropshire. Mr. Prynce married Dorothy, daughter of William Leighton, of Plaish, by whom he left several children, one of whom, Sir Richard, was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1627. The Member died in October, 1598, and his will was proved in the Prerogative Court in February, 1599. Mr. Prynce was M.P. for Ludlow in 1557-8.

(116) EDWARD CORDELL (1562) was M.P. for Portsmouth in 1557-8. He married Abigail, daughter of Sir Arthur Heveningham and widow of Sir George Digby, knighted for his services at Zutphen. Mr. Cordell was one of the 6 Clerks of the Chancery, and was described as of the Parish of St. Dunstan, London, and of Long Melford, Suffolk. His will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1590.

(117) Sir HENRY TOWNSHEND (1571 and 1572) was the third son of Sir Robert Townshend, Chief Justice of Chester, whose monument is still in Ludlow Church. Sir Henry was admitted to Lincoln's Inn in 1559, and was called to the Bar on April 12, 1569, was made a Bencher of the Inn in 1579, and was Autumn Reader in 1580. In an old manuscript of 1576 he is described as "sonne to Justice Townshende and well learned." In the Early Chronicles of Shrewsbury (of which place he was Recorder) he is called "a most worthy Esquire," and it is said of him that "he was so full of pitie and mercie that he did what was possible for the lyfe of the prisoners." Henry Townshend married the daughter of Sir Rowland Hayward, of Cound. He was M.P. for Bridgnorth 1571-83, Justice of Chester 1576 to 1621, Steward of Shrewsbury 1597, Burgess of Ludlow 1584, M.P. Ludlow 1614, one of the Council of the Marches of Wales 1574, Knighted 1604, Recorder of Ludlow 1577-1621, first Recorder of Oswestry 1617, Recorder of Leominster 1590. He died in December, 1621, and was buried at Cound. He "reckoned himself" 84 years of age. His will was proved in P.C.C. in 1621.

(118) THOMAS OTTLEY (1571) was possibly the second son of Adam Ottley of Pitchford and Mary, daughter of Richard Mainwaring. (He cannot have been the eldest son of Richard Ottley as the latter was not born until 1566). If this is correct, the Member married Christabel, daughter of Richard Lyster of Rowton.

It is, however, possible that the M.P. was the eldest son of John Ottley of Hencote, and of Whittington, Staffordshire, where also the Member lived, afterwards moving to Rodington. He married Isabel, daughter of Richard Mytton, and had 3 daughters<sup>1</sup> and apparently a son Richard.<sup>2</sup> In 1563 Thomas Ottley purchased a house at Ford and probably went to live there. The Member is, no doubt, the Thomas Ottley who was buried at Pitchford as "owner of Ford," on the 1st March, 1622.

(119) THOMAS SACKFORD (1572), or Seckford, is difficult to identify. There were two of the same name returned to this Parliament, the one for Bridgnorth, and the other, described as "Junior," for Ipswich. The family was an old one, settled at Seckford in Suffolk, and the Dictionary of National Biography gives an account of this Member which, somewhat abbreviated, is as follows:—"Second son of Thomas Sackford, born about 1515, admitted to Gray's Inn 1540, one of the Masters of Request in 1558, and Surveyor of the Court of Wards and Liveries and Steward of the Court of Marshalsea, one of the Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Causes in 1570, M.P. for Ipswich in 1572 as well as Bridgnorth. He was buried on 15th January, 1588, at Woodbridge, Suffolk, where he founded almshouses which still exist."

This account seems rather to confuse the two men, probably father and son, as it is Thomas Sackford the younger who was Master of Requests. The father died in 1575. Thomas Sackford the younger was in 1572 appointed Porter and Keeper of the Prisoners in the Marches of Wales, and this would bring him into immediate relations with Bridgnorth and Ludlow, and probably account for his representation

<sup>1</sup> Shropshire Shreds and Patches II., 117.    <sup>2</sup> Ditto VII., 51.

of the former place. One of the finest black and white houses in Ludlow is Castle Lodge, and this was described by Churchyard in his *Worthiness of Wales* as "a fair house of Mr. Sackford's which he did build." This house, in the close vicinity of Ludlow Castle, was no doubt convenient for the one who held the honourable office of Porter and Keeper of the Prison. The will of the younger Thomas Sackford was proved in the Prerogative Court in 1587.

(120) JEROME CORBET (1584) was the 4th son of Roger Corbet, of Moreton Corbet (Sheriff of Shropshire 1530), and Anne, daughter of Andrew Lord Windsor. He followed the profession of the law, and practised at the Court of the Marches. In a letter addressed by William Gerard, one of the Council of the Marches, to Sir Francis Walsingham, in 1575, Mr. Corbet is described as "a young man, an utter Barrister in Court, but so slow of despatch as not meet for that Court." Notwithstanding this scathing report, Jerome Corbet seems to have made his way, and in 1586 he was appointed one of the Council of the Marches. He married Dorothy daughter and heiress of Thomas Poyner, of Beslow, by whom he had three children, and he seems to have gone to Beslow to reside. Mr. Corbet was buried at Moreton Corbet on the 30th July, 1598.

(121) WALTHER LEE (1584) was the eldest son of Richard Lee of Langley and Eleanor, daughter of Walter Wrottesley. The Member was admitted to Shrewsbury School in 1562, being described as "*armigeri filius et hæres.*" He was entered at the Inner Temple in 1569. In 1583 Walter Lee bought 4 Mills at Shifnal, and in 1585 he obtained the pardon of Queen Elizabeth for purchasing the Manor of Kemerton. He died unmarried in the lifetime of his father, who lived till 1591.

(122) EDWARD BROMLEY (1586-1610) was one of the most eminent of the Bridgnorth Members. He was the second son of Sir George Bromley, Knight, Justice of Chester and nephew of Lord Chancellor Bromley, and was baptised at Worfield on October 15, 1563. He was educated at Shrews-

bury School, which he entered in 1577 and was admitted to the Inner Temple where he was called to the Bar in 1590 and was Lent Reader in 1606. He was appointed one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer in February, 1610 and this vacated his seat for Bridgnorth. He was knighted on the 25th March, 1610. He married Margaret, one of the daughters and heiresses of Nicholas Lowe of Tymore, but had no issue. He died on the 2nd of June, 1626 and was buried at Worfield, where there is a fine monument. His will, which was edited by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., in the *Transactions*, (2nd Series) vol. V., 226, was proved in the Prerogative Court on the 20th November, 1626. The Member was appointed Recorder of Wenlock in 1607 and in that capacity seems to have received many presents from that Borough, including silver bowls, both in 1617 and 1618. His wife was buried at Loughborough, Leicestershire, 23rd March, 1656-7. Her will was proved 28th May, 1657.

(123) JOHN LUTWYCHE, of Shipton Hall, who represented Bridgnorth from 1586-1600, and was one of the Bailiffs in 1580 and 1586, was the 6th son of Richard Lutwyche, of Lutwyche Hall, and is described in the Shropshire Visitation as "of Lincoln's Inn, 26 December, 1586." In Blakeway's Sheriffs he is said to have been an eminent Attorney, and to have been one of the Executors of Judge Owen of Condover. He is stated to have been a man of piety and munificence, and to have rebuilt the chancel of Shipton Church, in which chancel he was buried on the 25th May, 1615. His will was proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in the same year.

(124) THOMAS HORDE (1601) was the eldest son of John Horde, of Park Bromage, who was M.P. for Bridgnorth in 1554. He married Mary, daughter of Edward Foxe, of Ludford, and had several children. The Member sold the family estate of Horde Park to Sir William Whitmore, of Apley, in 1619. Mr. Horde was High Bailiff of Bridgnorth in 1603, 1610 and 1616, and was also Recorder of the Borough.

(125) Sir LEWIS LEWKNOR (1603-4) was admitted to the Middle Temple in 1579 as the son and heir of Thomas Lewknor, of Shelsley, Suffolk, and was no doubt attracted into Shropshire by the Court of the Marches. Lewis Lewknor took his degree of M.A. at Cambridge before going to the Middle Temple. He obtained a position at Court, and was made Master of Ceremonies to King James I., who knighted him at Newark in April, 1603. Sir Lewis Lewknor probably owed his seat at Bridgnorth to the influence of his relative, Sir Richard Lewknor, C. J. of Chester. The Bridgnorth records for this year, 1604, contain this entry: "Sugar loaves bestowed on Sir Richard Lewknor, Knight, 28/-," and in the same paper, "Paid for returning the Burgesses' names to Parliament 4/-." Sir Lewis was M.P. for Midhurst in 1597, and died in 1626.

(126) Sir FRANCIS LACON (1610) was elected for Bridgnorth at the bye election caused by the appointment of Sir Edward Bromley as one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and as this did not take place until February, 1610, the return cannot have been made in 1604, as stated in the official list. Francis Lacon was the eldest son and heir of Rowland Lacon, of Willey, Sheriff of Shropshire 1571, and was born in 1568. He was admitted to Gray's Inn in 1588, and was appointed one of the Council of the Marches of Wales on the 19th June, 1609. Sir Francis, who was the first of the family to live at Kinlet, was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1612. He was knighted at Dublin on the 13th July, 1599. Sir Francis married Jane, daughter of Lord Montacute, and had a son Rowland Lacon. He and his wife seem to have been both Roman Catholics, and in 1624 he was reported by the House of Commons as being a Justice of the Peace for Shropshire who was suspected of being a Popish recusant. Sir Francis died in or before 1646. The administration to his estate was only granted in 1650.

(127) JOHN PEIRSE (1614) was probably one of an old Bridgnorth family, as the name frequently appears in the list of Bailiffs. In 1608 the grantees from the King of the

possessions of the late Chantry of St. Leonard granted these lands to John and Edward Peirse of Bridgnorth Mercers for £800. The former of these was no doubt the M.P. His son married Mary, the daughter of Sir Edward Corbet, in July, 1636. There was a family of this name seated at this time at Cressage.

(128) RICHARD SYNGE (1614) was, like his fellow Member John Peirse, one of a family long settled at Bridgnorth, and was himself Bailiff in 1605 and other years and was also an Alderman of the Borough. He was the eldest son of George Synge, and married Alice, daughter of Roger Rowley, of Rowley, by whom he had a son George. This son became Bishop of Cloyne, and one of the Irish Privy Council, his brother Edward Bishop of Cork, and his nephew Archbishop of Tuam. Richard Synge died in 1631 and was buried at St. Mary Magdalene, Bridgnorth.

(129) Sir JOHN HAYWARD (1620) was the son of Sir Rowland Hayward, Lord Mayor of London 1570, who was himself son of George Hayward, of Bridgnorth. His mother was Sir Rowland's second wife, Catherine Tyllsworth. The father amassed a fortune, which the son proceeded successfully to dissipate. The son John Hayward took the degree of B.A. at Oxford (from Pembroke College, Cambridge), was M.A. 1584 and D.C.L. 1616. He was an advocate of Doctors Commons, and was knighted on the 9th November, 1619. The Member sold Cardington and Lydley to Edward Corbett in 1623 for £3,200, and also disposed of most of his father's other estates before he died. He seems to have lived at Acton Burnell, which was soon after sold to the Smythes. Sir John was Sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1633, and M.P. for Saltash 1626. He was married, but died without issue on the 27th June, 1636, being buried in the Parish of Great St. Bartholomew, London. By his will dated August, 1635, Sir John gave £100 to the Bridgnorth Grammar School, founded by his father, Sir Rowland.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Dictionary of National Biography, xxv., 311.

(130) WILLIAM WHITMORE (1620-23-25) was the eldest son of William Whitmore, of London, and Anna, daughter of William Bond, Alderman of London, and was born on the 4th November, 1572. Sir William was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, was a member of the Haberdashers' Company, and bought the Apley Estates, which remained for so many generations in the hands of the family. He was High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1620, and was knighted at Greenwich on 24th June, 1621. Sir William was married twice, and by his second wife Dorothy, daughter of John Weld, he had, with other children, a son Thomas, who succeeded him. The Member was a faithful adherent of the Royal cause in the civil wars, and was taken prisoner when his house at Apley was captured by the Parliamentarians, under Sir John Price, in 1645. He suffered severely for his loyalty, as all his effects were seized and sold for the benefit of the State for £583 3s. 2d.; while he had to compound for his estates in the sum of £5,000. Bridgnorth Castle became Sir William's property about 1629. He was buried on the 22nd December, 1648, at Stockton.

(131) GEORGE SMYTHE (1623) was the eldest son of John Smith, of Morville, by his second wife. He married Jane, daughter of Sir Hugh Brawne, of Newington, Surrey, by whom he had 2 children, a son John who was killed when fighting for the Royalist cause at the battle of Edgehill, in 1642; and a daughter Jane, who married Arthur Weaver, of Bettws, Montgomeryshire. She carried the Morville estates to her husband. George Smythe himself was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1616, but his later history is uncertain, and it is said that he went to Ireland.

1625-6, April 26. There is a good deal of confusion about the returns for this Parliament. The official list gives the names of Sir William Whitmore, George Vernon, and Sir George Paule as Members for Bridgnorth, with a footnote that the Crown office list gives Sir George Paule, Knight, and George Vernon as returned for one vacancy. Browne Willis (Vol. I, p. 203) gives Walter Aston (? Acton)



and John Bennett. Willis is probably wrong, but it is difficult to say which of the others is correct. There may possibly have been a double return, but there is no mention in Carew's Right of Elections of any petition in this year.

(132) GEORGE VERNON (1625 and 1626) was the son of Sir Thomas Vernon, of Haslington. Becoming a member of the Inner Temple in 1594, he was called to the Bar in 1603, and was Reader in 1621. Speaking of 1627, Sir James Whitelocke in his *Liber famelicus* says of this Member, "This Michaelmas term George Vernon, of Cheshire, a Reader of the Inner Temple, was for money made Sergeant and Baron of the Exchequer, *dedit aurum*." Whatever the reason may have been, in November, 1627, George Vernon was made a Baron of the Exchequer, and in May, 1631, a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He was knighted on the 23rd December, 1627. He married twice, first Jane, daughter of Sir George Corbet, and secondly the daughter of Sir George Booth. Sir George Vernon died in Sergeant's Inn on the 16th December, 1639, and was buried in the Temple Church. He was described by a brother judge "as a man of great reading in the law, and of extraordinary memory,"<sup>1</sup> but he seems to have been subservient to Court influences.

(133) Sir GEORGE PAULE (1625—1627), described as of Lambeth, was born about 1563,<sup>2</sup> and at 21 was in the service of Archbishop Whitgift. In 1599 he was made Controller of the Archbishop's household. He was M.P. for Downton in 1597 and for Hindon in 1601. In 1603 he was appointed Registrar and Clerk of the Acts, and he was knighted on the 5th July, 1607. Sir George was afterwards appointed Principal Registrar to the High Court for Ecclesiastical Causes and Chief Clerk in the King's Bench. The Member published a life of Whitgift under the patronage of the Duke of Buckingham. He is said to have taken a prominent part against Benevolences without the authority of Parliament, but died shortly before 16th April, 1635. Sir George

<sup>1</sup> Foss's Judges, 693.

<sup>2</sup> Dictionary of National Biography, xliv., 79.

is believed to have been the son of Richard Paule, a member of an old Bridgnorth family.

(134) SIR RICHARD SHILTON (1625-7) was also returned to this Parliament as M.P. for Guildford, but elected to sit for Bridgnorth.<sup>1</sup> He was the elder son of Richard Shilton, of Birmingham, mercer, and Barbara, daughter and heiress of Francis Stanley, of West Bromwich. Richard Shilton entered the Inner Temple in 1597, was called to the Bar in 1606, was a Bencher of the Inn in 1622, Reader in 1624 and Treasurer in 1628. He enjoyed the patronage of the Duke of Buckingham. He was appointed Solicitor-General in 1625, and was knighted on the 31st October in that year. Sir Richard was compelled to resign his office in 1634, being, according to Clarendon, "an old, illiterate, useless person." He married Lettice, daughter of Sir Robert Fisher, and died in December, 1647, being buried at West Bromwich.

(135) THOMAS WHITMORE (1640). There were at least 3 of the same name alive at this time, but there is fortunately no difficulty in identifying the Member, as the official return gives him as "son of Sir William Whitmore, Knt." He was Sir William's eldest son by his second wife Dorothy, daughter of John Weld, and was born in London on the 28th November, 1612. Thomas Whitmore matriculated at Trinity College, Oxford, in January, 1630, took his degree of B.A. 1631, and went to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1639. He was disabled as a Royalist from sitting in the House of Commons on the 5th February, 1644. Thomas Whitmore was created a Baronet in his father's lifetime, on the 28th June, 1641, and was knighted the same day at Whitehall. He married at Leyton, Essex, on 16th April, 1635, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Alderman Sir William Acton, Knight and Baronet, and had several children. Like his father, Sir Thomas took the side of the King in the Civil Wars, and was with his father and Sir Francis Ottley taken prisoner at Apley, in February, 1645, and taken to Wem. He paid

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<sup>1</sup> Dictionary of National Biography, lii., 43.

the penalty for his loyalty, and had to compound for his estates in the sum of £5,000. Sir Thomas died in May, 1653, and was buried at Stockton. His will, with a codicil dated 24th February, 1652, was proved at London 20th September, 1654, by his son, William Whitmore. His Sequestration Papers have been printed in the *Transactions*, 4th series, Vol. IV., pages 265, &c.

(135A) THOMAS WHITMORE (1640, October). It would appear certain that the Thomas Whitmore who was elected M.P. for Bridgnorth in October, 1640, was the same person as the Thomas Whitmore who was returned only 6 months earlier for this Borough, but it was almost certainly not so. This Thomas Whitmore is described in the official return as son of Sir John, whereas the earlier one was described as son of Sir William and although John Whitmore of Ludstone was not "Sir" John, still he seems to be indicated. It is rendered more certain by the fact that when the Royalist Member was "disabled" from sitting in 1646, he was described as Thomas Whitmore, Esquire, whereas the Member in the earlier Parliament had been made a Baronet in 1641.

Thomas Whitmore of Ludstone, the eldest son of John Whitmore, of the same place, and his wife Frances, daughter of Wm. Billingsley of Astley, Salop, was born on the 12th February, 1598-9. He matriculated at Wadham College, Oxford, on the 21st February, 1616-17, was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1626, and became a Bencher of that Inn in 1648. He married Anne, daughter of Thomas Corbet of Longnor, but had no issue. The Member was assessed on the 19th June, 1646, in the sum of £300, by the Committee for Compounding, so that he evidently took the Royal side in the Civil War. This is more clearly proved by the fact that he was "disabled" from sitting in the House. Mr. Whitmore, who was M.P. for Wenlock, 1658-1660 and Recorder of that place, died in 1677 and was buried at Claverley on the 30th May. His will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

(136) EDWARD ACTON of Aldenham (1640) was the eldest son of Walter Acton, of Acton Scott, and was born about 1600. He was a devoted adherent of the Royal cause in the civil troubles, and was for his loyalty created a Baronet by Charles I., on the 17th January, 1644. He was one of the signatories of the engagement and resolution of the principal gentlemen of the County for raising forces for the Royal cause in 1642, and is said to have had the honour of entertaining the unfortunate Sovereign at Aldenham, where the bed in which the King slept is preserved. Charles I. was at Wellington from the 18th to the 20th September, 1642, and this was probably the occasion on which he visited Sir Edward. Sir Edward was amongst the Members of Parliament "disabled" from sitting in 1646. Sir Edward was in Bridgnorth upon its surrender to the Parliamentary forces on the 26th April 1646, and was one of those leaders specially mentioned in the 5th article of the treaty, which is as follows:—"Sir Robert Howard, Sir Vincent Corbett, Sir Edward Acton and Sir Francis Ottley, each with horses and arms and 2 men apiece with their swords and wearing apparel, shall have liberty to go home, and in 2 months to make peace with the Parliament, and go beyond the seas or to a garrison on engaging themselves to do nothing prejudicial to the Parliament in the meantime." Sir Edward had to pay heavily for his loyalty, as his composition amounted to no less than £2,000. Sir Edward married Sarah, daughter of Richard Mytton, of Halston, and had, with other children, a son who succeeded him as Sir Walter. Sir Edward died in 1659. He rebuilt the house at Aldenham, according to an inscription at the west end of it.

(137) ROBERT CLIVE (1645) was the well-known Parliamentarian, of whom the distich was written and said to be included in the Shrewsbury Loyalists' Litany—

From Wem and from Wyche  
And from Clive of the Styche  
Good Lord, deliver us.

He was the son of Ambrose Clive, of the Styche (Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge), and Alice, daughter of Thomas Townshend, and was educated at Whitchurch Grammar School and St. John's College, Cambridge. He married Mary, daughter of Sir E. Abyn, and had 3 children. Robert Clive took a very prominent part on the Roundhead side, and is said to have shewn great zeal, courage and activity both in Shropshire and Cheshire. He was appointed one of the Parliamentary Committee for Shropshire, and was one of the sequestrators of the Royalists' estates in 1644. Col. Francis Billingsley, writing in the latter year to Sir Francis Ottley calls Clive "that desperate fellow, Col. Clive." Robert Clive was one of the Commissioners at whose orders the successful attack on Shrewsbury was made, and who reported the capture to the Parliament, and was also one of those who accepted the surrender of Bridgnorth in April, 1646. Robert Clive survived all the dangers and difficulties of the Commonwealth, and though Sir Richard Ottley was ordered to arrest him in 1665 as a traitor and rebel, he lived to be Sheriff of Shropshire in 1674, under Charles II. Mr. Clive was one of the Members of the Long Parliament, who was "excluded" by the Army in 1648. Col. Robert Clive must have lived to a very old age, as he did not die until 1697, being buried at Moreton Say on the 16th November in that year.

(138) ROBERT CHARLTON (1645), one of the Members of Parliament for Bridgnorth in the Long Parliament, was the 5th son of Andrew Charlton, of Apley, and was born about 1618. He was a Barrister. He took a leading part on the Parliamentary side in the Civil Wars, though his mother was on the other side. In consequence of the attitude of this Member, Apley Castle, which belonged to his nephew Francis, then a minor, was garrisoned by the King, taken by the Parliament in 1644, though it was afterwards retaken by the Royalists, and by them dismantled. Robert Charlton was like his fellow Member, Robert Clive, one of the Parliamentary Committee for Shropshire, and was associated with him in the orders for the capture of Shrewsbury, in

the report of this success to the Parliament, and in the acceptance of the surrender of Bridgnorth. Richard Baxter, the well-known divine, who married Robert Charlton's sister Margaret, describes this Member as "a comely sober man."

(139) WILLIAM CROWNE (1654), who was the only Member returned for Bridgnorth in this Parliament, was a Colonel in the Parliamentary Army, and brother-in-law of Humphrey Mackworth, the well-known governor of Shrewsbury. When in 1655 there was a Royalist endeavour to surprise Shrewsbury Castle, it was to Col. Crowne that a Commission was sent by the Lord Protector Cromwell to raise an infantry regiment in Shropshire to secure the safety of Shrewsbury. The interesting correspondence on this occasion is given in the paper on Shropshire and the Royalist Conspiracies, in the Transactions 3rd Ser., x., 140, &c. The Member married Agnes, daughter of Richard Mackworth, of Betton Strange. The Protector Cromwell wrote a letter to William Crowne on the 24th March, 1655, in which he addressed the latter as "Governor of Shrewsbury," but no other indication of his appointment has been found. In 1644 William Crowne (then described as of London) was in correspondence with Lord Denbigh as to some intrigues which were taking place in Worcestershire, to remove his Lordship from his command of the Parliamentary forces in that County.<sup>1</sup>

(140) EDMUND WARING (1656 and 1658) was the son and heir of Richard Waring, of Grotton, Suffolk, was born about 1620, and seems to have come into Shropshire during the troublous times of the Commonwealth. His name first appears as Major Waring in the Roll of Justices of the Peace for the County in 1654, but he quickly obtained a very prominent position. He was of course a virulent Roundhead, and is said to have been an Anabaptist, which would probably account for his sudden advancement. He was Sheriff of Shropshire from 1657—1659, and in 1658 was described as "Captain of the County Troop." Edmund

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<sup>1</sup> Civil War in Worcestershire (Bund), 139.

Waring was very active in Cromwell's service, and prompt to report all rumours of trouble. In August, 1659, he was appointed Governor of Shrewsbury, an office which he held until the following February, when he was superseded and arrested upon the approach of the King's restoration, but was soon released. When this event took place it is said that Edmund Waring narrowly escaped being excluded from the Act of Grace, but no proceedings seem to have been taken against him. He purchased the estate of Humfreston from Lady Briggs and settled there. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of John Ash, of Freshford, Somersetshire. Mr. Waring was buried on the 30th January, 1682, at Donnington, and there is a tablet in the church there to his memory. Mr. Waring is said to have been suffocated in a spot called "Mun's Hole," after a carousal at Albrighton, on the anniversary of the execution of King Charles I.

(141) JOHN HUMFRY (1658) is not mentioned in the official returns, which are quite incomplete, but his name is given as M.P. for Bridgnorth in Willis's *Parliamentaria Notitia*, and in more than one contemporary broadside. He was also returned for Midhurst, but preferred to sit for Bridgnorth. John Humphry was the son and heir of Col. John Humfry (who was Swordbearer to the Lord President Bradshaw and Colonel in the Parliamentary Army in 1646), by Elizabeth, daughter of Herbert Pelham, of Michelham, and was born about 1622. Like his father, he was before 1651 a Colonel in the service of the Parliament. In December, 1651, it was resolved by the House of Commons that "Col. John Humphry, son of Col. John Humfry, deceased, be admitted and hereby enabled to execute all the public places and employments which the said father had in his lifetime as well by the several Acts for the sale of goods of the late King, Queen and Prince as otherwise." John Humfry was a Commissioner for Middlesex under the Commonwealth Scandalous Ministers' Act 1654. He was also one of the Trustees for the maintenance of Ministers under the famous Act of 1649-50 "for the better propagation of the Gospel in Wales." Col. Humfry disappeared at the Restoration.

(142) SIR WALTER ACTON, of Aldenham (1660), described in the official return as "heretofore called Sir Walter Acton," was the eldest son of Sir Edward Acton, M.P. for Bridgnorth 1640 (see above), and succeeded as second Baronet in 1659. He married Catherine, daughter of Richard Cressett, of Upton Cressett, and had several children. He died in 1665.

(143) JOHN BENNETT (1660 and 1661) was John Bennett of Abington, Cambridgeshire, who married at Stockton, on the 5th April, 1654, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Whitmore, of Apley, hence the Member's connection with the Borough. In his return he was described as of Gray's Inn, to which he was admitted 22nd June, 1642, and at which Inn he was called to the Bar. Mr. Bennett died shortly before 17th July, 1663, as on that day Sir Thomas Whitmore, K.B., was returned as M.P. "in the place of John Bennett, deceased." The Member was buried in Mercers' Chapel, London.

(143A) SIR WILLIAM WHITMORE, of Apley (1661—1699), who represented Bridgnorth continuously for 38 years, was the second Baronet. He was the eldest son of Sir Thomas the first Baronet (No. 135 above), and was born on the 8th April, 1627. He married in October, 1658, Mary, daughter of Eliab Harvey, but had no issue, and on the Member's death on 30th March, 1699, the Baronetcy expired. Sir William died in London, and was buried at Stockton on 14th April, 1699, aged 62. His will, by which he gave his estates to his godson, William Whitmore, of Slaughter, co. Gloucester, is dated 12th November, 1695, and was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 11th November, 1700. Sir William was one of the Members for the County in the Parliament of 1660.

(144) SIR THOMAS WHITMORE (1663—1685), who represented Bridgnorth in Parliament for 22 years, was the second son of Sir Thomas Whitmore, first Baronet (No. 135), and the brother of the other Member, Sir William Whitmore (No. 143A), and was born in 1642. Sir Thomas was described as of Barnes near London, and of Bridgnorth and Buildwas,



and married Frances, daughter of Sir William Brooke, *alias* Cobham, K.B., a lady of great beauty, by whom he had 3 daughters. He succeeded in the representation to his brother-in-law, John Bennett, and the election is thus recorded in *Mercurius Publicus*: "In the place of that worthy person Mr. Bennett, lately deceased, Sir Thomas Whitmore, K.B., after a long contest was chosen for the Town of Bridgnorth." Unfortunately no record of this contest has been handed down to us. The Member was made a Knight of the Bath on 23rd April, 1661, at the Coronation of Charles II. He died in London in 1682, and administration of his estate was granted by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury to his widow on 2nd June, 1682.

(145) ROGER POPE (1685) was the eldest son of Roger Pope, of Wolstaston, who had succeeded to that estate as heir of his mother, Lucia, daughter of Thomas Edwards, of the College, Shrewsbury. Roger Pope was a Colonel in the Parliamentary Army, serving under the well-known Major-General Thomas Mytton, and is said to have been an able and trustworthy officer.<sup>1</sup> Col. Pope was one of the Commissioners who received the surrender of Beaumaris Castle and Anglesey on the 14th June, 1646, for General Mytton. The latter is believed to have disapproved later of Cromwell's Government and to have retired into the background. Col. Pope, who married a daughter of General Mytton, seems to have shared his views, and in a letter from the latter's kinsman to him, dated in 1649, there is this expression: "Col. Pope will be with you before the receipt hereof and his nephew, both for foreign parts, to avoid future danger. I wish others as provident and far seeing."<sup>2</sup> The Member apparently disappeared for some years, but was received into favour after the Restoration. In 1680 he was appointed one of the Commissioners for executing the place of Master of Horse to the King, while in 1694 he became Equerry to William III. In 1685 he was made Commander of a troop of horse, which he raised at Bridgnorth. Col. Pope

<sup>1</sup> Phillips' Civil War, I., 361.    <sup>2</sup> Montgomeryshire Collections, VIII., 298.

was very successful in the racing world, and having won a large stake at Wallasey with a horse called Diamond, he spent the money on building a large house at Bridgnorth, which he called Diamond Hall. Roger Pope was buried at Wolstaston on 9th August, 1710, and must have been a very old man.

(146) SIR EDWARD ACTON, Bart. (1689—1705), was the eldest son of Sir Walter Acton, of Aldenham (No. 142 above), and succeeded him in the Baronetcy. He was born about 1650, matriculated at Queen's College, Oxford, in May, 1666, and took his degree of M.A. there. He then entered the Inner Temple, went to the Bar, and was Recorder of Bridgnorth in 1701. Sir Edward was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1685. He married Mary Walter, and died on the 28th September, 1716. He was one of 11 Members who in 1697 was ordered by the House of Commons to be taken into custody for non-attendance.

(147) ROGER POPE, Junr. (1699, 1700-1), who was elected to the vacancy caused by the death of Sir William Whitmore, and represented Bridgnorth in the next 2 Parliaments, was the son of Roger Pope, M.P. in 1685 (No. 145 above). He was born about 1645, matriculated at Exeter College, Oxford, in 1663, and was an Alderman of Bridgnorth at the date of his return. The Member seems to have held a Commission as captain and Major in a troop of horse which after the battle of Sedgemoor became part of the Earl of Shrewsbury's Regiment of Cuirassiers (now the 5th Dragoon Guards), commanded by his father. Roger Pope, described in the Register as "Junior," was buried at Wolstaston on the 27th February, 1706.

(148) SIR HUMPHREY BRIGGS, of Haughton (1702), the fourth Baronet, and the third in succession of the same name, was the eldest son of Sir Humphrey Briggs, of Ernstrey Park, who died on the 31st January, 1699, aged 49. The M.P. was born in 1670, matriculated at Wadham Coll., Oxford, on the 2nd July, 1687, and was admitted to Lincoln's Inn in the same year. Sir Humphrey was

M.P. for the County of Salop from 1700—1701, and sat for Wenlock from 1716 to 1727. He died unmarried on the 8th December, 1734, aged 64, and was succeeded by his brother, Sir Hugh Briggs.

(149) WILLIAM WHITMORE (1705-13-14-21), of Apley (born about 1682) was the son of Richard Whitmore, of Slaughter, in the County of Gloucester, and Ann, daughter of Sir John Weld, and matriculated at Ch. Church, Oxford, on the 16th April, 1698. He was also elected in this same Parliament for Wenlock; but he elected to sit for Bridgnorth, and he represented that Borough in the Parliaments of 1705—1708, 1713, 1714-15, and 1721-2, and in fact, sat continuously till his death. Mr. Whitmore is described in the Shropshire Visitation as a Baronet, but this is clearly an error, as in all the official returns he is styled an Esquire, and in the return of his successor in the representation of Bridgnorth, the return describes the Member as elected "vice William Whitmore, Esquire, deceased." Mr. Whitmore, who succeeded to the Apley estates on the death of Sir William Whitmore, second Bart., in 1699, married Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Pope, of Woolstaston (No. 147 above), by whom he had, with other children, a son, Sir Thomas Whitmore, Knt., who succeeded him. The M.P. died on the 24th May, 1725, and was buried at Stockton.

(150) RICHARD CRESWELL (1710-13) has generally been considered to be the Richard Creswell, of Sidbury, who was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1711, and was the son of another Richard Creswell (Sheriff in 1670), who was buried at Sidbury in 1708, aged 88. The Member is described in the official return in 1710 as "Junior," and as the father was then dead, this description would not be applicable to the first-named Richard Creswell. The Member is described in a contemporary list as "of Sherston Pinkney, in the County of Wilts, Esq." This makes it clear that the M.P. was Richard Creswell, eldest son and heir of the Richard Creswell who was Sheriff in 1711, and of his wife,

a sister of the first Lord Ducie, and the Member married Elizabeth, the daughter and eventual heiress of Sir Thomas Estcourt, of Pinkney. Mr. Creswell sat in the next Parliament for Wootton Bassett, which is close to Sherston Pinkney, a seat which was held in 2 later Parliaments by his son, Thomas Estcourt Creswell.

(151) WHITMORE ACTON, of Aldenham (1710), was the eldest son of Sir Edward Acton (No. 146 above) and succeeded him as 4th Baronet. He was born about 1677, matriculated at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, 1695, and went to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1698. The Member married Elizabeth, daughter of Mathew Gibbon, by whom he had a son and 3 daughters, the son Richard succeeding him in the Baronetcy. Sir Whitmore died on the 9th January, 1732. He served the office of Sheriff of Shropshire in 1728.

(152) JOHN WRAVER, of Morville (1713-34), was the son of Arthur Weaver, of Bridgnorth and Morville, and his wife Maria Careswell, of Shifnall, and was a great grandson of George Smythe, M.P. 1623 (No. 131). John Weaver married Sarah Acton, and was one of the grooms of the Privy Chamber. He is said in Wasey's Ancient Parishes (p. 54) and in County Seats of Shropshire to have left no issue, but this is clearly a mistake. By his will<sup>1</sup> dated 25th May, 1746 (proved February, 1747) he left the whole of his estates to "his beloved son Arthur," who was M.P. for Bridgnorth in 1747. Mr. Weaver also left a sum of £200 to improve the living of Morville, and dying on the 9th January, 1747, was buried at Morville.

(153) CAPTAIN ST. JOHN CHARLTON (1725-34), of Apley Castle, was the second son of St. John Charlton and Anne, daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Chiverton, Lord Mayor of London 1658. The Member was a Captain in the Navy, in which he greatly distinguished himself. Captain St. John Charlton died without lawful issue on the 8th Sept. 1742, and was succeeded in the Apley Castle Estates by

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<sup>1</sup> Montgomeryshire Collections, XXII., 89.

his brother William. His will was proved on the 10th September, 1743.

(154) THOMAS WHITMORE (1734—47) was the second son but ultimate heir of William Whitmore, of Apley (No. 149 above), and was born at Apley on 21st December, 1711. He was made a K.B. on 1744, May 28. Thomas Whitmore married Anne, daughter of Sir Jonathan Cope, Bart., by whom he had 3 daughters but no son, and upon his death at Bath on 15th April, 1773, he was succeeded in his estates by his nephew, Thomas Whitmore (No. 160), who had married his daughter Anne. He was buried at Stockton. His will, dated the 26th July, 1771, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. Mr. Whitmore was Recorder of Bridgnorth from 1741 to his death, and in 1748 was Treasurer of the Salop Infirmary.

(155) GREY JAMES GROVE (1734) of Pool Hall, Alveley, was the son of James Grove, Sergeant-at-law and of Hon. Anne Grey, sister of Thomas 2nd Earl of Stamford, and was baptised at Alveley on the 10th November, 1682. Mr. Grove was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1731 and M.P. for Bewdley, 1715—22. In 1715 he was one of the Commissioners for Army Debts. He married Penelope, daughter of Thomas Lord Jermyn. Mr. Grove was buried at Alveley on the 12th April, 1742.

