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Transactions
OF THE
Shropshire Archaeological
AND
Natural History Society

ESTABLISHED 1877.

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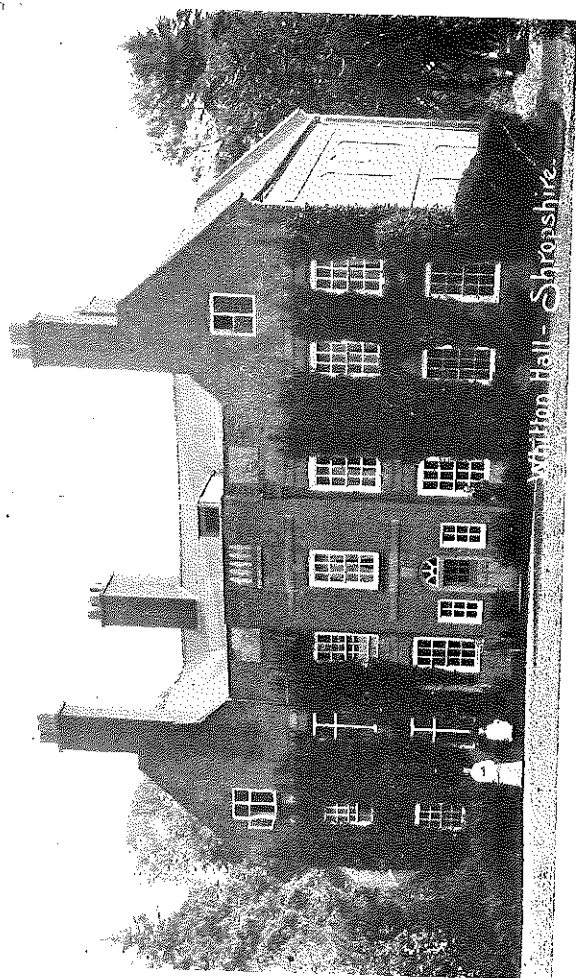
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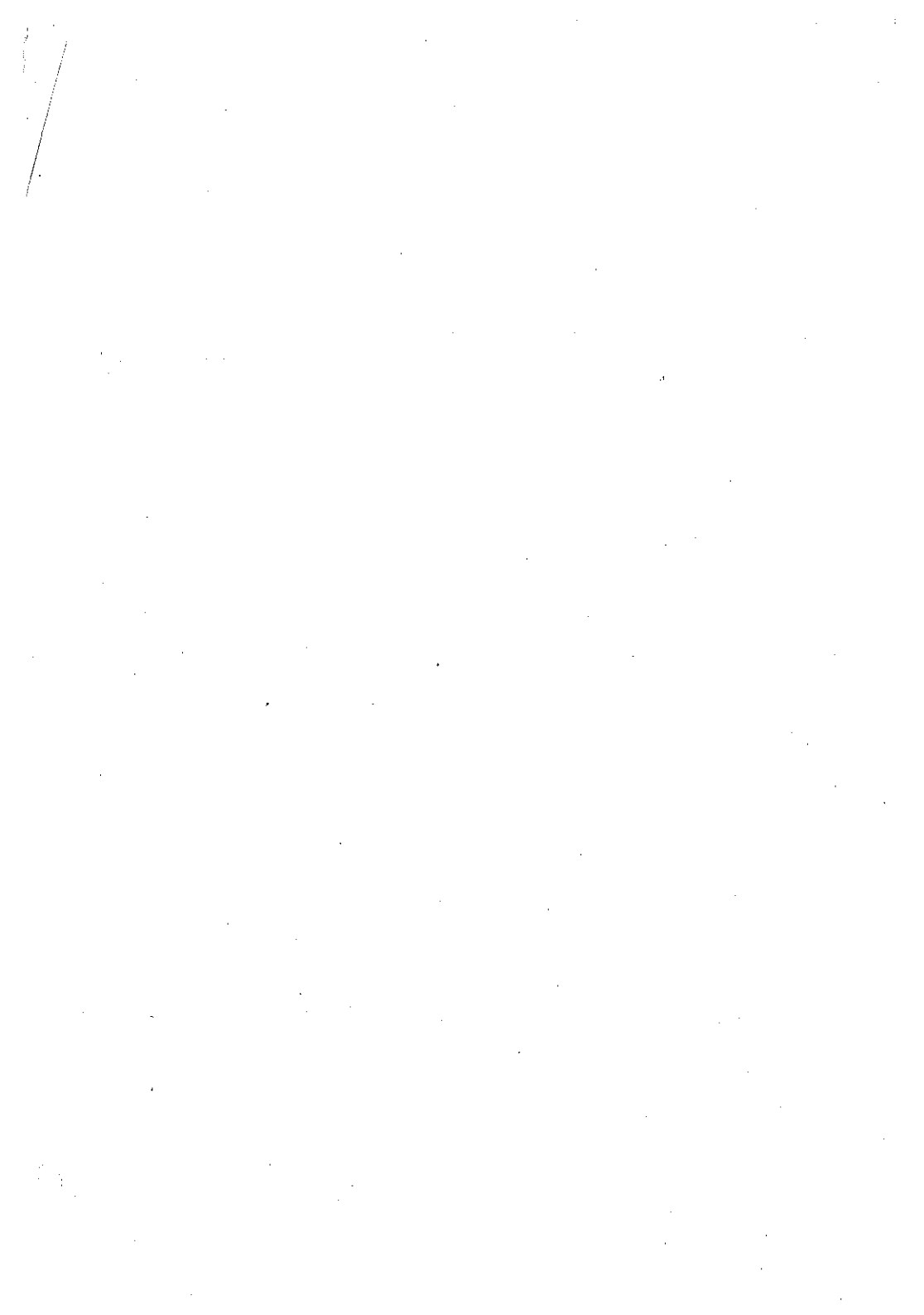
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The Council respectfully solicits contributions of Papers, especially Parochial Histories, for future volumes of the *Transactions* of the Society.



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WHITTON HALL—REAR VIEW.



TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL
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NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1877.

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FOURTH SERIES.

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SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

MINUTES OF THE MONTHLY COUNCIL MEETINGS.

January 14th, 1916—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The Chairman read a letter from the Librarian of the National Library of Wales, stating that they would be willing to exchange publications with the Society, so far as it was possible. The Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher was requested to communicate with the Librarian.

The Chairman read a letter from Mr. Beddows, Librarian of the Shrewsbury Free Library, and also a list supplied by him of the *Transactions* required in order to complete the sets of the Societies that exchange with this Society. The Assistant Secretary was instructed to write to the different Societies requesting them to supply the missing parts.

It was resolved that in future the *Transactions* of Societies in exchange should be sent direct to the Librarian, Free Public Library and Museum, Shrewsbury, and the Assistant Secretary was instructed to write to all the Societies to that effect.

February, 9th, 1916—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The Chairman read the replies received from the Societies in exchange, *re* the missing parts of their *Transactions* required by this Society to complete the sets in the Library.

The Assistant Secretary was instructed to ask Mr. Beddows, the Librarian, Shrewsbury Free Library, to supply the Council periodically with a list of the *Transactions* received from the Societies in exchange, and also to advertise for a copy of the *Archæological Journal* for March, 1902.

The question of reducing the number of *Transactions* printed, and the surplus copies in the store room, was deferred to a future Meeting.

March 8th, 1916—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Frank Gray Quinby, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S., Shrewsbury, was elected a member of the Society.

Letter read from Mr. W. Cole, Hon. Secretary of the Essex Field Club, stating that he was unable to give any explanation as to why the Society had not received the *Essex Naturalist* for the past five years.

Letter read from Mr. P. H. Foley, Stoke Edith Park, Hereford, asking if the Society would supply him with certain volumes of the *Transactions*. The Assistant Secretary was instructed to write to Mr. Foley to the effect that if he would become a Member of the Society the Council would be prepared to let him have the back volumes at a reduced price.

The Chairman read a letter from the Librarian of the National Library of Wales, stating that they had the *Transactions* of this Society up to the end of Vol. 8 of the 3rd Series, and asking if the Society would complete their set. He also stated that the publications required by the Society in exchange would be sent to the Shrewsbury Free Library. It was resolved that they be supplied with the *Transactions* to complete the set in their Library, and the Assistant Secretary was instructed to forward the parts required.

April 12th, 1916—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Mr. P. H. Foley, D.L., J.P., of Stoke Edith Park, Hereford, was elected a Member of the Society.

Letter read from Mr. T. Shelton Young asking for a copy of the part containing the Devolution of the Manor of Edgmond. It was decided that a copy of the part containing the paper be supplied at a reduced price.

The Chairman, Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, and Mr. J. A. Morris were requested to confer with Messrs. Brown and Brinnand with reference to the delay in printing of the second part of the *Transactions* for 1915.

The Chairman mentioned that an application had been received from an Heraldic Exhibition in London for the loan of the Seal of Dame Alize le Strange. The Council gave their approval, provided proper precautions were taken for the safe custody of it.

May 10th, 1916—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

No business of sufficient interest to report.

June 14th, 1916—Rev. C. H. Drinkwater in the Chair.

Captain Edward F. Oakeley, of Orford Barracks, Warrington, was elected a Member of the Society.

Some discussion took place as to the custody of Uriconium.

It was resolved that the Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell be permitted to have six plates for the illustration of his paper on Llanfairwaterdine, provided he was willing to bear half the cost of the blocks.

Statement of Accounts for 1915 laid on the table, shewing a balance in hand at the end of the year of £92 2s. 2d.

The Assistant Secretary was requested to write to Messrs. Woodall and Co. asking for the return of the blocks belonging to the Society, which they promised to send in October last.

July 12th, 1916—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A. in the Chair.

It was resolved that in the case of Members in arrear with their subscriptions, a letter be sent to each stating that, unless payment was made, the sending of *Transactions* would be discontinued.

Letter read from Mr. J. B. Oldham inviting Members of the Council to inspect the books in the new School Library. Mr. Pickering was asked to convey to Mr. Oldham the thanks of the Council, and to ask if the visit could be postponed until a later date.

September 15th, 1916—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

John Barker, Esq., of the Old Grammar School House, Shrewsbury, was elected a member of the Society.

Letter read from Mr. Revell Phillips, Shifnal, asking the Society to supply him with a copy of a certain part. The Assistant Secretary was instructed to write to Mr. Phillips to the effect that if he would become a member of the Society, as from the 1st January, 1916, the Council would be prepared to let him have the volume in question at a reduced price.