(156) WILLIAM WHITMORE (1741, 54-61-66-68) was the 3rd son of William Whitmore of Lower Slaughter and Apley (No. 149 above). He was born in May, 1714 and was the owner of the Lower Slaughter family estate. William Whitmore raised the 53rd Regiment of Foot, the well-known Shropshire Light Infantry, and was its first Colonel. He was raised to the rank of Lieut.-General in 1760 and died in 1771. He held the office of Warden of the Mint in 1766. He died on the 22nd July, 1771, and was buried at Lower Slaughter.

(157) ARTHUR WEAVER (1747) was the only son of John Weaver, M.P. 1713-1734, and his wife Sarah Acton. He died at Hammersmith on 5th April, 1759, and was buried

at Morville, having by his will, proved in the Principal Registry on the 2nd May, 1759, entailed the Morville Estates on his uncle, Edward Weaver. Arthur Weaver married Susannah, daughter of David Papillon, of Acrise, Kent, on 25th August, 1754.

(158) HON. JOHN GREY (1754 and 1761), of Enville Hall, Staffordshire, was the second surviving son of the 3rd Earl of Stamford, and Dorothy, daughter of Sir Nathan Wright, Keeper of the Great Seal. The Member married 26th May, 1748, Lucy, daughter of Sir Joseph Danvers, Bart., but had no issue. Mr. Grey was on the 6th April, 1754, appointed one of the Clerks Controller of the Board of Green Cloth, and represented Tregony in the Parliament of 1768, being then described as of Parliament Street, Westminster. Mr. Grey died in 1777.

(159) GEORGE LORD PIGOT (1768 and 1774) was the eldest son of Richard Pigot of Westminster and was born on 4th March, 1719. He entered the service of the East India Company as a writer in 1736 and he became a great friend of Lord Clive, the founder of the Indian Empire. When a member of the Council at Fort St. David, he was sent with Clive to Trichinopoly, and was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Madras on 14th January, 1755 in which capacities he successfully conducted the defence of that City in 1758-9. On the capture of Pondicherry, George Pigot took possession of the place and destroyed the fortifications. He resigned office in 1763, returned to England and was created a Baronet on 5th December, 1764. Sir George was M.P. for Wallingford, 1765-8, being created an Irish Peer as Lord Pigot on 18th January, 1766. In 1775, Lord Pigot was re-appointed Governor of Madras, but quickly got at variance with the Council, as a result of which he was arrested and imprisoned. This action was found unjustifiable and those responsible for it were tried and found guilty. Lord Pigot was ordered to be restored to his office, but meanwhile he had died in confinement in

India on 11th May, 1777, and was buried in St. Mary's Church at Fort St. George. Lord Pigot was never married.<sup>1</sup>

(160) THOMAS WHITMORE (1771-95) of Apley and Wolstaston, was the son of Charles Whitmore of Southampton (who died in 1770), and was grandson of William Whitmore. The Member, who was Major of the 9th Foot Regiment, was like his grandfather, also returned for Wenlock, and also like his grandfather elected to sit for Bridgnorth in preference to Much Wenlock, sitting for that Borough from this time until his death. Major Whitmore married firstly his cousin Mary (who died in 1776), co-heiress of her father, Sir Thomas Whitmore, K.B., and on his father-in-law's death on the 15th April, 1773, he succeeded to the Apley Estates. Major Whitmore, who married secondly Mary, daughter of Thomas Foley, was drowned in a well in the garden at Apley on the 17th April, 1795, aged 52, and was succeeded by his son by his second marriage. He was buried at Stockton.

(162) HUGH PIGOT (1778-80-82) was brother of George Lord Pigot (No. 159 above), and was born 28th May, 1722. He served for 4 years as an able seaman in the Navy, and was promoted Lieutenant in 1742. In 1747 he was appointed as Commander of the Ludlow Castle in the West Indies, and in 1775 was made Rear Admiral. In March, 1782, Admiral Pigot was appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and promoted to be Admiral. Admiral Pigot was twice married, and his son, Sir Henry Pigot, received the surrender of Malta from the French. The Admiral contested Bridgnorth again in 1784, but was defeated. He died at Bristol on 15th December, 1792.<sup>2</sup> He married first Elizabeth, daughter of Philip le Neve, of Norfolk, and secondly Frances, daughter of Sir Richard Wrottesley, Bart.

(163) ISAAC HAWKINS BROWNE, of Badger (1784-1812), was the son of Isaac Hawkins Browne, M.P. for Wenlock, and was born on 7th December, 1745. He was educated at Westminster School, matriculated at Hertford College,

<sup>1</sup> Dictionary of National Biography, XLV, 278.    <sup>2</sup> Ditto, XLV., 281.

Oxford, in 1763, and took his degrees of M.A., in 1767 and D.C.L. in 1773. Mr. Browne was M.P. for Milbourne Port 1774-5, and was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1783. He was a much-travelled man, and was a F.R.S. Mr. Browne was twice married, but left no issue, and died in South Audley Street, London, on 30th May, 1818. He bought the Badger Estate from the Kinnersleys, and built a fine mansion there. In Parliament the Member was a constant supporter of Mr. Pitt.<sup>1</sup> A grant of arms to the Member, dated 14th May, 1779, is given in *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, N.S., III., 41. He married first, May, 1788, Henrietta, daughter of the Hon. Edward Hay, Governor of Barbadoes, and secondly Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Boddington, of Clayton.

(163A) THOMAS WHITMORE (1806—31) was the son of Thomas Whitmore, of Apley (No. 160), by his second wife, Mary Foley, and was born on the 16th November, 1782. He went to Christ Church, Oxford, and took his degree of M.A. in 1802. Mr. Whitmore was also Recorder of Bridgnorth, and was Sheriff of Shropshire 1805. He held the office of Lay Dean of the Royal Peculiar of Bridgnorth. Mr. Whitmore, who married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Thomasson, M.D., died on the 6th February, 1846, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas Charlton Whitmore, No. 170 below. It was this member of the Whitmore family who rebuilt Apley.

(164) JOHN WHITMORE (1795—1806) described in the return as of London, and who resided at Epsom, was the eldest son of John Whitmore and grandson of William (No. 156 above). He was born in St. Lawrence Pountney, in 1750. He married Caroline Williams, by whom he had 8 children, and died in 1826. He was one of the Governors of the Bank of England, and was Director in 1808.

(165) HON. CHARLES CECIL COPE JENKINSON (1812-18), second son of Charles 1st Earl of Liverpool, was born on the 29th May, 1784, and was a Page of Honour to George III.

<sup>1</sup> Dictionary of National Biography, VII., 48.



He matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1801, and was created D.C.L. in 1841. Mr. Jenkinson was M.P. for Sandwich 1807—1812, and for East Grinstead from 1818—1829, when he succeeded his half brother as 3rd Earl of Liverpool. Mr. Jenkinson filled various important offices, being Under Secretary for the Home Department 1807, and for the War and Colonial Department in 1809-10, having previously been Secretary of Legation at Vienna. Lord Liverpool was Lord Steward of the Household 1841—1846, was made a Privy Councillor in 1841, and created G.C.B. in 1846. He married the daughter and heiress of Sir George Evelyn, and died leaving daughters only, on 3rd September, 1851. Pitchford, the old family seat of the Ottleys, was devised by the last of the family to his distant kinsman, this Member for Bridgnorth.

(166) SIR THOMAS JOHN TYRWHITT JONES, Bart. (Tory) (1818-20) of Stanley Hall, was the eldest son of Sir Thos. Tyrwhitt Jones, M.P. for Shrewsbury, and was born on 12th July, 1793. The Member, who was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1816, married a daughter of John Macnamara, of St. Kitts. Sir Thomas died from the effects of a shooting accident at Emstry on the 5th October, 1839, being succeeded in the baronetcy by his son, Sir Henry. He was buried at St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury.

(167) WILLIAM WOLRYCHE WHITMORE (1820-1832), a Whig, of Dudmaston Hall, was the eldest son of William Whitmore, of Dudmaston, and was born in 1787. He was educated at Shrewsbury School, entering there in 1799. He married on the 29th January, 1810, Lady Lucy Bridgeman, daughter of the 4th Earl of Bradford, but had no issue. Mr. Whitmore, who represented Wolverhampton in the first Parliament after the Reform Act, was a very strong and consistent advocate for the abolition of the Corn Laws and a great supporter of Free Trade before it was accepted by either political party. Mr. Whitmore was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1838. He died in 1858 and left his estates to his sister's son, who took the name and arms of Whitmore.

(168) JAMES FOSTER (Whig) (1831) of Coton Hall, was the second son of Henry Foster of Stourbridge, and was an eminent ironmaster. Mr. Foster, who was High Sheriff of the County of Worcester in 1840, was never married and died on the 12th April, 1853, leaving his estates to his nephew, William Orme Foster.

(169) ROBERT PIGOT (Conservative) (1832-7 and 1838-1853), was the second son of General Sir George Pigot, and was born in 1801. He succeeded his father as 4th Baronet, and was twice married. He died in 1891, June, at Bracknell, in his 90th year. The Member was unseated on petition in 1853 for an act of bribery by his agent in the 1852 election.

(170) THOMAS CHARLTON WHITMORE (Conservative), 1832-1852, was the son of Thomas Whitmore, of Apley (No. 163A), and was born on the 6th January, 1807. He matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1824, and took his degrees of B.A. in 1828 and M.A. in 1832. Mr. Whitmore, who was High Sheriff in 1863, married the eldest daughter of the 5th Marquess of Queensbury. He died on 13th March, 1865.

(171) HENRY HANBURY TRACEY (Whig), 1837, was the second son of Charles Hanbury, afterwards 1st Lord Sudeley, and was born on the 11th April, 1802. He was married and had several children. The Member's tenure of the seat was short, as he was unseated on petition in consequence of the Mayor closing the poll before the proper time. The Hon. H. Hanbury Tracey died in April, 1889, and was buried at Tregynon, Montgomeryshire.

(172) HENRY WHITMORE (1852-7-8-9-66-8) was the last representative for Bridgnorth of the family of Whitmore, from which for 250 years one or another of its members had almost always been taken.

Henry Whitmore, of Sunnyside, Coalbrookdale, who was the youngest son of Thomas Whitmore (No. 163A above), and was born at Apley on the 17th October, 1813, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, matriculating there in 1830. He married the daughter and co-heiress of Mr. Darby, of

Coalbrookdale. At the General Election of 1865 Mr. Whitmore was beaten by Sir John D. Acton by one vote, but on petition Sir John was unseated and Mr. Whitmore regained the seat, which he otherwise held uninterruptedly from 1852—1870. Mr. Whitmore was twice appointed a Lord of the Treasury in the Administrations of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli, and for some time acted as Conservative Whip. He was Keeper of the Privy Seal to the Prince of Wales 1858-9. Mr. Whitmore died in London on the 2nd May, 1876, and was buried in the family vault at Stockton. His constituents at Bridgnorth erected a memorial to him there.

(173) JOHN PRITCHARD (1853-69), of Stanmore Hall, Bridgnorth, was born in 1796, and was admitted to Shrewsbury School in 1810. He went late in life to the Bar, and was called at Lincoln's Inn in 1841. Mr. Pritchard was the senior partner in the well-known Shropshire banking firm of Pritchard, Nicholas, Gordon and Co. He died on the 19th August, 1891, in his 95th year, and was buried at Broseley.

(174) SIR JOHN EMERICH EDWARD DALBERG ACTON (1865), who as a Liberal beat Mr. Henry Whitmore by one vote, but was afterwards unseated on a scrutiny, was born at Naples on January 10th, 1834, being son of Sir Ferdinand Acton, of Aldenham. Being as a Roman Catholic refused admission at Cambridge, he studied at Munich with Dr. Dollinger. Having travelled widely, Sir John turned his attention to literary pursuits, and not only edited various periodicals, but wrote much himself. He sat for Carlisle in the 1859 Parliament, and in 1869 a well-merited peerage as Lord Acton was bestowed on him by Mr. Gladstone, who was a life-long friend. From 1892 to 1895 Lord Acton was a Lord in Waiting to Queen Victoria, and enjoyed a large share of her confidence. At the Diamond Jubilee of 1897 Lord Acton was made a K.C.V.O., having in 1895 been appointed by Lord Rosebery as Regius Professor of Modern History at the University of Cambridge, which many

years before had refused him admission as a student. His libraries, especially that at Aldenham, which had no equal amongst private libraries, were known everywhere, and it is said that his Lordship was one of the most learned men of his time. He was a Fellow of All Souls', D.C.L. Oxford, and L.L.D. Cambridge, besides having various foreign degrees. Lord Acton, who married the daughter of Count Arco Valley, died at Tegernsee, Bavaria, in June, 1902, being succeeded by his son the present Lord Acton.

(175) WILLIAM HENRY FOSTER (1870—85), the last M.P. for the old Bridgnorth Borough, and the only surviving Member, is the son of William Orme Foster, of Apley Park, and was born on the 9th April, 1846. He matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1864, and is a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for the County. Mr. Foster, who was High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1903, has been and is a great friend of, and benefactor, to Bridgnorth.

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## INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE
Acton, Edward, 1640, 1640	58	Cressage, Hugh, 1382	33
do. Sir Edward, 1688-1705	64	Creswell, Richard, 1710	65
do. Sir John E. D., 1865	73	Croucke, John, 1339, 1340, 1, 4,	28
do. Sir Walter, 1660	62	Crowne, William, 1654	60
do. Whitmore, 1710	66		
do. William, 1554, 5	46	Dod, John, 1329, 33, 35	26
Aldenham, Walter, 1311	24	Dunfowe, William de, 1319	25
do. Walter, 1360	30	Dyer, Hugh, 1372	32
Aylesbury, Robert, 1421	36		
		Erdington, Fremund de, 1295	22
Bennett, John, 1660-1663	62	Enefeld, John, 1380	33
Berene, Hugh de, 1343	28	Eweldon, William de, 1348	29
Bergham, Robert de, 1339	28		
Bernard, Ralph, 1384	33	Farnals, John, 1385, 87, 89, 92-95	33
Beuleu, Robert de, 1313	25	Fillilode, Nicholas, 1370, 73	31
Blockley, John, 1396, 7	34	Foster, James, 1831	72
Blount, Sir George, 1553, 8	45	Foster, William H., 1870-85	74
do. Humphrey, 1460	38		
Blunt, Geoffrey le, 1312	24	Gatacre, John, 1470, 72	39
Blyke, Richard, 1429, 32, 33, 35,	36	Geffrey, Henry, 1321, 3, 5, 6, 7	25
37, 41, 50, 53, 59	41	8, 9, 31, 32, 34	44
Blyke, Humphrey, 1491	22	Gilbert, Ambrose, 1552	43
Bolding, Andrew, 1295	23	Goldston, Humfrey, 1529	30
Bonamy, Roger,	26	Goldsmith, Henry, 1354, 55, 62	33
1298, 1300, 1, 2, 7	32	do. Thomas, 1381	32
Bonamy, William, 1327	64	do. William,	41
Boulewas, William, 1373, 6, 8, 9	50	1378, 79, 84, 88	44
Briggs, Sir Humphrey, 1702-10	47	Gravenor, Rowland, 1487, 97	42
Bromley, Edward, 1588-1604	69	Gray, William, 1541	68
do. Thomas, 1558	46	Grey, Edward, 1510	27
Browne, Isaac Hawkins,	42	do. John, 1754-68	34
1784-1812	40	Grene, John de la,	33
Brooke, John, 1557, 62	24	1335, 37, 38, 54	35
do. John, 1495	27	Grene, Thomas, 1382	34
do. Sacrus, 1477	26	do. Thomas, 1413, 21, 23, 27	34
Bruges, John de, 1312, 30	23	do. Walter, 1405, 7	34
do. Peter de, 1335	34	Grove, Grey James, 1734	43
do. Richard de, 1328	31		
Brun, John, 1302	37	Hall, Edward, 1542	34
Bruyn, John, 1402, 25	59	Harnage, Hugh, 1402, 5	41
	66	Harrington, Simon, 1495	38
Canne, John, 1363, 4, 6	36	Haughton, Roger, 1459	29
Cardemaker, John, 1450	39	Haye, Richard de la, 1348	43
Charlton, Robert, 1645	58	Hayward, George, 1529	53
do. St. John, 1725-34	36	do. Sir John, 1620	24
Clerk, Thomas, 1430	39	Hendemon, John, 1309, 13, 22	35
do. William, 1467, 1477	58	Hopton, Thomas, 1411	46
Clive, Robert, 1645	34	Horde, Jerome, 1553	46
Cooke, John, 1407	50	do. John, 1553, 3, 4, 5	39
Corbet, Jerome, 1584	36	do. John, 1470, 2	35
Corbyn, John, 1430	48	do. Richard, 1414, 17, 19,	
Cordell, Edward, 1562		20, 22, 23, 25, 27, 32	

	PAGE		PAGE
Horde, Thomas, 1391, 9	33	Pigot, Hugh, 1778-84	69
do. Thomas, 1441, 9	37	do. Robert, 1832-37, 1838-53	72
do. Thomas, 1601	51	Pitchford, Edmund de, 1346, 47	28
Hulle, John de la, 1350, 57	29	do. John de, 1347	29
do. William de la, 1326, 41	25	do. William de, 1344	28
Humfrey, John, 1658	61	Pope, Roger, 1685	63
		do. Roger, jun., 1699-1702	64
Isenham, John de, 1312, 13	24	Pritchard, John, 1853-68	73
do. John de, 1331, 36, 37	27	Prynce, Richard, 1558	47
do. Thomas de, 1298	23	Pule, John, 1328, 29	26
do. William de, 1369	31	Pulley, John, 1547	44
Jenkinson, C. C. C., 1812	70	Roberd, Richard, 1300, 1, 9	23
Jones, Sir T. J. T., 1818	71		
		Sackford, Thomas, 1572	49
Kene, John, 1380, 84	32	Selmon, William, 1346, 60	29
Kington, John de, 1319, 22, 28,		Selymon, Richard, 1385	33
35, 36, 37, 38, 40	25	Shelton, Sir Richard, 1625, 27	56
		Singe, Richard, 1614	53
Lacon, Sir Francis, 1603, 4	52	Skynner, Thomas,	
do. Thomas, 1510	42	1355, 62, 63, 72, 75	30
Lange, ( ), 1409	34	Smythe, George, 1623	54
Lawley, John, 1446, 49, 52, 55	37	do. Roger, 1547, 52	44
do. William, 1429	36	Stanford, Hugh de, 1411, 13	35
Lee, Walter, 1584	50	Stapeley, William, 1420	35
Leinthall, John de, 1350, 57, 60,			
69, 76, 81, 82, 83	29	Taylor, John, 1379	32
Lewknor, Sir Lewis, 1603	52	Townshend, Henry, 1571, 72	48
Leyes, Reginald de, 1307, 1315	23	Tracy, Henry Hanbury, 1837	72
Lutwyche, John, 1586-1601	51		
Lyney, Leonard, 1425	36	Vernon, George, 1625, 26	55
Mayne, Thomas, 1446, 48	37	Waring, Edmund, 1656, 58	60
Merwall, John, 1448	37	Weaver, Arthur, 1747	67
More, Adam del, 1331	27	do. John, 1713, 14, 22, 27	66
		Wederove, Hugh, 1323	25
Netherton, John de, 1334	27	Wele, John la, 1436	37
		Whitmore, Henry,	
Ottley, Thomas, 1571	49	1852-65, 66-70	72
		do. John, 1795-1806	70
Palmer, Edmund le,		do. Thomas, 1640	56
1315, 25, 28, 30	25	do. Thomas, 1640	57
do. Nicholas le,		do. Sir Thomas, 1663-85	62
1364, 66, 70, 71	31	do. Thomas, 1734-54	67
do. Robert le, 1311, 12, 21,		do. Thomas, 1771-95	69
22, 1332, 2	24 & 28	do. Thomas, 1806-31	70
do. Thomas, 1393	34	do. Thomas Charlton,	
do. Walter le, 1331	26	1832-52	72
do. Walter le, 1338	28	do. William, 1620, 23, 25	54
do. William, 1379, 82, 82,		do. Sir William, 1661-99	62
83, 83, 84, 87, 88, 89, 91,		do. William,	
92, 94, 96, 99	32	1705, 8, 13, 14, 21	65
Panning, William, 1313	24	do. William, 1741, 54-71	67
Parlour, Richard,		do. William Wolrych,	
1414, 17, 19, 21, 22, 25, 33	35	1820-32	71
Paule, Sir George, 1625, 27	55	Whytell, Humphrey, 1491	41
Peirse, John, 1614	52	Wolrych, Andrew, 1435	36
Peers, John, 1333	27	Wyldecote, Thomas, 1487	40
Person, Thomas, 1455	38		
Pigot, George Lord, 1768-1778	68	Yate, John atte,	
		1337, 39, 60, 75	27 & 32

## BURWARTON.

TRANSCRIBED FROM THE BLAKEWAY M.S.S. IN THE BODLEIAN  
LIBRARY (VOL. X., FOL. 227) WITH NOTES AND ADDITIONS  
BY THE

Rev. R. C. PURTON, M.A., and R. R. JAMES, F.R.C.S.

I conceive this Manor to derive its name from the first Saxon settler, Burrard.<sup>1</sup> A Saxon named Azar held it in the Confessor's time. It is written Burerton in Domesday. It was then holden by Ralf de Mortemer under Earl Roger; but the immediate occupier was Helgot, lord of Castle Holgate on the other side of the hill. It was rated to the Danegeld at half a hide; but there were three carucates of land,<sup>2</sup> one of which was occupied under Helgot by two villans.

[A space here in the M.S.—ED.]<sup>3</sup>

I do not find any further mention of this Manor till the Testa de Nevill, when Thomas de Costentin is found to hold the third part of a Knight's fee in Burwarton of the Barony of R. de Mortuo Mari.

Alan de Burerton is a frequent witness to deeds at Hadnall about this time, but I do not perceive that he had any property in this place whence he derived his name. It appears to have descended through the same hands as Eton

<sup>1</sup> F. Edmunds in his "Names of Places" (p. 146) derives Burwarton from *barw* a grove; but Blakeway is probably right, though the "s" does not usually drop out. The name Burhweard is found in Burwardesley (Broseley). One may perhaps hazard the suggestion *Burh-weort-tun*, i.e. Warton on hill.

<sup>2</sup> Not "carucates of land" but "plough-teams." The Domesday entry runs:—"The same Ralf holds Burertone and Helgot (holds) of him. Azor held it. Half a hide is there. There is land for iii ploughs. ii villans there have i plough. It was waste, now it is worth ii shillings."

<sup>3</sup> The authority for the early period is of course 'Eyton's Antiquities,' vol. III, p. 81. Helgot's holding passed to the family of De Girros. The sister of Robert de Girros was wife of Thomas de Costentine, whose son Thomas was lord of Burwarton in 1255. His daughter and heir, Isabella, became the second wife of Adam de Montgomery.

Costentine to which the reader is referred. In 9 Edw. I. Walter de Hopton and 13 Edw. I. Adam de Montgomery had grants of free warren in Borewarton.<sup>1</sup>

William, son of Richard de Leghton, claimed the Manor of Borewarton, and among the Assizes taken at Lodelowe, 24 Edw. I., is one to enquire if Walter, son of Walter de Hopton, Thomas le Costentyn (so it is in the roll) and others disseised him of this manor. Hopton makes answer as tenant, and says that one Isabel de Montegomery, his cousin, whose heir he is, died seised of it in fee, and that he entered upon it after her death. The plaintiff Leghton admits the seisin of Isabel, but says that he married her and had by her issue, viz.:—a son and a daughter, who are now living, and therefore that he ought to hold it *per legem Anglie*. The marriage of Mr. Leghton with the heiress of Burwarton was, however, as may be seen under Eton Costentine, a questionable point. To his plea in the present assize the tenant Hopton replies that the complainant never was married to his cousin. Certain it is that Leghton made default, and that Hopton continued to enjoy the Manor.<sup>2</sup>

In 9 Edw. II. Burwarton was in the custody of the King by reason of the minority of Walter de Hopton, the same I suppose, who with Joan his wife in 2 Edw. III., he being then a Knight, were deforciants in a fine of the manor and advowson, and granted it to Ela le Bottillere of Wemme (the complainant) for life, remainder to John, son of Alan de Charleton and Elizabeth his wife, in tail.

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<sup>1</sup> Adam de Montgomery, by Isabella (de Costentine) had a son Robert, who died without issue before 1304, and was succeeded by Walter de Hopton, grandson of Joan, co-heir (with her sister Isabella) of Robert de Girros.

<sup>2</sup> In Blakeway's account of Eton Constantine we have a similar plea of the same Leghton against Richard Earl of Arundel and others, but two years earlier (22 Edw. I.) Leghton is here described as a "ravisher and adulterer," while Isabella is stated to have become the wife of one Roger Brun, but this marriage was of doubtful validity. The verdict on this occasion appears to admit Leghton's claim. He was lord of Eton 9 Edw. II. (*Nom. Vill.*), yet Hopton had established his title before 1350.



Notwithstanding this sale<sup>1</sup> it must have reverted to the Hoptons. In 8 Hen. VI. Thomas Hopton, Esq., had a confirmation of the grants of free warren here, made in 9 and 13 Edw. I. Their heiress, Elizabeth, married Sir Roger Corbet, of Moreton, and brought this with their other estates to her husband. Roger Corbet, fourth in descent from this marriage, died 30 Hen. VIII., seized of the Manor of Burwarton. Robert Corbet, his grandson, left issue two daughters, one of them Elizabeth, the wife of Sir Henry Wallop, Kt., of Farley (Co. Hants), ancestor of the present Earl of Portsmouth, and son of another Sir Henry, an eminent statesman, and one of the Lords Justices of Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This manor, with many other of the Corbet estates, descended to his son, Robert Wallop, who died 1667, as I find in an account of the Brown Clee Hill (in a MS. of Bowen) that Mr. Robert Wallop had 800 acres of waste land belonging to his manor of Burwarton. This was the unfortunate gentleman who after the Restoration was drawn from Newgate to Tyburn on a sledge with a halter about his neck, degraded of his gentility and imprisoned for life.<sup>2</sup>

Walker of Ferneyhall<sup>3</sup> sold the Manor of Burwarton to

<sup>1</sup> A settlement rather than a sale. Blakeway was evidently not aware that Sir Walter Hopton left a daughter and heir Elizabeth, wife of John Fitzalan de Cherleton, and that their son John was declared heir to Sir Walter at the Inquisition on his death (42 Edw. III.) This John assumed the name of Hopton and continued the line. It is possible that Florentia, wife of William Thornhull, whose name often occurs in connection with the Costentine estates, was another daughter of Sir Walter Hopton, and thus co-heir with her sister.

<sup>2</sup> See the account of his career in *Dict. Nat. Biogr.* It appears from a Burwarton Deed that Robert Wallop sold the Manor and Advowson of Burwarton to Francis Walker, of Bringewood, in 1655, the same year that he sold Hopton Castle to Bartholomew Beale. Nevertheless, Robert Wallop presents to the Rectory and also to that of Hopton in 1662, at which time, however, he was in complete disgrace.

<sup>3</sup> Francis Walker, son of John Walker of Bringewood, was of Wooton (Onibury) and of Ferney Hall (Clungunford), where he died in 1663. By Rebecca his wife he was father of Richard Walker (ob. 1666), whose son (by Mary daughter of Sir Henry Herbert) Job Walker (ob. 1712), presents to the Rectory of Burwarton in 1686 and 1689. He married Rebecca daughter and co-heir of Thomas Lord Foliot and had two sons, Francis and Thomas Foliot, and a daughter Rebecca, wife of Humphrey Sandford of the Isle. The elder son Francis Walker who presented to the Rectory in 1719, was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1725. By his wife Arabella he had (with two daughters, Anne wife of Thomas Foliot Baugh, and Rebecca), a son Francis, who devised his estates to his cousin Frederick Cornwall of Diddlebury. But the Burwarton lordship had been sold long previously.

[Anne wife of]<sup>1</sup> William Holland, Esq., who was born in 1704.

The Hollands of Burwarton are reported by their own tradition to be descended from the eminent family of that name in Denbighshire, and both sprung from the same stock with Thomas Holand, who by marriage with the relict of the Black Prince raised himself to the Earldom of Kent, and his descendants to the Dukedoms of Exeter and Surrey, a fearful height which exposed them to the vicissitudes of a century of civil war, while their namesakes, perhaps their relations, continued here or in the vicinity for a period of not less than 500 years. Richard de Holond is co-witness with Hugh de Neenton to a deed in North Cleobury, 15 Edw. II, and seven years later he witnesses a deed of lands in Sydenhale.<sup>2</sup>

But the first of the family whom I find actually settled in Burwarton was William Holland. Sir Richard Corbet of Moreton Corbet was an early adherent to the cause of the Earl of Richmond. He met him at Shrewsbury with a stout band of followers, not less than 800 in number, collected from his various lordships, and amongst the rest from this, which he inherited from his mother. William Holland distinguished himself so honourably at Bosworth fight that his landlord rewarded him with a messuage and yard land (30 acres) in Burwarton, and a lease of his capital messuage and demesne. William was much in his master's confidence and accompanied him to Calais when he was appointed to that government. He established his family in good credit at Burwarton, and his grandson<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> These words are added by Blakeway in pencil. As early as 1702 J. Millichope and Edward Botterall of the Heath agree to close all suits in law or equity with Thomas Holland of Burwarton, and disown and disclaim any rights as Lords of the Manor in Burwarton or to any lands there reputed to belong to Thomas Holland; but, having only seen this abstract, I am unable to gather the exact purport of the Deed. Anne Holland presents to the Rectory in 1736 as a widow, and on behalf of her son Thomas, a minor.

<sup>2</sup> Sidnall is in Prior's Ditton. The Hollands of Burwarton were connected with this parish long after, and it is possible that they originally came from thence to Burwarton.

<sup>3</sup> Rather his son Thomas' grandson, according to the family Pedigree (see below).

(by a younger son) Dr. Thomas Holland, was an eminent theologian of his day and died Regius Professor of that faculty at Oxford, at whose funeral the heralds are said to have exhibited the arms of the Earls of Kent.

[To this last paragraph Blakeway adds the following footnote.]

"This however is not strictly true. Dr. Holland's arms, according to my authority were Azure, a lion rampant argent. The Earls of Kent gave, Azure a lion rampant argent with fleur de lys as the field. Sir Otes Holland, a younger brother of the first Earl, bore the same coat, except that his lion was argent,<sup>1</sup> in 20 Edw. III, i.e. before the Earl's illustrious marriage. The Earls afterwards gave the arms of England within a border."

NOTE.—Blakeway's account ends here. Burwarton eventually passed to Benjamin Baugh, who had married Elizabeth, sister and heir of Bernard Holland (ob. 1803). Their daughter and heir, Harriet, married in 1796 Gustavus sixth Viscount Boyne, whose descendant, Frederick Gustavus Hamilton Russell, is the present possessor.

The following entry is detached :—

"20 Jul. 6 Hen. 7. Will. Constantyne late of London Esq. grants to Jo. Petits gent. all his lands and tenements within and without the lordship of Burwarton, which Thos. de Coston formerly had of the feoffment of Adam de Montgomery, Knight, which lands and ten'ents contain a mess' and close called Home Cloos in Burwarton and other lands there described. Rent £5, to be pd. half yearly in the body of the Church of St. Thos. the Martyr called de Acon in London. Hiis test. Thome Hord arm., Tho. Cresset arm., Joh'e Hord arm., Rich. Haughton gent., Will. Holland *et mult. aliis*. Dat. apud Burwarton. (e coll. Wm. Mytton from a deed penes Gul. Holland de Burwarton 1733)."

<sup>1</sup> There must be some slip of the pen here, unless my transcript is at fault. The Hollands of Burwarton bore (according to the Heralds in 1823), Azure, a lion rampant guardant argent, between ten plates, all within a bordure of the second. I do not think they ever exhibited the field feury, though it is crusuly on a monument at Stokesay (to the daughter of a younger son), and as borne by Thomas Holland of Burwarton (ob. 1722). See *Transactions*, 1st Series, vi, 352.

## THE HOLLAND FAMILY.

The following Pedigree is taken from various sources, but those parts which are within quotation marks are from a family document transcribed by Blakeway (Bodl. MS. 5, fol. 353a),

(I) WILLIAM HOLLAND "serv'd Sir Richd. Corbet at the Battle of Bosworth field 1485, in which Battle Wm. Holland gained so much honor yt ye sd. Sir Richd. Corbet gave him a messuage and yard land in Burwarton in Com. Salop. And his Capital Messuage and Demeasne in Lease; all amounting to half ye manor. And his posterity have enjoyed it ever since. Sir Richd. Corbet was mad governor of Cales in France thither this Holland waited on him and there Sr. Ri. Corbet died. This Wm. was first of ye name at Burwarton. And by ye report of his children came out of Denbighshire descended of those Hollands. Since ye Hollands came first to Burwarton till this year 1729 is 234 years. It is supposed by Camden that ye Hollands had their name from a certain village in Lancashire called Holland near the Town of Wiggan."

"He took to wife Matilda, ye daughter of William of Willaston<sup>1</sup> as is reported."

(II) THOMAS HOLLAND. "He was marr'd to a daur. of . . . Wall of Wheathill of an honest family." His wife's name was Elizabeth, by whom he had, besides a son and heir William, a younger son John, father of Thomas Holland, the theologian, who is stated (Dict. Nat. Biog.) to have been a native of Ludlow, B.A. 1570, D.D. 1584, and Regius Professor of Divinity. He died 1611-12. By his wife Susanna he had issue—Captain William Holland, Anne, wife of Dr. John Whetcombe, and Susanna, wife of John Vernon, Rector of Hanbury. "This Dr. Holland bare Lyon rampt. argt. in a field azure as 'twas approved by ye Heralds at arms at his funerall in ye University & is ye coat of Arms given at this day by ye family of ye Hollands and by ye Hollands Earls of Kent."

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<sup>1</sup> Qu. Williams of Willaston?

Thomas Holland, of Burwarton, appears to have had another son Richard, who had a lease of a messuage for lives in Burwarton from Wallop in 1600, and his son John purchased a messuage there from Robert Wallop in 1649. This John married at Stottesden in 1600 Elizabeth Fewtrell (probably of Wrickton), by whom he had issue.

(III) WILLIAM HOLLAND, "who serv'd 4 times in ye field of Burwarton. He marr'd with Alice a daur. of Jno. Dedington al's Detton of Detton, a gentleman as ancient as ye conquest." In 1557 there is a Writ of the Court of Queen's Bench in a suit between William Holland, of Burwarton, Robert Detton and Thomas Smythe, as to the manor and lands of Wheathill, Egerton and Bromdon, and the advowson of Wheathill. In 1562 we have a reciprocal Release as to moieties of the manor, etc., of Wheathill between William Holland, of Burwarton, and Robert Detton, of Ingwardine.<sup>1</sup> William Holland also purchased lands in Ashfield and Routhall, besides the lands of the Petite family in Burwarton. He was buried at Burwarton in 1590, and his wife two years earlier. They had four sons and six daughters.

(i) For Thomas, the eldest son, see below.

(ii) William Holland, the second son, of Canon's Frome (Heref.) is described as of "Carton Co. Salop" in Harl. M.S. 1396, which states that he was twice married—first to Joyce Woodcock,<sup>2</sup> and secondly to Joan. The latter is said by Harl. M.S. 1241 to have been the daughter of John Meirigge and to have had a daughter Fortune.

(iii) Francis Holland, the third son, of Moreton Corbet and Burwarton, held a farm in the latter place under Wallop. He was buried there in 1621 (Will proved P.C.C. "83 Dale"). He married Thomasine, daughter of Robert

<sup>1</sup> The manor and advowson of Wheathill continued to be held in two moieties by the Hollands and the Dettons of several generations. The Detton portion passed by inheritance to the Crumps of Bouldon.

<sup>2</sup> William Holland married at Aston Boterel in 1579, Joyce, daughter of Leonard Boterel of that place.

Russell,<sup>1</sup> who was buried at Burwarton in 1615. By whom he had a son William, buried in 1611, and four daughters, viz:—Brigit, wife of Thomas Targle (Harl. M.S. 1396, but not mentioned in her father's will); Mary, twice married, first (at Burwarton in 1605) to Robert Lutley (fourth son of Adam Lutley of Bromcroft), who was buried at Burwarton in 1613, leaving a son and a daughter, and secondly (at Burwarton in 1617), to Charles Baldwin of Elsieh; Alice, married (at Burwarton in 1602) to Henry Baugh of Aldencourt, buried at Richard's Castle in 1662, aged 79;<sup>2</sup> Frances, who is probably the "daughter Phillpott" mentioned in her father's will. The estate of Francis Holland, at Burwarton, was inherited by Thomas, son of Robert Lutley above mentioned. His sister Anne married (at Burwarton in 1634) William Lewis of Sutton (Diddlebury). In 1649, Robert Wallop of Farley sells to Thomas Lutley of Burwarton, gent. the capital messuage or farm in Burwarton, lately occupied by Thomas, and all those parcels of ground lying on Brown Clee in Burwarton, 292 acres used as common by the occupiers of the capital messuage, mines being reserved.

(iv) George Holland, the fourth son, was of Bal. Coll. Oxon, in 1583, aged 20, and of Clement's Inn in 1595. He held an estate in Purslow (Clunbury), and was buried at Clunbury in 1645, his will being proved the following year (P. C. C. "Twisse 41"). He married (at Tugford in 1595) Cecily, daughter of Adam Lutley of Bromcroft, buried at Clunbury in 1652. They had a son Walter Holland of Purslow, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Lutwyche,<sup>3</sup> and was buried at Clunbury in 1649; and two other sons,<sup>4</sup>—James who died an infant; Adam (bapt.

<sup>1</sup> Cresset, according to the Cresset pedigree. According to the Barker pedigree, Francis Holland married Dorothy, daughter of William Barker of Hopton Castle.

<sup>2</sup> On the Baugh Monument at Stokesay her arms are given as, Azure, crusuly, a lion rampant argent.

<sup>3</sup> Elizabeth Holland, widow, married Thomas Holland, gent. at Clunbury in 1650.

<sup>4</sup> Probably more; William Holland was buried at Clunbury in 1627, and Richard Holland, gent. in 1640.

in 1607) of Jesus Coll. Oxon. in 1626; also five daughters—Frances, married in 1630 to Stephen Evans; Lydia (bapt. in 1605); Gertrude, married in 1625 to Stephen Grindley; Sara (bapt. in 1616) married in 1643 to Richard Higgins; Mary (bapt. in 1617). George Holland left his estate in Purslow to his son Walter, remainder to daughter Frances, remainder to daughter "Gertras," etc. Stephen Evans was of Purslow in 1663, when he "disclaimed" arms.

The daughters of William Holland were—Anne, wife of John Doughty of Duddlewick; Margaret, wife of Alan Hammond; Elizabeth; Mary, wife of Thomas Russell of Ditton (married at Burwarton 1577); Thomasine; Brigit, wife of Edward Colinge (married 1583).

(IV) THOMAS HOLLAND "was Student of ye Middle Temple de Burwarton Et de Medio Templo Lond. Ao. 1591, had offices of credit in his country and had good advancemt. with his wife. He marr'd wth Alice a daur. of Thos. Cocke of Pickthorne in Com. Salop a man of worth and credit." Thomas Holland was Collector of Rents in the Royal Manor of Stoke St. Milburgh in 1570. He married Alice daughter of Thomas Cocke (and Agnes his wife) at Wheathill in 1573. In that year there is a Deed of Settlement (on his marriage) with Thos. Cocke of Pickthorne, the Trustees being Jo. Purslowe, Esq., Robert Detton gent., John Doughty and Robert Cocke gents, of the moiety of the Manor of Wheathill etc. and of lands in Ashfield, Rowthill (both in Prior's Ditton), Bromdon, Egerton and Clee Downton, and a messuage in Burwarton. In 1578 Thomas Holland purchased lands in Cleobury North, Bold and Charlecote. In 1591 he settled lands in Loughton, Cleobury and Bold on himself and his wife Alice, and in 1598 he made a settlement of Pickthorne, leased under Purslowe of Sidbury, on his wife and sons Michael and John. In 1603 occurs a lease for lives from Sir Henry Wallop and Dame Elizabeth his wife to Thomas Holland, William his son and Margaret his son's wife, of a messuage in Burwarton, occupied by William Holland. Rent £1 9s. 4d.,

a Heriot of the best living beast and bushel of good oats yearly to be paid at the house of Francis Holland, of Burwarton. Thomas Holland was buried at Stottesden in 1612, and his widow in 1622. In his will (proved P.C.C. "19 Capell," in 1613) he is styled of Pickthorne, no mention being made of Burwarton. He had five sons and four daughters.

(i) George Holland, the eldest son, died unmarried before his father, who desires to be buried beside him.

(ii) For William, who succeeded his father, see further.

(iii) Michael Holland was of Pickthorne. He was baptized at Burwarton in 1584-5, and married for his first wife (at Chelmarsh in 1611) Jane, daughter of Adam Detton, of Sutton, by whom (who was buried at Stottesden in 1632) he had issue—William (bapt. at Chelmarsh 1615), who died s.p.; Thomas (bapt. in 1618, bur. at Stottesden 1635); John Holland, of Pickthorne, who married Dorothy Hill, of Bickley, and had two sons, William and Thomas;<sup>1</sup> Allen (bapt. 1622); Alice (bapt. 1612-3), wife of Francis Overton; Jane, wife of Andrew Talley. Michael Holland married a second wife Anne (buried at Stottesden in 1644), by whom he had three sons—Francis (bapt. in 1633), who had a son John (bapt. in 1660); Thomas (bapt. in 1636, bur. 1652); Edward (bapt. in 1643); and a daughter Ann (bapt. in 1638). Michael Holland was buried at Stottesden in 1655.

(iv) John Holland, fourth son, inherited from his father an estate in Charlecote, held under Lacon. He married Mary, daughter of Richard Colling, of Neenton. His will was proved in 1642 (P.C.C. "2 Campbell") by Chas. Baldwin and Jo. Collinge.

(v) Allen, youngest son, is mentioned in his father's will.

The four daughters of Thomas Holland were:—Mary; Ursula, wife of Richard Crowther, of Bedstone (married at Burwarton in 1609); Ann, wife of John Heath, of the Heath; Joan (mentioned in her father's will).

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<sup>1</sup> Thomas Holland, gent., married Elizabeth Kettleby, at Stottesden, in 1678.



(V) WILLIAM HOLLAND "2 son & heir Ao. 1623 he lived at Burwarton in great repute and had 6 children living at ye time of his death viz. 1. Tho., 2. Rich'd, 3. Francis, 4. Edward, 5. Alice, 6. Anne, who were all preferred in marriage. He marr'd with Margaret a daur. of Thos. Smalman of Wildertop in Com. Salop Esq. who was reader of ye inner Temple and one of ye Justices of ye Council of ye Marches of Wales." William Holland was baptized at Burwarton in 1574, and buried there in 1642 (Will proved P.C.C. "94 Campbell"), his widow being buried at the same place in 1643. To him his father bequeathed his Bible and "Great Chronicle."

(i) For Thomas, the eldest son, see below.

(ii) Richard Holland, the second son, born in 1603, was of Neenton, where he was buried in 1676. He married Mary, daughter of Francis Rockald, of London, by whom he had a son, Thomas, who died an infant, and another son, Edward, who became Rector of Waltham-on-the-Wolds, and died in 1684, having been twice married and leaving issue.<sup>1</sup>

(iii) Francis Holland, third son, married (at Ludlow, in 1630-1) Joyce Hill, and had by her a son William, who died an infant.

(iv) Edward Holland, fourth son, was baptized at Burwarton in 1611. He married (at St. Mary's, Salop, in 1645) Mary, whose surname is left blank in the Register, and had by her a son Edward, buried at Burwarton in 1647.

Of the two daughters, Alice, who was baptized at Burwarton in 1607, was married there in 1632 to Thomas Harris, of Prescott (Baschurch).

(VI) THOMAS HOLLAND "fil p'm'gen. at. 21, 1623, he had 2 sons and 5 daurs. viz. Wm., Henry, Catherine, Margaret, Ann, Elizabeth & Mary, who were all married. He marr'd

<sup>1</sup> By his first wife, Grace, daughter of John Bradbury, of Houlton Hall (Derb.), he had two sons—Epiphanius (of Jes. Coll. Camb. in 1700); Edward (Emm. Coll., Camb.), who succeeded his father at Waltham; and three daughters—Grace, Dorothy, and Mary. His second wife was Hannah, daughter of Thomas Briggs.

with Eliz. a daur. of Wm. Worfield Esq. a gent. of good repute who was marr'd to Cath. Berkeley of an honourable family in Worcestershire." William Worfield, of Bransford (Worc.) married Catherine, daughter of Rowland Berkeley, of Cotheridge. Their daughter, Mrs. Holland, was buried at Priors Ditton in 1689, aged 89. She is described as "of Ashfield" in that parish, and a widow, in 1663, and her husband was apparently living there in 1634.

Their second son, Henry Holland (M.A. Emm. Coll., Camb., 1663) was Rector of Wheathill, and married there in 1676 Martha Shepherd, who was buried in 1720. He died in 1684.

Of the five daughters of Thomas Holland, who all appear to have been married, Margaret is known to have been the wife of ——— Deverell, of Richard's Castle, where she was buried in 1714-5, aged 83.<sup>1</sup>

(VII) WILLIAM HOLLAND, "a Student in ye University & in ye Inns of Court he had 3 sons and 3 daughters viz:—Thos. Lutwich & Edward, Elizabeth Lettice & Mary. He marr'd with Eliz. a daur. of Mrs. Lutwich & sister to Sr. Edw. Lutwich who was Chief Justice of Chester & of ye Councill in ye Marches of Wales & afterwards one of ye 12 Judges of England."

William Holland married at Rushbury in 1660, Elizabeth, daughter of William Lutwyche of Lutwyche, by Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Lyster of Rowton. A deed of 1677 recites a former deed of 1660 (apparently his marriage settlement) between himself and his mother and others of lands in Loughton, Wheathill, Rowthall, Pryor's Ditton and Coreley. He lived many years at Ludlow, where he owned lands at Dinham. He appears to have died in 1699.

(i) For Thomas, who succeeded his father, see below.

(ii) Lutwich Holland was baptized at Ludlow in 1670; he was afterwards of Crotte (Co. Heref.)

<sup>1</sup> Blakeway suggests that Elizabeth was wife of Thomas Sheppard, and that Mary was wife of Edward Winwood, of Eardiston. In the case of the latter, however, the arms on her monument bear a crescent for cadency.

- (iii) Edward Holland was baptized at Ludlow 1672-3.<sup>1</sup>
- (iv) Elizabeth married Thomas Frewen, of Brackley (Northants).
- (v) Lettice, baptized at Ludlow in 1664, married John Harding, of Halse.
- (vi) Mary, baptized at Ludlow in 1668.<sup>2</sup>

(VIII) THOMAS HOLLAND "came to his estate ye 27th day of July 1699 aged 34 years at which time his Father dyed he had 5 children viz.:—William, Thomas, Bernard, Edward & Elizabeth. He marr'd with Eliz. a daur. of Bernard Hammond of Ludlow gent. July ye 8th 1703." Thomas Holland was baptized at Ludlow in 1665-6. He married Elizabeth Hammond at Cleobury North, and was buried at Burwarton in 1721-2. His wife was buried there in 1721.

- (i) For William, the eldest son, see below.
- (ii) Thomas, the second son, born in 1706, appears to have died young.
- (iii) Bernard Holland, the third son, baptized at Burwarton in 1708, was of the Rea, and married (at Quatford, in 1743) Catherine, daughter of William Holmes, of Stanford (Edgmond),<sup>3</sup> by whom he had four sons—Thomas, of Moreton Say, who married Mary, daughter of Rev. Benjamin Wase, of Great Bolas, and had a daughter Elizabeth, wife of Rev. John Churton, Rector of Wheathill and Burwarton; Roger, of Brick House; Bernard, and William; and three daughters—Catherine, wife of Samuel Monger, of Ludlow;<sup>4</sup> Martha, wife of Thomas Baddeley, of Newport, and Eliza, wife of W. Buzzard, of Lutterworth. Bernard Holland, the father, was buried at Burwarton in 1766.

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Edward Holland, of Sidnall, married at Chetton, in 1710, Mrs. Dorothy Fleming, who as Dorothy Holland, of Sidnall, left £20 to the poor of Chetton.

<sup>2</sup> Mrs. Mary Holland, of Sidnall, was buried at Chetton in 1696.

<sup>3</sup> "Mrs. Catherine Holland, from Newport," was buried at Edgmond in 1783.

<sup>4</sup> Married there in 1737.

(iv) Edward Holland, the fourth son, baptized at Burwarton in 1714, is described as of St. Clement's, London. He was buried in 1741.

(v) Elizabeth, the only daughter, baptized in 1716, was wife of Edward Lee, of Ludlow.

(IX) WILLIAM HOLLAND, "being eldest son is aged 15 years or thereabouts this 29th day of October 1719." He was buried at Burwarton in 1736. He married Anne, daughter of William Lee, of Little Hereford, by whom (who was buried at Burwarton in 1771, aged 67) he had two sons and four daughters:—

(i) Thomas, baptized at Burwarton in 1729 and buried in 1740.

(ii) Bernard Holland, baptized in 1730-1, of St. Mary Hall, Oxon., in 1749, and buried at Burwarton in 1803.

(iii) Martha, baptized in 1727, married in 1765 to James Compson, of Cleobury Mortimer, and buried in 1775.

(iv) Anne, baptized in 1728 and buried next year.

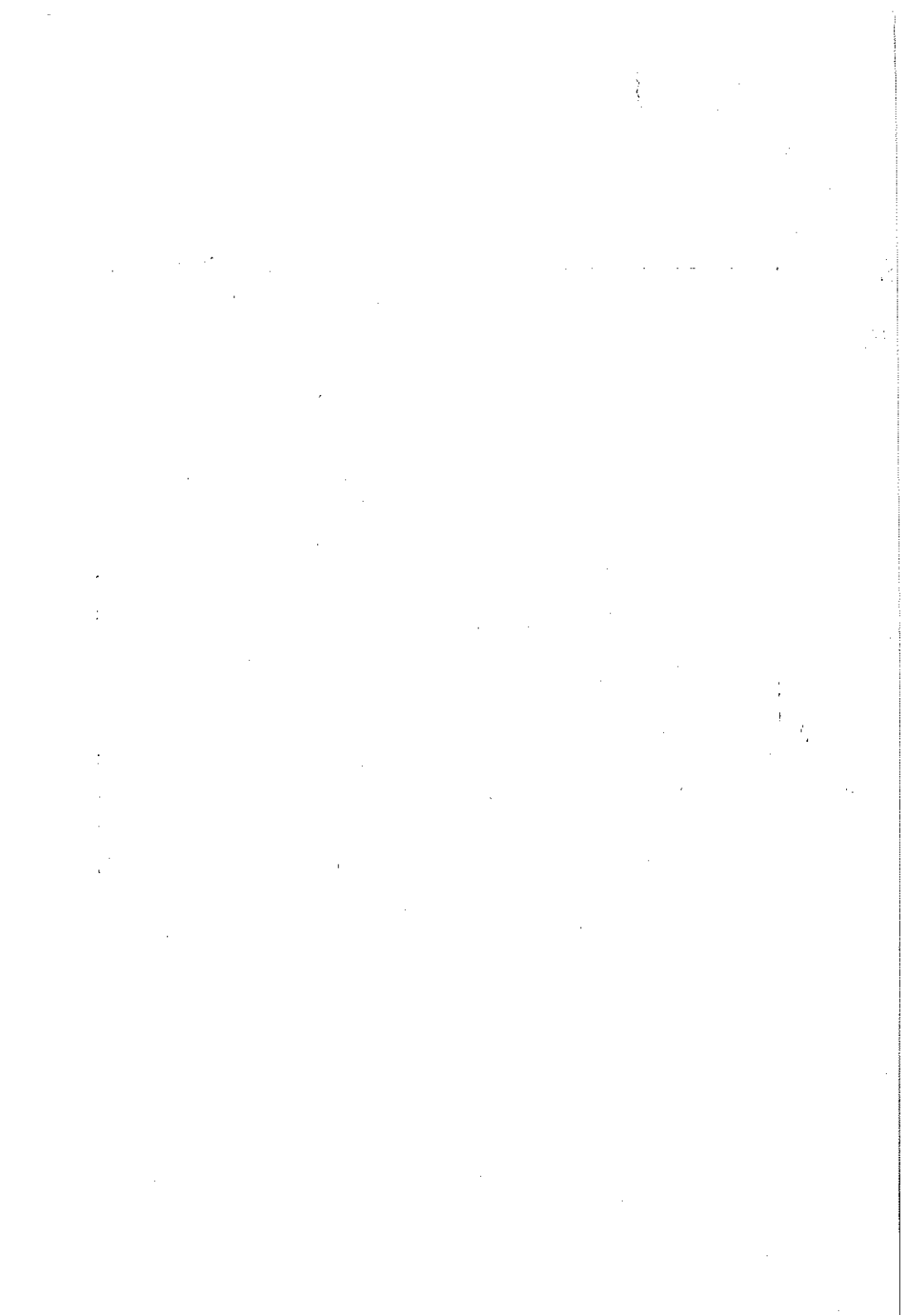
(v) Elizabeth, baptized in 1733, married at Ludlow in 1772 to Benjamin Baugh, Town Clerk of Ludlow (ob. 1809). Their daughter and heir, Harriet, married Gustavus, 6th Viscount Boyne, at Ludlow, in 1796.

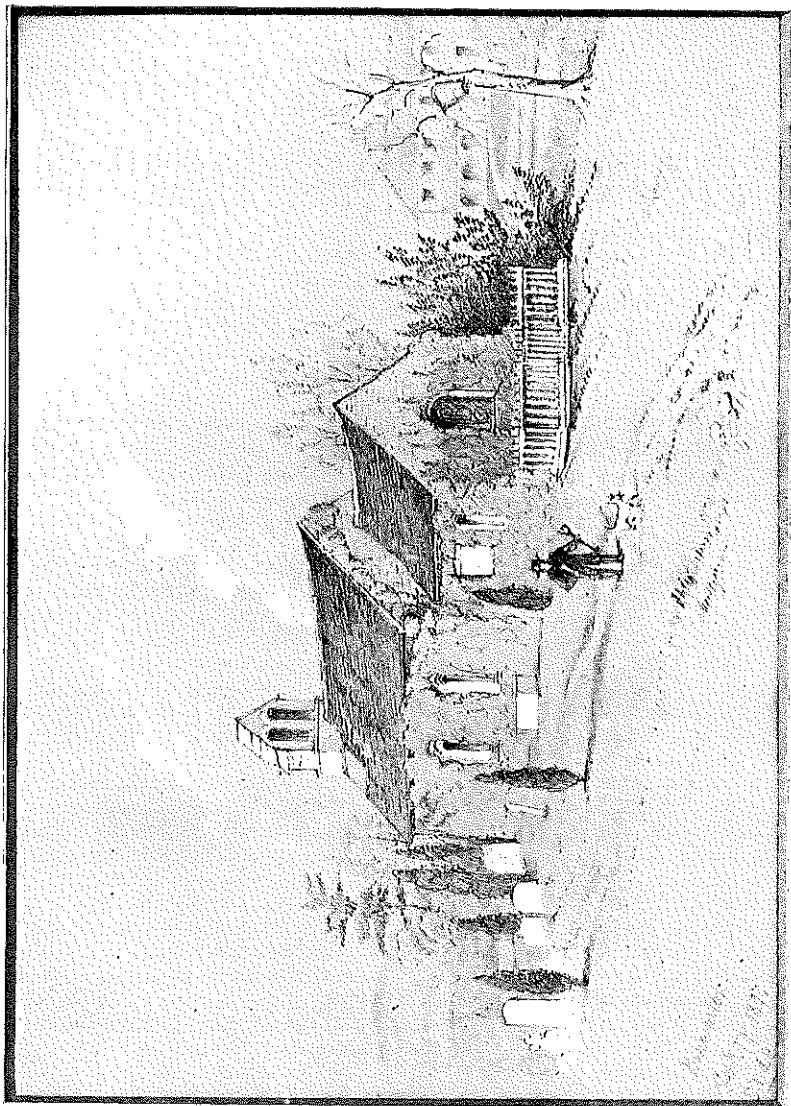
(vi) Margaret, baptized in 1735 and buried in 1808.

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#### HOLLAND OF BRIDGNORTH.

Rowland Holland, who heads the Pedigree entered in 1663, is described as a younger son of Holland of Denton (Co. Lanc.); and the Arms allowed are those of that family, with the lion debruised by a bend. But in 1561 administration of the goods of John Holland, of St. Leonard's, Bridgnorth, was granted at Lichfield to his son Roland Holland, and to his grandson, another Roland. Moreover, Francis Holland, of Burwarton, who died in 1621, in his will mentions "my cousin Thomas Holland of Bridgnorth."





BURWARTON OLD CHURCH.

Roland Holland had a son, John Holland, who married Jane Steward, and was father of Thomas Holland, of Bridgnorth, who died in 1649. His will is dated 1646, but was not proved till 1654 ("Alchin 484.") He married Margery Harrison, of Stourbridge, and had two sons and five daughters:—

(a) Thomas Holland, the elder son, appears to have been buried at St. Leonard's in 1667.

(b) John Holland, the younger son, was dead (s.p.) in 1663.

(c) Jane, wife of John Farmer, of Bridgnorth, a widow in 1646.

(d) Eleanor, called "Eleanor Hill" in her father's will, and then a widow, afterwards married to Jeroboam Worsley, of Bridgnorth (Vis. 1663).

(e) Mary, called "Mary Stanton, widow," in her father's will, afterwards the wife of Edward Walker, Rector of Glazeley (Vis.)

(f) Margery, wife of Thomas Synge, and afterwards of Robert Richards.

(g) Alice, wife of John Rogerson, of Bridgnorth.

In the Extracts from the Registers of Bridgnorth (Shrewsbury Free Library) there is the record of the burial of Frances, wife of Thomas Holland, at St. Leonard's, in 1626, and his marriage with Margery Hord at St. Mary's, in 1630, she being buried in 1639 at St. Leonard's, where also Thomas, son of Thomas Holland, gent. was baptized in 1616, John in 1618, and his daughter Alice in 1621. John Holland, of Cann Hall, Bridgnorth, entertained Prince Rupert in 1642.

## RECTORS OF BURWARTON.

The old Church, the ruins of which stand in the middle of the Churchyard, dates from the latter half of the twelfth century;<sup>1</sup> and was partly demolished in 1877, after the new Church had been opened. It was quite inadequate for the needs of the Parish at the time that the new Church was

<sup>1</sup> See Dr Cranage's Account.

erected, and it was thought that it would look more picturesque if the roof were taken off and ivy allowed to grow at will all over the outside walls. It may be regretted that this course was adopted, more especially as the old Bell of Burwarton was taken down and lost sight of.<sup>1</sup> The fittings were removed; the old Norman Font was placed in the new Church; the best of the Jacobean woodwork went to the Church at Prior's Ditton, while the Communion Table is believed to have found a home in the Church of Chelmarsh.

The Registers date from 1576. In 1870, when the Rev. A. James went to Burwarton as Rector, the old volume was not in the Parish Chest; it was discovered at Wheathill in 1882 by the Rector of that Parish (Rev. F. F. Bradford) among the Parochial books and papers, and restored to Burwarton by him.

The Family Vault of the Hollands is outside the Church at the East end, immediately beneath the East window. It is, or was, enclosed by iron railings, and twenty years ago it was much overgrown and contained three large slabs, the inscriptions on which were for the most part undecipherable.

The old house of the Hollands, pulled down after the erection of the present Hall, is said to have stood nearer the high road from Ludlow to Bridgnorth. Its site was partly occupied by a rose garden in the late nineties.

The following list of Rectors is partly taken from the Blakeway M.S. at the Bodleian (M.S. 14, f. 45).

Alan, Rector temp. Edw. I.

1290. 6 cal. jun. Audoenus (Owen) de Montgomeri 25 Edw. I. when he had a protection. Prynne iii. 595. A Subdeacon. Presented by Sir Adam de Montgomery, Kt.

1310. id. Aug. Master Robert Peet, priest. Presented by the King, by reason of the custody of the land and heir of Walter de Hopton, deceased.

1341. June 5. Sir Thomas de Boulwas.



1349. Aug. 27. Thomas de Ercalwa, 38 Edw. III. Presented by Sir Walter de Hopton, Kt.

1373. Aug. 4. Sir William Strichesley. Presented by the Bishop *jure devol.* Resigned 1384 for his successor's preferment.

1384. April 21. Sir Hugh Davys, late-Vicar of Maumle, which he resigned for this. Presented by Sir John de Hopton, Kt. He resigned 1390 for his successor's preferment.

1390. Jan. 4. Thomas Crenche, Vicar of Penn (Co. Staff.), which he resigned for this.

1407. Jan. 16. David Driewe, priest. Presented by Walter Hopton, lord of Borewarton.

Sir Thomas Fillesone resigned in 1428.

1428. Jan. 20. Sir John Thurnour, Vicar of Meole Brace, which he resigned for this. Presented by Thomas Hopton.

Sir Mylys Herteley died in 1523.

1523. Aug. 27. Sir John Worall, priest. Presented by William Leyghton, grantee *hac vice* of Sir Robert Corbet, Kt.

1525. Dec. 18. Thomas Parsones (*val.* 4. 8.) Presented by Lady Elizabeth, relict of Sir Robert Corbet, Kt.

1572. Oct. 16. Sir John Morgan. Presented by Sir Andrew Corbet, Kt.

1575. April 17. Sir Fulke Smyth, 1587. Presented by the same.

1606. May 15. Thomas Flaskett, M.A.

1613. Sept. 22. Richard Taylor, B.A. Buried 1645.

1662. June 12. Humphrey Tudor (Tydder). Buried 1685. Presented by Robert Wallop, Esq.

1685. Jan. 26. Thomas Pipard. Resigned. Presented by Job Walker, Esq.

1689. Oct. 12. Thomas Pepyr, B.A. Buried at St. Leonard's, Bridgnorth, in 1719-20. Presented by Job Walker, senior.

1719. Feb. 29. Lawrence Lewis. Presented by Francis Walker, Esq.

1736. Sept. 27. Thomas Taylor, M.A. Presented by Anne Holland, widow, lawful guardian of Thomas Holland, an infant, the true patron. He was also Rector of Wheathill, and died in 1765.

1765. John Attwood. Presented by Bernard Holland, Esq. Also Rector of Wheathill. Buried at Cleobury Mortimer in 1798.

1800. July 4th. John Churton. Resigned 1849. Rector of Wheathill, 1800. Vicar of Tenbury, 1849. Patron of Burwarton.

1849. Theodosius Theodosius. Incumbent of St. James', Sedgley, 1824 to 1848, died at Stafford 1 Jan., 1853, aged 79.

1865. William Waring, M.A. Resigned 1870. Archdeacon of Ludlow and Canon of Hereford.

1870. Alfred James, M.A., J.P. Buried 1897.

1897. Norman Robert Ramsey, M.A. Resigned 1904.

1904. Thomas Cromwell Bush, M.A. Resigned 1908.

1910. Arthur Evans Moule, B.D. Archdeacon of Mid-China 1883—1910. Resigned 1915.

#### APPENDIX.

The following Abstracts of Deeds, from the MSS. of the late Rev. A. James, and published by kind consent of F. Hamilton Russell Esq., appear to be of some interest. As most of them are without date no attempt has been made to arrange them in chronological order.

(1) Hugo Speyche Roberto de Cottoney et Agneti . . . uxori, terras in villa et in campis de Burwarton. Test.—Roger Costantine, Wm. de Logtone, Walter de Constantine, John Spey. Dated at Burwarton 5 Hen. IV.

(2) Aliscia filia Henrici le [Wycup] de Aston Boterel Rogero filio Thomce le Constantine de Burwarton pro vii solidis unam acram terrae in campo de Burwarton quae vocatur Wallemore de quinque selionibus. Test.—Thos. de Constantin, Edmund de Cherlcote, Richard Clerico de Middleton etc.

(3) Thomas de Burwarton filius Wilhelmi de Hereforsire Ricardo filio Thomæ de Beggesori vi selionibus terræ in campo de Burwarton inter villam de Burwarton et villam Cleobury North juxta terram quam Robertus de Lucketon aliquando tenuit et extendentem de terra rectoris ecclesia de Burwarton usque ad terram Alexandri de Burwarton pro fidelitate sua et servicio suo. Test.—John de Egerton, Philip de Cherlcote, etc.

(4) Philip son of Philip de Gyrras gives to Helyas de Eostencham half a virgate of land in Burwarton which his father held for homage and service etc. Test.—Walter Hackech, Roger de Nechbury, Thomas de Cleyburi, Alex. de Cleyburi, Robert de Bolda, Roger de Burwach, Helyas de Bolda.

(5) Margery daughter of Peter the Weaver of Burwarton gives to Thomas son of Christopher le Yede of Burwarton one acre of land of five selions in Burwarton field etc. reaching from the land of the Rector of the Church at Burwarton up to the Wallesmore brook etc. Test.—Henry le Beggesore, Richard Constantyne etc. Dated 9 Edw. II.

(6) Thomas de Hereforsire gives to Richard son of Thomas de Beggesthore for one mark of silver one acre of land in the capital land of Burwarton lying near the land which Robert the Miller held and stretching from the land of the said Richard to the land of Robert de Luce at a peppercorn rent due Christmas Day. Test.—John de Esthope, Adam de Bolda, Roger de Tuchetort, Peter son of Reginald de Rothall, Robert "clericus" of Burwarton, Samson de Querlcote.

(7) Thomas son of Roger Bonest of Burwarton gives to Thomas son of William de Welseley of Burwarton for seven "solide" one acre in the Wallemor field of Burwarton lying by land of Thomas le Constantine at a rent of one "obolus" by land of Thomas le Constantine at a rent of one "obolus" by land of Michaelmas. Test.—Richard "clericus" of Myddleton etc.

(8) Thomas de Hereforsire of Burwarton gives to Richard de Beggesour of Cleyburie one acre in Burwarton fields,

etc. Test.—John de Esthope, Thomas de Baggesouer, Thomas de Cherlcote, Roger de Tuggeford etc.

(9) Thomas de Burwarton, son of Walter de Hereforsire gives to Richard son of Thomas de Beggesoure four acres in Burwarton field, between the village of Burwarton and the village of Cleyburie North etc. Test.—Philip de Beggesouer, Philip de Cherlcote, Thomas Bonest, Richard "clericus" of [Middleton], Roger de Tuchfort, Simon "clericus" of Cleyburie North.

(10) 5 Hen. IV. Grant of Henry de Cornwayle to Robert de Stanford of lands in Burwarton "subter le Clee." Test.—John Botterell, Roger Costyntyn of Burwarton, John Hunte of Wheathill.

(11) 17 Hen. VII. Thomas Pette son and heir of John Pette of Bagesore Esq. sells to Philip and William Pette all rights in a messuage in Burwarton. Test.—Thomas Horde Esq., Richard Haughton gent., William Holland.

(12) 6 Ed. VI. Dorothy Howel of Pelshall (Co. Staff.) to Thomas Kynnersley her son of a messuage in Burwarton. Attorneys, Francis Pygott and John Simm, of Cleyburie North.

(13) 1522. Thomas Smalman of Midleton to John Mongombie and his wife Elizabeth (daughter of Smalman) of a Tenement and 15 acres called Hexenhall in Burwarton. Attorney, Richard Smalman of Ditton Pryors.

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## TWO SALOPIAN DEEDS.

1. A LICENCE FROM QUEEN ELIZABETH OF ALIENATION OF LAND IN NOVERS, CAINHAM, SNYTTON, AND BENNET'S ENDE, FROM EDWARD FOXE, ESQ., TO RICHARD CHURCHMAN, CLERK.
2. FINE, 6TH GEORGE II., BETWEEN GEORGE HAYES AND THOMAS GARLICK, COMPLAINANTS, AND JAMES KETTLEBY, DEFORCIANT, RE LANDS ETC., IN STEPPLE, NEEN SAVAGE, NASH AND CLEOBURY MORTIMER.

TRANSCRIBED AND EDITED BY R. R. JAMES, F.R.C.S.

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The two deeds which form the basis of this short article belonged to my father (the Rev. Alfred James, Rector of Burwarton), and they were given to me by the executor of his will in 1914.

The first is the original parchment, measuring  $13\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , and it is beautifully written in small chancery hand; it is in a good state of preservation, but the seal, I regret to say, is missing. The second is merely a paper copy of the original made in 1844, by permission of the Master of the Rolls, in whose custody the original was preserved.

The first is endorsed on the back "A licence of alienation from Edward Foxe to Richard Churchman," and runs as follows:—

Elizabeth dei gratia Anglie, francie et Hibernie Regina fidei defensor et cetera Omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint salutem. Sciatis quod nos de gratia nostra speciali ac pro octo solidis decem denariis et obolo solutis firmariis nostris virtute litterarum nostrarum patentium concessimus, et licenciam dedimus ac pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris quantum in nobis est per presentes concedimus et licenciam damus dilecto nobis Edwardo ffoxe. Armigero quod ipse duo messuagia quatuor acras terre sex acras prati quadraginta acras pasture et communem pasture

pro omnibus averiis cum pertinentiis in Novers, Caynham, Snytton et Bennet's Ende, in comitatu nostro Salopiensi que de nobis tenentur in capite ut dicitur dare possit et concedere alienare aut cognoscere per finem vel per recuperationem in Curia nostra coram justiciis nostris de Banco aut aliquo modo quocumque ad libitum ipsius Edwardi dilecto nobis Ricardo Churchman Clerico. Habendum et tenendum eidem Ricardo ac heredibus et assignatis suis ad opus et usum ipsius Ricardi ac heredum et assignatorum suorum in perpetuum de nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris per servicia inde debita et de jure consueta et eidem Ricardo quod ipse predicta messuagia terras tenementa ac cetera omnia et singula premissa superius expressa et specificata cum pertinentiis a prefato Edwardo recipere possit et tenere sibi ac heredibus et assignatis suis de nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris per servicia predicta sicut predictum est in perpetuum tenore presentium similiter licenciam dedimus ac pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris predictis specialem. Nolentes quod predictus Edwardus vel heredes sui aut prefatus Ricardus vel heredes sui ratione premissorum per nos heredes vel successores nostras aut per justiciarios escaetores vice comites Ballivos aut alios officarios seu ministros nostros aut dictorum heredum vel successorum nostrorum quoscumque inde occasionentur molestentur impetantur vexentur in aliquo seu graventur nec eorum aliquis occasionetur, molestetur impetatur vexetur in aliquo seu gravetur. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium secundo die Septembris anno regni nostri tricesimo octavo.

BACON.

#### TRANSLATION.

Elizabeth by the grace of God Queen of England, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, etc., to all whom the present letters shall have come, greeting. Know ye that we, of our special grace and for eight shillings, ten pence and a halfpenny paid to our farmers by virtue of our letters patent have granted and given licence and for us our heirs and successors as much as in us lies have by these presents

granted and do give licence to our beloved Edward ffowe, Esq., that he may be able to give and grant to alienate or to acknowledge by fine or by recovery in our Court before Justices of the Bench or in any other way whatsoever at the will of the said Edward, two messuages, four acres of land, six acres of meadow, forty acres of pasture, and common of pasture for all beasts with the appurtenances in Novers, Caynham, Snytton and Bennet's Ende in our county of Salop, which are held of us in chief as is said to our beloved Richard Churchman clerk. To have and to hold to the same Richard and his heirs and assigns to the use and behoof of the same Richard and his heirs and assigns for ever of our heirs and successors by the services due therefore and of right accustomed. And likewise by the tenor of these presents we have given licence and for us, our heirs, and successors aforesaid do give our special licence to the same Richard that he may be able to receive and to retain from the afore-mentioned Edward the aforesaid messuages, lands, tenements and all and singular the other premises above set out and specified with their appurtenances and to hold them to him and his heirs and assigns for ever of us, our heirs and successors by the aforesaid services as is abovesaid. Being unwilling that the aforesaid Edward or his heirs, or the aforesaid Richard or his heirs should by us, our heirs or successors, or by our justices or escheators sheriffs bailiffs or other our officers or servants or by the heirs or successors of any of our said officers be in the matter of these premises disturbed, molested, impeached or vexed at all or oppressed and that any of them should be disturbed, molested, impeached, vexed in anything or oppressed. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Given by me at Westminster on the second day of September in the thirty-eighth year of our reign.

BACON.