The Chairman reported that he had gone into the question of the admission to Uriconium, and the charges made by the caretaker were found to be in accordance with the agreement made with the Research Committee. It was felt to be desirable that some further supervision on the part of the Research Committee should, if possible, be exercised over the caretaker.

The Chairman reported that some of the stones of the North Wall of Buildwas Abbey had fallen down. He was requested to write and draw the attention of Mr. C. R. Peers (Inspector of Ancient Monuments), to the matter.

The Assistant Secretary was instructed to again write to Messrs. Woodall & Co., reminding them of their promise to return the blocks belonging to the Society.

It was unanimously resolved that the Annual General Meeting be omitted this year on account of the War.

October 11th, 1916—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The Assistant Secretary reported that a representative from Messrs. Woodall's had called upon him and apologised for the delay in sending the blocks belonging to the Society; the reason being that the man who had charge of the blocks had recently died, but Messrs. Woodall and Co. promised that they would give the matter their early attention.

Letter read from Mr. Peers to the effect that he had written to the owner about the condition of Buildwas Abbey, but had not received any reply.

The Chairman reported the death of two Members of the Society, viz. :—Archdeacon Oldham and Mr. Evelyn Southwell, and expressed the sympathy of the Council with the relatives and friends.

The Chairman reported that he, Sir Offley Wakeman, and Mr. Oldham, were going to meet the Vicar of the Abbey, with reference to the proposal for renting a strip of ground in front of the Refectory Pulpit, from the Shropshire and Montgomeryshire Railway Company.

Mr. Forrest reported that Lord Brownlow had given permission for some excavations at Pan Castle, Whitchurch, on condition that the work would be properly supervised. The Council nominated Mr. H. E. Forrest and Mr. E. P. Thompson to serve on the Supervising Committee.

November 8th, 1916—Rev. C. H. Drinkwater in the Chair.

Mr. J. A. Morris promised to make a list of the plates which have appeared in the *Transactions*, so that the blocks in possession of Messrs. Woodall & Co. and Messrs. Adnitt & Naunton may be checked.

December 13th, 1916—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The Council considered Messrs. Brown & Brinnand's charges for printing Part 2 of Vol. 5 of the *Transactions*, particularly an item of £8 7s. 6d. for the extra cost of paper and labour, which the printers had included in the Account without first asking the Council to agree. After discussion, in which it was stated that the prices charged were below the actual cost of production, it was decided to allow the charge.

It was agreed to give £1 rs. od. towards the cost of St. Mary's Cottage restoration.

January 10th, 1917—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown & Brinnand, attended and stated that the delay in printing the *Transactions* arose from the fact that they had lost most of their compositors owing to the War. He promised to hasten matters by putting out with other firms certain parts of the printing.

The Council decided to see what efforts Messrs. Brown & Brinnand would make within the next few months.

February 14th, 1917—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Mr. J. A. Morris reported the steps he had taken to obtain a complete list of the blocks in the hands of Messrs. Woodall & Co., and of Messrs. Adnitt & Naunton. Owing to the shortage of labour, he was afraid it would be some time before the Society received the blocks from either firm.

It was agreed to lend to Major-General Kinchant the block of Park Hall for use in a book he was publishing on the Kinchant Family.

Sanction was given for maps for the Rev. Dr. Cranage's paper, Dr. Cranage offering to pay half the cost.

March 14th, 1917—Rev. C. H. Drinkwater in the Chair.

It was decided to bind 6 copies of "The Liberties of Shrewsbury" ready for sale; also to print some extra copies of "Shrewsbury School Register," for sale at 2/6 a copy.

May 9th, 1917—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

An exchange of *Transactions* with the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society and Field Club was agreed to.

June 13th, 1917—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

No business of sufficient interest to report.

July 11th, 1917—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

It was resolved that £5 be spent in copying MSS. in the Public Record Office for the *Transactions*.

September 12th, 1917—Rev. C. H. Drinkwater in the Chair.

Letter read from Mr. R. E. Davies calling attention to the condition of Sutton Church, and suggesting that the most urgent needs were:—

The provision of a substantial door to the church, with a strong lock.

The removal of the overhanging ivy from the south wall.

The clearance of the lumber from the churchyard, and

The substitution of proper railings for the present hurdles.

The consideration of the matter was adjourned to the next meeting.

October 10th, 1917—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

It was resolved that Mr. Davies's letter calling attention to the condition of Sutton Church be sent to the Archdeacon of Salop.

Messrs. Brown & Brinnand's Account of £63 5s. 6d. for printing Part I, Vol. 6, of the *Transactions* was considered. The Assistant Secretary was instructed to write asking for an explanation of an item of £18 13s. 9d., being 50 per cent. over contract price.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Worcestershire Archaeological Society asking if his Society could join the Shropshire Society in printing a joint volume of *Transactions* yearly. The Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher was requested to write to the Secretary about the matter, and to say that the Council regret they cannot consider the matter until the War is over, when the matter might be re-opened.

A bundle of old letters and papers relating to the Abbey Pulpit, handed over by Mr. Herbert Southam, to be kept in the Society's box for future reference.

It was decided that no General Meeting be held this year on account of the War.

November 14th, 1917—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Letter read from the Archdeacon of Salop saying that he was enquiring as to Sutton Church.

Letter read from Messrs. Brown & Brinnand saying that the item of £18 13s. 9d. was charged because of the increased cost of paper and the advance in wages, and that the sum did not actually cover their out-of-pocket expenses.

Messrs. Woodall & Co. were requested to send to Shrewsbury all the Society's blocks now in their possession.

December 12th, 1917—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Mr. Morris reported that the Archdeacon of Salop, the Rural Dean, and the Vicar of Meole had met at Sutton Church, and had determined to put in hand the necessary work of clearing and repairing the church.

The Assistant Secretary was instructed to offer the printers £15 over contract prices for the last Part of the *Transactions* printed.

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL
AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, 1917.

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SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Statement of Accounts for the year 1916.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Balance in hand, Jan. 1, 1916	.. 92 2 2	By Messrs. Brown and Brinnand, for Printing	45 16 6
" Members' Subscriptions	.. 85 0 0	" Assistant Secretary's Salary and Commission	12 0 0
" Sale of <i>Transactions</i>	.. 8 15 6	" Postage Stamps, Carriage of Parcels, and	
" Interest from Bankers	.. 2 10 8	Postage of <i>Transactions</i>	3 0 6
" Sale of Wroxeter Report	.. 0 2 6	" Postage Stamps, General Correspondence, Calling	
		Meetings, Collecting Subscriptions, &c.	2 13 3
		" Fee for Indexing <i>Transactions</i> , Volume V.	2 2 0
		" Half cost of block, Sutton Church	0 13 0
		" Subscription St. Mary's Cottage Restoration	1 1 0
		" Balance in hands of Bankers, December 31st, 1916	121 4 7
	<u>£188 10 10</u>		<u>£188 10 10</u>
		10th July, 1917.	Examined with Vouchers and found correct.
			(Signed) W. W. NAUNTON, Auditor.

SOME SHROPSHIRE INCIDENTS IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

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

There are four old Shropshire Families whose estates adjoined one another and who have owned those estates from so early a period in English history that no authentic records of their origin and beginnings can now be traced. The families alluded to are the Plowdens of Plowden, the Mores of More and Linley, the Oakeleys of Oakeley and the Walcots of Walcot. There are fortunately representatives of the two first families with us to-day still holding those estates which their forefathers have held for so many centuries; a Plowden still holds Plowden and a More, More and Linley. The Oakeley estate has passed away from the old family of which there is no male representative now in the county, and even the name of the estate has been changed, but there are still representatives of the old family of Walcot resident in Shropshire, though the Walcot estate was sold to Robert Lord Clive of Plassy in the latter half of the 18th century, and is now the property of the Lord Lieutenant of the county. The writer knows full well that there are other old knightly and gentle Shropshire families going back in similar fashion to times as far away as those who have been named—the Corbets, the Leightons, the Sandfords of Sandford, the Eytons of Eyton, and perhaps others, but the four who have been mentioned above differ somewhat from the others as their estates are contiguous and in a remote part of the county. Representatives of three of the families, Roger de Plowden, a Walcot of Walcot and an Oakeley of Oakeley served together with Richard Cœur de Lion in the Crusade, and took part in the Siege and capture of Acre, so distinguishing themselves that they obtained from the King the right to add the fleur de lys to their arms.

The incident upon which this paper is founded relates only to two of the families—the Plowdens and the Walcots,

but it is so illustrative of the state of the country in the 15th century, a time of general lawlessness, that it seems worthy of record in a Shropshire Society's Transactions. It forms a supplement to the papers of the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., on "The Assize Rolls of 1414" and "The Escapades of Richard Peshall," published in the Transactions of 1906 and 1907. The following is the report of an inquest held at Ludlow in 1463.

"Inquiry held at Ludlow by the oath of John Leighton Esquire, Robert Cresset Esquire, Roger Eyton Esq., Edward Delamar Esq., Maurice Ludlow Esq., Edward Leighton, William Minton, Richard James, Thomas Rowley, Thomas Waring, John Hewes, William Legge of Wenlock and Thomas Hudson who say on their oath that Edward Plowden of Plowden County of Salop gentleman and Roger Plowden of Plowden gentleman on Saturday, before the Feast of St. Bartholomew 2 Edward IV. at 4 p.m. at the town of Walcot in a certain lane called Mersh Lane of the same town with bills and bows attacked William Walcot and the said Edward Plowden threw a bill worth 4d. which he held in his hand at the said William Walcot and so gave him a mortal wound of which he died on the Tuesday after the Feast of the Beheading of St. John the Baptist, (29 August), and so murdered the said William Walcot. And they further say that Edward Plowden of Plowden gentleman John Plowden of Plowden gentleman Robert Corbet of Bishop's Castle gentleman Richard Burley of Shrewsbury gentleman Roger Betley of Betley yeoman received and comforted the murderers."

Such is the short and succinct account of the crime, and we regret that we are not told more. We can only conjecture possible causes of the quarrel which led to so tragic an ending between the members of two great neighbouring families. The times were very disturbed, for it must be remembered that they were the days of the Wars of the Roses. The battles of Mortimer's Cross and Towton which placed

Edward IV. on the throne of England had been fought a year earlier, but feelings still ran high between the adherents of York and Lancaster. Henry VI. was free and in Scotland, where he had strong supporters, and incursions by the Scotch were feared, invasion was threatened by the King of France, and only a few months earlier John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, a great Lancastrian noble, had perished on the scaffold. It may be that this tragic rencontre between the Plowdens and William Walcot had some connexion with those State questions which were agitating all men's minds at that time. The Walcots of the day probably had Red Rose sympathies, as one of the family was high in favour with Henry V., but the writer has not been able to ascertain the leanings of the Plowdens in those days.