This deed passed in the year 1596, and the only unusual point in connexion with it is the word Novers, as there is no such place in Shropshire. In the first place, there is absolutely no doubt that the word is Novers, my father read

it as such, for he endorsed the word on the back of the deed, and neither Mr. J. Gibbons, of Broadstairs (to whom I am very much indebted for the care he has bestowed on this and the succeeding deed, and for his valuable corrections of my faults in transcribing, as well as for the translations), nor myself can make it any other word than Novers. Snytton is mentioned in Eyton under Cainham, and mention is also made of a family, tenants in Cainham, of the name of Beneth, from which the Bennet's Ende may well be derived; in passing I may note that Bennet's Ende is now for the most part in the parish of Knowbury; but I fear I shall never find out what Novers means. It is well known that at the Domesday Survey Cainham was in Overs Hundred, and was the only land in that Hundred held by Mortimer under the Earl. Ralph Mortimer granted Cainham to the Abbey of Wigmore, and his son tried to wrest Snytton from the Monks, as he found it a convenient resting place between his castles of Wigmore and Cleobury Mortimer, but he was frightened into restoring it to the Monks by the premature delivery of his son at Snytton while the Countess was breaking a journey there (vide Eyton, Corbet-Anderson, etc.)

After the Battle of Evesham, Cainham was separated from Overs Hundred and placed in the franchise of Mortimer, and at the lapsing of that franchise Cainham instead of being restored to Overs was annexed to the Hundred of Stottesdon (Eyton IV. 298, Overs Hundred).

Whether the manor of Cainham came into the Sovereign's possession at the dissolution of the Monasteries, or whether Edward Mortimer Earl of March was possessed of it when he ascended the throne as Edward IV, I am unable to say, either is possible; at any rate, the Crown granted land there, and Queen Elizabeth had as tenant there Edward Foxe, Esq., a member of the family of Foxe of Cainham, Bromfield, Greet, etc., a copy of whose pedigree will be found in the Visitation of Shropshire, 1623 (Harleian Society's publication vol. 28). According to the Harleian MSS.



Edward Foxe, Bishop of Hereford (1496-1538) was a member of this family, and if so, then Richard Foxe, Bishop of Winchester, was also connected with it, for it is stated in the Dictionary of National Biography that they were related to each other.

I imagine that the Edward Foxe to whom the licence is granted was the brother of Charles Foxe, of Ludlow and Bromfield, the originator of Foxe's charity in Ludlow. This Charles Foxe in 1590 made a will by which he directed his executors, one of whom was his brother Edward, to complete the building of certain almshouses in Ludlow in connexion with St. Leonard's Chapel, which he (Charles Foxe) had already begun; he also left two bells to the aforesaid chapel. Arising out of this bequest the Corporation of Ludlow got itself into legal hot water early in the 19th century; the account of the proceeding was published and printed by William Felton, the publisher of the Ludlow Guide for 1812, in 1819. A copy of this little brochure is in my possession, and it is interesting to find that while the inhabitants of Ludlow, the plaintiffs in the action, were able to call several aged inhabitants to witness that the chapel was in fairly good preservation and was being used for divine service shortly before it was demolished by the Corporation, the latter had no difficulty in finding an equal number of elderly people to swear the exact opposite.

A reference to the Harleian pedigree fails to establish that Charles Foxe had a brother Edward, but in all probability Charles at the time when he made his will was in a better position to know his brothers than the compilers of the pedigree in 1623.

I have not been able to find anything out about Richard Churchman.

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The Stepple deed does not possess the same interest. A recent article on the Kettlebys of Stepple, by the Rev. Ralph C. Purton (see Trans. Shropshire Archaeological Society, 4th series, vol. 2) shows that James Kettleby was the last

of his family to own Stepple, and that he died heavily in debt in the year succeeding the fine in question. Probably this represented a last despairing effort on his part at "raising the wind." The fine runs as follows:—

Inter Johannem Hayes generosum et Thomam Garlicke querentes et Jacobum Kettleby generosum deforcientem. De maneriis Stepple alias Stepplehall et Neen Savage cum pertinentiis ac de decem messuagiis, decem horreis duobus columbariis, duobus molendinis granaticis aquaticis, mille acris terre, ducentis acris prati, trescentis acris pasture, centum acris jampnorum et bruere et communam pasture pro omnibus averiis cum pertinentiis in Stepple, Neen Savage, Nash et Cleobury Mortimer, et parochiis de Stepple, Neen Savage et Cleobury Mortimer. Unde placitum convencionis summonitum fuit inter eos et cetera. Scilicet quod predictus Jacobus recognovit predicta maneria tenementa et communam pasture cum pertinentiis esse jus ipsius Johannis. Ut illa que iidem Johannes et Thomas habent de dono predicti Jacobi et illa remisit et quietum clamavit de se et heredibus suis predictis Johanni et Thome et heredibus ipsius Johannis in perpetuum. Et preterea iidem Jacobus concessit pro se et heredibus suis quod ipsi warrantizabunt predictis Johanni et Thome et heredibus ipsius Johannis predicta maneria, tenementa et communam pasture cum pertinentiis contra predictum Jacobum et heredes suos in perpetuum. Et pro hac etcetera iidem Johannes et Thomas dederunt predicto Jacobo duo mille et sexcentos libras sterlingorum.

Salop	{	Die 15 Sancti Martini anno regni Georgii	} ingrossa.
		secundi dei gratia Magne Brittanie,	
		francie et Hibernie Regis, fidei defensoris	
		et cetera a conquesto sexto.	

In dorso

proclamatio

Termina sancti Michaelis anno Regis nostri  
Georgii secundi dei gratia Magne Brittanie  
et cetera sexto.

Secundum formam statuti.

## TRANSLATION.

Between John Hayes gent and Thomas Garlicke complainant and James Kettleby gent, deforciant. About the manors of Stepple alias Stepplehall and Neen Savage with their appurtenances. And about ten messuages, ten barns, two dovecotes, two water corn mills, a thousand acres of land two hundred acres of meadow, three hundred acres of pasture, a hundred acres of furze and heath, and common of pasture for all beasts with their appurtenances in Stepple, Neen Savage, Nash and Cleobury Mortimer and in the parishes of Stepple, Neen Savage and Cleobury Mortimer. Whence a plea of agreement was summoned between them etc., to wit, that the aforesaid James acknowledges the aforesaid manors, tenements, and common of pasture with the appurtenances to be the right of the said John. As that which the said John and Thomas have of the gift of the aforesaid James. And he has remitted and quitclaimed them of him and his heirs to the aforesaid John and Thomas and the heirs of the said John for ever. And besides the same James has granted for him and his heirs that they will warrant to the aforesaid John and Thomas and the heirs of the said John the aforesaid manors, tenements, and common of pasture with their appurtenances against the aforesaid James and his heirs for ever. And for this, etc., the said John and Thomas have given to the aforesaid James two thousand and six hundred pounds sterling.

Salop {	The 15th day of St. Martin in the sixth	} engrossed.
	year of the reign of George the second	
	from the conquest by the grace of God	
	King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith etc.	

## PROCLAMATION.

In Michaelmas term, in the sixth year of the reign of George the second by the grace of God of Great Britain etc.

According to the form of statute.

The first proclamation was made on the twenty-eighth day of November in the Michaelmas term in the sixth year

of the within written King. The second proclamation was made on the ninth day of february in the Hilary term in the sixth year of the King within written. The third proclamation was made the twenty-sixth day of April in Easter term in the sixth year of the King within written. The fourth proclamation was made the twenty-first day of May in Trinity term in the sixth year of the King within written.

Coram	ROBTO EYRE	} Justices.
	ROBTO PRICE	
	ALEXANDRE DENTON	
	et JOHN FORTESCUE ALAND	

examined and agrees with the original in the Chapter House Record Office, Westminster.

FRED DEVON, Assistant Recorder.

As Mr. Gibbons has pointed out to me, the latter deed is very carelessly copied, either in the original or in the official copy. The acreages in all these Fines must not be taken literally, they are largely formal. The sum of money paid to James Kettleby is no doubt the amount actually paid for the property.

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THE REVEREND FRANCIS LEIGHTON, 1747—1813.  
 BY FRANCES C. BALDWIN CHILDE.

The following Extracts are taken from a little note book in the handwriting of my great aunt, Emma Leighton, of Ford, one of the sisters of General Sir Baldwin Leighton, Governor of Carickfergus. The book was given to me by a cousin, to whom she left it many years ago, and contains the original Memoir and prayers of her great aunt, Mary Forester, Maid of Honour to Queen Anne, and the unhappy betrothed wife of Sir George Downing, the founder of Downing College, Cambridge. Of this MS. copies have been made for Loton and Willey.

Of Francis Leighton, not only her cousin, but her brother-in-law (having married as his 2nd wife her sister Victoria), she writes:—"Sept. 7th (1813), after a few hours illness, aged 66, died Rev. Francis Leighton, of Ford, near Shrewsbury. This melancholy event took place at Worcester when on a visit to the family of his son (Colonel Knyvett Leighton, who at that time had the supervision of Lucien Buonaparte, then in England on parole). Francis Leighton was sincerely and highly respected by all who knew him as a man eminent for his true piety, charity and benevolence, and learned in etymological studies and antiquities. It is much to be regretted he did not publish the Monastic Antiquities of Shropshire for which he was so eminently qualified, and for which he had made ample collections.

"Mr. Leighton gave the account of the Roman silver and copper coins in Gough's Camden, Vol. III., p. 26-7."

## A RIDDLE.

By FRANCIS LEIGHTON.

Come thoughtless sinner, read the instructive line,  
Pierce the dark meaning of my mystic strain :  
Like mine commenced, conclude thy life-like muse  
And own one riddle, not composed in vain.

Like thee, forgetful of my nobler birth  
For mean delights I passed the fleeting hours ;  
I crawled degenerate on the sordid earth,  
And with gross food repaired my languid powers.

O shame, that beings meant by heaven to rise  
Above the sublunary sphere sublime,  
Born to high ends, and destined for the skies,  
Should waste on earth their thoughts, their powers, their lives.

Not long thank Heaven the grovelling earth could charm ;  
Filled with base pleasures and low thoughts care—  
Behold me, sinner, seized with just alarm,  
Retired and pensive, for the tomb prepare.

On me grim death exerts his transient power,  
O'er me, o'er thee he claims no lasting right,  
We sink, but like the day, the herb, the flower,  
Oppressed by winter—or obscured by night.

From the burst tomb kind heaven deliverance gave,  
I dropped my earthly spoils, on buoyant wing,  
Rose to sublimer scenes—where boasting grave,  
Is now thy victory ? where O death, thy sting ?

A form more glorious, purer joys I own :  
So soon may'st thou, new gifts, new powers display .  
Contemptuous on my former life, look down,  
Soar in the skies, and drink ethereal day.

Come thoughtless sinner, read the instructive line,  
Pierce the dark meaning of my mystic strain,  
Like mine commenced, conclude thy life like mine,  
And own one riddle—not composed in vain.

## HYMN.

By FRANCIS LEIGHTON.

To Thee, my God, though late at last I turn,  
Not for my sufferings but my sins I mourn,  
For all my crimes Thy mercy I implore,  
And to those mercies Thou hast shewn before,  
Add Lord Thy grace, that I may sin no more.  
I beg Thy goodness to prolong my breath  
And give me life—but to prepare for death.  
Pardon, O pardon my transgressions past,  
Lord, I repent—let my repentance last—  
Let me again this mortal race begin,  
Let me live on—but not live on to sin—  
Which of Thy heavenly wisdom find unfit  
Thy will be done—I humbly do submit—  
But let Thy sovereign mercy bear the sway,  
Let justice throw the flaming sword away  
Or man can ne'er abide the dreadful day.  
O by the Cross and Passion of Thy Son,  
Whose sacred death the life of man began,  
By that dear Blood which our redemption cost  
And by the coming of the Holy Ghost  
Deliver us amidst the life to come,  
In the last hour—and in the day of doom.

*The following Character and Memoir of dearest Mr. Leighton  
was written by Rev. J. B. Blakeway, Vicar of Kinlet.*

E.L. (EMMA LEIGHTON).

The Revd. Francis Leighton, whose death we have noticed in p. 302 ("Gentleman's Magazine," 1813) was the only son of Herbert Leighton, Esq., a Captain in the Army and Equerry to the late Prince of Wales (eldest son of Daniel Leighton, Esq., Lt.-Col. of the 3rd Regt. of Dragoons, who was the eldest son by the 2nd marriage of Sir Edward Leighton, Bt., of Wattlesborough Castle and Loton in the

County of Salop, and was born at London, November 4th, in the year 1747). He received his education at the School of Kingstone upon Thames, then of great celebrity, under the care of Mr. Woodeson and entered at an early period of life into the 3rd Regiment of Dragoons. But he quitted the Army on his marriage and took orders; tho' being possessed of a good private fortune he never sought after nor obtained any ecclesiastical preferment, except that at two several times he held a benefice in the diocese of Norwich for the accommodation of some young relations. To the manly, honourable and generous spirit which most loftily distinguish where they do distinguish ancient family, and to the frankness, valour and loyalty of his early profession, Mr. Leighton added the firm faith, the warm piety, the extensive benevolence, the active charity of a Christian and a clergyman.

His talents were of the brightest lustre; his acquirements vast, diffusive, elegant and profound. In his early youth he was prevailed upon to print a collection of poems inscribed to his great-uncle, General Francis Leighton, under the title of the "Muse's Blossoms," and though the singular distaste which he afterwards conceived for any thing like worldly distinction prevented him from giving any more of his poetical effusions to the public, yet he continued through life to cultivate his talent in this department of literature, both Latin and English, for his own amusement and the gratification of a few select friends.

As a scholar and a linguist, the extent of his information was astonishing, and in this respect he was scarcely surpassed by any of his contemporaries, unless perhaps by the late estimable and lamented Sir William Jones.

While but a subaltern in the army and engaged in all the gaieties of that time and mode of life, Mr. Leighton did not intermit his acquaintance with the Greek and Roman Classics, in which he was joined by two of his brother officers, one of whom has risen to the dignity of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and with whom



he continued in habits of friendly intercourse to a late period of his life.<sup>1</sup>

It was at the same time probably that he acquired that intimate knowledge of the sublime inspiration of the Italian Muse which formed through life the entertainment of his leisure hours. But he could scarcely have sat down to the study of Hebrew with that intensity of application which, joined to surprising quickness of comprehension, characterised all his pursuits and gave him the mastery and precision of a critic in that tongue till his attention was drawn to the sacred language by his new profession; and he assuredly did not commence his researches into the Welsh language and its cognate dialects, Gaelic, Irish, Manks, Breton and Cornish, in which his knowledge exceeded that of most of the natives, till he came to settle at Shrewsbury and conceived the plan of writing an "History of Shropshire."

The above is a very imperfect sketch of Mr. Leighton's attainments in language. He was well read in Spanish, acquainted with the Anglo-Saxon and German, and had lately commenced the study of Swedish. It is scarcely necessary to add that Mr. Leighton was perfectly familiar with French, but he did not love either the principles of that people in taste, morals and religion; and he was an indignant spectator of the rapid strides they have recently made to universal dominion. This rare combination of talents and acquirements Mr. Leighton adorned by manners the most unassuming. It is not often that anyone is seen to recede from distinction to which he has a claim. Seldom can the man of family, of fortune, or of learning forego the satisfaction of making his associates sensible of their inferiority. But nothing of that sort was visible in the subject of these memoirs—he was in the best sense of the word a perfect gentleman. Rich as was his conversation in anecdote and information, open and communicative

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<sup>1</sup> Lord Erskine was not, however, it is believed, at any time in the same regiment with Mr. Leighton.

as was his whole temper, he would listen with the most benignant attention to those whom he was much better qualified to instruct, and delighted to show forth their powers by his condescending encouragement.

In etymological researches he was, as might be expected, singularly successful; his ample command of language fitted him more than most men for this task; in conversation he loved to erect them into an irrefragable proof of the mosaic account of the origination of nations. His communications to the late Mr. Boucher would have added greatly to that gentleman's projected provincial Glossary, and his letters to a learned peer of the highest rank, on the subject of general language, evince in the opinion of those who have seen them a reach of intellect and compass of information altogether extraordinary.

But though his dislike of distinction deprived the world of those fruits of his studies by which it might have been so much benefitted; yet this retirement from public life was no indication of timid bashfulness, or unmanly distrust of his own powers; nor did it proceed from any selfish indifference to the general welfare. Whenever he thought the constitution of his country in danger, or the truth of his religion assaulted, he stepped forward with alacrity; and in his speeches on public occasions, in the town of his residence, were heard with deference and conviction, as they are remembered with regret and admiration. Not even the infirmities of his later years could at such times suppress his patriotic zeal. But he never willingly gave anything to the public except the juvenile collection already mentioned, which perhaps was wrested from him by the authority of his elders. His account of the Wroxeter Baths in the 9th vol. of the *Archæologia* was only a communication to Mr. Gough (with whom he occasionally corresponded, and who has acknowledged his obligations in his edition of Camden) for the purpose of explaining the drawings of Mr. Telford.

His few communications to the *Gentleman's Magazine* were anonymous; and the two excellent sermons (one of them on the recovery of his Majesty, for whose character, both regal and domestic, he cherished an enthusiastic veneration), which he committed to the Press, were restricted to private circulation.

At an earlier period he had meditated a "History of Shropshire," but circumstances on which it would be invidious to dwell, but which we cannot cease to lament, prevented this design from being carried into effect. If it had been executed, it is probable the world would have seen a topographical work superior to any that has appeared in this country.

The writer cannot dissemble to himself that to those who had not the advantage of Mr. Leighton's acquaintance, the present imperfect sketch may seem to be composed in a strain of too unvaried panegyric; but on a diligent review I cannot discover a single passage which I can conscientiously expunge, and I am persuaded that those who knew him best will be the first to tax me with falling very short of the original.

I do not mean to pronounce that original free from imperfection, but I can affirm with scrupulous veracity which should dictate my deposition in a court of justice, that I have never known a man at once so brilliant and so solid, so high-spirited and so unassuming, so amusing and edifying, so liberal and so pious. His charities were at the same time extensively munificent and judiciously discriminated, and his best eulogium will be read in the lamentations of his poorer tenants and indigent neighbours.

*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1813, pages 398-9.

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#### EPITAPH IN ST. CHAD'S CHURCH, SHREWSBURY.

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On a large oblong Grecian tablet is the following inscription in Latin. It is probable that this, which is a

very good specimen of the Latin Epitaphs of the 18th and 19th centuries, was written by the Rev. J. B. Blakeway. For the translation which follows we are indebted to the Rev. Prebendary W. G. Clark-Maxwell, Vicar of St. Leonard's, Bridgnorth.

H. S. E.

FRANCISCUS LEIGHTON

ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Presbyter,  
e pervetusta sui nominis in hoc comitatu prosapia oriundus.

Vir

quem silere nefas ; laudare arduum :

adeo

summas Naturæ dotes, ingenium acre, et venam Poeticæ  
uberem, optimarum artium disciplina, et multiplici  
linguarum, peritia excoluerat : gravitatem sermonis colloquio  
lepidi, sententiarum vim facietis honestis temperavit :

adeo

Pius in Deum, liberalis erga pauperes, amans Regis ac patriæ,  
comis, facilis, idemque constans amicus evasit.

Decessit 7mo die Septemb : A.S. MDCCCXIII annos natus

LXVI

Nemini nisi malo civi infensus.

Consortem habet sepulchri

quæ fuerat tori,

CLARAM

Johannis Boynton Adams de Camblesforth in agro Ebor : arm :

sororem et ex semisse hæredem,

omnibus, quæ matrem-familias decerent, virtutibus exornatam,  
demortuam 3<sup>o</sup> die Octobris MDCCCI, ætatis anno LXVI,

Juxta avitos cineres contumulantur

St. Leger et Carolina Leighton,

Ille infra biennium extinctus,

Hæc undecimo vitæ mense vix exacto

fratri addita.

Franciscus Knyvett Leighton

optimis parentibus et liberis

H.M.P.C.

(TRANSLATION).

Here Lies

FRANCIS LEIGHTON, a Priest of the Church of England, sprung from the ancient family of his name in this county, a man whom to pass over were a crime, yet hard to praise duly: so highly had he cultivated his great natural endowment, his keen intellect, and fertile vein of poetry by training in the most excellent arts, and by skill in many languages. The seriousness of his speech he tempered with familiar and pleasant talk, the force of his convictions with wit not ill-timed.

So

Godfearing, liberal to the poor, a lover of his king and country, courteous, affable, and firm a friend was he to the end. He died on the 7th day of September, 1813, at the age of 66. To no one a foe save to a bad citizen.

There shares his tomb, as formerly his marriage bed,

CLARA,

sister and co-heiress of John Boynton Adams, of Camblesforth, in the County of York, Esquire,  
a woman adorned with all the virtues which befit a matron.

She died 3rd October, 1801, in her 66th year.

Near the ashes of their grandparents are buried St. Leger and Caroline Leighton. He died in his second year, and she, the eleventh month of her life barely completed, joined her brother.

Francis Knyvett Leighton

erected this monument to his dear parents and children.

LEIUTENANT-COLONEL BURGH LEIGHTON,

1761—1833.

Burgh Leighton was the younger brother of General Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bt., Governor of Carrickfergus, and of Major-General Thomas Leighton, of the Indian Army, and brother-in-law of Rev. Francis Leighton, having married

his cousin, Victoria, Colonel Burgh Leighton's sister. He was born 1761, and baptised at Carston, Shropshire, on February 14th. He received his commission in the 4th Dragoon Guards (Queen's Own) 1778, Lieutenant 1789, Captain 1798, Major 1808, Lieutenant-Colonel 1808.

The history of the 4th Dragoon Guards gives the following account of the regiment and of Colonel Leighton in the Peninsula Wars in May, 1811:—

LIUTENANT-COLONEL BURGH LEIGHTON, 4TH DRAGOON  
GUARDS.

Extract from the History of the 4th Dragoon Guards:—  
“In 1809 Lieutenant-Colonel Leighton accompanied his regiment to the Peninsula, and was present at the battles of Busaco, Talavera, Badajoz, and Albuera, in the latter of which the 4th Dragoons greatly distinguished themselves. Two squadrons, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Leighton, were among the British Cavalry who dashed up the hill on the foreign lancers with signal gallantry, and their charge was executed with such effect that the infantry had time to rally and reform their ranks. Many officers and men who had fallen into the enemies' hands obtained their liberty, and the Fusilier Brigade had an opportunity of gaining a most important position, which led to the overthrow of the enemy. The two squadrons were afterwards employed in covering the right of Major-General Coles' division, and were exposed to the fire of the French Artillery.

“After four hours of serious fighting the enemy were driven back, and the Allied Army stood triumphant on the field of battle. The loss of the 4th was four rank and file killed, 20 horses, three officers, one sergeant, and 18 men wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Leighton was rewarded with a medal, and the regiment with the privilege of bearing the word ‘Albuera’ on its guerdon and appointments.”

Colonel Leighton was never wounded, but he had many hair-breadth escapes. A French sergeant hit him on the bridle arm (but fortunately with the flat side of his sword);

he was instantly cut down by one of the 4th. Again charging in a skirmish at the head of his regiment, he advanced too far, and was surrounded by the French Lancers, but their swords were not drawn, and they could not succeed in hitting the little man (who was only 5ft. 2in. in height) with their lance points before his own men rescued him. On one occasion a French captain of Cuirassiers advanced and challenged any Englishman to single combat. Colonel Burgh, with more valour than prudence, at once accepted the challenge, received the Frenchman's heavy blow on his sword, which still bears the mark, and returned it with a thrust through the body, which killed him. Next day the body of the Frenchman was found with a slip of paper fastened on it, on which was written, "Here lies the great Goliath, killed by little David."

Colonel Leighton died in Shrewsbury, May 3rd, 1836, and is buried at St. Alkmund's Church, Shrewsbury.

In St. Alkmund's Churchyard, on the north side of the Church, is a monument to several members of the Leighton family, including the following inscription:—"Also of Lt-Col. BURGH LEIGHTON, 4th Dragoons, son of Baldwyn Leighton, Esq. Born February 14th, 1760. Died May 3, 1836."

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# CONTEMPORARY LETTER AS TO THE DEATH OF LORD CLIVE.

By ANDREW SOUTH.

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The following letter from Mr. Robert Pardoe, an Attorney of Lincoln's Inn, London, addressed to Francis Walker, Esq., of Ferney Hall, near Ludlow, is dated only four days after Lord Clive's death, and throws altogether new light on its cause. Hitherto, it has always been believed that Lord Clive committed suicide. Lord Macaulay, in his celebrated Essay on Lord Clive, says:—"His strong mind was fast sinking under many kinds of suffering. On the twenty-second of November, 1774, he died by his own hand. He had just completed his forty-ninth year." His death took place at 45, Berkeley Square, and it was believed that the deed was done by a penknife being applied to his throat.

Mr. Pardoe's letter contradicts altogether the idea of suicide. He states that the idea of Lord Clive dying unnaturally, is without foundation; that he had taken opium for years to relieve a complaint from which he suffered, and one day finding the disorder very painful, "he took a double dose against advice, and died in a fit."

It does not appear to what family Robert Pardoe belonged, but he was not a member of the Cleeton or Faintree families of that name. He was, however, presumably a Shropshire man, and seems to have had some dealings with Lord Clive's affairs, as these are mentioned in earlier letters to Mr. Walker.

Of Mr. Francis Walker, more is known. He was the only son of Francis Walker, Esq., of Ferney Hall, aforesaid, who served the Office of Sheriff of Shropshire in 1725. Mr. Francis Walker, jun., to whom the letter in question was addressed, was articled to Mr. Charles Baldwyn, Attorney of Lincoln's Inn, and after a few years, appears to have retired into the



country and managed his estates, together with those of the Lady Mary Herbert, the widow of Henry Lord Herbert, who died in 1738. Mr. Francis Walker, jun., died 5th August, 1776, without issue, having by his will, dated 29th May, 1776, devised his Estates to his cousin, Frederick Cornewall, M.P. for Leominster; he also left instructions in his will that Mr. Robert Pardoe should be provided with a memorial ring. Frederick Cornewall died in 1783, when the Estates passed to his brother, the Rev. Folliott Herbert Walker Cornewall, who in 1797, was consecrated Bishop of Bristol; in 1803 was translated to Hereford; and in 1808 to Worcester. The Estates have now passed from the Cornewall family. With the kind permission of Mrs. Ada M. C. South, of Kingston-on-Thames, who is a great grand-daughter of Dr. Cornewall, the then Bishop of Worcester, this letter is now printed.

Mr. Walker is possibly [*sed qu.*] identical with one "Francis Walker" who accompanied John Wesley to Shrewsbury on 29th March, 1762, on his second visit to the town. Wesley in his Journal says:—"I took horse (from Hereford) at six, with William Crane and Francis Walker. The wind was piercing cold, and we had many showers of snow and rain, but the worst was, part of the road was scarcely passable; so that at Church Stretton one of our horses lay down, and would go no further; however, William Crane and I pushed on, and before seven reached Shrewsbury. A large company quickly gathered together, many of them were wild enough, but the far greater part were calm and attentive, and came again at five in the morning."

The following is Mr. Pardoe's letter:—

Dear Sir,

I believe I omitted to return you thanks for the basket you sent me last week, which I duly received, and for which I am much obliged to you. . . . .

I am very sorry for the death of Lord Clive, which was sudden. He had taken opium for many years, and finding the disorder in his bowels very painful, he took

a double dose against advice, and died in a fit. He had several of those fits before. Some friends of mine have seen him seised with them in the Rooms at Bath, so that the little surmise of his dying unnaturally is without foundation. I mention this for fear it should reach the country.

Mr. Johns is come to town. He called here this evening in my absence.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

ROBERT PARDOE.

Lincoln's Inn,

Nov. 26th, 1774.

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## LUDLOW CASTLE IN 1631.

By CAROLINE A. J. SKEEL.

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The following letter preserved among the Ludlow Castle Papers (59) at the Bridgewater Trust Office, Walkden, is of considerable interest as giving a description of the Castle before the Civil War. The letter is dated 30th April, 1631, and is written by George Betts, steward of the Castle, to George Smalman, at Bridgewater House in Barbican. So far as I know, it has not been printed or referred to by any writer on the history of Ludlow Castle. It may be usefully compared with the description of the Castle printed from the Blakeway MSS. in the Bodleian Library in the article by Sir W. H. St. John Hope, in *Archæologia*, Vol. LXI., pages 257-328.

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Worthy Sir,

I receaved your lettere the 28 of Aprill beinge Thursday, att ten att night; and have w<sup>th</sup> the Clarke of the Kitchine Mr. Lance, done our best endeavors to give you satisfaction on this short time, my desire is that my lord should be rightly informed of all particulars that belonges to my place, or in any thinge else wherein I may do his Lo<sup>p</sup> service.

First, consearninge the rouses, that are not disposed of I will demonstrat as well as I can in wrighting, you partly know the Castle, especiall my Lord's Lodginge, I meane that part of the Castle, the Counsill chamber below the stayres, the drawing Chamber to that, beyond that my lord's Lodging Chamber w<sup>th</sup> a Chamber w<sup>th</sup>in that, these are furnished, the Cheefe Justis now lyes there.

Above the stayres over these rouses the great Chamber, the drawing Chamber, my ladyes Beed Chamber, these 3 Chambers for the most part were hanged, for 2 of them

there is necessitie, the drawing Chamber and my Ladyes and the great Chamber as occasions were, and my Lady's Closett att the end of the great Chamber was allwayes hang'd, one little Chamber w<sup>thin</sup> my Lady's Chamber, and a Chamber up one payre of stayres hyer, where my ladyes gentlewomen did Ly; one Chamber next to the top of the Leeds, one Chamber under the Lower drawing Chamber where Mr. Goodwin and his wyfe did Lodg; and a Closett to that and one Chamber w<sup>thin</sup> it, for servantes, these are all att that end of the Castle. You know the Cheefe Justice Lodgings for himselfe and servants who lodg all at that end as yo goe through the Lower end of the hall. Att the topp of the stayres att the goinge into the halle there's a Chamber for the 2 gentlemen ushers, my Lord's and my Ladyes, and for 2 gentlemen more w<sup>th</sup> a Little rome for these men. Over the Clarke of the Kitchines Chamber, if you know it one (*sic*) the right hand as you go into the Kitchine, one Chamber where my Lord's secretary was lodg'd, and one Chamber w<sup>thin</sup> that, and two little Chambers more up the same stayres.

There is one Chamber up those stayres where Justis Waytis Lyes, where my Lord of Northampton that now is before hee was married was wont to Lodg when hee came to Ludlow Castle, over the rydinge house one Chamber for the gentlemen of my Lord's horse and a saddle horse, where 2 were wont to Lodg. Tow (*sic*) Chambers more one (*sic*) the right hand to the going out of the Castle into the bowlinge greene, one for gentlemen, the other for yoemen. The Justicis you know are Lodg'd over the gate, the rest I refer to the Inventory, w<sup>ch</sup> will best Certifie, and how they are furnished, w<sup>ch</sup> I have sent you, att the end of the great Chamber, att the turninge in to my Lady's Closett, there's a payre of stayres w<sup>ch</sup> goes up to my Lord Presidentes Wardrop, where was wont to be 2 beedes, I think I have not forgott any romes, but what are allreadie disposed of, w<sup>ch</sup> the Inventory will expresse. The groumes of the stable are Lodged in the stable.

Consearninge the repayre of the Castle, the Constable of the Castle doth by undertakinge keepe all that is covered w<sup>th</sup> slates, the mud walls and teayreing (?) walls in sufficient repayre and find all the Lockes and keyes belonging to the Castle for w<sup>ch</sup> hee hath payd him out of the fines 15<sup>li</sup> yearly; all w<sup>ch</sup> hee doth well performe.

For any other repayre that is thought necessary it is by the Lord President and Counsill appointed, the Constable overseinge the same, and the Charge to be payd out the fines. It seemes my Lord is informed of the danger the Castle is in for fallinge one that part where his honor is to be Lodg'd it is trew there is a Cracke goes through part of that end of the Castle, by the appointment of the Late Lord President and Counsill, there hath bin many times workmen that have survay'd it, and they have bine of different opinions; it hath bine as now it is this many yeares, so sone as the Counsill come together, w<sup>ch</sup> wilbe w<sup>thin</sup> 14 dayes, I will intreat them to take a view of it w<sup>th</sup> the best workmen wee have, and to Certifie there opinions; and if it wilbe mended in any short time it shalbe done, but I thinke it is in no danger of fallinge. For the order of howshold, accordinge to your demands wee made an abstracte thereof and sent you as also the warrant dormant for forests, Chases and Parkes.

It seemes my Lord is informed of some abuses w<sup>ch</sup> hath bine or is in the feedinge grounds for the howse. Hee that hath done so hath bine more busie than honest. I esteme my creditt more than my worth and do assure you there shall not be the lest wrong done. I remember I told you I had as heretofore at Culmington one hundred pounds a yeare for the howse 60<sup>li</sup> in pasture and 40<sup>li</sup> in meadow ground, w<sup>ch</sup> I do stock w<sup>th</sup> cattle in May for the whole yeare, I mean for oxen, heyfers and runts and feed weathers amongst them. Also I have a ground not farr from the Castle at 10<sup>li</sup> 10<sup>s</sup>. p. Ann. w<sup>ch</sup> I keepe killinge shepe, and what horses there be are put into that ground if the Cheefe Justis put any out hee shall give allowance accord-

ingly towards the rest of the ground w<sup>ch</sup> I thinke will not be above 3 att the most, for I wilbe sure to keepe good store of grasse there. I will assure you uppon my perrill there shalbe no uniust thing done. Consearning the Chambers that are unfurnish'd I have inclosed a note thereof, all the Kinges goods as of late, but all thinges ells I referr to the Inventory. If there be any thinge forgotten if you please to wright I shalbe readie to aunswere your expectation. I thinke it were a good course if my.....to send downe some understanding man that may see the Chambers, then hee may know how to furnish them accordingly and fitt for those that shalbe lodged in them, the times being uncertain and neglected bruinge of March beere. I ever heeretofore put 30<sup>th</sup> strick of mault into ten hodgseerdgs (*sic*) of ordinary beere, and for one head of alle (*sic*) 4 stricke more; these deere times it pleasd th<sup>r</sup> Justis to lessen 5 stricke of the 30<sup>th</sup>, w<sup>ch</sup> is somethinge smalle and not so fitt to keep stalle as before; of all w<sup>ch</sup> I shalbe glad to know my lord's pleasure, for Beere must be bru'd beforehand and the Caskes kept full.

For the manner of my accounts I cannot well express them unless you see the bookes for your understandinge; so w<sup>th</sup> my loving respects I rest

Yours to be Commanded,

GEORGE BETTS.

*Ludlow Castle the*

*Last of Aprill, 1631.*

Postscript. You shall receave by Henry Hold Carrier a long black Box w<sup>th</sup> the Inventory, warrant dormant and all other things w<sup>ch</sup> is directed to you. G.B.

Encl: A note of Chambers unfurnished in Ludlow Castle.

The Great Chamber above staires.

The Drawing Chamber to that.

The Countesses Chamber next to that.

The Inner Chamb<sup>r</sup> to that.

The Gentlewomens Chamber one staires higher.

One Chamber over that.

The Chamb<sup>r</sup> under the Lower Drawing Chamb<sup>r</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> Mr.  
Goodwyn lay in.

The Inner Chamb<sup>r</sup> to that.

The Gentl<sup>e</sup> Ushers Chamb<sup>r</sup> at y<sup>e</sup> hall staires.

The Chamb<sup>r</sup> where my Lord Compton did lye at the  
comeing in of the gate neere Mr. Justice Wayties  
Chamb<sup>r</sup>.

The Gentlemen of the Horses Chamb<sup>r</sup> over the Rydeing  
howse.

The Saddlehowse next to that.

Hanginges wanting

To furnishe the Countesses Chamb<sup>r</sup> 30 yards about 12  
foote high.

To furnishe the drawing Chamb<sup>r</sup> next to that 32 yards  
about 12 foote high.

To furnishe the great Chamb<sup>r</sup> next to that 36 yards  
about 12 foote high.

To furnishe the Clossett at the end of that, 16 yards  
about 9 foote high.

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INQUISITION POST MORTEM SIR ROGER OWEN,  
OF CONDOVER, KNIGHT, 3 APRIL, 17 JAMES I, 1619.

The following Inquisition is extracted from Additional MS. 30,319, fo. 163, in the British Museum. Sir Roger Owen was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Owen, Judge of Common Pleas. He was M.P. for Shrewsbury 1597, and for Shropshire, 1601, and Sheriff, 1604. By Ursula his wife, daughter and heir of Alderman William Elkyn, he had two daughters, Alice and Ursula. He died in London 29 May, and was buried at Condover 5 June 1617.

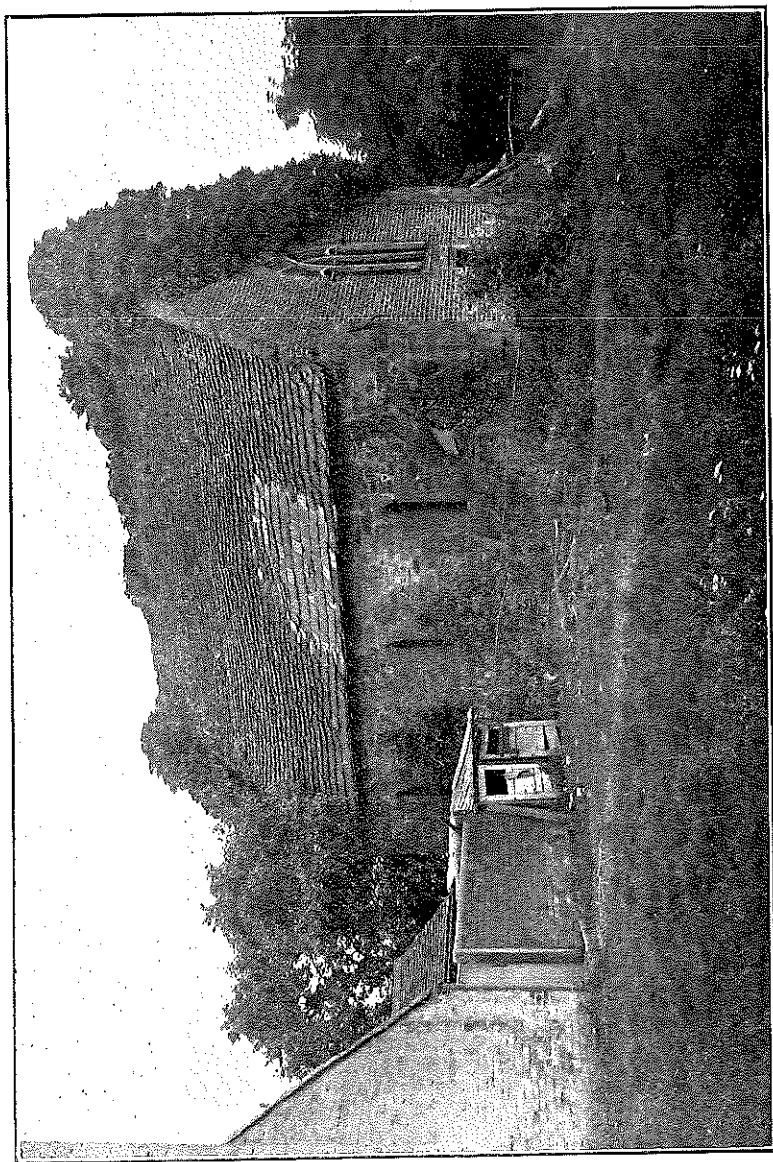
INQUISITION taken at Salop 3 April 17 James I, after the death of Sir Roger Owen of Condover, Knight. The Jury find that he was seised of the Manors of Condover and Cantlop in Co. Salop, the Manor and Advowson of Church Pulverbatch, the Manor Grange or farm of Hencott with all its rights members and appurtenances in the said Co. of Salop, half the water-course and fishery in Hencott poole only excepted, a meadow called Hencott Moore or the King's Moore now or late in the occupation of Geoffrey Baugh, a pasture called Oateleyes meadow or Oateleyes moore, and a pasture called Cote furlonge in the said Co. of Salop, and of all tithes of wheat, grain and barley, and small tithes annually increasing and growing within the Manor Grange or farm of Hencott aforesaid. That the said Sir Roger Owen died 29 May 15 James at London, without heirs male; and that Ursula his wife was living. That the Manor of Condover was held of the King &c. And the Manor and Advowson of Church Pulverbatch were held, &c. And that the Manor of Hencott and Hencott Moore was held of the King as of his Manor of East Greenwich, and was worth one grain of pepper during the term of 72 years; and Oateleyes was held of the Bailiffs and Burgesses of Salop at the rent of 33s. 4d. per annum, and was worth 3s. 4d. besides; and Cotes furlong was held of the said Bailiffs and Burgesses; and the tithes of Hencott were held of the King as of his Manor of East Greenwich, in free and common socage, and were worth nothing during the life of Thomas Burton, esq., of Seaven's Longnor.

[The full Inquisition post mortem may be seen at the Public Record Office: Chancery Inq., Series II, 17 Jac. I., vol. 373, no. 1, and vol. 374, no. 86. Court of Wards, vol. 59, nos. 51 and 145.]

W.G.D.F.







SUTTON CHURCH—NORTH SIDE.

## SUTTON, NEAR SHREWSBURY.

By J. A. MORRIS.

The parish of Sutton—South town—lies to the southward of Shrewsbury, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the centre of the town. It is a peaceful, rural spot, with a few scattered houses and a thirteenth century church now rapidly falling into decay. It has changed but little since the far off days of the seventh century when tradition states that the Manor of Sutton was presented by some Saxon Thane to the Abbey of Wenlock, and it remained unalienated through the Norman conquest until the Dissolution of the Monasteries. It is the Sudtone of Domesday, in which it is described as follows:—

<sup>1</sup>In Sciropesberie (Shrewsbury) Hundred the church of St. Milburga held (in Saxon times) and holds Sudtone. There there is 1 hide. There there are 8 men, counting (inter) freemen (francos) and villeins, with 4 ploughs. It was worth 12 shillings, now 16 shillings.

<sup>2</sup>Between the years 1141 and 1155, "Ivo Pantulf gave to Shrewsbury Abbey the site of a mill under Sudton on either side of the water"—the stream referred to being the river Rea which runs alongside of Sutton and eventually finds its way into the Severn at Coleham Head. This grant was confirmed by Henry II in 1155. In 1234, Henry Abbot of Shrewsbury and Humbert Prior of Wenlock came to an agreement about several matters in dispute, chiefly about the mill under Sutton and some land in Coleham. The Wenlock monks complained of the site and disposition of the mill tank, and the waste caused by inundations. The Shrewsbury monks alleged similar wastes against the Wenlock monks, in the direction of Chongede-Mulne.

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<sup>1</sup>Victoria Counties Histories, Shropshire, page 313.

<sup>2</sup>Eyton, Vol. VI, pp. 363—5.

<sup>1</sup>It was agreed that the site of the said Mill, the land at Coleham, the *attachiements* of the mill stank, the trench towards Chongede-Mulne, the island lying between the said trench and the banks of Meole brook, together with the ancient water course, should remain to Shrewsbury Abbey for ever; but the said Abbey was to make good all damages occasioned by the water, banks, stanks, etc., to the lands of the said Priory. A second agreement, dated May 1240, implies that the Prior accepted another equivalent. By this deed the Prior of Wenlock concedes to Shrewsbury Abbey the Mill of Sutton, with the island on which it was situated, and the trenches there made, at an annual rent of 8 marks. Witnesses—John Archdeacon of Salop. Nicholas of Withebroc. William de Poyswick.

The Wenlock Hundred Roll of 1255 notices Sutton prope Salop as a manor of the Prior, and specifies its contents as one hide. The taxation of 1291 values the Prior of Wenlock's temporalities in Sutton at £2 10s. 8d. per annum, viz.: 3 carucates of land £1; from 2 acres of meadow 4<sup>s</sup>; from assized rents and a mill £1: and from tallage 6<sup>s</sup>. 8<sup>d</sup>.

The Inquisition of 1278 gives the names of the tenants, and states that the Prior of Wenlock holds the whole vill of Sutton of St. Milburga as appurtenant to the Priory of Wenlock from a time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary, but under what title they know not. It contains the first reference to the existence of the church, and states that there was one church in the patronage of the said Prior, the demesne (glebe) of which was 24 acres, and the said church and glebe was of the value of 100s. per annum. The following extract relating to Sutton is copied from Joseph Morris' original transcript in the Shrewsbury Reference Library (M.S. No. 28). It is an *Inquisition* of the Town and Liberties of Shrewsbury taken in the year 1278, and it is unique. No other copy of this *Inquisition* is known.

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<sup>1</sup> Eyton's Antiquities, Vol. 6, pp. 363-5.

## INQUISITIO QUO WARRANTO.

Veredictum duodecim Juratorum Ville et Libertatis Salopie.

7. Ed. I. (1278).

Feoda Prioris de Wenloke.

Prior de Wenloke tenet villam de Sutton de Sancta Milburga ut pertinet ad prioratum suum de Wenloke a tempore que non extat memoria nescit quo warranto.

Et idem Prior tenet ibi in dominico tres carucatas terre et valet per annum sex libras, et unam acram prati, et valet per annum dimidiam marcam, et unum molendinum que valet per annum octo marcas.

Et sunt ibi octo villani videlicet:—

Willielmus filius Willielmi tenet dimidiam virgatam terre pro quinque solidis per annum, et valet modo tantum.

Ricardus de Ambaldestine (tenet) dimidiam virgatam (terre pro) quinque solidis (per annum, et valet modo) tantum.

Willielmus filius Ricardi tenet dimidiam virgatam (terre pro) quinque solidis (per annum, et valet modo) tantum.

Willielmus filius Rogeri tenet dimidiam virgatam (terre pro) quinque solidis (per annum, et valet modo) tantum.

Rogerus filius Louckyn tenet dimidiam virgatam (terre pro) quinque solidis (per annum, et valet modo) tantum.

Hugo de Bradley tenet dimidiam virgatam (terre pro) quinque solidis (per annum, et valet modo) tantum.

Ricardus filius Thome tenet dimidiam virgatam (terre pro) quinque solidis (per annum, et valet modo) tantum.

Johannes filius Willielmi tenet dimidiam virgatam (terre pro) quinque solidis (per annum, et valet modo) tantum.

Est ibi <sup>1</sup>*cocem* (coem?) ibi Regis nomine tenetur parva domus de dicto Priore pro duodecim denariis per annum, et valet modo tantum.

<sup>1</sup> "cocem" may be an error in the transcript for "co'em," i.e. "communem" or some similar word.

The words in parentheses throughout the above document are omitted in Mr. Morris's transcript, but are added to make it more clear.

Est ibi una Ecclesia de ejusdem Prioris patronatu, et habet in dominico viginti quatuor acras terre et dicta Ecclesia in terre predicta valet per annum centum solidos.

(TRANSLATION).

### INQUISITION QUO WARRANTO.

Verdict of twelve Jurors of the town and Liberties of Salop.

7 Edward I. (1278).

Fee of the Prior of Wenloke.

The Prior of Wenloke holds the town of Sutton of St. Milburga, as it belongs to the Priory of Wenloke from time immemorial, he knows not by what warrant.

And the same Prior holds there in demesne three carucates of land, and they are worth £6 per annum; and one acre of meadow, and it is worth half a mark per annum; and one mill, which is worth eight marks per annum. And there are there eight villains, namely:—

William son of William holds half a virgate of land for five shillings per annum, (and it is now worth) as much.

Richard son of Ambaldestine (holds) half a virgate for five shillings (and it is now worth) as much.

William son of Richard (holds) half a virgate for five shillings (and it is now worth) as much.

William son of Roger (holds) half a virgate for five shillings (and it is now worth) as much.

Roger son of Louckyn (holds) half a virgate for five shillings (and it is now worth) as much.

Richard son of Thomas (holds) half a virgate for five shillings (and it is now worth) as much.

John son of William (holds) half a virgate for five shillings (and it is now worth) as much.

There is a <sup>1</sup>(cocem) there in the name of the king, there is held a little house of the said Prior for twelve pence per annum, and it is now worth as much.

There is there a church in the patronage of the said Prior, and it has in demesne twenty four acres of land, and the said church is worth, in the land aforesaid, one hundred shillings per annum.

Joseph Morris also says: "Sutton is the only part of the Liberties of Shrewsbury which shows on its surface (in the year 1848) features similar to what it presented in the period of the Inquisition. The admeasurement of the parish as above computed would be 524 acres, on which there were residing the Bailiff of the Prior and 8 tenants at rack rent.

The Parish of Sutton now (in 1848) comprises: a small church, a mill and five farms, together with about 700 acres; these farms or some of them are enlarged by having other lands attached thereto."

<sup>2</sup> Farm-houses, buildings, lands, cottages, tithes, and mill the property of Lord Berwick. £1016-0-0.

The next reference to Sutton after the Inquisition of 1278 is to be found in the inquiry which was held by the Bishop of the diocese in 1331 as to the possessions of Wenlock Abbey.

<sup>3</sup> "Letters patent of Thomas late Bishop of Hereford dated Mamberfeld 6 Kalend. Junii 1331, sygnifying to all persons interested that on Thursday after St. Ethelbert the King and Martyr then last, in the parish church of Wenlock, the prior and convent, at his summons, had showed their titles in the churches and chapels which they claimed to be appropriated to them, as well as, all portions, pensions, parochial, tithes and other obventions which they receive, to wit:—amongst others—Sutton by Shrewsbury."

1. Assuming this word to be a contraction of "communem" it may be translated "common land," or—land for the public use.

<sup>2</sup> Joseph Morris, MS. No. 28. Shrewsbury Reference Library.

<sup>3</sup> Calendar of Patent Rolls. 1348-1350. page 189.

William de Bareuse was Rector of the church of Sutton,  
 2 Ed. II, 1308, C.R. of Salop.

During the latter portion of the 14th century the presentation to the living of Sutton appears to have been in the hands of the King as the following extracts explain:—

<sup>1</sup> 1349. Presentation of John Alghynton chaplain to the church of Sutton in the diocese of Hereford, in the King's gift, by reason of the temporalities of the alien Priory of Wenlock being in his hands, because of the war with France.

<sup>2</sup> 1377. Presentation of Richard Gay, parson of the church of Tydrington in the diocese of Worcester, to the church of Sutton in the diocese of Hereford, in the King's gift, etc., etc., on an exchange of benefices with Richard Reydon.

<sup>3</sup> 1379. Presentation of Ralph Birch, parson of the church of Billingesley, in the diocese of Hereford to the church of Sutton, in the same diocese, on an exchange of benefices with Richard Gaye.

<sup>4</sup> 1382. Presentation of Richard Aston, chaplain to the church of Sutton, in the diocese of Hereford, in the King's gift, etc., etc.

<sup>5</sup> 1391. Presentation of John Fekenham, chaplain to the church of Sutton by Shrewsbury, in the King's gift, etc., etc.

<sup>6</sup> 1392. Ratification of the estate of Richard de Aston, as parson of Sutton by Shrewsbury.

<sup>7</sup> 1394. Aug. 28th. Presentation of John Fekenham, chaplain to J. Bishop of Hereford, for admission to the church of Sutton in his diocese, in the King's gift, etc., etc.

<sup>8</sup> 1394. Sept. 25th. Ratification of the estate of John Fekenham as parson of Sutton in the diocese of Hereford.

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1	Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1348—1350 p. 302.
2	" " 1377—1381 p. 6.
3	" " 1377—1381 p. 325.
4	" " 1381--1385 p. 184.
5	" " 1388—1392 p. 482.
6	" " 1391—1396 p. 122.
7	" " 1391—1396 p. 482.
8	" " 1391--1396 p. 499.



<sup>1</sup> In 1494 a Papal Bull finally severed the connection between the Priory of Wenlock and Cluny, and made it independant of its foreign mother.

<sup>2</sup> A Valuation of the possessions of Wenlock Priory taken in 1379 estimates the receipts from Sutton as £1 11s. od. viz:—a messuage, value—nothing, besides the expenses thereof; 2 carucates of land yielding 10 shillings; an acre of meadow 1 shilling; a water mill 14 shillings and 6 pence; assized rents of free tenants 6 shillings and 8 pence.

<sup>3</sup> In 33 Henry VI (1454-55) it was found that Sir William Lovell held the Manor of Sutton, etc.

<sup>4</sup> The Valor of 1535—6 gives the Prior of Wenlock as in receipt of £11 7s. os. from the rents and farm of Sutton.

<sup>5</sup> In 1534, £3 of the tithe of Sutton was annexed to the Vicarage of Wenlock.

<sup>6</sup> In 1543, the Abbey of Wenlock was suppressed and a considerable portion of the landed estate including the Manor of Lylleshull, lands at Wyldmore, Donnington Wood, Tibberton, Sutton, etc. were purchased by James Leveson,<sup>7</sup> Merchant of the Staple for the sum of £2725 13s. 6½d. The following is an extract from the grant:—

“July 1543. Grant in fee (inter alia)—The Manor, farm, and tenement of Sutton, in Sutton parish, Salop, which belonged to Wenlock Priory and all appurtenances of the premises in Sutton, Salop. Also lands in Colnham, Salop, leased with the aforesaid Manor of Sutton to William and Thomas Prowde, and two water mills in Sutton in the tenure of Richard Oseley.”

<sup>1</sup> S.A.S. Transactions, 3rd Series, Vol. IX, p. 142.

<sup>2</sup> Eyton's Antiquities, Vol. VI, p. 363.

<sup>3</sup> Chancery Inquisition p m. 33, Henry VI, No. 28.

<sup>4</sup> Eyton's Antiquities, Vol. VI, p. 363.

<sup>5</sup> Eyton's Antiquities, Vol. III, p. 269.

<sup>6</sup> Letters and papers, temp. Henry VIII, Vol. 18, 1.g.981. (53).

<sup>7</sup> James Leveson was a Commissioner of the Peace, and on the Sheriff Roll of Staffordshire in 1543—5. His purchase included the advowsons of the rectories of Dowles, Newport and Longden; he also purchased from Anthony Forster the Manor and advowson of Wenlock Parva.

<sup>1</sup>By deed dated 19th May, 36, Henry VIII (1544). "James Leveson sells the same againe to John Mackworth and his heirs.

<sup>2</sup>In a statement prepared by Herbert Mackworth in 1754, describing his title to the property, he stated:—

"King Henry VIII, granted the mannor and farme of Sutton to James Leveson to be held by him in capite by the 20th part of a Knight's fee, and 19s. 4d. which rent was granted to one Hadnall and soe by mean conveyances is come to Sir John Weld of Willy Knight who hath long received it of my fater."

<sup>3</sup>John Mackworth was descended from the ancient family of Mackworth of Mackworth county Derby. In the year following his purchase of Sutton he obtained a license to alienate the property:—

<sup>4</sup>Oct. 26th, 1545. John Mackworth to Rog. Luter and Thomas Hosyer for life, with the remainder to the right heirs of the said John. The Manor, farm and tenement of Sutton in Sutton parish, Salop, and lands in Sutton and Colneham, Salop, leased with it to William and Thomas Prowde and two water mills in Sutton in the tenure of Richard Oseley.

<sup>5</sup>In 13 Elizabeth (1570—71) John Mackworth was found to be seized of the Manor of Sutton. He died 15th January last, leaving Thomas Mackworth, then aged 25, his son and heir.

<sup>6</sup>In 27 Elizabeth (1584—85) Thomas Mackworth Esq., and Dorothy his wife convey by fine, messuages, lands and rents in Sutton and the advowson of the church of Sutton to John Vyckars and another.

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<sup>1</sup>—<sup>2</sup>Sir Thomas Phillipps' manuscripts, No. 11237, now in the Shrewsbury Reference Library, M S. No. 110.

<sup>3</sup>S.A.S. Transactions 2nd Series, Vol. 1, pp. 390—3.

<sup>4</sup>Letters and papers temp. Henry VIII, Vol. 20, II.g. 707 (52) p. 330.

<sup>5</sup>Chanc. Inq. p.m. 13 Elizabeth, Vol. 159, No. 44.

<sup>6</sup>Feet of Fines, 27 Elizabeth.

<sup>1</sup> In 29 Elizabeth (1586-87) Thomas Mackworth Esqr. was found to be seized of the Manor of Sutton. He died 22 August last, and Richard Mackworth, then aged 15, was his son and heir.

<sup>2</sup> In Easter Term 29 Elizabeth (1587) a recovery was suffered between Humphrey Lee and Richard Otley getleman, and Thomas Harrys, Richard Mackworth vouchee; concerning two mills in Sutton, and the advowson of the Church of Sutton. Richard Mackworth resided at Sutton Hall. A letter in his handwriting has been preserved amongst the manuscripts of Sir Thomas Phillipps, as follows:—

Right Wor<sup>l</sup>.

Coming home to my house yesternight late. I understand by my wyefe, yesterday she sent before you a Pillfer, ye rogue together with a Turkie henne of hers, which he had stolen in the sighte of my owne people; and further she advertised, she heard you purposed this daye (if you heard not from me) to release the said Rogue notwithstanding he have bene found bye, apprehended, and whipped for the lyke facts (within the towne and liberties). My request therefore unto your worships is that you would commit the said Rogue to the Gaol to receive his tryall as a Rogue, and on your owne discretion for this pettilarceny, sending my wief her Turkeye by this bearer. This with remembrance of my Dutye I rest

Your loving friend to use

RICHARD MACKWORTH.

Sutton, February 4, 1606.

To the Right Wor<sup>l</sup> William Wilkes and  
Arthur Kinaston or either of them.

Bailiffs of the towne of Shrewsbury, these.

<sup>3</sup> In 15 James I (1618) it was found that Richard Mackworth Esq., was seized of the vill of Sutton and the mills

<sup>1</sup> Chancery Inq. p.m. 29 Elizabeth, Vol. 213. No. 68.

<sup>2</sup> Recovery Roll. Easter Term. 29 Elizabeth. rot. 11.

<sup>3</sup> Chancery Inq. p.m. 15. James I, Vol. 365. No. 145.  
Court of Wards Inq. p.m. 15 James I, Vol. 56. No. 70.

there, and died 20 May last. He had married Dorothy the daughter of Lawrence Cranage of Keele, co, Stafford. Humphrey Mackworth aged 16, was his son and heir.

<sup>1</sup> In Trinity Term, 22 James I (1625) a recovery was suffered between Thomas Walker and another, and John Edge, Humphrey Mackworth vouchee, concerning the advowson of the church of Sutton.

<sup>2</sup> In 14 Charles I (1638) Humphrey Mackworth conveyed by fine to Thomas Lyster 12 messuages and the advowson of the church of Sutton.

<sup>3</sup> In 15 Charles I (1639) it was found that Humphrey Davenport Esq., held Sutton Hall and a mill in Sutton; and died leaving Humphrey Davenport, aged 4, his son and heir.

Bulkeley Mackworth was the eldest son of Thomas Mackworth of Betton, born in 1653, died in 1731 unmarried. He resided occasionally at Sutton Hall, and also at Buntingsdale in this county; his mother being the daughter and heiress of Richard Bulkeley of Buntingsdale.

<sup>4</sup>In 1662, William James, Rector of Sutton prope Salop contributed twenty shillings to the Free and Voluntary present to King Charles II.

<sup>5</sup>Bulkeley Mackworth Esq., left £20 to poor housekeepers of St. Chad's parish; distributed 1st and 2nd April, 1731.

During his lifetime an agreement was made with the then incumbent of the Rectory by which a fixed annual sum was to be paid to the incumbent in lieu of tithe. This arrangement appears to have been continued to the present day. A copy of this document included amongst the Phillipps M.S. is as follows:—

This indenture made the twenty-fifth day of November in the third year of the reign of our sovereign lady Queen

<sup>1</sup> Recovery Roll. Trinity Term 22 James I. rot. 31.

<sup>2</sup> Feet of Fines. Trinity Term 14 Charles I.

<sup>3</sup> Chancery Inq. p m. Series II. Miscellaneous 522. No. 64.

<sup>4</sup> S.A.S. Transactions, 4th Series, Vol. II, p. 213.

<sup>5</sup> Owen & Blakeway's History of Shrewsbury, Vol. II, p. 229.

Anne, by the Grace of God etc. etc. a.d. 1708. Between Jeremiah Kitchin, Rector of Sutton in the County of Salop and Diocese of Hereford on the one part and Bulkeley Mackworth of Buntingsdale in the same county aforesaid, on the other part. Witnesseth that the said Jeremiah Kitchin for divers reasons, good causes, and considerations known here-unto moving, hath devised granted sett and to farm lett and by these presents doth demise to let unto the said Bulkeley Mackworth his heirs and assigns all the tithes and Corne Graine and yearly coming renewing and growing within the township of Sutton and Diocese of Hereford, in the County of Salop aforesaid, and now held by the tenants of the said Bulkeley Mackworth, to have and to hold take and enjoy all the said tithes of Corne Graine and hay unto the said Bulkeley Mackworth from and immediately after the date of these presents, during the natural life of the said Jeremiah Kitchin from thence next ensuing fully to be completed and ended and that in as large and ample a manner as the said tithes were lately enjoyed by the said tenants.

Yielding and paying thereof yearly and every year during the said term to the said Jeremiah Kitchin the sum of Ten Pounds of good and lawful money by even or equal portions at the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary and the Feast of St. Michael the Arch Angel and if it happens that the said yearly rent of ten pounds to be behind or unpaid in part or in all by the space of forty days next following either of the said feasts, being lawfully demanded, then it shall, and may be lawful to and for said Jeremiah Kitchin to recover, and the said tithes to have in his own possession. And the said Jeremiah Kitchin for himself doth covenant grant and agree to, and the said Bulkeley Mackworth, that he the said Bulkeley Mackworth his executors and assigns shall and may be at all times thenceforth for and during all the said term hereby granted have hold, occupy, possess, and enjoy all the said tithes of Corne, Graine, Hay, paying the rent before reserved without any manner of lett or disturbance or contradiction

of him the said Jeremiah Kitchin or of any other person or persons by his consent or procurement.

In witness whereof the said Jeremiah Kitchin hath hereunto sett his hand and seal this day and year first above written.

JEREMIAH KITCHIN.

Sealed and delivered  
in the presence of  
OLIVER PRESTON  
PETER HAYWOOD.

<sup>1</sup>In Michaelmas Term, 12 George II (1738) a recovery was suffered between Herbert Mackworth Esq. and Thomas Juckes of the Manor of Sutton.

Herbert Mackworth M.P. for Cardiff succeeded to the property in 1731, he was the eldest son of Sir Humphrey Mackworth, Senior, and died in 1765. He resided at Gnoll near Neath, Glamorganshire, his mother having been the daughter and heiress of Sir Herbert Evans who had an extensive estate in that county.

Herbert Mackworth had been engaged in the development of coal mines and copper smelting on his estate in South Wales early in the eighteenth century. It is possible that he made an attempt to raise minerals on his Shropshire property, as there were at one time coal pits in the neighbourhood, and some cottages on the estate are known as "Coal-pit Cottages."

There was a Forge at Sutton about this time.<sup>2</sup> In 1726 the clapper of the great bell of St. Chad's was repaired at Sutton Forge. A tract published in 1725 on "The interest of Great Britain in supplying herself with iron" includes Sutton amongst the forges in the county, and says that "it has made 100 tons now makes 50 tons of iron." The site of the forge has been forgotten. The following entries in the register of St. Giles show its existence in comparatively recent times.

John and Richard, infant sons of Richard and Margaret Jones of Sutton Forge, 1742 and 1744.

<sup>1</sup> Recovery Roll, Michaelmas, 12 George II, rot. 271.

<sup>2</sup> S.A.S. Transactions, 4th Series, Vol. III, Miscellanea VII.

Margaret Jones, 1783 aged 65.

John Robinson of Sutton Forge 1792 aged 79.

Herbert Mackworth was probably only an occasional visitor to Sutton, and like his predecessors had neglected to maintain the custom of holding Court Leets and the exercise of Manorial Rights.

In 1753 trouble arose between the magisterial authorities of Shrewsbury and the owner of Sutton. In the early charters of the borough, Sutton is described as being included in the hundred of Shrewsbury, and within the Liberties. Acting under a general order for the appointment of constables, the Shrewsbury Session Court appointed William Boycott, a tenant on the Sutton estate to serve the office of Constable for the parish, and on his refusal, by the instructions of his landlord, to acknowledge the authority of the Court, an action was commenced against him :—

#### THE KING V. BOYCOTT.

"William Boycott of Sutton, Yeoman, presented to serve the office of Constable. Nevertheless the said William Boycott, his duty on that behalf not regarding, but wholly did neglect to serve the said office and contemptuously did refuse."

Mr. Mackworth instructed Counsel to defend the case on behalf of Boycott, and accumulated a considerable mass of evidence to prove that Sutton had never acknowledged allegiance to the town, on the contrary, he stated in his defence :—

Sutton is a Manor Rectory and township within itself and has no episcopal jurisdiction. The Rector being paid by Mr Mackworth a yearly stipend for officiating, and all the messuages and lands within the parish belong only to Mr. Mackworth. The tenants from time immemorial have been exempt from the appointment of parish officers, having by rotation amongst themselves filled the various offices and maintained their own poor.

The action failed, the Court holding that the evidence was not strong enough to support the indictment, and that proper notice had not been served on the defendant. A letter written by Mr. Mackworth on the receipt of his legal adviser's report, gives interesting details of the proceedings of the Court Leet, and his subsequent actions.

Gnoll, August 17th, 1754.

I have your favour of the 10th inst, and ye particulars and accounts of what took place on ye indictment against Boycott at the Assizes. As the case was opened by Mr Morton I must acknowledge that it was strongly in favour of the Corporation, if there had been evidence to support their case, such has would have been admitted. From 1508 to 1556 Sutton being said to be within ye Priory of Wenlock claimed no exemption during that time. What jurisdiction was claimed or exercised by the Corporation, from 1556 to 1586, a period of 30 years, when Constable was appointed at Leet? In 1588 the same. From thence another vacancy of 4 years, when Sutton was assessed with the town and Liberties and the Assessment collected by ye then Constable, but by whom appointed it is not said. No notice of Constable until 1623 only my ancestor excused appearing at ye Leet in 1605. In what capacity was he to appear? From 1623 to 1643 another vacancy of 20 years. In 1647, Humphrey Mackworth being then Recorder never attempted to exempt Sutton, but in 1649 one Richard Sutton was presented by John Ellis. Vacancy until 1660, and the Constable chose in 1664 and no more to this time—90 years.

What the Judge declared upon hearing one side of the case only, appeared very strong for the Corporation, and I own has some weight with me, as he had formerly gone to the circuit and his relatives are in my neighbourhood of Shropshire; he may possibly have thrown out that purposely; at the same time he directed the jury to find for the defendant. That I might be well advised and prepare before another Indictment was right on the same point. And I suppose the verdict will acquit me of all



costs for what is passed, though it will not enable me to recover any against the King.

It just now occurs to me that by holding a Court Leet at Sutton and swearing a Constable there, may have some weight against their proceedings by indictment. A constable to be sure there ought to be, and for want of one a remedy is provided by law. But when a Constable has been appointed by the proper authority, it becomes a question of private property, in which ye King's name ought not to be made use of. At least it would not be necessary for ye end proposed, by having such an officer to preserve ye peace, which who ever is sworn in may so effectually, and will equally, be obliged to do so, whether he be appointed by one jurisdiction or another.

H. MACKWORTH.

Mr. Abraham Jones of Shrewsbury was at this time acting as Steward of the Manor, and he duly advised the Corporation authorities, Edward Elisha Esq. Steward, and Edward Blakeway Esq. Mayor, that William Boycott had been sworn in as Constable at the Court Leet. The duties of the office do not appear to have been very onerous as the report below suggests:—

16th September. 1663.

Presentments of the Township of Sutton.

I have nothing to present but all good and fare by me.

JOHN FURMSTONE, Constable.

There is nothing to present only it is humbly desired y<sup>r</sup> wor<sup>ps</sup> will please to appoint a new Constable and that the old Constable may be dismissed.

I present Raynold ap Reece an inhabitant.

ED. BOULD, Constable.

The Court Leet appears to have developed into a convivial meeting between landlord and tenants, as the following letter suggests:—

Gnoll Oct. 7th. 1767.

Letter to Abraham Jones Esq. Steward.

Dear Sir,

As I propose being at Shrewsbury on Tuesday senight ye 27th. inst. I would take this opportunity of holding a Court Leet at Sutton. I hope you will be able to attend for that purpose. I shall be glad if you will order Boycott to prepare a dinner for ye tenants at Sutton Hall and I will take care of ye liquor. I suppose we should dine about two o'clock. You will be so good as to give the proper notice to all persons to attend who owe suit and service to the Court.

Your obd<sup>t</sup> Servant,

H. MACKWORTH.

This was probably the last Court held by Herbert Mackworth as he sold the property in 1775 to Thomas Hill Esq. of Tern Hall. It has remained in the possession of the family until this time, the present owner being the eighth Baron Berwick of Attingham.

<sup>1</sup>In 15 George III. (1775) Herbert Mackworth Esqr. and his wife conveyed by fine the Manor of Sutton and the Rectory and advowson of the church of Sutton to Thomas Hill Esq.

<sup>2</sup>In 1790 Arthur Richards was appointed Constable; there are no further records of these appointments.

In 1826 another attempt was made to raise the question of the rights of the Corporation of Shrewsbury by summoning John Beamond, a tenant on the Sutton estate, to serve as a juror at the Shrewsbury Quarter Sessions. Mr. T. F. Dukes was then Steward of the Manor, and he has preserved a memorandum setting forth the conversation which took place between himself and Mr. Joseph Loxdale the Town Clerk; he stated "that Lord Berwick as owner of the estate was very particular to preserve Sutton from all liability to serve any office of the town and liberties of

<sup>1</sup> Feet of Fines, Salop. Easter Term. 15 George III.

<sup>2</sup> Sir Thomas Phillipps' MS. 11237.

Shrewsbury, and that its exemption was to be strongly defended." Mr. Loxdale replied that the summons was probably the work of "George Wingfield and Old Bob Hill," he should not fine Beamond if he did not attend. He professed "his respect for his lordship" and said that he "should not trouble him about it further."

There the matter ended and the question as to whether Sutton is, or is not, within the legal jurisdiction of the town and liberties of Shrewsbury, has never been decided.

Herbert Mackworth appears to have been in doubt as to his exact rights in the presentation to the living of Sutton and obtained counsel's opinion on this matter and the tithes:—

#### OPINION ON SUTTON TITHE.

Here seems to be something erroneous with respect to the Rectory Improprite and the advowson of the Rectory. Since the suppression of Monasteries a layman may have a Rectory Improprite and all glebe lands together with oblation, obventions, etc., in such a parish, but he cannot have such Rectory Improprite and the Advowson in right of presentation to such Parish Church, *Semel et Simul*, because when such Rectory or Parish Church is made presentable it disimpropriates the same from being a lay fee, and re-unites it to the Ecclesiastical policy of the realm and makes it of a spiritual nature.

Indeed a man who has a Rectory Improprite may have the advowson of the Vicarage of the same Church, as every Rector is the natural patron of the Vicarage and therefore here may be a lay impropriation to the Vicarage of ye Church, but that description is not kept up in this description, there being mention made here both of the advowson and right of patronage, and right of presentation to the Rectory, and of the Rectory Improprite itself and of all the glebe, tithes, tenths, etc.

The grant of the advowson, right of patronage, presentation, etc., only gives to a purchaser or grantee a right of nomin-

ating to a Bishop such or such a person as fit to do the duties of the Cure, and to take the glebe, lands, tenths, tithes, and other ecclesiastical dues himself. The grant of Rector Improprite and of glebe lands, tithes, etc., gives to the grantee or purchaser a right to hold the glebe land himself, and to take the tithes and other ecclesiastical dues to his own use without any account to ye Bishop or any incumbent whatsoever. Here is therefore something erroneous which he hopes Mr. B. will find sufficiently explained when he comes to look into the supplementary abstracts which he proposes to go upon immediately.

This document is dated from Lincoln's Inn 5 May 1755 and initialled J.B.

Going back to pre-reformation times, we find that there was a substantial residence at Sutton in the 14th century, occupied by a representative of the family of Prowde,<sup>1</sup> who farmed the land from the Prior of Wenlock. In 1403 William Prowde and Richard Prowde were lessees, and, the suit rolls of the Manor of Sutton proved the family continuous until 1573.

<sup>2</sup>In 1569 George Prowde was Bailiff of Shrewsbury. In the printed Visitation of 1623, the name of William Prowde is included in the list of those who were disclaimed by the herald in 1585.

The same authority has the following references to the family:—

Alicia Clough married Leonard Prowde of Sutton.

Dorothy the daughter of John Prowde of Sutton married John Benbow of Newport.