The quarrel may have arisen out of some trouble in connection with the family estates, it may have been a dispute about hunting or sporting, or it may have been a mere vulgar brawl. The story arouses a wish for fuller information as to the actual facts of the fracas. We know little of the parties concerned. William Walcot was possibly a son of either John Walcot who married Maud Cornwell in 1413, or of his son Roger Walcot whose wife was Margaret Lloyd of Mathavern. While the Plowdens were certainly not the heads of the clan, still it is beyond doubt that the parties were members of the old families, the scene of the murder being close to their estates. The fact that the jurors on the Inquest included some of the principal men in the county, John Leighton (who was M.P. for Shropshire and Sheriff of the county), Robert Cresset (Sheriff in 1469), Roger Eyton (Sheriff in 1466), and Morris Ludlow of Stokesay, indicates that the inquiry was an important one. The record of the Inquest is silent as to the subsequent proceedings, but some little may be gathered from the Controlment Rolls of the period. From these it would appear that the case never came on for trial, as the Plowdens disappeared, no unusual thing in those days. The entry in these rolls in 3 Edward IV. states that Edward Plowden and Roger Plowden, late of Plowden, gentlemen, indicted for "certain felonies and

murders, and Edward Plowden, John Plowden, Roger Corbet, Richard Burley, Roger Bexley and John Blyke for being accessories" did not appear, consequently they were outlawed after being called in the usual manner at successive County Courts. This outlawry extended in the case of the Plowdens for at least 10 years, but Edward Plowden the accessory, not the murderer, and Roger Corbet were then returned as dead, Roger Bexley and John Plowden were acquitted.

Outlawry in the 15th century was not quite so serious a matter as it had been in earlier times, when it was not only the right but the bounden duty of every subject of the King to kill at sight any outlaw, *i.e.*, a man who was declared to be outside the King's Peace or the protection of the law. As may be imagined this gave rise to so much abuse that in the reign of Edward III. it was provided that none but the Sheriff, having lawful warrant therefor, should put to death any man outlawed.

It appears to have been but seldom in those days that a murderer or other gross malefactor met the punishment he deserved, and it appears only too certain that in cases of men of high standing very little effort was made to bring them to justice. The offender probably escaped to another county, and though his whereabouts were perfectly well known, the Sheriff of the County where the offence was committed and whose duty it was to arrest him, would return the writ "*non inveniendus*." The offender would then be called openly in 4 successive County Courts, and if he did not put in appearance (and of course he did not) nothing could be done but outlaw him, and there the matter ended.

If the murder resulted from any family feud between the Walcots and the Plowdens this was probably put an end to in the next century by the marriage of John Walcot of Walcot, the then head of that family, to Margaret daughter of the great lawyer Edmund Plowden of Plowden.

The Rolls from which the incident related above is taken shew us that the above is not an isolated case, but that crimes in which the members of some of the principal Shropshire families were involved were, alas,

very common, nor is the above the only tragedy in which the Plowden family were involved. The Assize Rolls¹ for the year 1414 contains a presentment that in the year 1399 "John Plowden of Co. Salop Esquire at Ludlow feloniously slew John Caumvile." We have only the bare fact, and no particulars are given, but in this case retribution followed as "John Plowden Esquire on Good Friday in 1414 at Lydbury when going to hear divine service there," was (as was alleged) murdered by John Abrahall Esquire and others.

The companions of John Abrahall on this occasion are described as of "Irchenfield Sondeours," which seems to represent "messengers, in this case, probably ecclesiastical messengers, *i.e.* apparitors, and this gives some clue to the nature of the incident. In 1411 John Plowden had been appointed by Robert Mascall Bishop of Hereford as his Warden of Ashwood, while John Abrahall the alleged murderer was a man of high standing in the County of Hereford, and as he represented the City of Hereford in Parliament in 1419, and the County of Hereford in 1431, it is clear that he did not incur the penalty of this alleged murder. As he was accompanied on this occasion by apparitors from Archenfield, still a deanery of the diocese of Hereford, it is probably safe to assume that he had a commission from the Bishop on some complaint against the latter's Warden of Ashwood, John Plowden, and that in resistance to arrest or by some other way the latter was killed.

In 1414 John Burley, probably the son of the M.P. for Shropshire 1403-1411 and brother of William Burley, Speaker of the House of Commons, was indicted for two atrocious murders; Reginald Vernon, Parson of Wheathill, was charged with the premeditated murder of John Hunt and John Wele (M.P. for the County at the very time) was charged with a violent outrage. The names of a Corbet, a Cornewall, a Peshall and an Easthope of Easthope were among those in the same year against whom serious crimes were alleged.

¹ Transactions, 3rd Series, VII. 391, &c.

Only a few years later than the incident related above, there was another cause celebre in the County affecting still another County family living in the immediate neighbourhood of the Plowdens, Oakeleys and Walcots.

At the Sessions of the Peace held at Shrewsbury in 1466 the Jurors presented that "Alice Hopton of Hopton, widow, in "the 12th year of the reign of Henry VI. (de facto but non de "jure, King of England), did feloniously poison murder and "kill Thomas Hopton of Hopton Esquire, formerly her "husband, at Hopton, and that William Pryce of London "gentleman feloniously received comforted and sustained "her." The Sheriff was ordered to have her body at Bridgnorth, but we know no more. A curious feature of this case, which is only mentioned as shewing the prevalence of crimes of violence, is that the presentment of the jury was not made until some thirty years after the offence was alleged to have been committed.

Another example may be given of the existence of disorder amongst the higher classes in the County in the reign of Edward IV. In the 13th year of his reign (1473) an inquest was held at Shrewsbury, the importance of which is shown by the constitution of the Court, which consisted of Henry, Duke of Buckingham (Lieutenant of the King in Shropshire, High Steward and Constable of England), John Earl of Shrewsbury (Chief Justice of North Wales), Thomas Lord Maltravers (who became Earl of Arundel, John Lord L'Estrange (who married a sister of the Queen), and Richard Fiennes, Lord Dacre, the Constable of the Tower, with whom were associated the great lawyer Sir Thomas Lyttleton and William Alington, a member of the Council of the Marches of Wales. The Jury was worthy of the Court, and comprised most of the principal men of the County. The alleged criminal was Humphrey Cotes of Wodecote, who was charged with "having gathered to "himself many malefactors and disturbers of the peace to the "number of 20, armed with lances, swords, bows and arrows, "on the 22nd January, 1472, took and imprisoned Margaret "Burley, widow, at Little Wenlock, and led her away to "Wodecote against her will, and then led her away to

"Owettyshaye on the 24th January, and from there led her to Lyndon in the County of Salop, where on the 26th the same Humphrey feloniously 'rapuit' the same Margaret Burley and that John Cotes of Woodcote and others feloniously "assisted the said Humphrey Cotes." The result is not related. Before the same Court, Robert Corbet, of Hopton, gentleman, was charged with the murder of John Acheley, at Aldon, and Richard Lee, of Berrington, Esquire, was accused of the murder of William Lyster, Chaplain. An extraordinary list for one Assize.

In the same year, at Ludlow, Howell Clun, of Clun Castle, gentleman, was indicted for various offences; first, that he with armed assistants had violently entered the house and land of William Mattys and Alice, lately wife of Edward Colbach, at Colbatch, and ejected them; secondly, that this so-called gentleman had counterfeited various coins of the realm, nobles, half nobles, obulos, groats, &c., at Clunton, and thirdly, with burglary at Stowe.

These examples taken from assize rolls of one year present us with a shocking picture of the lawlessness of those good old days of King Edward IV.

To revert to the families with which the early part of this paper dealt, the Oakeleys, the Plowdens and the Walcots. In the following century it was the lot of members of the Oakeley family to fall under an accusation of murder. An enquiry was held in which the principal question involved was whether the old Manor House of Coston in the parish of Clunbury was an appanage of the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem (the Knights Hospitallers) and as such entitled to be considered as a place of Sanctuary. The evidence given took the form of proof that two young men of the Oakeley family (being of kindred to the Curate of Clunbury) "did discover unto him that they stood in doubt, that they had killed a man, whereupon the Curate took them to Coston and that the said Oakeleys at the house of the said Sanctuary stayed and took Sanctuary."

The above cases could be multiplied without number, but sufficient has been said to show that lawlessness and crime were not in those days (or in these) confined to the so-called

200 SHROPSHIRE INCIDENTS IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

lower orders, but were more conspicuous amongst those who ought to have shown better examples in this proud County of Salop. The cases are of some importance as they throw light on a period of English history of which there are fewer records extant than of any other. It is not to be thought that those who have been pilloried above were worse than their neighbours or than other classes of the same period. The whole tone of society was terribly low, religion had but little power, the Government was paralysed and law was openly set at defiance. This 15th Century has been described from different points of view as a golden age, and an age of wretchedness, but the few instances set out above, if they are fair examples of the state of the country generally (which a perusal of the Paston Letters puts beyond much doubt) shew that it was certainly an age in which anarchy and violence reigned supreme.

THE ROMANCE OF SHREWSBURY SCHOOL REGISTER.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL A. C. YATE, F.R.G.S., F.R.HIST. SOC.

Most Public Schools have within the last half-century, if not earlier, taken steps to transcribe and publish their Registers, in so far as they survive intact, from the date of their foundation onward. We use and consult those Registers, but I doubt if we often give a thought—I speak for myself at all events—to the infinite kaleidoscopic mutations of the fortunes of life which are summarised in their bald lists of names. The Rev. J. E. Auden, in his second edition of the Shrewsbury School Register 1734-1908 has succeeded in very many cases in tracing the careers of the boys through life. In short, he has furnished his School with its “Who’s Who” over a period of a century and three-quarters. The same School is deeply indebted to the late Dr. Edward Calvert, sometime Assistant Master, Bailiff and Treasurer, for the transcription of its earliest Register from 1562-1635, which was published in Shrewsbury, in 1892. The conclusion of Dr. Calvert’s Preface to that work shews that the Rev. G. W. Fisher, to whom the School is for all time indebted for its “Annals” published in 1899, had “collected valuable notes” for the illustration of this Register. Dr. Calvert’s expressed hope that Mr. Fisher might be induced to prepare those notes for the press, by way of supplement to the Register, has not, as far as I am aware, been realised, but the notes are preserved in the School Library and will doubtless enrich some future Record of the School’s achievements. He, however, refers those who would “follow out the history of many distinguished names included in the

lists" to "Wood's Athenæ Oxon.," Cooper's "Athenæ Cantab.," the Dictionary of National Biography, Owen and Blakeway's "History of Shrewsbury," Blakeway's "Sheriffs of Shropshire," and the "recently published ¹History of Shrewsbury School." To this list we must now add the Rev. G. W. Fisher's "Annals" and Baker's "History of St. John's Coll. Camb.," edited by Professor J. E. B. Mayor, and there is even a large thin folio volume, illustrated with lithographs, entitled "Memorials" and published at Shrewsbury in 1843, which may be allowed the privilege of being added to the School Bibliography. Finally, the "Shrewsbury School Register 1636 to 1664" appeared in 1917.