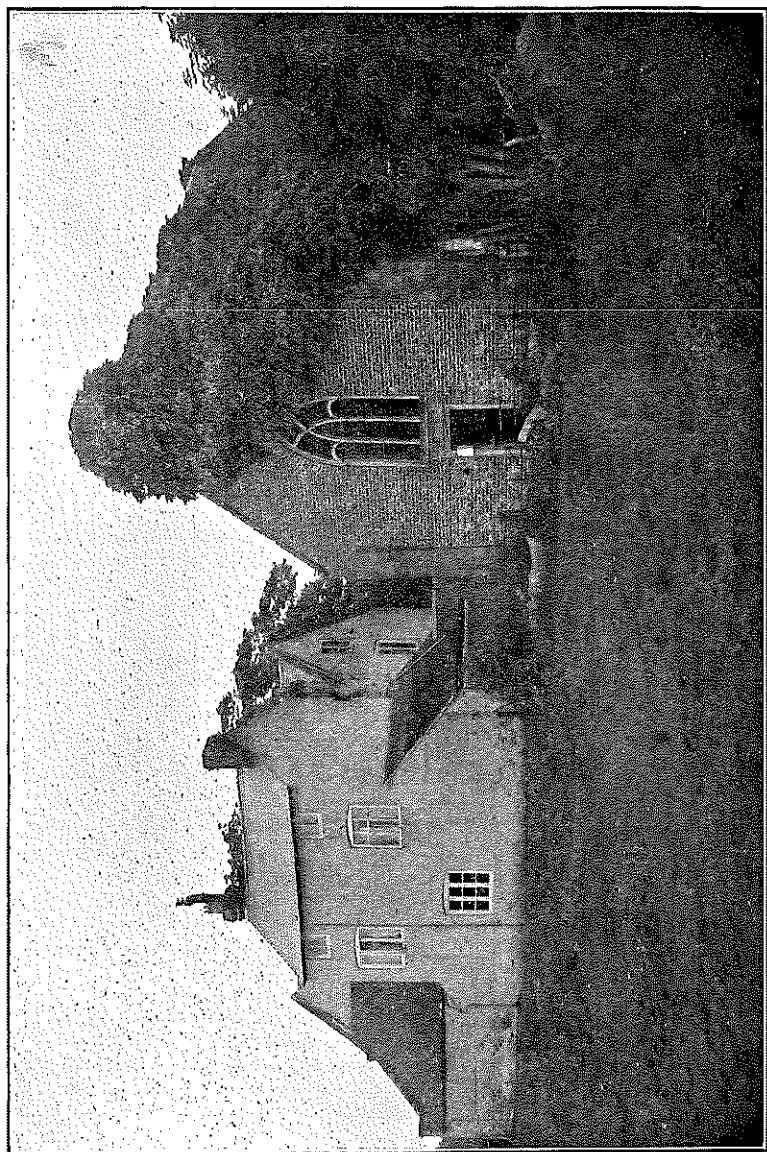
John Harries of Cruckton married Eleanor the daughter of Thomas Prowde of Sutton.

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1. Owen & Blakeway's History of Shrewsbury, Vol. 1, p. 408.

2. Arms of the Prowde Family. Or a chevron barry of six gules and sable. The family held a prominent place in the civil life of Shrewsbury in the 17th century. They resided in the old timber house in Milk Street now known as the Post Office Inn.





SUTTON OLD HALL AND CHURCH.

John Gardiner, Bailiff of Shrewsbury 1614, married Eleanora daughter of William Prowde by Johanna daughter of Arthur Mackworth.

This marriage shows that there was a relationship between the Prowde and Mackworth families, and may have lead to the purchase of Sutton by the Mackworth family.

### SUTTON HALL.

The house now known as the Church Farm is in all probability the successor of Sutton Hall, where the Mackworth family resided in the 17th century. It has a modern appearance, and is stated to have been rebuilt on the site of the old house. The entrance door is of oak studded with nails and may have belonged to the mediæval house; it has an iron ring handle, which also answers as a knocker.

### THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, SUTTON.

Within a few yards of the house stand the remains of the 13th century church, enclosed with iron fencing. The space on the south side, now covered with debris, and used for a wood pile, is in all probability the grave yard. Interments were made here as recently as 1851, when tombstones were erected to the memory of members of the Beamond, and Towers families, but cannot now be found. In 1886 the church was stated to be "used as a farm building, the roof ruinous, windows unglazed, and the door open to sheep which grazed in the church-yard. The Norman font and Holy table remaining in the general neglect." As the result of complaints, the roof was repaired, and the churchyard enclosed as before stated. The "holy table" was removed to Meole Church, and placed under the tower. The bell disappeared about this time, and has not been traced. Nothing is known of its antiquity; it is stated in Browne Willis' MS. to have been in existence in 1752, and was rung at the peace after the Crimean War.

In the succeeding year (1887) the Archdeacon of Ludlow referring to the church in his Charge said: "through the

liberality of Lord Berwick, the preservation of the remains in the future, and the protection of the consecrated ground, had been secured in a most satisfactory manner."

The earliest record of the church is contained in the Inquisition of 1278; it was probably erected early in that century. The existing building is about 30ft. long and 19ft. wide. It extended further west previous to the 18th century, when a portion was taken down and a brick wall erected which forms the west end of the church. The ancient walls are built of rubble stone, with dressed masonry at the quoins and windows. There are three lancet windows on each side; in the east end are three similar openings, the central window being higher than the other two. Internally, the windows have widely splayed, plastered jambs, and are covered with many coats of color wash. Damp and exposure has caused the color wash to peel off, and in many places the mediæval decoration is exposed; this consists of spiral lines made with a red pigment, with conventional ornaments painted in a yellowish color.

The extent of the original church is uncertain. It has been suggested that in a dry summer, traces of foundations can be seen in the parched turf, extending for some distance westward. It seems improbable that a church provided to serve the needs of such a small community can have been very extensive. During all the centuries of its existence the population of the parish can have varied but very little, and in the absence of any definite evidence it may be conjectured that one bay (say 10 feet) was destroyed at the west end, before the present gable was erected. At the north-west angle are remains of the jamb of a doorway, which shows that the church did extend beyond its present limit.

The old building has survived many periods of neglect and decay. Before the dissolution of Wenlock Abbey it was in the care of the Prior. Since that date, the main-



tainance of the building has been the sole charge of the owners of Sutton. It is stated that there are no records of the appointment of Church wardens or other ecclesiastical officers.

Extensive repairs were carried out shortly after John Mackworth purchased the property in 1544. The upper portion of the south wall was rebuilt and a new roof constructed, in which some of the old timbers have been re-used.

The central roof principal with its moulded tie beam and pendant, undoubtedly dates from the Elizabethan period. The north side of the roof is covered with riven stone slates, which may have been taken off the earlier roof.

The new Free Schools requiring a third master, Richard Atkis was appointed in 1561. Possibly with a view to augmenting his salary, he was probably presented to the benefice of Sutton, and being a strong supporter of the reformed religion, it is probable that any ornaments in the church that did not accord with his views would be destroyed. The pulpit and reading desk were constructed during his incumbency, the latter bearing the inscription :—

Richard Atkis. 3. Scolemaster. 1582.

It has been stated that <sup>2</sup>“many years ago, Lord Berwick in the course of alterations in the church, had the back and upper part of the pulpit made into a reading desk.” This is possible—as the panelling in both are moulded alike, and they were evidently constructed at the same time; but apart from the fact that the panels are of different sizes and do not look as though they would connect together, one would like to think <sup>3</sup>that they separately form the earliest dated examples in the county. The

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<sup>1</sup> Fisher's *Annals of Shrewsbury Schools*, pp. 52—78.

<sup>2</sup> *Shropshire Notes and Queries*, Feb. 1, 1895.

<sup>3</sup> *Cranage's Churches of Shropshire*, pp. 1062—3.

communion rail with balustrade, in an excellent state of preservation, belongs to a somewhat later period.

In the south west corner of the Church is an ancient stone font which may date from Norman times. It has a rudely cut bowl with chamfered edge, the hole in which the staple for securing the cover was fixed, still remains. It stands upon a plain circular base.

The church was at one time fitted with pews, "many years ago (18th century) a former Lord Berwick, the patron of the benefice caused the old square pews to be replaced by rows of seats." These have since been removed.

A newspaper correspondent in 1895, stated that the communion vessels were in the custody of Lord Berwick.

A list of Rectors appears in the S.A.S. Transactions, 2nd Series, Vol. IX, pp. 174-7. The account of Sutton given in pages 171-178 should also be referred to.

In the aisle are two large stone slabs, with the following inscriptions :—

In a vault underneath  
this stone lie the remains of  
John Bemand  
for 50 years an inhabitant  
of this parish  
who departed this life July 12th. 1847.  
in the 66th. year of his age.  
Requiescat in pace.  
also of  
Sarah Bemand  
Relict of the above  
who departed this life Jan. 20th. 1851.  
likewise of Sarah Bemand  
youngest daughter of the above  
John and Sarah Bemand  
who departed this life June 4th. 1851.  
in the 25th. year of her age.

In a vault beneath this stone  
is interred the body of  
Ellen  
youngest daughter of  
John William and Ellen Towers  
of Sutton Cottage near Shrewsbury  
who died on the 7th. October 1851.  
age 3 years.  
also William Jones only  
Son of John William & Ellen Towers  
Died June 5th. 1853, Aged 10 years.

The old building presents a picturesque appearance, being covered with ivy which will speedily hasten its destruction. After having stood the storms of many centuries, it is now rapidly falling into decay, and the generation that worshipped within its walls having passed away, there are none who care to tend the graves of those who lie beneath its shadow.

#### "SUTTON SPA."

An account of Sutton would be incomplete without some description of the spring which issues from a rocky stratum of ash-coloured clay, or argillaceous schistus, in a little dell near the margin of the Rea Brook. The water is colourless, and exhales a faint sulphureous smell which is much more preceptible in rainy weather. It sparkles little when poured into a glass, having no uncombined carbonic acid in its composition. When first drawn its strong salt taste is evidently mixed with a chalybeate flavour, but the latter is wholly lost on exposure for a few hours, bubbles of fixed air separating slowly, and a reddish sediment lining the sides of the vessel. These results may be the effect of the water acting on pyrites contained in the coal measures which are found in the neighbourhood. It has been compared with the Cheltenham water, and it is supposed to contain nearly the same ingredients, but in reality it bears a stronger affinity to sea-water, possessing however an advantage over the former in that it contains iron.

<sup>1</sup>An analysis of the water published in 1854, is as follows:—

Eleven cubic inches of the water contain about half a cubic inch of carbonic acid, partly free and partly in a combined state, a quarter of a cubic inch of atmospheric air, and a trace of sulphuretted hydrogen.

Sixteen fluid ounces contain of:—

Iodine and Bromine, each a trace.

Carbonate Iron, about 0·7 grain.

Carbonate Lime and siliceous earth, each a trace.

Anhydrous muriate magnesia, 8·8 grains.

———— lime, 30 grains.

———— soda, 121·3 grains.

The water has been found beneficial in the treatment of scrophula, and other diseases of the skin. A tumbler glassful acts as an aperient.

<sup>2</sup>Writing in 1824 Dr. Evans a local medical practitioner, stated that “a twenty years attendance at the Salop Infirmary as well as in private practice, has furnished me with abundant proofs of its success in the treatment of scrophulous affections.”

The importance of this spring has been known for many years, and it has been suggested that it might be made of greater use to the community, if exploited as a health resort. In comparatively recent years the late Lord Berwick sent samples of the water to a well-known Analyst who obtained results which confirmed the earlier analysis.

Excavations have since been made with the object of ascertaining whether it would be possible to increase the supply, but they had the opposite effect, as the flow of water almost entirely ceased.

In course of time the spring has resumed its normal flow, but it is improbable that it can ever be of much value owing to the limited supply.

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1. Pidgeon's Memorials of Shrewsbury, 1854, p. 257.  
2. Shropshire Gazateer, 1824, p. 649.

## THE PARISH REGISTERS OF SUTTON.

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The *Parish Register Abstract* of 1831 states, "No Registers to be found prior to 1814." The Report to the County Council issued in 1903 mentions four volumes, and says they commence in 1769. Both accounts are inaccurate. There are in reality five volumes, the earliest of which commences in 1709. They are as follows:—

- I. General Register, 1709—1812.
- II. Baptisms and Marriages, 1813—1833.
- III. Baptisms, 1813—1868.
- IV. Burials, 1847—1853.
- V. Marriages, 1838—1870.

Volume I is a small quarto paper book in boards, 8 inches in length and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in width. It contains entries of 8 marriages and but one burial; all the remaining entries are births or baptisms.

Volume II is a paper book, bound in tree calf, the same size as the preceding. It contains 4 marriages, all the other entries being baptisms.

Volume III is the usual printed Register of Baptisms. The first 33 entries were copied from Volume II into this book by the Rev. William John James, curate of Berrington and Sutton (afterwards Vicar of The Clive) in 1832, presumably because the small quarto Volume II was not one of the official Register Books. Baptisms were continued in it until 1868, when children were no longer baptized at Sutton.

Volume IV is the usual printed Register of Burials. There were only 5 from 1847 to 1853; and in four of these the officiating minister has omitted to enter the year! The date of the last entry is shown by the extant Certificate of Registry of Death.

Volume V is the official Marriage Register. There were but 8 weddings between 1838 and 1870, the date of the last wedding solemnized at Sutton.

Volume II was transcribed by Mr. J. A. Morris; Volume III by the Rev. F. Adeney Allen; and Volumes I, IV, and V by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, who has also collated the transcripts with the original Registers, and carried them through the press. The Registers are now printed by the kind permission of the Rev. W. H. Bather, the present Rector of Sutton.

## THE PARISH REGISTERS OF SUTTON BY SHREWSBURY.

### VOL. I. BAPTISMS AND MARRIAGES, 1709 TO 1812 (AND ONE BURIAL).

Register of Sutton, 1755.

[Scribbled inside the cover:] Joseph Thorp at the Justice Rotherhith London Wall. Oround, Wormwood, Scerve grass, Hishope, Fetherfew, Robin, Planton, Rew, Chickinweed, Five finger grass.

Edward the son of Edward and Susanna Dixon was baptized Feb. 12, 1709.

Samuel the son of Thos. Ratcliffe and Alice his wife was baptized November 12, 1710.

John the son of Edward Dixon and Susant his wife was baptized March 30th, 1712.

The Revrd. Mr. John Cotton minister of Meole-Brace and Mrs. Elizth. Marygould were married in Sutton Chapple May 26th, 1712.

Mary ye daughter of Edwd. & Margt. Gough was born July 27th, 1730.

[After this, the entries are here abbreviated.]

1731, Dec.	13.	Edwd., s. of Edwd. & Margt. Gough ..	born
1732, Jan.	13.	Margt, d. of Edwd. & Margt. Gough ..	born
1735-6, Jan.	30.	Willm, s. of Edwd. & Margt. Gough ..	bap.
1737, Aug.	4.	Elizth, d. of Edwd. & Margt. Gough ..	born
1744, July	10.	John, s. of Edwd. & Margt. Gough ..	bap.

1745, Apr.	1.	Richd., s. of Edwd. & Margt. Gough ..	bur.
1745, June	3.	Thos., s. of Richd. & Margt. Jones ..	bap.
1747-8, Feb.	14.	Margaret, d. of Richd. & Margt. Jones	bap.
1747, May	10.	Margaret, d. of Edwd. & Mary Russel	bap.
1748, Oct.	9.	Hannah, d. of Edwd. & Mary Russel ..	bap.
1748, July	29.	Martha, d. of Willm. & Mary Boycott	bap.
1749, May	14.	Willm, s. of John & Mary Rowley ..	bap.
[An entry is torn off here.]			
1750, Feb.	10.	Lambert, s. of Lawrence & Iribell Sturges	bap.
1750, Jan.	15.	Mary, d. of Willm. & Mary Boycott ..	bap.
1750, June	20.	Mary, d. of Edwd. & Mary Russel ..	bap.
1751, Dec.	8.	John, s. of John & Mary Rowley ..	bap.
1752, May	20.	Willm., s. of Richd. & Margt. Jones ..	bap.
1752, July	12.	Edwd., s. of Edwd. & Mary Russel ..	bap.
[An entry is torn off here.]			
1753, Sept.	11.	Willm., s. of Willm. & Mary Boycott ..	bap.
1753, Oct.	14.	Mary, d. of John & Mary Rowley ..	bap.
1754, Oct.	3.	Ralph, s. of Willm. & Mary Boycott ..	bap.
1755, Apr.	13.	John, s. of Richd. & Margt. Jones ..	bap.
1755, Oct.	12.	Willm., s. of John & Margaret Robinson	bap.
1755, Dec.	12.	Benjamin, s. of Willm. & Mary Boycott	bap.
1757, Jan.	23.	Robert, s. of Richard & Margaret Jones	bap.
1757, Jan.	23.	Tabitha, d. of Edward & Mary Russel	bap.
1758, Aug.	29.	Thomas, s. of Wm. & Mary Boycott ..	bap.
1762, Jan.	30.	John Pembrey & Sarah Lewis (both of this p.) by lic. by JOHN ALLEN ..	mar.
1763, Feb.	8.	Robert Harper, of p. of St. Chad, Shrewsbury, & Margaret Harper of this p., by lic., by JOHN BROOKE ..	mar.
1766, Oct.	5.	John Tannet of p. Middle & Ann Boycot of p. Sutton, by lic., by JOHN ALLEN ..	mar.
1768, Jan.	31.	Thomas Pugh of p. Brace-Meole & Mary Jones of this p., by banns, by JOHN ALLEN .. ..	mar.
1776, Nov.	3.	John Evans of p. Holy Cross and Catherine Williams of this p., by licence, by J. JONES .. ..	mar.
Witness: Thos. Jones, Thos. Pugh.			

1770, Nov.	11.	John, s. of John & Mary Davis	..	bap.
"	Nov.	11.	Ester, d. of Humry & Mary Hartshorn	bap.
1772, May	10.	Thomas, s. of Jane Robinson, a bace child		bap.
"	Aug.	9.	George, s. of Catherine Williams, a bace child	.. .. .
1773, Nov.	14.	Leah, d. of Humpry & Mary Hartshorn		bap.
1774, May	8.	Caziaah, d. of Catherine Williams, a bace child	.. .. .	bap.
1775, Nov.	12.	Richard, s. of Humpry & Mary Hartshorn		bap.
1775, Nov.	12.	Ester, d. of Thos. & Mary Pugh	..	bap.
1772, Apr.	12.	Leah, d. of Humphrey & Mary Hartshorn		bap.
1774, Feb.	13.	James, s. of Thos. & Elizabeth Canadine		bap.
1774, Oct.	9.	Mary, d. of John and Mary Davis	..	bap.
1774, Oct.	26.	Priscilla, d. of Edward & Elizabeth Wade		bap.
1775, Oct.	8.	Elizabeth Farnhill, d. of William & Esther, Salter	.. .. .	bap.
1777, Mar.	9.	Mary, d. of Peter & Annah Russell	..	bap.
1778, Dec.	13.	John, s. of John & Elizth Haycock	..	bap.
1778, Dec.	13.	Rachel, d. of Humphery & Mary Hartshorn	.. .. .	bap.
1779, Sept.	30.	Frances, d. of John & Sarah Jones	..	bap.
1780, Jan.	9.	Elizabeth, d. of Arron & Elizabeth Stanly		bap.
1780, Dec.	10.	Leah, d. of Humphery & Mary Hartshorn		bap.
1781, Nov.	11.	John, s. of Arron & Elizabeth Stanley..		bap.
1782, Sept.	2.	Thomas, s. of John & Mary Cleaton	..	bap.
1783, Mar.	9.	Edward, s. of Humphery & Mary Hartshorn..	.. .. .	bap.
1783, Mar.	16.	Elizabeth, d. of John & Elizabeth Haycock		bap.
1785, July	10.	Elizabeth, d. of John & Mary Cleaton..		bap.
1785, Aug.	14.	Priscilla, d. of Humphery & Mary Hartshorn	.. .. .	bap.
1788, Mar.	10.	Ann, d. of Thomas & Shusanah Owen..		bap.
1788, Oct.	12.	Mary, d. of Humphery & Mary Jones	..	bap.
1796, June	12.	Thomas, s. of John & Mary Cooper	..	bap.
1798, Sept.	16.	Ann, d. of John & Mary Cooper	..	bap.
1799, July	14.	Thomas, s. of Edward & Mary Cartwright		bap.
1800, April	13.	Jane, d. of Hannah & William Robarts		bap.
1801, July	12.	Frances, d. of William & Mary Anderson		bap.



- 1804, Dec. 9. Mary, d. of John & Mary Cooper .. bap.  
 ["R.H." i.e. Richard Hill, rector, is appended to the last  
 4 entries].
- 1812, Mar. 8. Elisabeth, d. of Benjamin & Sarah Jones bap.  
 By me G. A. MADDOCK, Curate.
- 1812, Dec. 13. Martha, d. of Thomas & Martha Rogers bap.  
 By me G. A. MADDOCK, Curate.
- 1809, Mar. 16. George, s. of George & Margaret Lloyd  
 Heath (born Feb. 11, 1802) chr. by me  
 RICHARD HILL, Rector of Sutton.
- 1809, Mar. 16. Samuel, s. of the above George and  
 Margaret Lloyd Heath (born June 8,  
 1804) chr. by me RICHARD HILL,  
 Rector of Sutton.
- 1809, Mar. 16. Margaret, d. of the above George and  
 Margaret Lloyd Heath (born Mar. 14,  
 1807) chr. by me RICHARD HILL,  
 Rector of Sutton.
- 1809, April 23. James, s. of John and Mary Cooper chr.  
 by me RICHARD HILL, Rector of  
 Sutton.
- 1809, April 23. Anne, d. of William & Anne Palmer  
 chr. by me RICHARD HILL, Rector of  
 Sutton.

[The next 4 entries are on slips pasted into the Volume].

- 1768, Jan. 31. Thomas Pugh & Mary Jones mar. at  
 Sutton Chapell.
1772. Thomas, s. of William & Jane Robinson,  
 born May 8, 1772, baptized at Sutton  
 Chapel near Shrewsbury or at St.  
 Julian's Church Shrewsbury.
- 1799, July 14. Thomas, s. of Edward & Mary Cart-  
 wright, bap. by me RD. HILL, Curate of  
 Sutton.
- 1801, July 12. Francis, d. of William and Mary Ander-  
 son, bap. by me RICHARD HILL, Curate  
 of Sutton.

[At the end of the Volume:]

1756, May 16. Edward Mathews of p. [ . . ]ly, co.  
Salop, & Elizabeth Key, sp. of this p.  
mar. by banns by me H. BUTLER,  
Curate.

Witnesses: Thomas Key, Wm. Boycott.

Banns published April 26, May 2 and 9, 1756.

1783, Nov. 14. Edward, s. of Thos. & Mary Pugh .. bap.

## VOL. II. BAPTISMS AND MARRIAGES, 1813 TO 1833.

### Baptism's at Sutton.

Charlotte daughter of John & Sarah Bemand, born October  
the 8th 1813, Baptized October the 10th in the same year  
by me G. A. MADDOCK, Curate.

William son of Richard & Elizabeth Wall, Born January the  
12th 1814 and Baptized February 13th in the same year  
by me G. A. MADDOCK, Curate.

[After this, the entries are here abbreviated].

1814, March 13. Thomas, s. of Samuel & Elizabeth Trevor,  
born 10th, bap. by me G. A. MADDOCK,  
Curate. [Signs the next 10 entries].

„ March 13. Sarah, d. of Thomas & Ann Trevor,  
born 5th .. .. bap.

„ Aug. 14. Selina, d. of John & Elizabeth Evans,  
born 12th .. .. bap.

„ Oct. 9. John, s. of John & Sarah Bemand, born  
Oct. 4th .. .. bap.  
Christen. April 12th, 1815.

1812, Oct. 11. Henry, s. of George & Margaret Lloyd  
Heath, b. Sept. 20th .. .. bap.  
Christened Jan. 27th, 1815.

1816, Feb. 5. Joseph, s. of William & Mary Rowlands,  
b. 29 Jan. .. .. bap.  
& Christened March 10th 1816.

„ Apr. 14. Richard, s. of John & Sarah Bemond,  
b. 11 Ap. .. .. bap.

„ July 14. Mary, d. of Richard & Margaret White-  
foot, b. Nov. 11th, 1815 .. .. chr.

- 1816, Aug. 21. Richard, s. of George & Margaret Lloyd  
Heath, b. July 13th .. .. bap.
- „ Sept. 8. Hannah, d. of Samuel & Elizabeth  
Trevor, b. 3rd .. .. bap.
- „ Nov. 5. Sarah, d. of John & Mary Jones, b. Oct. 21st bap.  
& Xtnd Nov. 10th, 1816.
- 1817, May 11. Mary, d. of Benjamin & Sarah Jones, b.  
5 Ap. bap. & xnd. by me RICHARD  
HILL, Rector. [Signs the next 5  
entries].
- 1817, Aug. 27. William, s. of John & Sarah Bemand,  
b. 21st .. .. bap.
- 1818, Nov. 8. Richard, s. of Richard & Elizabeth Wall,  
b. 22 Oct. .. .. bap.
- 1819, Apr. 11. Mary, d. of John & Mary Jones, b. 4th.. bap.
- „ Feb. 14. Mary Anne, d. of John & Sarah Bemand,  
b. 12th .. .. bap.
- 1820, Mar. 12. Elizabeth, d. of Thos. & Ann Trevor,  
b. 9th .. .. bap.
- „ Dec. 10. Henry, illeg<sup>te</sup> s. of Mary Jones, p. of St.  
Julian in Shrewsbury, was bap. by me  
ROBT. EDWARDS, M.A., Cler., Officg.  
Minr.
- 1821, Mar. 11. John Plant, illegitimate [written over in  
pencil] s. of John Plant & Harriet  
Davies, b. 1st March .. .. bap.  
by me RICHARD HILL, Rector. [Signs  
also the next 6 entries].
- 1822, Mar. 29. Ellen, d. of John & Sarah Bemand, b. 23rd bap.  
Christened Oct. 23, 1827, By me J. M.  
WAKEFIELD, Curate.
- 1823, Jan. 21. Hannah, d. of Thomas & Anne Trevor bap.  
Christened on 11 May, 1823.
- „ July 13. Charlotte Elizabeth, d. of John and  
Sarah Bemand, b. 8th .. .. bap.  
Christened by me, Oct. 23, 1827, J. M.  
WAKEFIELD, Curate.

- 1824, Jan. 11. Benjamin, s. of Benjamin & Sarah Jones,  
b. Dec. 11, 1823. . . . . bap.
- „ Aug. 8. Elizabeth, d. of John & Mary Jones, b.  
27 July . . . . . bap.
- „ Sept. 27. Samuel, s. of John & Sarah Bemand, b. 22nd bap.  
Christened Oct. 23, 1827, by me J. M.  
WAKEFIELD, Curate.
- 1825, Dec. 15. John Davies Corrie, of p. Welsh Pool, &  
Mary Anne Meire of this p. was married  
by license by E. EVANS, Curate, in the  
presence of Elizabeth Pitt, Thos. Wm.  
Thornes, J. Meire.
- 1826, Aug. 11. Sarah, d. of John & Sarah Bemand, b. 8th bap.  
by me E. EVANS, Curate of Sutton  
near Salop.  
Christened Oct. 23, 1827, by me J. M.  
WAKEFIELD, Curate.
- 1827, Apr. 8. Henry George, s. of Mary Corbet, base  
child, born Feb. 25, 1817 . . . . . bap.  
by me J. M. WAKEFIELD, Curate of  
Sutton nr. Salop.
- 1828, Sept. 14. Martha, d. of Thomas & Anne Trevor,  
b. 13th . . . . . bap.  
Christened Oct. 12, 1828 by J. M.  
WAKEFIELD.
- 1828, Oct. 28. George Whitfield Lovegrove & Mar-  
garet Heath, married by license in this  
Chapel of Sutton by J. M. WAKEFIELD,  
Curate of Sutton. Witness thereto:  
Charles Pugh, Benjamin Boudler.
- „ Nov. 9. Susan, d. of John & Mary Jones, b. Oct. 11th chr.
- 1829, July 12. Hannah, d. of Richard & Mary Scutt,  
b. 10 June . . . . . bap.  
by Revd. MADDY, Officiating Minister.
- 1829, Sept. 9. Emily, d. of George Whitfield & Mar-  
garet Lovegrove . . . . . bap.  
by Revd. J. M. WAKEFIELD, Curate  
of Sutton.

- 1830, May 6. William Richards, of p. St. Chad, Shrewsbury, bachelor, & Ann Kerry, of this p., spinster, married by banns by me W. J. JAMES, Curate. In the presence of Samuel Langford, Sarah Thomas.
- „ June 1. Mary Frances, d. of Samuel and Frances Henrietta Antonia Jeffreys, born May 31st . . . . . bap.  
by me W. J. JAMES, Rector of Sutton.
- 1833, Sept. 23. John Harris of this p., bachelor, & Charlotte Wilcox of p. Meole Brace, spinster, married by banns, by me W. J. JAMES, M.A., Curate. Witnesses: Cornelius Wilcox, Sarah Harris.

## VOL. III. BAPTISMS, 1813 TO 1868.

[The 33 Baptisms entered on pages 1 to 4 of this volume are the same as those in Vol. II, from 10 October, 1813, to 9 September, 1829, already printed. They were copied into this book by the Rev. W. J. James, Curate, in 1832, as appears by the following memorandum written on page 5.]

NOTE. The foregoing Baptisms, thirty-three in number were carefully and truly copied from the old but irregular Register for Baptisms, &c., for the Parish of Sutton (the abodes and professions of the parties not appearing therein) this eight day of October, 1832, by me William John James, Clerk, B.A., Curate of Berrington and Sutton.

Baptisms for 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, and 1834.

- 1830, June 1. Mary Frances, d. of Samuel & Frances Henrietta Antonia Jeffreys, Sutton, Gent.  
born May 31 [bap. by] W. J. JAMES, Curate.

[Mr. James signs all the entries to 1853, except where otherwise stated.

- 1831, Apr. 24. Harriet Eliza, d. of Samuel & Frances Henrietta Antonia Jeffreys, Sutton, Gent.  
born April 21.

- 1831, Dec. 11. Joseph, s. of Richard & Sarah Sket, Sutton,  
Labourer, born Nov. 20.
- 1832, July 19. Helen, d. of Samuel & Frances Henrietta  
Antonia Jeffryes, Sutton, Gent. born July 16.
- 1833, May 12. Anne, d. of John & Mary Jones, Sutton,  
Labourer.
- 1833, July 14. William, s. of John & Rebecca Griffiths,  
Sutton, Brickmaker [bap. by] WILLIAM  
VAUGHAN, Off<sup>s</sup> Clergyman.
- 1834, Feb. 20. Ann, d. of Richard & Sarah Sket, Sutton,  
Labourer.
- 1834, May 11. Elizabeth, illegitimate d. of Elizabeth Evans,  
Sutton.
- 1834, July 13. Fanny, d. of Samuel & Frances Henrietta  
Antonia Jeffryes, Sutton, Gent. born July 6.
- 1835, Nov. 23. Eliza, d. of Richard & Jane Lewis, Sutton  
Gate, Collier.
- 1835, Dec. 13. William, s. of William & Frances Rogers,  
Sutton Mill, Labourer [bap. by] L. OTTLEY,  
Off<sup>s</sup> Min.
- 1836, Jan. 25. Samuel, s. of Samuel & Frances Henrietta  
Antonia Jeffryes, Sutton, Gent.
- 1836, Mar. 23. Emma, d. of Adam & Sarah Purcell, Sutton  
Brickyard, Labourer.
- 1837, Dec. 2. Robert, s. of Thomas & Elizabeth Evans,  
Sutton Gate, Gate Keeper.
- 1838, Sep. 9. Eleanor, d. of John & Sarah Davies, Sutton  
Mill, Labourer.
- 1839, July 27. Ann, d. of Adam & Sarah Purcell, Sutton,  
Labourer.
- 1840, Mar. 23. Ann, d. of Robert & Mary Rogers, Sutton  
Mill, Labourer.
- 1840, June 22. Eliza, d. of Samuel & Elizabeth Lloyd, Sutton  
Gate, Gate Keeper.
- 1840, Dec. 12. George, s. of William & Elizabeth Downes,  
Sutton, Labourer.
- 1843, Feb. 12. David, s. of Richard & Hannah Taylor,  
Sutton, Labourer.

- 1843, Aug. 28. George King, s. of Richard & Elizabeth Sutton Bemand, Sutton, Mercer.
- 1844, Jan. 24. William Jones, s. of John William and Ellen Towers, Sutton Cottage, Postmaster.
- 1844, May 12. John, s. of Richard and Hannah Taylor, Sutton Gate, Labourer.
- 1844, Oct. 14. William, s. of William & Harriet Evans, Sutton Gate, Tailor.
- 1845, July 11. Edith Elizabeth, d. of John William & Ellen Towers, Sutton Cottage, Postmaster.
- 1846, Jan. 11. Richard, illegitimate son of Martha Rogers, Sutton.
- 1846, Mar. 8. Sarah, d. of John & Elizabeth Hughes, Sutton Mill, Miller.
- 1847, May 3. Joseph Cecil, s. of Joseph and Mary Antrobus Clay, Sutton, Veterinary Surgeon, born March 24.
- 1848, Sept. 29. Ellen, d. of John William & Ellen Towers, Sutton, Postmaster.
- „ Oct. 8. Mary Emily Rosa, d. of Joseph & Mary Antrobus Clay, Sutton, Veterinary Surgeon.
- 1850, Aug. 11. Alfred Brocas, s. of Joseph & Mary Antrobus Clay, Sutton, Veterinary Surgeon, born July 9.
- 1851, Jan. 12. John, s. of William & Harriet Evans, Sutton, Tailor.
- „ Apr. 13. Emma, d. of Thomas & Margaret Purslow, Sutton, Labourer.
- 1852, July 11. Thomas, s. of Joseph & Ann Seabury, Sutton, Labourer.
- 1853, Apr. 10. Thomas, s. of Thomas & Margaret Purslow, Sutton, Labourer, [bap. by] T. H. N. HILL, Rector.
- 1855, Nov. 11. George, s. of Thomas & Sarah Morris, Sutton, Labourer, [bap. by] T. H. N. HILL, Rector. [Signs the next 6 entries also].
- 1856, Aug. 10. George Henry, s. of George & Sarah Meredith, Sutton, Farmer.

- 1857, Oct. 11. Richard, s. of George & Maria Thompson, Sutton, Labourer.
- 1858, May 9. Margaret, d. of Richard & Jane Davies, Sutton, Labourer.
- 1859, April 13. George, s. of Richard & Jane Davies, Sutton, Labourer.
- „ June 12. Henry John, s. of George & Maria Thompson, Sutton, Labourer.
- „ Sept. 11. Richard, s. of Edward & Elizabeth Griffiths, Sutton, Labourer.
- 1863, Dec. 13. James, s. of Charles & Elizabeth Biddle, Sutton, Labourer, [bap. by] WILFRED ROXBY, Curate of Berrington. [Signs also the next 3 entries].
- 1864, Nov. 13. Mary Jane, d. of George & Jane Rowlands, Brace Meole, Carpenter.
- „ Nov. 13. Henry Edward, s. of Edward & Sarah Rowlands, Brace Meole, Carpenter.
- 1865, Mar. 12. Sophia, d. of Herbert & Ruth Davies, Sutton, Labourer.
- „ July 16. George, s. of William & Ann Jones, Sutton, Labourer, [bap. by] Rev. J. COLING, by request of Rev. H. N. HILL.
- 1866, Jan. 14. Amelia Emma, illegitimate d. of Ann Parr, Sutton, [bap. by] WILFRID ROXBY, Off<sup>e</sup> Min.
- 1868, Feb. 9. Ann, d. of Charles & Elizabeth Biddle, Sutton, Labourer, [bap. by] B. C. MORTIMER, Off<sup>e</sup> Min.

## VOL. IV. BURIALS, 1847 to 1853.

- Burials in the Parish of Sutton in the County of Salop.
- 1847, July 16. John Bemand, Sutton, 66 yrs.
- [1851], Jan. 24. Sarah Bemand, Sutton, 60 yrs.
- [1851], June Sarah Bemand, Sutton, 24 yrs.
- [1851], Oct. 11. Ellen Towers, Sutton Cottage, parish of St. Julian, 3 yrs.
- [1853], June 11. William Jones Towers, Sutton Cottage, parish of St. Julian, 9 yrs.

[All five buried by W. J. JAMES, Officiating Minister.]



## VOL. V. MARRIAGES, 1838 TO 1870.

Marriages solemnized at the Parish Church in the Parish of  
Sutton, co. Salop.

No. 1	1838	Vincent Crump	of full age	bachelor	Confectioner
		June 5	Elizabeth Legh	of full age	spinster
		Wyle Cop, p. of St. Julian, Salop	Thomas Crump	leather dresser	
		Parish of Sutton	Corbet Legh	Farmer	

Married by licence, by William John James, M.A. in the  
presence of Willm. Crump, Margaret Legh.

[This Licence dated 25 May, 1838 was given by Waties Corbett,  
Vicar-General and Official Principal of the Bishop of  
Hereford.]