"Country Life" of Nov. 18th, 1916, availing itself of the knowledge and literary abilities of Captain Desmond Coke, paid a tribute to the School which, under Dr. B. H. Kennedy and the Rev. Prebendary H. W. Moss² may be said in the sixties of the last century to have attained the zenith of its reputation as a training-ground in accurate Classical Scholarship. But, I must say at once, I have not taken up my pen now to follow out the careers of "distinguished names," or to say a word of those "Honours" which are recorded on the School Boards. What set me thinking about my old School and its Registers was a paragraph in an article on Ludford House in "Country Life" of 3rd March, 1917. It was this:—"Eleven years later, the boy, aged 15³ and still at Shrewsbury

¹ Published in 1889 by Adnitt and Naunton of Shrewsbury, with illustrations by Alfred Rimmer, 4to.

² He passed away on 14th Jan. last. An admirably written review of his 42 years Headmastership appeared in the *Times* of 16th Jan. 1917. The 110 years rule of Butler, Kennedy and Moss—a record, one might almost think—are commemorated in the *Carmen Salopiense* of their successor, the Revd. C. A. Alington:—"Ceteri dum magistrorum Lugent breve fatum, Fas jactare infortiorum Hic Triumviratum."

³ Thomas Longueville, at p. 13 of his "Life of a Conspirator" (Sir Everard Digby), shews evidence that Sir Everard Digby was married at 15; and Mr. W. S. Childe-Pemberton (*Elizabeth Blount* p. 211) states that the Duke of Richmond and Somerset, the natural son of Henry VIII. by Elizabeth Blount of Kinlet in Shropshire, married at 14 the Lady Mary Howard.

School, is married to the twelve year old daughter of Adam Ottley of Pitchford. To these two four and twenty children were born." The name of this boy was Edward Fox. Anyone who has access to Dr. Calvert's *Regestum* will find the name "Edwardus Fox" occupying the second place on page 1. That was in 1562, a year after his marriage to the twelve year old daughter of Adam Ottley. He was 16 years old and second boy in the School. In those days and long afterwards, as we know, boys went from School to Oxford and Cambridge at ages varying from 12 to 16, or thereabouts. Phillip Sydney went from Shrewsbury School to Christ Church, Oxford, at the age of 14. A boy of 16 would therefore in those days be naturally, if possessed of fair abilities, near the head of the School. Even in my own time I can remember one boy, who at 16 was head boy of Shrewsbury School, and afterwards Senior Classic. Had not Mr. H. Avray Tipping been afforded special opportunity for searching into the records of the former owners of Ludford House, what would the name of Edward Fox have conveyed to most of our minds? Nothing. And yet here we have one whose philoprogenitive record certainly seems *hors concours*. I speak not of Oriental personages who enjoy—if they do enjoy?—the privileges of polygamy.

Edmund, the father of Edward Fox, died in 1550, and thus Edward had a long minority. Trouble, we know, was in attendance upon him, and how far that quiverful of 24, which was his at the age of 50, was a comfort to him, we know not. Had he been a citizen of Rome in the days of Augustus, the 24 would, under the Lex Papia Poppaea, have secured him valuable privileges. When we read that a grandson succeeded to his property, the first appalling thought is that all his male offspring predeceased him. But that, of course, is an erroneous inference.¹ Life did not deal kindly with his fortunes; but we

¹ The Revd. W. G. D. Fletcher informs me that "There is an excellent paper on 'The Foxe Family' by Mr. Henry Weyman, in the *Transactions* for 1900; and at pp. 131-3 an account is given of Edward Foxe and 18 of his 24 children. Several of his sons were educated at Shrewsbury School. Edward Foxe lived till he was 81."

have nothing to show that his family suffered as did that of Sir Henry Colet, Lord Mayor of London in 1486, and father of John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, founder and endower of St. Paul's School, an accomplished scholar and keen school reformer. We have it, on the authority of Erasmus writing in 1519, just after the death of his close friend John Colet, that when he first knew Colet in 1497, he was the only survivor of the eleven sons and eleven daughters to whom the wife of Sir Henry Colet had given birth.¹

As both Dr. Calvert and the Revd. G. W. Fisher have indicated, there are in this Register, as indeed in any great Public School Register, the seeds of an incalculable wealth of domestic, social and national history. As Ludford House passed from the Foxes to the Charltons, so we may pass from the one name to the other in the Register. Charlton is a name that looms large in Shropshire, too large for detail here. On the portrait of Sir Job Charlton in the Speaker's house are the words:—"Given by his descendant Stanley Leighton, M.P." There is no Index to Dr. Calvert's book, and an Index, of course, is wanted. We used to do "penals" in my day at the Old Schools facing the Castle, the honour of providing material being then delegated to Milton. I venture to suggest that the indexing of the *Regestum Scholarium Regiae Scholae Salopiensis* 1562-1635 would be an admirable subject for

¹ John Addington Symonds in his *Sketches in Italy and Greece* mentions that two of the most conspicuous figures in Italian history of the 14th and 15th centuries, St. Catherine of Siena and Pope Pius II. (Æneas Sylvius Piccolomini) were members of unusually large families. I quote his words:—"St. Catherine was the daughter of a tradesman overwhelmed with an almost fabulously numerous progeny," being "one of twenty-five children born in wedlock to Jacopo and Lapa Benincasa, citizens of Siena." (Op. cit. 2nd ed. pp. 46 and 48). "Æneas Sylvius Piccolomini was perhaps the most remarkable man that Siena has produced. Like St. Catherine he was one of a large family; twenty of his brothers and sisters perished in a plague." (p. 58). William Boulting, the latest English biographer of Æneas Sylvius, says (p. 5) "Of all the sixteen children of Sylvio and Vittoria (Piccolomini), only two lived to see Æneas' rapid advancement in the Church. Pestilence almost decimated this family, as it did most families in the fifteenth century."

"penals," until such time as that Index was added as a Supplement to the patient work of Calvert and Fisher.

To mention Sir Philip Sidney and Fulke Greville, Lord Broke, is superfluous. They are among the "distinguished" men. I cannot, however, refrain from quoting as a tribute to Sir Philip, a passage from the letter of a fine young officer, of a family well represented in the Registers of Shrewsbury School, who fought at Kut-el-Amara and fell at Ctesiphon in Sept.-Nov., 1915. His mother showed me the letter. The passage is this: "Some of the sights we saw were horrible. These Turks are wonderful fellows, almost like animals in the way they will go on, when fearfully badly hit. I passed one poor devil on the morning of the 28th (Sept., 1915) sitting up, with his left foot completely shot away above the ankle and lying beside him. He asked me for water, and, loth as I was to part with the little water I had left in my bottle,¹ I could not pass him by, and so he drained the bottle and smiled at me with gratitude. I do not know if he ever got in alive." The incident naturally recalls Sir Philip at Zutphen. Human sympathy and self-denial on the plains of Mesopotamia rank *pari passu* with the same qualities on the flats of the Low Countries. There is only this difference. The scene at Zutphen lives on the lips of men. That of Kut-el-Amara may grace the *symposia d'outre tombe*.

On the first page of the *Regestum* we find at least four names of note in Shropshire—Otley, Manwarynge, Onneslowe, and Mytton, and over-leaf Cludde, Chorlton (*sic*) Smyth, Corbett, Burton, and so on. Welsh names are many, and among others we find that of "Johannes Gronnowe," a family for the history of which I must refer you to Bernard Burke and to that very entertaining book "The Reminiscences and Recollections of Captain Gronow (Grenadier Guards) 1810-1860."

¹ How General Townshend's Army lived, marched, worked and fought on about a pint of water per man from 7 p.m. on 27th to 9 a.m. on 29th Sept., 1915, is not a matter of common knowledge. Those whom it interests will learn something from my article entitled "Kut-el-Amara and After" in the *United Service Magazine* for June, 1916.

Any single person, with some knowledge of Welsh and Welsh-Border counties, and some taste for genealogy, could take this *Regestum* and, coupling his perusal possibly with a modicum of research, revive memories of great interest. But, when it comes to going through the whole volume, the keenest would hesitate. A hard-worked Salopian cleric of my own day writes to me:—"The School *Fasti* would be immensely improved if annotated as you suggest. But who would be 'sufficient' (as St. Paul says) for such a task?"

The name of "Humfridus Packinton filius et heres Johanni (*sic*) Packinton Chadsley armigeri in civitate (*sic*) Vicorniae 6^o no. Mail (1565)" is replete with suggestions. The first thing that it suggests is to look up and read No. 112 of the *Spectator* for July 9, 1711, and then go to Hampton Lovett Church, near Droitwich, in Worcestershire, and visit the monument put up in that Church to Sir John Pakington, the original of that delightful old country gentleman, "Sir Roger de Coverley." It is beyond my sphere to trace the relationship of Humphrey Pakington of Chaddesley Corbett, and Sir John Pakington of Hampton Lovett; but of Mary, the eldest daughter and co-heiress of Humphrey Pakington, the boy whose name is in the Shrewsbury School Register for 1565, I feel justified in saying a few words. She was a woman of mark in Worcestershire in the 17th century. She married Sir John Yate of Buckland in Berkshire, the head of the Roman Catholic branch of the Berks and Oxon family of Yate. She brought to the family of Yate of Buckland that wonderful old house of Harvington Hall, near Kidderminster, moated and riddled with priests' hiding holes, which has been preserved for posterity as a national monument by the late Sir Benjamin Stone's camera, and pictured in the pages of Dom Bede Camm's "Forgotten Shrines." She was very staunch to her faith, and, if proof of that be sought, it will be found in the pages of "Gervase Sacheverell," by Theodore Galton, an historical novel which pictures Worcestershire Society and life in the 17th century. Humphrey's mother was a Sacheverell. Dame Mary Yate lived through all those years of trouble to a

great old age, surviving her husband, her son Sir Charles, and her grandson, Sir John Yate, the last baronet of that name, of Buckland, who, having adhered to the cause of James II., went with him to Paris and died there at an early age. His memorial tablet, till about the middle of the 19th century, was still to be seen in the Convent of the English Augustinian Nuns, in the parish of St. Etienne du Mont. When in Paris some years ago I called upon M. le chanoine Lesêtre, curé de St. Etienne du Mont, a cleric of some note in his day, and sought for information of Sir John Yate's tablet, but failed to get it. M. le chanoine Lesêtre took me into the cloister of his church and shewed me—with some pride, I think—the tablet of a Protestant Englishman in the suite of James II., whom the immortal Bossuet had won over to the Church of Rome. It at least interested me to know that James II. numbered among those loyal to him not Catholics only, but Protestants. I also consulted M. Georges Cain, the Curator of the *Musée Carnavalet*, but he told me that he knew nothing of the tablet. The inscription on it was copied years ago and exists. Mary, the sister of the last Sir John Yate, married Sir Robert Throckmorton of Coughton Court in Warwickshire, and Buckland and Harvington passed into the possession of that family. Dame Mary Yate left endowment for a priest both at Buckland and Harvington, and also endowed a school and almshouse at Harvington, where in 1696, in the 86th year of her age, she died. Her elaborate monument and those of her father and mother, Humphrey Pakington and Abigail Sacheverell, are in Chaddesley Corbett Church. Her husband the first Sir John and her son Sir Charles Yate are buried at Buckland. Sir Charles' sister, Anne, who married the Hon. Thomas Talbot, is buried in the quaint little old church or part of a church, still generally known, I was told, as the "Roman Catholic Chapel," at Longford, near Newport, in Shropshire. The name of Edmund Campion is so well known, that it may be permissible here to mention that he was captured in July, 1581 in the house of Thomas Yate of Lyford, a place only a few miles from Buckland in Berkshire, and owned by one of the same family of Yate. A charming description of this

country is given in Miss Eleanor Hayden's "Islands of the Vale." The most generally known account of this capture is that given in Froude's History; but having visited the house and heard the story, which is indeed a romance, from several lips, my own version has shaped itself in my mind. Thomas Yate was then in the Tower, and it was his wife who sheltered Campion in the moated residence of Lyford Grange. Treachery—or shall we say "loyalty"?—was at work, and brought about a search by magistrates and soldiers. Rumour has it that the courteous magistrate, before commencing his search, invited Mrs. Yate to choose her own room, in which she should have perfect privacy. She chose, as might be expected, the room communicating with the hiding-hole. Two exhaustive searches failed to unearth the Jesuit. As the search-party, utterly foiled, was going down the staircase to leave the house, one of them smote the wall with his fist or a stick. It sounded hollow. Tools were brought, the wall opened up, and there was the Jesuit. The rest is history, grievous to read. The tale of torture makes the mind sick. The staircase at Lyford has gone, and the hiding-hole with it. I find one Yate, "Edwardus Yate," 1612, in Dr. Calvert's *Regestum*; but we know nothing of him. Shropshire in its day has had a good many families of that name, and I gather, from the occasional appearance of the name in local papers, that descendants still exist.

I feel tempted, before laying aside my pen, to pass on from the *Regestum* of Calvert to the Register of Auden, in order to touch upon the career of a 19th century Shrewsbury School boy whose name, if reminiscent of anything, is reminiscent of "millions." Take the name (Auden, p. 30) of "Abraham Cawston, left 1817. Took Holy Orders. Died 1840." Would this suggest aught but innocence? But read Dr. Butler's note below. "Left Oct. 1817, with a fortune of some millions left by a stranger, which proved all a hoax." Even this note leaves us hopelessly in the dark. What inspired Mr. Charles Whibley, the author of the *Letters of an Englishman*, to complete the story for us in the columns of the Daily Mail?

I must ask you to read the last four pages of the first series of those *Letters*. I can only quote here one or two sentences:—
 "He was born in 1800. Gifted with an intelligence far above his fellows, he was sent, though a peasant, to Shrewsbury School. There he became an accomplished scholar, and what is more to our point the cleverest impostor of our time. . . . He was the creditor of every crowned head in Europe, . . . Bankers vied with one another in giving him credit. . . . He made one mistake and was ruined.¹ . . . Yet his youth and ingenuity pleaded for him. He suffered no punishment, and when at last the fame of his exploits had fallen into oblivion, he took orders and became a successful if obscure tutor." What Mr. Charles Whibley does not tell us is: Had he the *entrée* of Carlton House? His *début* almost coincided with the eclipse of Beau Brummell.

My study of an old School Register convinces me that the Dictionary of National Biography has a great deal to learn. In vain in it do I seek for any trace of some of the interesting personalities whom I have "dug out" (quite a classical word in these war days!) of my old Salopian lists. I find actors and journalists *et hoc genus omne*, but when you come to the people who have stoutly fought the battle of life according to their lights, and loved and hated and suffered and rejoiced, they are forgotten. The Thespian art takes precedence of the world's stage, and journalism looms more prominently before the eyes of the National Biographer than the silent record of high principle, self-sacrifice and courage. Anyone who has lived through this war, has seen human nature at the very nadir of its baseness and the very zenith of its grandeur and beauty. And in that zenith shine no two brighter stars than those which Alfred de Vigny has immortalized as "*Servitude*

¹ The mistake he made was to invite friends to drink his vintage wines from his Silician vineyards, and then allow a cork, stamped with the name of a well-known London wine merchant, to fall into the hands of one of his guests.

et grandeur militaire." Those stars have guided the counsels of every public school in Great Britain since this war broke out; and nowhere, even in the "dark December" of the war, has their light beamed more truly and their pathos penetrated more simply yet deeply than in the poem, "The School at War," which the Revd. C. A. Alington has bequeathed, not only to Shrewsbury and Eton, but to the War Poetry of England.

"The School will not forget."

HOLGATE AND THE CRESSETTS.

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

At a place called Stanton in Corve Dale, Helgot, the tenant of Earl Roger, built himself a castle, one of the four castles in Shropshire mentioned in Domesday. This castle took its name from the founder and became known as Castle Holgate. There is now but a fragment of it remaining, but the present parish of Holgate represents the Church with its priest which was here at the time of the Survey. Although it was the "Caput" of a Barony this castle does not play any conspicuous part in the history of the county. King Henry was entertained here in 1109 by Herbert the son of Helgot, but as early as the reign of Edward I. it was reported as practically ruinous, and little more is heard of it, though it was garrisoned for the King during the great civil war.¹

The early history of the Manor will be found in Eyton.² Helgot died soon after Domesday, and his son Herbert had a son of the same name, known as Herbert de Castello, who died without issue, when Holgate passed to a remote kinsman Robert de la Mare, the Crusader, who died in foreign parts, leaving a daughter Agnes, widow of Robert Mauduit. Her son Thomas Mauduit sided with the Barons against King John and forfeited his estate here, but on returning to his allegiance was reinstated. He died 1234, and his son William about 1258 alienated his Barony to Richard, Earl of Cornwall, who conveyed Holgate to the Knights Templars, who in 1276 paid a fine of £50 for the manor to Edmund the last Earl. A few years later Holgate was held by Robert Burnell, Bishop of

¹ Transactions, 3rd Series, III. 297.

² Antiquities, IV. 51; see also Transactions, 2nd Series, IV. 292.

Bath and Wells. This prelate, who was Lord Chancellor for eighteen years, was a notable person in his day, and was a native of the county, though the genealogy made by the monks of Buildwas is a concoction. His career (any notice of which would be outside our subject) will be found in the Dictionary of National Biography. "By the acquisition of Castle Holgate from the Templars and the Earl of Cornwall Burnell had obtained an honour the possession of which made his heirs peers of the realm." (Ibid). He died in 1292, the holder of 82 manors, 21 being in Shropshire, among them Castle Holgod, which he held by the Service of two Knights at Montgomery Castle in time of war.

His heir was his nephew Sir Philip Burnell, who wasted his uncle's patrimony and died in 1294, leaving issue by his wife Maud, daughter of the Earl of Arundel, a son Edward and a daughter Maud. Sir Edward Burnell was summoned to Parliament by the name of Edward Burnell, Knight, Baron of Holgot, but died without issue in 1315, when his sister became his heir. This lady was twice married; her first husband was John Lord Lovel, but at the time of Sir Edward's death her second husband became holder of his estates in right of his wife. According to Blakeway¹ he prevailed upon her to join in a settlement of her estates on her male issue by him to the exclusion of the son of her first husband. Banks says that, on the decease of her brother, the honour terminated with him, as she could not make herself heir to him so as to take anything by virtue of the record of his creation; wherefore John Handlo, being seised of the manors of Holgate, etc., for life in right of Maud his wife, remainder to Nicholas their son (by a fine in court), the said Nicholas was summoned to Parliament as Baron by reason of this fine and as possessor of the *caput baroniæ* (i.e. Holgate), and not John Lovel.

Nicholas Handlo, who assumed the name of Burnell, died in 1383, when he was found to have held the manor of Castle Holgate by the service of providing two men mounted at

¹ Bodleian MSS.

Montgomery for 40 days in time of war. His only son Sir Hugh Burnell held Holgate, Clee St. Margaret, Longden (in Pontesbury) and Condovery, and died in 1420, having survived his only son Edward, who left three daughters his co-heirs, though only two are mentioned in the Inquest. The husbands of these ladies, who all left issue, appear to have held Holgate *jure uxorum*, but their estates passed eventually to the Lovels, as representatives of Maud Burnell's first husband. John Lord Lovel died 4 Ed. IV. seised of Holgate, and was succeeded by his son Francis, who was in high favour with King Richard, for whom he fought at Bosworth. The career of this unfortunate nobleman and his mysterious end will be found in the Dictionary of National Biography. On the accession of King Henry VII. his estates were forfeited and Holgate, among others, was bestowed upon Jasper, Earl of Bedford, the King's uncle, on whose death in 1497 they reverted to the Crown. In 1513-4 Holgate was granted to Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey, and in 1532-3 the Estate Tail was converted into an Estate in Fee in favour of his son Thomas, who in 1543 conveyed it to Sir John Dudley¹ :—"Holgate Castel," says Leland, "stondeth under the Cle Hilles hard by Corvesdale a vi. miles from Ludlo. The Duke of Northfolk exchaungid it for other Landes with Mr. Dudeley" (Itin.). In 1548, as Earl of Warwick, Dudley granted a lease of this manor with Rushbury and Long Stanton to William Heath for 200 years at a rent of £32 3s. 1d.² But the year following the King granted these manors to Nicholas Heath, Bishop of Worcester, "to be holden of us as of our manor of Ombresley in co. Worc. in socage and not in capite."³ Probably this was an exchange to the disadvantage of the Bishop, who was hardly a *persona grata* just then. Thus the over-lordship of Holgate became vested in the Bishopric.