No. 2	1839	George Davies	of full age	bachelor	Brazier
		August 15	Margaret Legh	of full age	spinster
		Wyle Cop, p. of St. Julian	Edward Davies	Coachman	
		Sutton, p. of Sutton	Corbet Legh	Farmer	

Married by licence by W. J. James, M.A., Offg Min<sup>r</sup>, in the  
presence of Willm. Crump, Elizabeth Davies.

No. 3	1842/ March 29	John William Towers	of age	bachelor	Postmaster of Shrewsbury
		Ellen Bemand	under age	spinster	....
		Shrewsbury	John Towers	Gentleman	
		Sutton	John Bemand	Yeoman	

Married by licence by John Poole, P.C. of Llandysilio,  
Montgomeryshire, in the presence of R. Patten, Mary Anne  
Bemand.

No. 4	1843/ April 19	George Bemand Smith	of full age	bachelor	Farmer
		Mary Anne Bemand	full age	spinster	....
		Pentre, Montgomery- shire	Edward Smith	Farmer	
		Sutton	John Bemand	Yeoman	

Married by licence by Edwd. Bather, Archdeacon of Salop,  
in the presence of John Bemand, Edwd. Smith, Charlotte  
Elizth. Bemand, G. Mountford.

No. 5	1852	William Dolphin	full age	widower	Innkeeper	Wellington
	April 8.	Elizabeth Gittins	full age	widow	....	Sutton
		John Dolphin	Butcher			
		Thomas Owen	Wheelwright			

Married by licence by Edward Sandford, P.C. of Bicton, Salop,  
in the presence of Joseph R. Austin, Anne Cadwallader.

No. 6	1857	Joseph Morgan	full age	bachelor	Merchant	Shrewsbury
	September 10.	Martha Brown	full age	spinster	....	Sutton
		Joseph Morgan	Farmer			
		Jacob Brown	Farmer			

Married by licence by T. H. N. Hill, Rector, in the presence  
of James Jones, Jane Brown.

No. 7	1868	Henry Burnet	full age	bachelor	Grocer	
	Novr. 17.	& Mary Anne Jones	full age	widow	....	
		Parish of Sutton			James Burnet	Farmer
		Parish of St. Mary, Shrewsbury			Jacob Brown	Farmer

Married by licence by T. H. N. Hill, Rector, in the presence  
of Joseph Morgan, Martha Morgan, James Burnet.

No. 8	1870	David Key	32	bachelor	Farmer	Kirk Michael, Dum-
	May 12	Jane Brown	35	spinster	....	frieshire Sutton
		William Key	Foreman			
		William Brown	Butcher			

Married by Daniel Ace, D.D., Officiating Minister, in the  
presence of John Baseley, Sarah Wilde.

[The following Memorandum is written on page 5 : ]

Memorandum. Marriages being no longer solemnized in  
the Church of St. John, Sutton, owing to its ruinous state,  
the duplicate Books are disused at this point by direction  
of the Registrar General. NOEL A. HUMPHREYS, Chief Clerk.  
General Register Office, Somerset House, 6th January, 1899.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTERS OF THE BISHOPS  
OF HEREFORD.

The Registers of the Bishops of Hereford, now in course of publication by the Cantilupe Society, contain many references to Sutton. The Registers of nine Bishops, dating from 1275 to 1404, have been already printed. The items relating to Sutton are as follows:—

THE REGISTER OF THOMAS DE CANTILUPE, Bishop of Hereford (1275—1282).

page 24. November 16, 1275. Mandate to induct John de Hodenet to the custody of the church of Sutton, if the result of the usual enquiry be found satisfactory, reserving the institution for the Bishop.

SUTTON.—*Officiali Herefordensi salutem. Johannes de Hodenet, presbiter, nobis nuper ad ecclesiam de Suttone presentatus, litteras clausas sigillis magistri Ricardi, commissarii vestri, et Decani de Pontesbury sigillatas nobis exhibuit, super inquisitione facta de persona sua et ecclesia predicta, ut dicit. Quia vero dicta sigilla non novimus, volentes dicti Johannis parcere laboribus et expensis, vobis mandamus quatinus, receptis ab eo litteris supradictis et istis, si inquisitionem inveneritis rite factam et pro ipso presbitero facientem, ac ipsum tali beneficio esse dignum, eidem vice nostra custodiam dicte ecclesie committatis, et in corporalem possessionem ipsius ecclesie nomine custodie inducatis eundem. Institutionem tamen, et alia que sunt gracie, nobis specialiter reservetis. Datum Londoniis xvj Kalendas Decembris. (folio 10).*

page 36. Feb. 19, 1276. Institution to Sutton of John de Hodenet, presented by the Prior & Convent of Wenlock, in accordance with the Constitution of the Second Council of Lyons. Mandate for Induction.

SUTTON.—*Thomas, etc. Johanni de Hodenet salutem, etc. Ad ecclesiam de Suttone vacantem te, ad presentationem fratrum Johannis, Supprioris de Wenlake, et Rogeri de Parva Herefordia, Procuratorum fratris Johannis, Prioris de Wenlake, et ejusdem loci conventus, verorum patronorum ejusdem, admittimus in forma Constutucionis in Concilio*

Lugdunensi per Dominum Gregorium Papam Decimum promulgate; et Rectorem instituimus in eadem. In cujus, etc. Datum Herefordie, xj Kalendas Marcii, anno Domini MCCLXX quinto. Mandatum est Officiali quod mittat eum in corporalem possessionem. (folio 13).

THE REGISTER OF RICHARD DE SWINFELD, Bishop of Hereford (1283—1317).

page 540. 1312, March 12. Sutton by Shrewsbury: William de Pembridge, priest, presented by the Bishop, in commendam for Hugh de la Barewe, duly presented to it.  
page 543. 1315, Dec 22. Sutton by Shrewsbury: William de Barewe, acolyte, presented by the prior and Convent of Wenlock. The same day he had a license of non-residence for study for three years.

THE REGISTER OF ADAM DE ORLETON, Bishop of Hereford (1317—1327).

page 390. On Nov. 30. 1318, a dispensation for absence was granted to William de Barewe, Rector of Sutton-next-Shrewsbury, subdeacon, for study for one year. On March 5, 1320, he received another year; and on Sept. 26, 1321, a further year; and another on March 30, 1322.

THE REGISTER OF THOMAS DE CHARLTON, Bishop of Hereford (1327—1344).

page 90. On May 22, 1330, William de Barewe, Rector of Sutton by Shrewsbury, had a dispensation for non-residence, till Michaelmas 1331, for good reasons.

THE REGISTER OF JOHN DE TRILLEK, Bishop of Hereford (1344—1361).

page 381. On Nov. 10, 1349, Roger de Lutteley, clerk, was instituted to Sutton, presented by the King, in right of his possession of the temporalities of Wenlock Priory, during the war in France.

page 396. 1350, Nov. 29, Roger de Lutteley, Rector of Sutton by Shrewsbury, deacon, had a dispensation for absence, for study, for one year.

page 549. Dec. 18, 1350, Roger de Lutteley, Rector of the church of Sutton by Shrewsbury, was ordained priest on the title of his own church.

THE REGISTER OF LEWIS DE CHARLTONE, Bishop of Hereford (1361—1369).

page 72. On July 9, 1364, William Martyn, Rector of Sutton, had a dispensation for absence.

THE REGISTER OF WILLIAM DE COURTENAY, Bishop of Hereford (1372—1375).

page 22. On Sept. 21, 1370, John Haukyns de Suttone was ordained acolyte.

THE REGISTER OF JOHN GILBERT, Bishop of Hereford, (1375—1389).

page 117. On Dec. 5, 1381, Richard Astoun, chaplain, was instituted to Sutton by Shrewsbury, presented by the King, in right of his possession of the temporalities of Wenlock Priory.

page 144. On May 19, 1380, Phillip Brooke, de Suttone, was ordained Exorcist.

page 131. On Sept. 19, 1377, John of Sottone, received the first Tonsure.

page 157. On March 5, 1383, John Suttone was ordained Acolyte.

page 177. On June 1, 1387, John Suttone, of St. John's Hospital, Ludlow, was ordained subdeacon.

THE REGISTER OF JOHN TREFNANT, Bishop of Hereford, (1389—1404).

page 179. On Sept. 1, 1394, John Feckenham is instituted to Sutton, presented by the King, in right of his possession of the temporalities of Wenlock Priory, vacant after an inquiry by the Commissioners.

page 181. On Dec. 21, 1396, John Wythyngton is instituted to Sutton by Shrewsbury, presented by the King.

CHARTERS AND RECORDS OF HEREFORD CATHEDRAL: pages 156 and 172. Elyas de Suttone appears as a witness to a quit-claim by the Prior and Convent of Wenlock of a house at Diddlebury, March 24, 1286; and to a grant by the Abbot and Convent of Shrewsbury of the advowson of Tugford, etc., to Bishop Swinfield, circa 1300.

## ADDITIONAL NOTES ON SUTTON.

The following notice of Sutton is taken from the MSS. Collections for Shropshire of the late William Hardwicke of Bridgnorth (1772—1843); and throws some light on the place as it was between eighty and ninety years ago.

"Sutton near to Shrewsbury contains [*blank*] acres of land; is bounded on the north by the Meole Brook which separates it from the parish of the Holy Cross in Shrewsbury; on the east by that of Atcham, on the south by Berrington and Condover, and on the west by Brace Meole. The manor and estates are the property of Rt. honble. William Hill, baron Berwick of Attingham, late ambassador at the court of Naples.

It consists of four farms—the old hall standing near to the church with its farm is occupied by Samuel Jefferies; to the south of this about a quarter of a mile stands a modern brick built house which with its farm is tenanted by Mr. Joseph Meire; to the west of the latter about half a mile but near to Brace Meole is another held by Mr. George Heath; and to the east of the latter about a quarter of a mile and near to the hall is another held by Mr. John Bemand; and the mill at a short distance to the west of the last upon Meole Brook is occupied by Mr. Samuel Southam."

The "old hall" near the church is now known as the Church Farm; as far as one can tell from the exterior, it appears to have been rebuilt some time in the early portion of the last century. There is an extensive garden, enclosed by walls built with bricks similar to those in the west end of the church, but otherwise there is little to suggest that its predecessor was the home of the Prowde family from the 14th century until the dissolution, and, in after years, the occasional residence of the Mackworth family until they sold the property in 1775.

The "modern brick house" once occupied by Mr. Joseph Meire is now described as Upper Sutton Farm. The farm house held by Mr. George Heath stands on the side of the road from Shrewsbury to Bayston Hill, and has been

known for a century as Sutton Villa. At the corner of the lane opposite Sutton Villa some of the buildings of Sutton Forge remain, but the house and forge have disappeared. A witness in the action between the Corporation of Shrewsbury and Boycott in 1754, stated that he remembered an attempt being made by the town officers to arrest a person at Sutton Forge for some offence committed in the town. He escaped arrest on the ground that he was outside the jurisdiction of the town. Another witness remembered that his father was the tenant of land some of which was in Sutton parish, and he, having been informed that the town officers were coming to "press" his team for the purpose of carrying soldiers' baggage, instructed his son to drive the horses on to the Sutton portion of the holding, whereby he successfully resisted their demands.

The farm which was held for several generations by the Bemand family has a modern house, and is now described as Lower Sutton Farm.

<sup>1</sup>The records of Coroner's Inquests at the beginning of the 14th century contain several references to Sutton. We are told that 12 jurors of the districts of Sutton, Noubalde and Polyleye held an enquiry in 1297, about the death of a man who was killed on the road "which leads to Noubalde." In 1304, a similar enquiry was held about Hugh de Bradeleye, who was going "by night towards the mill of the Prior of Wenlock (at Sutton) and when he came near the aforesaid mill he entered into the water and was drowned." Another enquiry was held in 1306, in reference to William of Longeuile who "was working at a certain marl pit in the field of the prior of the vill of Sutton, and was overwhelmed." A comparatively modern account of an inquest at Sutton is included amongst the MSS. of Sir Thomas Phillipps, it refers to the death of a little girl named Martha Boycott, who was killed by the falling branch of a tree. At the inquest held on April 25, 1751, in the house of her father William Boycott, the coroner Thomas Dickin was represented by his deputy Abraham Jones who was

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<sup>1</sup> S.A.S. Transactions, 3rd series, Vol. V, pp. 154, 167, 173.

also the Steward of the Manor. The jurors returned a verdict of accidental death; their names were as follows:—Robert Harper, Richard Littlehales, Richard Williams, Francis Woodham, Thomas Spendlow, John Checkington, Robert Jones, Roger Green, John Barber, Thomas Richards, and Thomas Edgerley.

In 1757, Robert Harper was appointed supervisor of the Highways, and a voluntary rate of 2d. was levied on the principal occupants of the parish for the repair of the roads.

			£	s.	d.
Margaret Harper	assessed on	£94	-	-	15 8
William Boycott	„ „	£80	-	-	13 4
Thomas Edgerley	„ „	£38	-	-	6 4
Richard Breather	„ „	£30	-	-	5 0
Richard Scoltock	„ „	£30	-	-	5 0
David Jones	„ „	£30	-	-	5 0
James Hartshorne	„ „	£10	-	-	1 8
			<hr/>		
			£2 12 0		

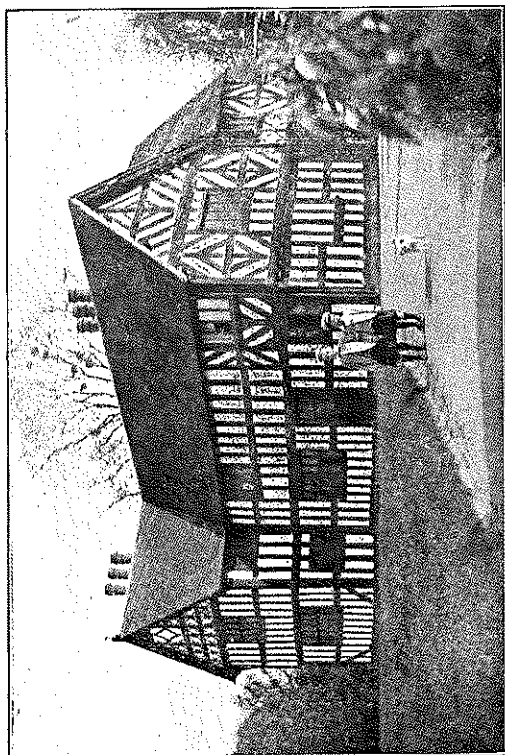
Two inhabitants of Sutton were assessed to the Subsidy of 1327, which was granted by the First Parliament of Edward III, to meet the expenses of the Scotch War. The Record gives this:—

SUTTONE. Joh'e le Reue . . . . . xviiijd.  
Ric'o fil' Ric'i . . . . . ijs.

The illustrations have been re-produced from photographs taken by Mr. J. W. Heath. The one represents "Sutton Church and the Old Hall" and shows the 18th century brick gable of the church with the site of the old grave yard on the right. The other illustrates the north side of the Church, with the ancient stone slab roofing; part of this roof collapsed a few years ago, and has been repaired with slates. The window openings have no glazing, but are protected with wire lattice.







MARSHE MANOR.

# SOME OLD SHROPSHIRE HOUSES AND THEIR OWNERS.

By H. E. FORREST.

## I. WHITTON.

Whitton is situated in the Parish of Westbury within a mile of the church. In Norman times it belonged to the Corbets of Caus and was held under them by a family called after the place "de Whitton." Richard de Whitton was living here in 1209 and was succeeded by Simon; then by Robert, (1221—1274)—possibly two of the same name—and then by another Simon de Whitton, who was also known as Simon Lowys (1292—1327). John de Whitton was sheriff in 1362, and Thomas de Whitton in 1407. The last heir male was John de Whitton who was living here in 1450. His daughter and heiress married

WILLIAM LINGEN who belonged to a branch of the family  
| long seated at Lingen in Herefordshire. His son

JOHN LINGEN married a Welsh wife, the daughter of David  
| ap Griffiths, perhaps of Wollaston. He had a son

WILLIAM LINGEN who married Margaret Chetwynd. His son

JOHN LINGEN, who disclaimed arms in 1584, married Eliza-  
| beth Corbet and had a son

EDWARD LINGEN who married Elizabeth Lyster of Rowton,  
| and was father of

THOMAS LINGEN. He married the sister of the learned Hugh  
| Broughton, the divine, and Rabbinical scholar (1549—  
| 1612) who came from Owlbury near Bishop's Castle.  
| The eldest daughter

ELIZABETH LINGEN married in 1594

ALEXANDER TOPP (I) (described in his marriage settlement as  
| of Fisherton near Salisbury) who thus came into the  
| Whitton estate. He was of Stockton Co. Wilts, and  
| came of an ancient family which had long flourished in  
| Gloucestershire and Wiltshire. "At an early age he  
| put himself under the tuition of the very learned Hugh  
| Broughton, and accompanied him into Germany in

1589 that he might receive the benefit of his instructions. His attachment to this eminent scholar was rewarded by the hand of his niece," as mentioned above. He died at Whitton in 1663 and was buried 23rd June in Westbury church. His son

LINGEN TOPP was twice married. With his first wife Margaret he lived at Chatford in the parish of Condover where three sons—Alexander, Francis, and John—were born to him between 1632 and 1636, but they all died young. His wife Margaret died in 1638 and was buried on 1st October at Pontesbury. By his second wife Dorothy who died in 1663 he had two daughters and three sons. The eldest, Alexander, succeeded him at Whitton; the second, Robert, born in 1647, was in Holy Orders and lived at Chichester; while the third, Edward, was agent to his kinsman Sir John Topp of Todmarton, and was buried there in 1699 aged 50. Lingen Topp was churchwarden of Westbury in 1662 and sheriff of Shropshire in 1679. His son

ALEXANDER TOPP (II) enjoyed a long life for he was born about 1640 and was buried at Westbury 15th April 1722. Like his father he was twice married. By his first wife Barbara daughter of John Corbet of Glyn (buried at Westbury 20th January, 1691), he had three daughters and one son, John, born 1683, and by his second wife Penelope a son, Robert, born 1692 and a daughter, Mary. The present Hall at Whitton was probably built mainly by this Alexander Topp. His son

JOHN TOPP (I) appears to have completed the work begun by his father, and to have added a dovecote and outbuildings, to be mentioned presently. The inscription on his tombstone in Westbury church is as follows—"This stone is placed in memory of John Topp of Whitton Esq. whose singular virtues gained him general esteem. He departed this life (much lamented) 10th March 1736 in the 54th year of his age. And also in pious memory of Ursula, widow and relict of the aforesaid John Topp who died June 4th 1747 ætat 51.

In faith she died, in dust she lies  
 But faith foresees that dust shall rise  
 When Jesus calls, while hope assumes  
 And boasts her joy among the tombs."

John Topp's wife Ursula was the daughter of Richard Payne of the Mere Bank, Baschurch, and widow of Ward Offley of Hinton. She was survived by two daughters Jane (born 1724 married — Pryce) and Sarah (born 1728 married Richard Lloyd of Shrewsbury) and by one son

JOHN TOPP (II) (born 1721) Sheriff of Shropshire in 1765. He married in 1755 at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, Sarah, daughter of Thomas Kynnersley of Wrickton, Stottesden, but lost his wife in 1768, and as there was no issue of the marriage, when he himself died in 1778 (he was buried at Westbury 18th April) Whitton passed to the son of his sister Sarah, Richard Lloyd, who thereupon took the name of

RICHARD TOPP. Although then nearly thirty he was a bachelor, and it was not till 1790 that he married by license at Westbury church on 2nd December, Ann Hughes of Shrewsbury. From the mural tablets in Westbury church we learn that Richard Topp died 12th July 1829 aged 80, and his wife Anne 1st February 1854 aged 88. She appears to have lived at Whitton up to the time of her death, for Bagshaw's *Gazeteer*, 1851, mentions "Mrs. Topp" as sole landowner of Whitton, and gives her address as "Whitton Court." This old lady survived all her children. To the eldest son

JOHN TOPP there is in Westbury Church a large marble tablet recording in Latin that John Topp of Whitton, priest in the Anglican Church, died at Pisa in Tuscany, 22nd December 1836, aged 45. His remains were brought home and buried here by his widow Mary, daughter of William Harley of Shrewsbury, who died 17th April 1875. She lived at Whitton the latter part of her life. The marriage is thus entered in St. Chad's register: "1828, Aug. 12th.—John Topp, clerk, par. of Westbury to Maria Harley of this parish, spinster."

[The last survivors of the family were her two daughters Agatha Cecilia (1828-1887) and Isabella Christina (1831-1883) who lived for many years in Belmont, Shrewsbury, where they are still remembered].

To the second son Richard is a tablet as follows :—"To the memory of Richard Topp, second son of Richard Topp Esq. of Whitton, ensign in the XCIVth Regiment, who having strongly recommended himself to the notice and approbation of his superior officers in the Battle of Vittoria and many other engagements in the Spanish Peninsula and the South of France, after sustaining a most gallant defence against a greatly superior force, fell, universally beloved and lamented, in the passage of the Garve River, February 24, 1814, aged 20 years."

Edward Lingen Lloyd Topp, youngest son, died December 5, 1822, aged 27.

Sally, wife of Revd. Charles Leicester, rector of the second part of Westbury Parish, eldest daughter of the late Richard Topp and Anne, died at Ostend 10 September 1843, aged 44, and was buried in the English Cemetery at Bruges.

Of the other three daughters, Anne Penelope, born in 1802, married the Rev. Thomas Parr, rector of the first portion of Westbury, son of Thomas Parr of Lythwood; Susanna Emma (1804) married Thomas Beck of Llwynderw; while Catherine (1806) married James Fortnum of Cheltenham. There are no monuments to these ladies in Westbury Church.

Amongst the local charities we find that John Topp (I) by deed dated 1716, left a yearly rent charge on certain lands in Vennington on trust to dispose of the same yearly in the education of poor children of the parish of Westbury, and in putting out such children apprentices.

The arms of the Topp Family were "Argent on a canton gules a gauntlet clasped proper." In Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire* they are given thus for both Lingen Topp (1679) and John Topp (1765). On the tomb of John Topp (I) his coat of arms and crest are depicted in low relief and coloured,

the whole surrounded by elaborate scrolls. The arms of the Topp family as above are here shown impaling those of his wife (Payne) namely:—"Or, three hurts on a chief enrailed azure three bezants." The Topp's crest, shown on the tombstone surmounting an esquire's helmet, was "A gauntlet proper grasping a naked hand coupé at the wrist guttée de sang." This crest carved in wood was used as a finial to a quaint wooden summer-house still standing in the garden to the rear of the Hall at Whitton. This was probably built by John Topp (I).

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From the above historical sketch it will be seen that by marriage of the heiress in each case Whitton passed successively from the de Whittons to the Lingers, Topps, and Lloyds, though the last holders assumed the maternal name of Topp. It now belongs to the Wallop estate.

Although there must have been a house here from very early times, there are now no remains of the early building except its site which is marked by a rectangular moat; and traces of a mill which existed in the last century. The mill-pond is still there and below the overflow is a paved portion of the brook, adjoining the road, known as the Horse Wash; probably because the mill wagon-horses used to have their legs washed there.

The present house, known as Whitton Hall, is a good example of the early Georgian period, commonly called "Queen Anne." It is of brick with stone facings. Its plan is square with projecting wings in front, while the wings have stone-coped gables rising higher than the central bay. The floor-levels are outlined by projecting courses of stone running across the frontage, while the doorway and central bay have characteristic triangular entablatures with deep mouldings. The central upper window only is round-headed, the rest being square with the thick-barred sashes characteristic of the period. The central bay at the rear projects slightly and has a raised parapet with open balustrade centre.

Of the interior features the staircase is perhaps the most remarkable: the balustrade has three different patterns of balusters disposed seriatim—plain-turned, fluted, and spiral; the handrail terminating at the foot of the stairs in a spiral curve outwards. The step-ends are adorned with a peculiar double scroll. Several of the rooms are wainscotted: the dining-room has the usual large bevelled panels, the lower series forming a dado, while a fluted pilaster reaching from floor to ceiling stands on either side of the fireplace. Strange to say these are of deal, not oak. One of the upper rooms is lined with Jacobean panelling; three of the upper panels bear inscriptions:—

I.N.R.I.                      T.<sup>S</sup>.M.                      S.P.E.

These, however, look as if they had been inserted in modern times.

The kitchen has an immensely wide fireplace, now enclosed and occupied by a range. A window on the back stairs with oak mullion and transom, has leaded lights with small square panes of greenish glass. This appears to have come from an earlier house as it is older than the present building. The front garden is enclosed on either side by a long range of stabling and out-buildings. That on the West bears on the top a handsome vane of wrought ironwork with the inscription "I.T., Esq., 1756." The initials are those of John Topp, the second of that name: the use of the term "Esq." here betrays some conceit in this gentleman.

The house was probably built by the second Alexander Topp, but finished by his son the first John Topp. Several inscribed stones belonging to demolished buildings are to be seen in the garden walls marked I.<sup>T</sup>.U. with various dates—1727, 1731, etc: the initials are those of John and Ursula Topp.

Adjoining the South-west corner is a circular dovecote of the same period as the house, with nest holes for 520 pigeons. As is usual in brick dovecotes the nest-holes are L-shaped, the cavity enlarging inwards and being prolonged towards the left to give room for the sitting bird's tail. The revolving pole



with arms for a ladder is still there, but there are no indications of the ladder having been nailed to the arms: possibly it hooked on to them. There is a leaded cupola top supported on turned pillars, while there are also in the roof two "dormer" windows with rounded heads. Half-way up, and just beneath the eaves, the walls are relieved by courses of ornamental brickwork.

## II. MARSHE MANOR.

The Marshe appears to have been, like Whitton, part of the barony of Caus. The earliest holder of whom we have distinct mention is

\*(1350) JOHN EIGHTON (or Eyton) de Marshe who was here in 10th year Richard II (i.e. 1387). His father was William Eyton of Eyton, Alberbury, and his mother the daughter and heiress of the third Fulk Fitzwarin. John Eyton's wife is described as "ALICIA daughter and heiress of ROBERT MARSHE of Marshe Co. Salop" from which we gather that the first holders under the Corbets of Caus took their family name from the place. They were called "de Marshe" just as the holders of Whitton were called "de Whitton." John Eyton seems to have had no son, for the Marshe passed next to his daughter and co-heiress

(1380) { JOHANNA (or Joan) who married  
ROGER CLAYTON. Their only child was a daughter

(1410) { ELEANOR who married  
JOHN AP GRIFFITH whose ancestry is traced back for six generations in the *Herald's Visitation*, 1623. Anyone who is interested in Welsh genealogies can look up the details therein, but apart from this a reference to the pedigree of Gough of the Marshe in the *Visitation* reveals the curious fact that the son and heir of John ap Griffith and his wife Eleanor did *not* take his patronymic, but was called

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\*Note. The approximate dates of birth, reckoning 80 years to each generation, are noted in brackets opposite each name.

- (1440) JOHN GOUGH (I) of Marshe. Why was this? I think it probably arose thus. Both father and son were named John, and in order to distinguish them apart some epithet had to be applied to the younger. He chanced to have red hair so the lad was called John Goch, i.e. Red John. Even after he grew up, and after his father's death, the name stuck to him, and it was handed on to all his descendants as a surname, for "Gough" is merely another form of the Welsh word "Goch" (Red). He married Goleubrid, daughter of Meredith ap Jenkin and was succeeded by his eldest son
- (1470) ROGER GOUGH (I) who married Jane Gray, and was succeeded by his eldest son, also named
- (1500) ROGER GOUGH (II). His wife was Cecilia Yonge of Caynton. The next owner was their son
- (1530) JOHN GOUGH (II). He married Joan Lyster of Rowton Castle. He was buried at Worthen in 1576. The existing house is early Elizabethan, so was probably built by him. His eldest son was
- (1560) THOMAS GOUGH (I), whose first wife was Margery Hardwicke of Hardwicke, Co. Stafford. Up to this point we are left to conjecture the dates when the various holders of the Marshe were born, but the parish register of Worthen, records on February 4th, 1592, the baptism of "Thomas, son of Thomas Gough of Marsh." He had also two daughters by his first wife, while by his second wife Margaret, daughter of Edward Lloyd of Croesmere, he had three sons and two daughters. Many interesting particulars may be gathered from his will which was proved by the widow, sole executrix, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 30th June, 1614. (56 Lawe.)
- The following is an abstract of his Will. "Will of Thomas Goughe of the Marshe in the parish of Westburye and diocese of Hereford and County of Salop gentleman. To be buried in the parish Church of Westburye. To the poor of that parish I give 40s. I give all my lands etc. in the Marshe and in Vennington Co. Salop, and in Varchoeed Co. Montgomery, and in

Cricketh Co. Salop, to my son and heir Thomas Goughe and to his heirs male to be begotten on the body of Ciceley Goughe, his now wife. Remainder to my second son Frauncys Goughe in tail male. Remainder to my son Thomas Goughe in fee, pursuant to articles between Richard Stevens of Minsterley and myself in consideration of a marriage solemnized between the said Thomas Goughe and Ciceley the sole daughter of the said Richard Stephens. To my daughter Elizabeth Gough £40. To my youngest daughter Mary Goughe £40. To my son Peter Goughe £40. To my daughter Annie Noblett wife of Daniell Noblett £40. To Margaret Goughe my wife my mansion house at the Marshe with garden and the New Leasowe for two years after my decease. To my son Francis Goughe a messuage, two cottages etc. in Lake Co. Salop. Mentions a messuage in Shrewsbury let to Thomas Harries Esq. for 21 years. I appoint my wife Margaret Gough to be executrix of my will. Dated 11 April 1614, 12 James I."

The beautiful Jacobean gable on the north side of Marshe Manor, dated 1604, was probably added by this Thomas Gough (I), and he may very possibly have completed the building of the mansion begun by his father. Thomas Gough, on his death in 1614, was succeeded at Marshe by his eldest son

(1592—163-?) THOMAS GOUGH (II), who, as we have seen by the above will, married Cicely, only daughter of Richard Stephens of Minsterley. She bore him eight daughters but only one son. As he was born in 1592, and the Will speaks of him in 1614 as newly married, he appears to have been only just of age at the time of the wedding. We have no exact record of the dates when his children were born, but in the *Herald's Visitation*, 1623, they are given in the following order:—Maria, Sara, Debora, Hester, Elizabeth, Margery, Roger, Cecilia, Abigaill. Roger must therefore have been born about 1620—1. Of his sister Sarah, more anon. The pedigree is signed by the father-in-law, Richard Stephenes. We learn

from his own pedigree, which is given in the same volume, that he was thrice married and that the above-named Cicely was his only child by his third wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Lewis of Shrewsbury.

(1620—1680) ROGER GOUGH (III) was twice married. His first wife Martha, died in May, 1648, and her only child Thomas, born 1646, died in 1649. His second wife Susan bore him six daughters (Mary b. 1656; Elizabeth 1657—70; Hester 1658—60; Deborah 1662; Susan 1663; Gertrude 1664; and two sons—the eldest, Thomas, born 15 June, 1654, and the youngest, Roger, 30 April, 1668 (afterwards Captain Roger Gough). Roger (III) died in 1680 and was buried at Westbury, 11th May. His wife Susanna was buried there 4 February, 1678. A quaintly worded entry in the parish register records under the date April 12, 1664, that Sir Henry Fredericke Thynne [of Caus Castle; Sheriff, 1634] and Roger Gough of the Marshe, gent. erected two seats in the middle aisle of the Church of Westbury, facing towards the parson's desk and pulpit. "The great and large seat next to the said deske and reading place being the seat of the said Roger Goughe and his heires for ever." Roger was succeeded by his son

(1654—1702) THOMAS GOUGH (III). He married Mary, daughter of John Severne of Wallop, who died in November, 1693, by whom he had six sons and two daughters; Roger, bapt. 14 Sept., 1681; Thomas, 12 June, 1683; John, 2 June, 1686; Mary, 9 Dec., 1684; Charles, 17 Feb., 1687—buried 1 Jan., 1693; Samuel, 14 Oct., 1689 (died young); Elizabeth, 28 Oct., 1690—buried 19 May, 1691; and William, 1 April, 1692.

From this point onwards it is quite impossible to trace the pedigree with any certainty, for it appears from the parish register that there were a large number of Goughs in Westbury, at least three of whom were named Thomas, and were married men with families. It seems that the family were reduced in circumstances, too, for none of the entries

in the register after 1703 describe them as "gentlemen" or "of the Marshe." The fact that the family fortunes had now waned is borne out by the terms of Thomas Gough's (III) Will. It will be noticed that he died at the comparatively early age of 48, when his children were still minors. Of his eight children four sons only are mentioned as then surviving. He was in debt and the inference to be drawn from all this is that he was a spendthrift. The following is an abstract of his Will, which was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 23 Feb. 1702, by Thomas Severne, Esq. and Samuel Severne, gent., the executors (29 Degg):—

"I devise all my messuages lands etc. in the Marsh alias Marsh in the Parish of Westbury to my brothers in law Thomas Severne of Shrewsbury Esq. and Samuel Severne of Shrewsbury gentleman, upon trust by sale or mortgage to raise money sufficient to pay my debts and £300 for my three youngest children, viz: for Thomas £100; for John £100; and for William £100; at twenty one: if any die under 21 his share to go to the others; but Roger Gough my eldest son is not to have any share or benefit thereby. I bequeath my personal estate to my said brothers in law towards discharging my debts. If my eldest son Roger Gough do within twelve months after my death discharge my debts and pay the said £300 then the said Samuel Severne and Thomas Severne shall convey the messuages and lands to the said Roger and his heirs for ever. My three younger sons to be maintained out of the profits of the lands until the £300 be paid them. If the lands be sold my son Roger shall have the surplus after paying the debts and the £300. If he refuse to join in any deed he shall have 1s. only. Thomas and Samuel Severne appointed executors. Dated 10 January 1702. Witnesses Thomas, John, and W. Burley." (There is a brass to the Burleys in Westbury Church).

To revert for a moment to the children of Thomas Gough (II). The will of Sarah, the second daughter throws some light on the history of her near relatives. The will, dated 19th September, 1697, describes her as of Elsmere, County Salop,

Spinster, and appoints as executor her nephew, Mr. Richard Crompton of Great Ryton, parish of Condover, County Salop. Inventory, dated 17th August, 1698, gives the amount as £408 10s., and the will was proved at Lichfield, 5th October, 1698.

"Owing to my sister Mrs. Hester Wicherley upon bond £15 6s. 3d. I give to my nephew Mr. Thomas Mainwarings daughter Mrs. Chaclet now the wife of the lord Moham £50. To my nephew Mr. Thomas Gough £20, to his eldest son Mr. Roger £20, to his brother Captain Roger Gough £20, to his sister Mrs. Mary Bristow £10, to his sister Mrs. Susana Gough £13. To my nephew Mr. Nathaniall Gittenes £20. To my nephew Mr. Thomas Wicherley £10, to his daughter Mrs. Hester Wicherley £20. To my niece Mrs. Deborah Crompton £10, to her daughter Mrs. Sarah Crompton £10. To my niece Mrs. Cecily Jones £10. To my niece Mrs. Hester Wicherley £10 I am holding for her."

The Marshe seems to have passed from the Gough family early in the 18th century. Towards the end of that century it was the property and residence of John Clavering Wood, who died, aged 57, in July, 1835, and was buried at Hanwood. A notice of this gentleman from the pen of Mr. William Phillips (under the pen-name of "Walter Cross") appeared in *Shropshire Notes and Queries*, 22 Sept., 1905. He is described as of an amiable but shy disposition but a keen botanist and ornithologist, and well-known for his scholarly attainments to the scientists of his day. He was succeeded by his son, a rather eccentric gentleman, who died in 1900 aged 72, and who lived at the Marshe all his life. The property was purchased by Mr. F. W. Wateridge, the present owner, in 1892. The Manor house was at that time untenanted, and had been allowed to be used for no better purpose than sheltering cattle. Previous to this, the house had been occupied as three cottages. At the same period there stood facing the northern gable an old mill house and corn barn with a water wheel 12 feet high, which was fed from the over-flow of the moat and fish pond.

The Arms of Gough of the Marshe are "Sable, three horses' heads erased argent."