¹ Blakeway MSS. Bodl.

² Parl. Survey of 1647; it is possible that the name William is an error, and that Lessee and Grantee were the same person.

³ Blakeway.

In 1551 Heath conveyed the leasehold of this manor, with Rushbury and Long Stanton, to Henry Cresset gent., who held court here by Chas. Fox his steward.¹ By his will (5 Eliz.) he settled these manors, with the capital messuage of Clee St. Margaret, on his nephew Richard Cresset of Upton Cresset, remainder to John Cresset brother of Richard, remainder to Francis Cresset (of Cotes) in tail. Mary, widow of Henry Cresset, was re-married to Morice Ludlow of Moor House, who is styled "of Holgate" in right of his wife, who held court here. In 1531 Richard Cressett was lord. He was Sheriff in 1584 and died in 1601 without male issue. I suppose he must have suffered a Recovery of the manor, and so gained the fee simple, for by his will he gave it to Edward, the younger son of Francis Cresset of Cotes, to the exclusion of the elder brother Francis. This Edward was a strong Royalist, and lost his life fighting for the King at Bridgnorth (1645); but his son Richard veered round to the side of the Parliament, and in consequence did not have to compound for his estates. Under the Commonwealth all Episcopal Estates were sold, Holgate among the number. In 1661 we have particulars of Royal Rents in the County purchased in 1651 "of the then pretended Parliament" by Richard Cressett Esq., and conveyed by him to Thomas Wells of London, who after the Restoration claimed them of his own right and not in trust, and the King confirmed them to him.² Holgate returned to the Bishopric and Cressett retained the leasehold, which continued to be enjoyed by his descendants for many generations. In 1791 Miss Elizabeth Cressett, as Lady of the Manor of Holgate under lease from the Bishop of Worcester, filed a Bill in Chancery against Thomas Mytton of Cleobury North for common on the Brown Clee.³ She was the last of the Cressetts, and on her death in 1792, Holgate, with Upton Cressett and other estates, passed to her kinsman Henry

¹ Blakeway MSS.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

Pelham, whose daughter Frances (sister and heir of John Cressett Pelham) married the Rev. George Augustus Thursby.

All that remains of Holgate Castle is the round tower, built into a farm house, which "seems to be part of the Norman building, and has the narrow lancet window peculiar to early English architecture." ¹ There are traces of a moat.

THE CRESSETT FAMILY.

The earliest recorded home of the Cressets was at Little Withiford in the parish of Shawbury. William Cresset (or Crasset) of that place had two sons John and Thomas. In 1327 Thomas Cresset was assessed to Subsidy for lands in Leighton. In 1360 there is a deed of John Cresset of Garmeston to Thomas his brother and Constance his wife.² This Constance, wife of Thomas, was daughter of John de Upton (relict of Philip de Presthope) and by this marriage Upton eventually devolved upon the Cressets, who gave the parish its distinctive name. Thomas and Constance occur again in a deed dated 11 Ed. II.³ Their son Thomas was a minor at his father's death and the ward of John Lord of Leighton. He was of Garmeston 42 Ed. III. and was put into the entail of Upton 6 Rich. II. and died 22 Rich. II., leaving a widow Alice and a son Hugh Cresset of Garmeston, who was of Upton 19 Hen. VI. and served the office of Sheriff in 1435. He was dead 1449, leaving a widow Florence⁴ and a son Robert, to whom by his will (Sept. 22nd 1407) he left "*meum gladium cum scuto*."⁵ Robert Cresset, who was Sheriff in 1469, married Christina "the daughter of Margaret the daughter and fourth heir of John Stepulton."⁶ He died

¹ Hare's "Shropshire," p. 81.

² Transactions, 1st Series, IX. 402.

³ Ibid. p. 401.

⁴ Mentioned in a deed of 1402, Ibid. p. 404.

⁵ Blakeway Bodl. MSS.

⁶ See Trans. 4th Ser. V. 222.

in 1490¹ and was succeeded by his son Thomas, who married Jane daughter of Sir Roger Corbet of Moreton. His will is dated Aug. 20th 12 Hen. VIII.:—He enfeoffs John Leighton, John Salter, Harry Eyton and John ap Howell, parson of Upton, to the uses of his will; he gives his brother-in-law Edward Burton² £41; owes his son-in-law Lawrence Ludlow £80 for the marriage of his daughter Anne; is indebted to his son-in-law John Lawley, late deceased, in £66 8s. od. for the marriage of his daughter Mary; mentions the said Edward Burton, and Richard Lane late of Hyde, deceased, as standing bounden to Richard Wrottesley, Esq., in 300 marks for the performance of covenants of marriage between his son and heir apparent Richard Cresset and Jane daughter of the said Wrottesley.³ Besides Anne, wife of Lawrence Ludlow of Moor House (Shipton), and Mary, wife of John Lawley of Wenlock, there may have been a third daughter Jane, wife of Thomas Whitton (Harl. MS. 1396).⁴ There was also a younger son Thomas Cresset of Cotes, of whom hereafter.

Richard Cresset of Upton (19 Hen. VIII.) by his wife Jane Wrottesley had issue, besides a son Edmund and two daughters, Jane and Mary, who appear to have died young, the following children:—

(i.) Robert, who succeeded him at Upton (see below).

(ii.) Henry Cresset, of Holgate (1551), who married Mary, daughter of William Cheney of Cheney Longville and died without issue (as recorded above).

(iii.) Frances, who was four times married, first to Roger Smith of Morville, secondly to John Hopton of Rockhill, thirdly to Francis Hord, fourthly to William Clench of Bridgnorth.

¹ When his son Thomas was fined for not appearing at the Court of Leighton. Trans. 1st Ser. IX. 406.

² On this relationship see Blakeway's 'Sheriffs,' p. 165.

³ Blakeway Bodl. MSS.

⁴ But the pedigree is in a chaotic condition.

- (iv.) Dorothy, wife of William Mynde of Mynde.
- (v.) Cecily, wife of William Acton of Longnor.
- (vi.) Margaret, wife of Thomas More of Larden.

Robert Cresset of Upton (28 Hen. VIII.) married Katherine, daughter of William Charleton of Apley (Marr. Settl. Aug. 10th, 19 Hen. VIII). He was dead 1574 and had, besides two sons Thomas and Peter, who appear to have died young, two sons and three daughters, viz :—

(i.) John Cresset of Upton, who died 8 Eliz., appears to have had issue (by his wife Catherine, daughter of John Harley of Brampton) a son Thomas, born in 1556, who died young.

(ii.) Richard Cresset of Upton, devisee of Holgate under the will of his uncle, was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1584. He married Jane, daughter of John Hopton of Rockill, by whom he had a daughter Mary, wife of Edward Blennerhasset of Blunham (Beds). Richard Cresset died in 1601 and was buried at Upton, where he had built the Manor-house, still standing, in 1580. His widow re-married Samuel Lewknor, and was in occupation of Upton in 1603. Richard Cresset devised his estates by will to his cousin Edward, younger son of Francis Cresset of Cotes.

(iii.) Thomasina, wife of Richard Draper, and secondly of Francis Holland of Burwarton.

(iv.) Jane, wife of Thomas Chetwyn, and secondly of Roland Fewtrill of the Down, buried at Chetton 1593.

(v.) Cecily, wife of Richard Leighton, of Cotes.

(vi.) Elizabeth, wife of Adam Lutley of Bromcroft.

We now return to the Branch of the Family seated at Cotes in the parish of Rushbury.

Thomas Cresset, as "Thomas Cresset gent. son of Thomas Cresset of Upton, Esq.," purchased lands in Ludlow, and was admitted a Burgess 5 Ed. VI.¹ He was of Cotes, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edmund Cornwall, Baron of Burford,

¹ Blakeway Bodl. MSS.

and was buried at Stanton Lacy 1565-6. Besides a daughter Joyce, wife of Thomas Boterel of Aston, he had a son and heir Francis.

Francis Cresset, of Cotes and Holgate, was Eschaetor for Radnor to Eliz., and was buried at Upton in 1605, being there probably as guardian of his son Edward, who had inherited the estate and was a minor. Francis Cresset married first, Katherine daughter of William Slade of Wotton, by whom he had issue:—Elizabeth, baptised at Stanton Lacy 1564, wife of William Aston of Ludlow; Francis, of whom later; Jane, baptized 1568; Edmund, baptized 1570, died s.p.; and (according to Harl. MSS., 1241, 1396) another daughter Audrey, whose husband's name was Hargill. Francis Cresset married secondly, Martha daughter of Nicholas Wilford of London (buried at Upton 1617), by whom he had a son Richard, who died in infancy, and a son Edward, devisee of Upton and Holgate under the will of his cousin.

This Edward Cressett (as the name was now to be spelt) was baptized at Stanton Lacy in 1586. He married at Cound in 1603 Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Townshend of that place (marr. settlement of the capital messuage and demesne lands in Upton for her life). The Townshends at this time held a Lease of Cound from Sir Richard Hayward for 100 years. In 34 Eliz. Hayward alienated the manor to Sir Adam Littleton and George Holland, to the use of Sir James Pytts and Edward Cressett, subject to this lease. Edward Cressett was a strong Royalist and signed both the "Declaration and Protestation," of 1642 and the "Engagement and Resolution." He was slain at Bridgnorth in 1645.¹ By his wife Elizabeth he had a large family, viz:—

- (i.) Richard, who succeeded his father, of whom presently.
- (ii.) Elizabeth, baptized at Upton 1611.
- (iii). Francis, the second son, is I suppose the Mr. Francis Cressett who appears to have been employed by Charles I. during his confinement at Carisbrooke as a channel of

¹ See Transactions, 2nd Series, viii. 299.

correspondence with his friends.¹ He married a daughter of Sir Henry Robinson.

(iv.) Henry Cressett died an infant.

(v.) James Cressett was baptised at Upton 1615. M.A. Oriel Coll. Oxon, Rector of Cound 1662² and of Rushbury 1673. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Edwards of Middleton Scriven (Marr. Settl. Jan. 29th, 1646-7), by whom he had issue, John, Andrew (bapt. at Cound 1649, and died young), Edward (bapt. and bur. 1653) and James (bapt. 1654). The Rev. James Cressett was buried at Cound 1683-4, and his widow in 1692-3 (aged 77).

(vi.) Mary died an infant.

(vii.) Edward Cressett was a captain in the Royalist Army and was buried at Cound in 1676.

(viii.) Henry Cressett, baptized at Upton 1618, is I suppose the "Mr. Henry Cressett of Lower Cound" buried in 1699.

(ix.) Mary, baptized at Cound 1619.

(x.) Martha died an infant.

(xi.) Margaret, baptized 1621.

(xii.) Theodocia, baptized 1623 and buried 1646.

(xiii.) Rachel, baptized at Cound 1628, married at Upton to Rowland Berkeley 1647.

(xiv.) Bridget.

Elizabeth, wife of Edward Cressett, was buried at Cound in 1635. He married a second time (at Cound 1638) Elizabeth, widow of Francis Berkeley of Ewdness (daughter of Rowland Dutton), who was buried at Cound 1639.

Richard Cressett, who succeeded his father at Upton, Cound³ and Holgate, was baptized at Upton in 1608. He eventually sided with the Parliament in the Civil War, and was "thought fit to bee of the Third Classis." He married

¹ Nichols Hist. Leic. iv. 734.

² Inducted then, but he had been "minister" there many years previously.

³ He appears as Lord of the Manor in 1655, with reference to his uncle Warren Townshend, his tenant at Cound Farm, whose estates had been sequestrated. (Committee for compounding).

Jane, daughter of John Huxley of Edmonton (marr. settl. Nov. 8th 1628), who was buried at Upton in 1640. For the brass to her memory there see Transactions, 2nd Series, vii. 432. By her he had issue:—

(i.) Katherine, baptized at Cound 1629, wife of Sir Walter Acton, of Aldenham.

(ii.) Robert, of whom presently.

(iii.) Elizabeth, baptized 1633.

(iv.) Alice, baptized 1634-5.

(v.) Anne and Jane, baptized 1636.

Richard Cressett was buried at Upton in 1677.

Robert Cressett, his son and heir, was baptized at Cound in 1631. He married Catherine, daughter of Sir Robert Berkeley of Spetchley (marr. settl. 1652), who was buried at Cound 1680-1. He died in 1702, and was buried at Cound, having had issue:—

(i.) Robert, of whom presently.

(ii.) Catherine, married in 1696 at Atcham to Edward Phillips, Rector of Rushbury, where she was buried in 1717, aged 58.

(iii.) Edward, died an infant.

Robert Cressett was of Ball. Coll. Oxon. in 1671, aged 17. He died before his father in 1678, and was buried at St. Bride's, London. He married Elizabeth, daughter of James Huxley of Darnford, by whom he had a son Edward Cressett, who was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1702 and married (at Atcham in 1695) Elizabeth, daughter of John Doughty of Betton (buried at Upton 1743), by whom he had issue:—

(i.) Robert Cressett, baptized at Cound in 1696 and buried there in 1728. He married Barbara, daughter of John James of Cwm Dee (1723), who was buried at Cound in 1736. Their only child Edward was baptized at Cound in 1724, and buried there in 1731-2.

(ii.) Edward Cressett, baptized at St. Chad's 1697, became Bishop of Llandaff. He succeeded to the family estates, and was buried at Cound in 1755. He married first, Albina, daughter of Griffith Price of Newtown; and secondly Frances,

daughter of Thomas Pelham of Lewes (marr. settl. 1736), and left an only daughter Elizabeth, who was buried at Cound in 1792, unmarried.

(iii.) Elizabeth, baptized at St. Chad's 1699; (iv.) John, baptized there in 1700; (v.) Thomas, baptized there 1703; (vi.) Letitia, baptized there 1705; (vii.) Jane, baptized at Cound 1709.

To return again to the Cotes branch of the family,—

Francis Cresset, eldest son of Francis Cressett of Cotes (by Katherine Slade), was baptized at Stanton Lacy in 1566. He was of Ball. Coll. Oxon. in 1581, and of Kinlet in 1602, afterwards of Holgate and Cotes. His will is dated 1640. He married Margaret, daughter of John Fowler of Rushall, by whom he had issue:—

(i.) Edward, of whom presently.

(ii.) Thomas.

(iii.) Francis, who with his brother Edward occurs in a Royalist letter of Lord Newport to Sir Richard Ottley in a list of persons to be apprehended and detained.¹

(iv.) Henry Cressett, who appears to have been churchwarden of Stanton Lacy in 1640. He married (at Oldbury 1633) Elizabeth Hoskys.

(v.) Margaret, married (at St. Leonard's, Bridgnorth in 1634) to Richard Oldbury.

Edward Cressett of Cotes was born in 1606 and was buried at Holgate in 1672. He was one of those reckoned fit to be of the fifth Classis (1647).² He married first, Margaret, daughter of William Millichap of Heywood, by whom he had a son Edward, aged 30 in 1663, who was buried at Holgate in 1666, without issue, and a daughter Elizabeth, living in 1670.³

1 Transactions, 4th Series, I. 315.

2 Transactions, 3rd Series, II. 328.

3 Perhaps the Elizabeth Cressett married at Ludlow in 1675 to William Hill. Blakeway says she was wife of John Minton of Cotes (married at Leeboctwood in 1698), but the date is too late

Edward Cressett married secondly Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Wickstead, buried at Holgate in 1705, by whom he had issue :—

(iii.) Thomas, aged 14 in 1663, executor to his father's will.¹

(iv.) Mary, married at Ludlow in 1673-4, to Benjamin Baxter and buried at Holgate in 1674.

(v.) Eleanor, married at Holgate in 1676 to Edward Hussey.

(vi.) Anne, buried at Holgate in 1684.

(vii.) Jane, mentioned as youngest daughter in her father's will. The Will of Edward Cressett of Cotes, dated 1670 and proved at Hereford in 1672, gives portions to the five daughters to be raised out of his Farm "Coates under Lyth," by virtue of a deed executed by him and his Cousin Richard Cressett of Cound, Esq. Witnessed by Thomas Littleton, John Powell and Osias Browne.

¹ There was a Thomas Cresset gent. buried at Bitterley in 1678-9, who by his wife Anne had two children, Anne and Edward, baptized there and buried in infancy.

BROMCROFT,
IN THE PARISH OF DIDDLEBURY, AND ITS OWNERS.
BY EVELYN H. MARTIN (*nee* SWINNERTON-DYER).

Mrs. Stackhouse-Acton, in her *Garrisons of Shropshire during the Civil War*, tells us that little is known of the origin of Bromcroft Castle. Leland, *circa* 1540, calls it "a very goodly place like a Castle, longing to the Erle of Shrewsberie, and standith on Clee Hill." Its present appearance (1867) is that of a Farm House. It had been made a Garrison for the King, but the soldiers had quitted it before June 1645, when "there was draine out of Shrewsbury Garrison, 500 foot and 300 horse, part of Captain Mackworth's and Captain Lloyd's regiments, both of them marched along in the service; our forces marched within 5 miles of Ludlow, the design being to reduce that part of the country, and to secure it, by placing some Garrisons there, to block up Ludlow; with a party of horse they viewed Howgate (Holgate) and Braincroft Castles, both of which the enemy had much demolished; notwithstanding, they placed the Lord Calvine in Braincroft Castle, and fell to repair and fortify it." It was at that time the property of Mr. John Lutley, whose descendants occupied it for several generations.¹

Bromcroft probably derives its name from *Broom* and *Croft* (or meadow). It is situated about eight miles north-east of Ludlow.² Eytton thinks that Bromcroft was one of the four Berewicks mentioned in Domesday Book as belonging to the manor of Corfham, which was then held by Earl Roger de Montgomery, but in Saxon times had been held by King Edward.³

¹ *Garrisons of Shropshire*, pp. 39, 40. Vickers's Burning Bush not consumed.

² *Castellated Structures of Shropshire*, by Edward Edwards.

³ *Antiquities of Shropshire*, v. 145, 165.

In 1642-3 Bromcroft Castle was fortified by the Royalists, but in 1645 it was garrisoned by the Roundheads. In *Perfect Occurrences*, August 20th and 27th, 1645, Bromcroft occurs in a "list of the garrisons taken by the Shropshire Committee since they first took the field." In 1645, October 15, is a note that Bromcroft Castle was owned by Mr. Lutley, the Governor being Lord Calvyn. In a letter to Sir Francis Ottley, dated from Ludlow, 22 January 1645-6, Sir Thomas Edwardes, Baronet, a Royalist, mentions his sufferings at Bromcroft Castle:—"I lately suffered from Bromcroft Castle, the Lord deliver us out of the hands of these oppressors."¹

At the Battle of Wettleton, Sir Michael Woodhouse, Governor of Ludlow, and forces from Hartlebury and other garrisons, all of which made up a body of about 200 horse and foot, marched up near Bromcroft Castle, and being too weak to encounter with them marched to Wistanstow within a mile of Stoke.

Amongst the Shrewsbury Corporation Records, is the following Petition to the Mayor and Corporation:—

To the Righte Wor'ld the Maior Aldermen and Assistants of the Towne of Shrewsbury.

The humble peticon of Thomas Langford of the said Towne Free Mason.

Humbly showeth that hee hath bene a workman to the Corporation for the space of 20 years, and when a Garrison was placed in Bromcrofte Castle yo'r petitioner adventured his life to make up the Towre there, when other workmen refused it, as is well known to most of the no'ble Committee. That beinge married within the Towne to a Widdowe, not havinge any chylde by her nor likely to have any, yet is very desirous to make Himselfe a free Burges of this Towne, if yo'r Wor'pps will bee pleased to accept of such reasonable Fyne, and to be paid at such reasonable tymes as yo'r petitioner is able to paye the same. The p'misses considered, His humble desire unto yo'r Wor'pps is to accept of V^l, whereof XX^s. in hand and XX^s. yearly upon honest securitye, till the V^l bee paid, and yo'r petitioner as his duty he is bound shall ever pray for yo'r Wor'pps.

¹ Transactions, 3rd Series, I. 334.

7 Appriles 1648.

To pay XX^s. in hand and & XX^s. yerely upon good security till V^l be paid.

XXV. April.

Agreed to pay XX^s. in hand & XX^s. yearly upon good security.

On the old oak front door of Bromcroft Castle is a shield outlined in iron nails, in the centre of which is "J.L., 1674."