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The Manor House of Marshe is a timber building of unusual beauty and interest, and, although some modern additions in the form of bay windows and portico have been made at the rear, the main structure remains substantially the same as it was originally. The timbers of the frame are stout and set close together. They are all straight and nearly all vertical or horizontal except in the western gable, where some of them are set diagonally so as to form a diamond pattern. So closely are they set that the spaces between are no wider than the timbers themselves. This lavish use of oak shows that the house was erected at an early period when oak trees were abundant in the district, for we know that as the forests were thinned the beams were smaller and the spaces between greater. Taking these facts into consideration we should judge the Manor-house to be *early* Elizabethan, and to have been erected in the time of John Gough (II) who died in 1576. Another feature of the building which points to the same conclusion is the great chimney stack at the eastern end. The base is formed of large stones but all the rest is of brick. The bricks used are very thin—barely two inches—but the mortar joints between are very wide; so wide, indeed, that there is nearly as much mortar as brick in the structure. The excellence of the mortar is shown by its sound condition after more than three centuries of exposure to the weather.

Although the Manor-house as a whole is early Elizabethan, one part of it—the northern gable—is of later date. The framework is divided into small panels, each having diagonal bracings shaped so as to form a star-pattern. The whole effect is charming. This style of ornament is Jacobean, the period during which it was in fashion extending from about 1600 to 1630. If we look closely we can discover on the carved finial of this gable, now much decayed, the figures 1604. It is probable therefore that the Manor house was begun by

John Gough (II) but completed by his son, Thomas Gough (I) who added the Jacobean gable.

There is another feature of this gable-end which is probably unique. In the second edition of my *Old Houses of Shrewsbury* I appended a short chapter on Marks on Timber Houses. I pointed out that each piece of timber in the frame of a timber house was marked with a Roman numeral and a sign to show the position it was to occupy when the frame was fitted together. A peculiarity of the Tudor carpenters was that they never used subtraction numbers such as IV, IX, XIX: they put instead IIII, VIIII, XVIIIII. Also they never extended a series of numbers beyond the thirties because XL is a subtraction number. Furthermore, to save labour, they did not put three separate X's for thirty, but put three diagonal strokes crossed by one stroke which thus converted each of the three into an X. Now a glance at the illustration will show that the frame of the Northern gable at Marshe Manor contains over forty pieces of timber, and it is the only instance, so far as I can discover, in which the Tudor carpenter has extended his series of numbers into the forties, and he has avoided the use of the subtraction number XL (i.e. ten from fifty) in a most ingenious way. He has made XXXX by putting two parallel strokes and crossing them with two other strokes diagonally! The further mark to indicate the timbers belonging to this particular face of the building is an arrow-head, which may be seen at one end of the final stroke in each number.

In all early mansions the hall was the chief room of the house and the front door opened either directly into it or into the "Screens" and thence through an arched opening into the hall. Nowadays, the front door opens directly into the hall of Marshe Manor, but a brief examination of the timber frame shows that this was not so originally. The main entrance was through a door at the west end of the house into the Screens and thence through an arch in the screen straight forwards into the hall. The outline of the doorway can still be traced though now filled up with timbers to match the rest of the wall. Across the old opening has been fixed, low down,



the moulded base of an ancient oak-mullioned window. The lower sockets of the mullions are seen to be very near together—less than six inches apart—and this, again, shows that the house is an *early* Tudor one, since these close-mullioned windows are seen only in houses of that period. The window-base is, of course, not in its original position, and to account for its presence there, a recent tradition says that the holes in the timber (mullion-sockets) were for the ale glasses used by the gentlemen of the Hunt when there was a meet at Marshe Manor!

Near this end of the house formerly stood a circular stone dove-cote, but the greater part of it was pulled down in the last century and only the base remains to a height of about six feet. There are no nest-holes in this part. It has been roofed over and is now used as an engine-house. The interior of the house was restored and altered, with careful regard to the preservation of its antique character, by Mr. F. W. Wateridge, who resided there till a few years ago. He inserted much oak work in the shape of panelling, fireplaces, etc. The hall and dining-room still retain their wide ingle nooks, while the latter yet displays the open hearth for burning wood. There are two staircases situated one in the south-east, the other in the south-west corner of the hall. Both are of solid oak blocks (not boards). The one in the S.E. corner was the principal staircase: it ascends straight at first (the step-blocks being fastened into the wall on either side) and then spirally round a newel-post. The two corner posts of the western gable have bracket heads, and there is a post with elaborately carved scroll-shaped bracket-head on the north side of the hall. The ceiling of the hall is of oak beams crossing its width so as to divide it up into large oblong panels. Their position shows that the present western wall of the hall is a modern insertion, since it crosses the middle of one of these panels. The original screens with buttery-hatch, etc., probably stood several feet more to the west under the next beam. Almost all the windows are modern, though fashioned in the old Tudor style. Two of the original windows show traces of

square oaken bars set diamond-wise between the mullions. When these were in use the windows were probably without glass. The only similar instance I know of is at Rudhall, Herefordshire.

Altogether, with its beautiful garden, sparkling fountain, ornamental water, and picturesque gables, Marshe Manor is a charming dwelling-place, reminiscent of bygone times, sweet memories, and old fashions: a place to study, to love, to contemplate, and to linger in.

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# INSTITUTIONS OF SHROPSHIRE INCUMBENTS.

(Continued from 4th Series, Vol. IV., page 194.)

THE Institutions of Shropshire Incumbents already printed in the *Transactions* are as follows:—

From the Bishops' Certificates. First Fruits.  
Diocese of Coventry and Lichfield.

1560—1605. 3rd Series, I. 257-262.

1605—1634. 3rd Series, V. 349-354.

1634—1705. 4th Series, IV. 179-194.

Diocese of Hereford.

1589—1634. 3rd Series, VIII. 39-54.

1634—1759. 4th Series, II. 55-III.

From the Libri Institutionum.

Diocese of Coventry and Lichfield.

1556—1660. 3rd Series, I. 262-266 (Salop Deanery).

3rd Series, V. 354-356 (Newport Deanery).

3rd Series, V. 356-357 (St. Cedde Deanery).

1660—1680. 3rd Series, V. 369-373.

Diocese of Hereford.

1556—1660. 3rd Series, V. 357-369.

1660—1680. 3rd Series, V. 373-376.

These references will enable the Institutions of any Shropshire Incumbents between these dates to be readily found.

The documents now printed are the Bishop of Lichfield's Certificates of the induction of Incumbents to benefices in the Diocese of Lichfield, from June, 1705 to March, 1775; and they have been extracted by Mr. W. K. Boyd, for the Society, from the original Bishops' Certificates preserved in the Public Record Office, London.

We have now in the *Transactions* all the Lichfield Certificates from 1560 to 1775, and all the Hereford Certificates

from 1589 to 1759. Those for that portion of Shropshire that lies in St. Asaph Diocese will be found in Archdeacon Thomas's History of the Diocese of St. Asaph.

A few words explanatory of these Bishops' Certificates might be given. The Certificates are addressed by the Bishops to the Barons of the Exchequer, and they certify the induction of the Clergy to benefices to which they had been presented, with a view to the First-Fruits, or first year's profits of the benefice after a vacancy, going to the Crown. At the Reformation, King Henry VIII ordered these First-Fruits to be paid to the Crown, and the Statute 32 Henry VIII., cap. 45, established a Court of First-Fruits, where the Bishops' Certificates of the Institution of Incumbents to ecclesiastical benefices were entered. Queen Mary dissolved this Court, and abolished First-Fruits; but in Elizabeth's reign they were revived, by the Act 1 Elizabeth, cap. 4, and put under the Survey of the Exchequer. This lasted until 1837, when the Office was finally abolished. From April, 1642, to April, 1660, during the Commonwealth period, there were no Certificates of First-Fruits.

From these Certificates we are able to ascertain the names of the patrons of the benefices, as well as to compile a fairly complete list of the incumbents of the parishes in the County, and often the reason of the vacancy, whether by death or resignation of the preceding incumbent.

The *Libri Institutionum*, also preserved in the Public Record Office contain abstracts of the Bishops' Certificates, and give much the same information tabulated in columns containing name of the parish, incumbent, county, deanery, date of induction and patron. They are not, however, always quite as accurate as the Bishops' Certificates themselves. These we have printed for both the Lichfield and the Hereford Dioceses from 1556 to 1680.

For the ecclesiastical history of any parish, it is evident that these Bishops' Certificates are invaluable documents.

W.G.D.F.

## FIRST FRUITS. BISHOPS' CERTIFICATES.

DIOCESE OF COVENTRY AND LICHFIELD.

Co. SALOP.

FILE 27. April 1705—April 1710.

On 29th June, 1705, George Lluellyn, clerk, M.A., was instituted to the vicarage of the parish church of Condovery, co. Salop, presented by Roger Owen, of Condovery, esq., 22nd June.

On 25th August, 1705, William Williams, clerk, B.A., was instituted to the rectory of the parish church of Stoake upon Tearne, presented by Thomas Husbands, of Drayton in Hales, co. Salop, patron for this turn, 20th August, 1705.

On the 23rd Oct., 1705, William Cradock, clerk, M.A., was instituted to the rectory of the parish church of Donnington, presented by John, Lord Gower, Baron of Stittenham, patron, 13th Oct., 1705.

On 9th June, 1706, Thomas Hodgetts, M.A., was collated to the vicarage of Prees.

On 3rd Aug., 1706, James Devey, clerk, B.A., was instituted to the rectory of Kemberton, presented by John Forster, esq., patron, 30th July, 1706.

On 14th Oct., 1706, Thomas Pinches, clerk, B.A., was instituted to the rectory of Blimhill, presented by Mary Levett, widow, patron for this turn, 9th Sept., 1706.

On 17th Oct., 1706, Francis Williams, clerk, M.A., was instituted to the vicarage of Ness-Strange, presented by Queen Anne, 9th Sept., 1706.

On 25th June, 1707, Daniel Adamson, clerk, B.A., was instituted to the vicarage of Worfield, presented by Sharington Davenport, esq., patron, 12th June, 1707.

On 13th Aug., 1707, Richard Deane, clerk, B.A., was instituted to the vicarage of Ellesmere, presented by the Earl of Bridgewater, 25th July, 1707.

On 6th Oct., 1707, Peter Leigh, clerk, M.A., was instituted to the rectory of Whitchurch cum Marbury, presented by Jane Countess Dowager of Bridgewater and Scroope Earl of Bridgewater, patrons, 27th Sept., 1707.

On 8th May, 1708, Thomas Beddow, clerk, was instituted to the rectory of Smethcott, presented 16th Feb., 1707-8.

On 26th Feb., 1708-9, Thomas Adams, clerk, was instituted to the rectory of Ightfield, presented by Knight Justice, gent., patron.

On 19th June, 1709, Robert Eyton, clerk, B.A., was instituted to the rectory of Eyton on le Wildmore, Deanery of Salop, vacant by the death of John Eyton, presented by Elizabeth Eyton, widow, patron, as it is said, 14th March, 1708-9.

On 19th June, 1709, Henry Wood, clerk, B.A., was instituted to the vicarage of Wellington, Deanery of Salop, presented by Soulden Eyton, esq., a minor, and William Wood, his guardian, patrons, 20th March, 1708-9.

On 3rd March, 1709-10, Edward Chandler, clerk, S.T.P., was instituted to the rectory of Wem, Deanery of Salop, vacant by the death of Henry Aldrich, presented by the Hon. Henry Newport, esq., Lord Newport, patron, 4th Jan., 1709-10.

On 12th March, 1709-10, Benjamin Clemson, clerk, B.A., was instituted to the vicarage of Lilleshall, Deanery of Newport, vacant by the death of Henry Haughton, presented by John Lord Gower, Baron of Stittenham, and Katherine Lady Gower, widow, mother and guardian of the said John, 10th March, 1910-11.

FILE 28. April, 1710—October, 1714.

On 19th June, 1710, Robert Tonge, clerk, M.A., was instituted to the vicarage of Montford, Deanery of Salop, vacant by the resignation of Richard Llewellyn, presented by John Bromley, esq., patron 22nd Dec., 1709.

On 24th Aug, 1710, John Haynes, clerk, was instituted to the rectory of Longford, Deanery of Newport, vacant by the death of Richard Richards, presented by John Talbot, esq., patron, 23rd Aug., 1710.

On 25th Sept., 1710, John Collier, clerk, was instituted to the vicarage of Ness-Strange, Deanery of Salop, vacant by the death of Francis Williams, presented by Queen Anne, patroness, 24th Aug., 1710.

On 4th Jan., 1709-10, Richard Chambre, clerk, B.A., was instituted to the vicarage of the parish church of Loppington, Deanery of Salop, vacant by the death of Thomas Gittens, presented by Queen Anne, patroness, 23rd Dec., 1709.

On 2nd July, 1711, Richard Binnell, clerk, was instituted to the vicarage of the parish church of Shawbury, Deanery of Salop, vacant by the death of John Etherington, presented by John Lord Gower, Baron of Stittenham, and Catherine Lady Gower, widow, his mother, patrons, 28th June, 1711.

On 19th Dec., 1711, Samuel Jones, clerk, was instituted to the vicarage of the parish church of Atcham, Deanery of Salop, vacant by the death of Abraham Butler, presented by Robert Burton, esq., patron, 19th Dec., 1711.

On 15th Jan., 1711-12, Thomas Cooke, clerk, B.A., was instituted to the vicarage of the parish church of Stanton on Hineheath, Deanery of Salop, vacant by the death of Samuel Holebrook, presented by Richard Corbet, esq., patron, 12th Oct., 1711.

On 13th Sept., 1712, Thomas Wilks, clerk, S.T.B., was instituted to the rectory of Pitchford, Deanery of Salop, vacant by the death of John Wilks, presented by Adam Ottley, esq., patron, 10th Sept.

On 12th Feb., 1712-13, William Roe, clerk, was instituted to the rectory of Frodesley, Deanery of Salop, vacant by the death of John Wilkes, presented by Samuel Edwards, esq., patron, 9th Oct., 1712.

On 16th Feb., 1712-13, Robert Eyton, clerk, was instituted to the vicarage of Wellington, Deanery of Salop, vacant by the death of Henry Wood, presented by Soudley Eyton, esq., patron, 5th Jan., 1712-13.

On 20th Sept., 1713, Peter Studley, clerk, M.A., was instituted to the rectory of Acton Burnell, Deanery of Salop, vacant by the death of James Greaves, presented by Richard Studley, of the town of Shrewsbury, patron for this turn, 27th June, 1713.

On 8th Oct., 1713, Thomas Cooke, clerk, was instituted to the vicarage of the parish church of Leighton, Deanery of

Salop, vacant by the death of Henry Binnell, presented by John Lacon, esq., patron, 26th June, 1713.

On 21st Dec., 1713, Peter Edwards, clerk, M.A., was instituted to the rectory of Moreton Corbet, Deanery of Salop, vacant by the death of Peter Gibbons, presented by Richard Corbet, esq., patron, 3rd Nov., 1713.

On 1st Feb., 1713-14, Richard Hughes, clerk, was instituted to the vicarage of Stanton on Hine-Heath, Deanery of Salop, vacant by the cession of Thomas Cooke, presented by Richard Corbet, esq., patron, 25th Jan., 1713-14.

On 22nd Feb., 1713-14, William Dicken, clerk, B.A., was presented and instituted to the rectory of Sheinton, Deanery of Salop, vacant by the death of Henry Binnell, John Dicken, gent., patron for this turn.

On 2nd March, 1713-14, William Janns, clerk, M.A., was instituted to the rectory of Hordley, Deanery of Newport, vacant by the death of Richard Smallman, presented by John Kynaston, esq., patron, 22nd Jan., 1713-14.

On 7th July, 1714, William Socket, clerk, was instituted to the rectory of Preston on Le Wildmore, Deanery of Newport, vacant by the death of Samuel Pritchett, presented by the Hon. Thomas Newport, esq., patron, 30th June, 1714.

FILE 29. Oct., 1714—April, 1720.

On 12th Oct., 1714, Adam Newling, clerk, was instituted to the vicarage of Monford, Deanery of Salop, vacant by the death of Robert Tongue, presented by John Bromley, of Horseheath, esq., 2nd Oct., 1714.

On 27th Sept., 1715, William Banks, clerk, was instituted to the rectory of Stirchley, Deanery of Newport, vacant by the death of George Arden, presented by William Banks, gent., patron, 19th Sept., 1715.

On 27th Feb., 1715-16, Thomas Brooke, clerk, was instituted to the rectory of Ryton, Deanery of Newport, vacant by the death of Robert Brooke, presented by Anne Brooke, widow, patroness, 15th Feb., 1715-16.

On 2nd Aug., 1716, Gersham Rawlins, clerk, was instituted to the rectory of Roxeter, otherwise Wroxeter, Deanery of



Salop, vacant by the death of Thomas Markham, presented by Richard, Earl of Bradford, patron, 27th July, 1716.

On 7th Aug., 1716, John Lloyd, clerk, M.A., was instituted to the rectory of Berington, Deanery of Salop, vacant by the death of Jo. Hughes, presented by the Chancellor, &c., of the University of Cambridge, by virtue of the Acts of 3 James I., 1 Wm. & Ma., and 12 Anne, patrons for this turn, 12th June, 1716.

On 29th Sept., 1716, William Roe, clerk, M.A., was instituted to the rectory of the parish church of Pitchford, Deanery of Salop, vacant by the cession of Thomas Wilkes, S.T.P., presented by Adam Ottley, of Pitchford, esq., patron, 20th Sept., 1716.

On 4th May, 1717, Geoffrey Williams, clerk, M.A., was instituted to the rectory of Kinnersley, Deanery of Newport, vacant by the death of Egerton Harding, presented by John, Lord Gower, Baron of Stitnam, patron, the same day.

On 4th Sept., 1717, Lawrence Gardner, clerk, M.A., was instituted to the vicarage of the parish church of Magna Ercall, Deanery of Salop, vacant by the death of Richard Blakeway, presented by Richard, Earl of Bradford, patron, 24th Aug., 1717.

On 15th May, 1717, John Tourneur, clerk, M.A., was instituted to the rectory of Walters Upton, otherwise Upton Parva, Deanery of Newport, vacant by the death of Benjamin Clemston, presented by King George, patron, 1st May, 1717.

On 15th May, 1718, John Tourneur, clerk, M.A., was instituted to the rectory of Walters Upton, otherwise Upton Parva, Deanery of Newport, vacant by the death of Benjamin Clemston, presented by King George, patron, 1st May, 1718.

On 5th Dec., 1718, Robert Eyton, M.A., was instituted to the rectory of Wem, Deanery of Newport, presented by King George, patron for this turn, 31st Oct., 1718.

On the 1st May, 1719, Lawrence Gardner, clerk, M.A., was instituted to the rectory of Eyton on Willmores, Deanery of Newport, presented by Elizabeth Eyton, widow, patroness, 24th April, 1719.

On 8th March, 1719-20, Vincent Corbet, clerk, M.A., was instituted to the rectory of Eyton on Wildmore, Deanery of Newport, vacant by the death of Lawrence Gardner, presented by Elizabeth Eyton, widow, patroness, 5th March, 1719-20.

FILE 30. April, 1720—Oct., 1724.

On 9th June, 1720, Vincent Corbet, M.A., was instituted to the rectory of Morton Corbet, Deanery of Salop, vacant by the resignation of Peter Edwards, presented by Andrew Corbet, patron, 7th June, 1720.

On 16th June, 1720, Benjamin Clive, B.A., was instituted to the rectory of Adderley, Deanery of Newport, vacant by the death of Robert Adams, presented by Robert Corbet, Bart, 16th April, 1720.

On 8th July, 1720, John Fieldhouse, B.A., was instituted to the vicarage of Shawbury, Deanery of Salop, vacant by the death of Richard Binnell, clerk, presented by John, Lord Gower, Baron of Stitnam, 4th June, 1720.

On 5th Oct., 1720, Edward Jeffries, clerk, B.A., was instituted to the vicarage of Ruiton, otherwise Ryton, Deanery of Salop, vacant by the resignation of William Griffiths, clerk, presented by King George, patron, 7th Sept., 1720.

On 21st Nov., 1720, Henry Egerton, Doctor of Laws, was instituted to the rectory of Middle, Deanery of Salop, vacant by the cession of Hugh Dale, clerk, presented by the Duke of Bridgewater, 9th Nov., 1720.

On 29th Nov., 1720, John Collier, M.A., was instituted to the rectory of Petton, Deanery of Salop, vacant by the death of Richard Lloyd, clerk, presented by King George, patron, 17th Oct., 1720.

On 3rd Feb., 1720-21, Thomas Adams, M.A., was instituted to the vicarage of St. Chad, Deanery of Salop, vacant by the death of William Bennet, presented by King George, patron, 20th Jan., 1720-21. (Not in charge).

On 10th June, 1721, James Jones was instituted to the rectory of Cound, Deanery of Salop, vacant by the promotion of Adam Oately, S.T.P., to the bishopric of St. David's, presented by King George, patron, 15th April, 1721.

On 11th Nov., 1721, Lawrence Gardiner, M.A., was instituted to the vicarage of Magna Ercal, Deanery of Salop, vacant by his resignation, presented by Richard, Earl of Bradford, patron, 11th Nov., 1721.

On 23rd Feb., 1721-22, Theophilus Rider, clerk, L.L.B., was instituted to the vicarage of St. Chad, town and Deanery of Salop, vacant by the death of Thomas Adams, clerk, presented by King George, patron, 23rd Feb., 1720-21.

On 24th Oct., 1722, Richard Husband, clerk, was instituted to the rectory of the parish church of Roddington, Deanery of Salop, vacant by the death of James Talbott, presented by King George, patron, 4th Oct., 1722.

On 27th Aug., 1723, Stephen Parker, clerk, was instituted to the vicarage of the parish church of Baschurch, Deanery of Salop, presented by King George, 8th Aug., 1723.

On 3rd July, 1724, William Painter, clerk, B.A., was instituted to the rectory of Harley, Deanery of Salop, vacant by the death of Benjamin Jencks, clerk, presented by Henry, Earl of Bradford, patron, 11th May, 1724.

FILE 31. Oct., 1724—Oct., 1729.

On 3rd Oct., 1726, John Haynes, clerk, M.A., was instituted to the rectory of the parish church of Hinstock, Deanery of Newport, vacant by the death of Griffith Vaughan, clerk, presented by Robert Corbet, of Adderly, Bart., patron, 24th Sept., 1726.

On 5th Oct., 1726, Samuel Garret, clerk, M.A., was collated to the archdeaconry of Salop, vacant by the death of Griffith Vaughan, clerk, by the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, patron, in right of his bishopric.

On 5th Jan., 1725-26, Samuel Fowler, clerk, M.A., was instituted to the vicarage of the parish church of Attingham otherwise Atcham, Deanery of Salop, vacant by the death of Samuel Jones, clerk, presented by Robert Burton, of Longner, co. Salop, esq., patron, 16th Nov., 1725.

On 26th Feb., 1725-26, Francis West, clerk, S.T.B., was instituted to the vicarage of the parish church of Albrighton, Deanery of Newport, vacant by the death of Thomas Wood,

clerk, presented by the Master, etc., of the fraternity of Haberdashers in the City of London, patrons, 11th Feb., 1725-26.

On 30th April, 1726, Thomas Hall, clerk, B.A., was instituted to the vicarage of the parish church of Sutton Maddock, Deanery of Newport, vacant by the death of Daniel Baglys, clerk, presented by John Pitt, of Shiffnall, co. Salop, gent., patron, 22nd, 1725.

On 27th Feb., 1726-27, John Huntbach, clerk, B.A., was instituted to the rectory of the parish church of Hordley, Deanery of Newport, vacant by the resignation of William Janns, clerk, presented by John Kynaston, esq., patron, 25th Jan., 1726-27.

On 27 April, 1727, William Janns, clerk, M.A., was instituted to the rectory of the parish church of Upton otherwise Upton under Haugh, Deanery of Salop, vacant by the death of Richard Andrews, clerk, presented by John Kynaston, esq., patron, 27th Dec., 1726.

On 18th Dec., 1727, John Latham, clerk, was instituted to the vicarage of the parish church of Holy Cross within the monastery of Salop, Deanery of Salop, vacant by the death of — Pearson, clerk, presented by King George II., patron, 28th Nov., 1727.

On 12th Feb., 1727-28, William Bill Saunders, clerk, M.A., was instituted to the rectory of the parish church of Chetwynd, Deanery of Newport, vacant by the death of Francis Skrymsher, clerk, presented by Robert Pigott, esq., patron, 31st Jan., 1727-28.

On 22nd July, 1728, Joseph Dixon, clerk, M.A., was instituted to the rectory of the parish church of West Felton, Deanery of Salop, vacant by the death of Daniel Griffith, clerk, presented by William Craven, Baron of Hamstead Marshal, patron, 9th July, 1728.

On 23rd Sept., 1728, Robert Daubrie, clerk, M.A., was presented to the rectory of the parish church of Stockton, Deanery of Newport, vacant by the death of John Evans, clerk, presented by Thomas Whitmore, esq., patron, 10th July, 1728.

On 10th Sept., 1728, Seth Sheppard, clerk, B.A., was instituted to the vicarage of the parish church of Idsall, Deanery of Newport, vacant by the death of Daniel Piper, clerk, presented by Sir Humphrey Brigges, Bart., patron, 7th Sept., 1728.

On 14th Dec. [1728], Benjamin Reed, clerk, was instituted to the vicarage of the parish church of Wrockwarden otherwise Wrockwerdine, co. Salop, Deanery of Salop, presented by King George II., patron, 31st Oct. [1728].

On 8th July, 1729, Richard Brooke, clerk, was presented to the vicarage of the parish church of Idsall, otherwise Shifnall, Deanery of Newport, vacant by the resignation of Seth Sheppard, clerk, presented by Sir Humphrey Brigges, of Haughton, co. Salop, Bart., patron, 8th July, 1729.

FILE 32. Oct., 1729—Oct., 1735.

On 8th Nov., 1729, Roger Kynaston, clerk, was instituted to the rectory of Upton under Haughmond, Deanery of Salop, vacant by the death of William Janns, clerk, presented by John Kynaston, esq., patron, 8th Oct., 1729.

On 24th Sept., 1730, Samuel Burslem, clerk, M.A., was instituted to the vicarage of Drayton in Hales, Deanery of Newport, vacant by the death of Richard Price, clerk, presented by Sir Robert Corbett, of Adderley, Bart., patron, 22nd Sept., 1730.

On 3rd Nov., 1730, Rowland Hill, clerk, M.A., was instituted to the rectory of Hodnet, Deanery of Newport, vacant by the death of Richard Price, clerk, presented by Sir Rowland Hill, Bart., Samuel Hill, esq., and Thomas Hill, esq., patrons for this turn, 27th Aug., 1730.

On 26th Feb., 1731-32, William Adams, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the vicarage of St. Chudds otherwise St. Chad, in the town of Shrewsbury, presented by the King.

On 10th July, 1732, John Holte, clerk, LL.D., was collated to the archdeaconry of Salop by the bishop, belong to his donation by reason of his bishopric.

On 15th Aug., 1732, Thomas Baker, clerk, was instituted to the rectory of Petton, Deanery of Salop, presented by the King, patron.

On 28th Sept., 1732, Samuel Jenks, M.A., clerk, was instituted to the vicarage of Ellesmere, Deanery of Salop, presented by the Duke of Bridgewater, patron.

On 5th Oct., 1732, Samuel Parry, clerk, was instituted to the vicarage of Nessestrange, otherwise Ness-Magna, Deanery of Salop, presented by the King, patron.

William Laplain, clerk, presented to the vicarage of Wrockwerdine, Deanery of Salop, by the King, void by the cession of the last incumbent, and instituted May 22nd, 1733.

Thomas Hughes, clerk, B.A., presented to the vicarage of Stanton upon Hine-Heath, Deanery of Salop, by Andrew Corbett, esq., void by the death of Richard Hughes, and instituted August 24th, 1733.

Richard Phillips, B.A., clerk, nominated by Andrew Corbett, esq., to the perpetual curacy of Battlefield, co. Salop, and licensed to the same Sept. 23rd, 1734. Not in charge.

William Vyse, clerk, M.A., was collated to the Archdeaconry of Salop, 13th March, 1734, vacant by the death of Dr. John Holte.

John Craven, B.L., clerk, presented to the rectory of Felton, Deanery of Salop, by William, Lord Craven, void by the resignation of Joseph Dixon, clerk, was instituted to it April 28th, 1735.

Samuel Burslem, M.A., clerk, presented to the rectory of Norton in Hales, Deanery of Newport, by Richard Cotton, of Bellaport, esq., void by the death of William Sorton, clerk, was instituted to it June 12th, 1735.

John Dickenson, M.A., clerk, nominated to the perpetual curacy of Childs Ercal otherwise Little Ercal, Deanery of Newport, by Sir Robert Corbet, Bart., void by the death of John Addenbrooke, clerk, was licensed to it June 18th, 1735.

Henry Corbet, M.A., clerk, presented to the vicarage of Drayton in Hales, Deanery of Newport, by Sir Robert Corbet, Bart., void by the resignation of Samuel Burslem, clerk, was instituted to it June 18th, 1735.

Henry Corbet, M.A., clerk, presented to the rectory of Adderley, Deanery of Newport, by Sir Robert Corbet, Bart., void by the resignation of Benjamin Clive, clerk, was instituted to it Sept. 9th, 1735.

Robert Phillips, D.D., presented to the rectory of Upton Magna, Deanery of Salop, by Corbet Kynaston, esq., void by the death of Roger Kynaston, clerk, was instituted to it Sept. 30th, 1735.

FILE 33. Oct., 1735—Oct., 1740.

William Grascome, M.A., clerk, was presented to the rectory of Upton-under-Hamond, Deanery of Salop, by Corbet Kynaston, esq., void by the death of Robert Phillips, clerk, and instituted March 27th, 1736.

George Tyler, B.A., clerk, was presented to the rectory of Petton, Deanery of Salop, by King George II., void by the death of Thomas Baker, clerk, and instituted June 12th, 1736.

Edward Cresset, M.A., clerk, was presented to the rectory of Cund, Deanery of Salop, by Thomas Pelham, esq., for this turn only, vacant by the resignation of Thomas Hensleigh, clerk, and instituted May 4th, 1737.

Robert Fowler, M. A., clerk, was presented to the rectory of Donington, Deanery of Newport, by John, Lord Gower, void by the death of William Cradock, clerk, and instituted July 8th, 1738.

Robert Cartwright, M.A., clerk, was presented to the vicarage of Wroxcester, Deanery of Salop, by Mrs. Anne Smith, void by the resignation of Gersham Rawlins, clerk, and instituted July 31st, 1738.

Richard Cross, B.A., clerk, was presented to the rectory of Stepleton, Deanery of ———, by Thomas Powys, esq., and Bridget his wife for this turn, void by the death of Thomas Royston, clerk, and instituted Sept. 30th, 1738.

Humphrey Parry, M.A., clerk, was presented by Godolphin Edwards, esq., to the vicarage of Leighton, Deanery of Salop, void by the death of Thomas Cook, clerk, instituted April 4th, 1739.

Edward Tipton, B.A., clerk, was presented by Mrs. Anne Smyth, as guardian to John Newport, esq., to the rectory of Eaton Constantine (super Wildmore), Deanery of Newport, void by the death of John Barham, clerk, and instituted May 7th, 1739.

John Haynes, M.A., clerk, was presented by Sir Robert Corbet, Bart., to the rectory of Hinstock, Deanery of Newport, void by the resignation of John Haynes, clerk, and instituted May 22nd, 1739.

Roger Barnston, M.A., clerk, was presented by Trafford Barnston, esq., and Letitia, his wife, to the rectory of Cundover, Deanery of Salop, void by the death of George Lluellyn, clerk, and instituted Oct. 11th, 1739.

William Pigott, M.A., clerk, was presented by Robert Pigott, esq., to the rectory of Edgmond, Deanery of Newport, void by the death of Dryden Pigott, clerk, and instituted March 19th, 1739-40.

Robert Binnell, M.A., clerk, presented by Humphrey Pitt, gent., to the vicarage of Sutton Maddock, Deanery of Newport, void by the resignation of Thomas Hall, clerk, and instituted Sept. 22nd, 1740.

FILE 34. Oct., 1740—Oct., 1745.

John [Hargreaves], M.A., clerk, was presented by John, Lord Gower, to the rectory of Kinnersley, Deanery of Newport, void by the resignation of Jeffrey Williams, clerk, and instituted June 13th, 1741.

[Samuel Jones] clerk, was presented by Godolphin Edwards, esq., to the rectory of Frodsley, Deanery of Salop, void by the death of William Roe, clerk, and instituted Aug. 13th, 1741.

[John Brookes], M.A., clerk, was presented by King George II. to the rectory of Upton Parva, Deanery of Newport, void by the death of John Tourneour, and instituted Aug. 20th, 1741.

Thomas Griffith, clerk, was presented by Sir Rowland Hill, Bart., to the Rectory of Bolas, Deanery of Newport, void by the death of John Tourneour, clerk, and instituted Sept. 14th, 1741.

John Davies, clerk, D.D., was presented by Adam Ottley, esq., to the rectory of Pitchford, Deanery of Salop, vacant by



the death of William Roe, clerk, and instituted Nov. 28th, 1741.

Richard Jackson, clerk, M.A., was collated to the vicarage of Prees, Deanery of Salop, vacant by the death of Thomas Hodgetts, clerk, Feb. 3rd, 1741[-42].

William Oakeley, clerk, B.A., was presented by Adam Ottley, esq., to the rectory of Pitchford, Deanery of Salop, vacant by the death of Dr. Davies, clerk, and instituted Sept. 8th, 1742.

Robert Jeffreys, clerk, M.A., was presented by King George II. to the vicarage of Baschurch, Deanery of Salop, vacant by the death of Richard Jeffreys, clerk, and instituted Sept. 8th, 1742.

Daniel Austin, clerk, M.A., was presented by the University of Cambridge to the rectory of Berrington, Deanery of Salop, void by the death of John Lloyd, and instituted Aug. 11th, 1743.

George Podmore, clerk, B.A., was presented to the rectory of Sheinton, Deanery of Salop, by Elizabeth Dicken, widow, void by the death of William Dicken, and instituted Oct. 26th, 1743.

FILE 35. Oct., 1745—Oct., 1751.

Henry Corbet, clerk, M.A., was presented by Sir William Corbet, Bart, to the rectory of Stoke upon Tern, Deanery of Newport, void by the death of William Williams, clerk, and instituted June 14th, 1746.

Samuel Burslem, clerk, M.A., was presented by Sir William Corbet, Bart., to the vicarage of Drayton, Deanery of Newport, void by the resignation of Henry Corbet, clerk, and instituted June 18th, 1746.

Egerton Leigh, clerk, L.L.D., was presented by John, Duke of Bridgewater, to the rectory of Middle, Deanery of Salop, void by the death of the Rt. Rev. Henry, Bp. of Hereford, and instituted July 17th, 1746.

Richard Newcombe, clerk, D.D., was presented by John, Duke of Bridgewater, to the rectory of Whitchurch, Deanery of Salop, void by the death of Henry, Bp. of Hereford, and instituted Sept. 11th, 1746.

Joseph Orme, clerk, was presented by Catherine Pope, spinster, to the rectory of Smethcote, Deanery of Salop, void by the death of Thomas Beddow, clerk, and instituted Oct. 16th, 1746.

Adam Ottley, clerk, M.A., was presented by Adam Ottley, esq., to the rectory of Pitchford, Deanery of Salop, void by the resignation of William Oakeley, clerk, and instituted Feb. 20th, 1746.

<sup>1</sup>[—] Jenkins, clerk, B.A., was presented to the rectory of Petton, Deanery of Salop, void by the death of George Tyler, clerk, and instituted June 11th, 1747.

[William] Pigott, clerk, M.A., was presented by John Corbet, esq., to the rectory of Upton Magna, Deanery of Salop, void by the death of William Grascombe, clerk, and instituted Aug. 21st, 1747.

James Dewhurst, clerk, B.A., was presented by William, Earl of Bath, to the rectory of Harley, Deanery of Salop, void by the death of [William] Painter, clerk, and instituted Nov. 25th, 1747.

James Ralph, clerk, M.A., was presented by the King to the rectory of Fitz, Deanery of Salop, void by the resignation of Adam Newling, clerk, and instituted Nov. 27th, 1747.

George Gretton, clerk, B.A., was presented by Rowland Cotton, esq., to the rectory of Norton, Deanery of Newport, void by the resignation of Samuel Burslem, clerk, and instituted March 8th, 1747[-8].

John Hale, clerk, M.A., was presented for this turn by the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of London, Governors of Christ's Hospital, to the vicarage of Albrighton, Deanery of Newport, void by the death of Dr. Francis West, clerk, and instituted March 17th, 1747[-48].

Charles Du Gard, clerk, B.A., was presented by John, Earl Gower, to the vicarage of Lillyshall, Deanery of Newport, void by the death of Benjamin Clemson, clerk, and instituted Sept. 17th, 1748.

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<sup>1</sup> Christian Name obliterated.

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