Blakeway, in his *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, page 60, states that in his opinion Bromcroft in Corvedale, "has since been called, but I think without any authority, Bromcroft Castle." This place must not be confounded with another Bromcroft in Kenley parish, whose history is given by Eyton (Vol. VI., p. 91).

In Bagshaw's Directory (1851), Lower Park and Broncroft is said to comprise 795 acres of land. At the census of 1841 there were five houses and 26 inhabitants. The Dean and Chapter of Hereford were the impropiators.

A paper preserved amongst the Bromcroft Deeds, 1664, states that "in the memory of man there are no rolls of Court or any rolls prior to 1601."

Mr. Augustus Hare, speaking of Bromcroft in 1898, says:—"Recently it has been well restored, and is a very fine specimen of a fortified house of the XIV. century, with a grand main tower at one end of the domestic buildings, and, in its red sandstone colouring, it is exceedingly picturesque."¹

The present Lord of the Manor gives this description of Bromcroft:—"The oldest part of the house is the Tower on the right of the front door, including what was once a larder, and two rooms over the kitchen, a part of it is all that remains of the old house. The present Castle was built by the Johnstone family. The Library tower is modern. The walled tree in the garden is the remains of an old dove cot. The only date I have seen is on front door, '1674.' There is no Chapel Room. The old walls are about 4 feet thick. A few of the windows are leaded, but not diamond panes."

¹ Hare's Shropshire, p. 84.

Some further details about Bromcroft during the Civil War are recorded in "Memorials of Old Shropshire," pages 189, 190, 197.

I.—TYREL OF BROMCROFT.

Mr. Eyton says that this Manor was held under the Lords of Corfham by the family of Tyrel. Richard Tyrel occurs in 1243; and in January 1246 he was second on a great Inquest taken by Knights from all parts of Shropshire. In November 1248 he was a Coroner for Shropshire. In 1250 he fined 5 marks "that Wyloc might be under plevin." Wyloc was a Corfham Tenant. Tyrel was connected with Norncote in 1255, and with Cold Weston in 1256. About 1257 Sir Richard Tyrel attested a Corfham Deed. His successor in Shropshire was Roger Tyrel. In 1292 Roger Tyrel was reported by the Corfham Jurors as non-attendant at the Assizes.¹

A fine is extant temp. Edward III. (1327-77) Between Hugh Tyrell and Margerie his wife, plaintiff, and Bartholomew Tyrell, John Wisseman, and William Surrey, deforciant, concerning land in Bromcroft. (Feet of Fines, Salop, Edw. III., 306).

In 8 Edward III. (1334-5), Hugh Tyrell had a grant of free-warren in Middlehope, Bromcrofte, Normecote, Heath, Rothale and Aston in co. Salop. (Rev. Edward Williams's MSS. IV., pp. 124 and 333, in Shrewsbury Free Library).

An Inquisition was taken after the death of Hugh Tyrell of Bromcroft in 17 Edward III. (1344). The Jurors say that Hugh Tyrell held one messuage and 3 acres of meadow in Little Sutton, and a tenement in Cleobury. He also held the Hamlett of Bromcroft with the appurtenances to the same belonging of Joan le Strange, by service of the sixth part of one Knight's fee, jointly with Margeria his wife, and 9 acres in Marshaton. John Tyrell was his son and heir, and was 4 years old. (Edward Williams's MSS. IV. 116).

An Inquisition was taken 18 May, 1345, after the death of Johanna Tyrel, widow of Roger Tyrel. The Jurors found that she held the Hamlet of Middlehope, which belonged to John, son and heir of Hugh Tyrel, son of the said Johanna.

¹ Antiquities of Shropshire, V. 165, 166.

In which hamlet is a certain capital messuage, which was worth x^s. per annum, and a dove-cot worth xij^d. per annum, and land worth 2 marcs per annum, and 4 acres of meadow worth 6s. per annum, and also pasture, wood and common worth ij^d. per annum; and a water mill out of repair. For assize worth xxvj^s. viij^d. Rent of assize worth xxxxiij^s. (Inq. p.m., 18 Edward III.)

In 34 Edward III (1360-1), it is stated that John Tyrell owned Sutton, Middlehope, Bromcrofte and Normecott, and died seised of lands in Bromcrofte (Edward Williams's MSS. IV. 307.)

Dukes in his *Antiquities of Shropshire* carries on the history of Bromcroft later. He says:—

The Hamlet of Bromcroft was reputed to be one of the fees of the Lords of the Castle of Corfham. In 8 Edward III. (1335) Hugh Tyrrel had free warren in Bromcrofte. In 34 Edward III. (1361) John Tyrrel died seised of lands in Bromcrofte. An attachment went out from the Exchequer, 6 Henry IV. (1405), against John Burley, tenant of the Manor of Bromcrofte, which had been the inheritance of David Hammer. A fine was levied 32 Henry VI. (1454) of the Manor of Bromcrofte, Marshe, Munslow, Clungunford, Bromfield, Aulden, Alghampton, Brocton, Thongeland, Afcot, Norton in Hale and the Advowson of Norton in Hale, by William Burley, whose daughter and co-heir Johane married Thomas Littleton, Lord of Frankley, Justice of the Common Pleas. Sir Thomas Littleton, Speaker of the House of Commons, sold it on 3 June 1657 to John Walcot of Walcot, co. Salop. In 6 James I. (1609) the King demised to George Lawley, gentleman, lands in Bromcrofte *de terris Johannis Lutley recusantis* for 21 years.

II.—BURLEY OF BROMCROFT CASTLE.

The Arms borne by various members of this family were not always the same.

John Burley who was sheriff in 1409 bore—Vert, 3 boars heads couped close 2 and 1 argent.

His son Sir William Burley, who was sheriff in 1426, bore Argent a lion rampant Sable, armed and langued gules,

debruised by a fesse componée Or and Azure. (Blakeway's *Sheriffs*, pp. 58, 65). Morris gives the Arms of Sir John Burley Knt. and his grandson Sir John as Barry of six Sable and Or, an inescutcheon barry of six gules and ermine, on a chief Or, two pallets of the first. And he says that the same Arms were borne by Sir William Burley Knt. and his wife Margaret 32 Henry VI. (1434)¹

Blakeway in his *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, who is followed by Burke (*History of the Commoners*, III., 527), states that the family derived their name from Burley in co. Hereford, which place they held under their superior lords, the Mortimers. Early in the thirteenth century, one Simon de Burlega, knight, witnessed a deed of Ralph de Mortimer.

The Pedigree of Burley, given in the Shrewsbury School MS. of the Visitation of Shropshire² (under Hopton), differs from that printed in Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, pp. 58—60; and as the latter is undoubtedly more correct, as will be shown presently, it will be best to follow it in the present account of the family.

The Burleys seem to have come into prominence through WALTER BURLEY,³ a fellow of Merton College, Oxford, acting as preceptor to the Prince of Wales (afterwards Edward III.), and afterwards to the Black Prince. He appears to have introduced at Court his relative, Sir Simon de Burley, one of the most accomplished men of his age, and as such appointed Governor of the young Prince Richard (afterwards Richard II). Sir Simon, and his two brothers Sir Richard and Sir John, are styled "men of worth and valour," and are named among the officers despatched by the Black Prince in 1366 to escort Don Pedro, the deposed King of Castile, from Corunna to Bordeaux.

SIR SIMON DE BURLEY was a very prominent man. He was a younger son, and his patrimony was small,—it did not exceed twenty marks, the historian Knighton says,—but

¹ Transactions, VI. 237. See also Harleian Society's Visitation of Shropshire in 1623, p. 254.

² Harl. Soc., Visitation of Shropshire, pp. 256—5.

³ Dictionary of National Biography, VII. 374.

wealth and honours were lavishly poured upon him by the favour of his sovereign. In 1377 he was created a Knight of the Garter,¹ and the same year was appointed keeper of Windsor Castle for life. The next year Lanstephan Castle was conferred upon him. In 1380 he was one of the King's Commissioners to treat with the German Princes. In 1382, he was under-Chamberlain and Master falconer to the King, for which he received a fee of 11d. a day. He also received grants of the Manor of Parrock in Kent, Castle Emlyn in Kermendin, and Leyborne Castle in Kent, late the property of Juliana de Leyborne, and of liberties at his Castle of Lennalx in Herefordshire. In 1385, he was one of the executors of the Will of Joan, Princess of Wales, and the next year was granted the Castle of Frome. He was also a Knight Banneret, Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Constable of Dover Castle. In spite of his high position and his possessions, he was beheaded on 15 May, 1388, and his estates forfeited to the Crown.

SIR JOHN BURLEY (Sir Simon's brother) was created a Knight of the Garter in 1377. He had been a witness of the Will of Edward III., and in 1377-8 had a grant of the custody of the forest of Harwood. He had three sons:—

1. William, who was seated at Burley, co. Hereford.
2. Sir Richard, an eminent man, created a Knight of the Garter in 1382. He was also privy councillor to John of Gaunt, whom he accompanied into Spain, and dying 23 May, 1387, was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. His wife was Beatrice, daughter of Ralph, Earl of Stafford, and widow of the 2nd Earl of Desmond.
3. Sir Roger Burley, who married Lucy, daughter of William Gilford, and relict of . . . Browne, and was father of the Sheriff of 1409.

JOHN BURLEY of Bromcroft (son of Sir Roger) served the office of Sheriff of Shropshire in 1409, and was Knight of the Shire in 1401 and in 1412. In 1461 he petitioned Parliament to restore the forfeited lands of Simon de Burley, Knight, to him

¹ Shaws's Knights of England, I. 5. Dictionary of National Biography, VII. 373.

as "son and heir of Roger de Burley, who was cousin and heir of Simon," and his Petition was granted. In 1408 he was one of the Commissioners of Array for Shropshire. He was one of the standing Council to the Earls of Arundel and Stafford, and in that capacity attested as first witness the Charter granted by the former to the Burgesses of Oswestry on 25 January 8 Henry IV. (1406-7).¹ It seems clear that he was a Barrister-at-Law. He appears to have been Steward of the Earl of Stafford's Court, as in the Accounts of Edmund, Earl of Stafford in 1399, occurs this entry under Caus Castle:—"Feod. Johannis Burley Seneschal. cur. d'ni in hac patria £6 13s. 4d." "Of the fee of John Burley, Steward of the Lord's Court in this county, £6 13s. 4d." The accountant John Turvey received 1s. a day in March 1399, "for going to warn John Burley Esq., of Bromecroft and Thomas Gurney of Sibdon to attend the Council." This journey took two days. In 1414, King Henry V. granted a license to William Walleford and John de Water to alienate lands in Alveley, &c., to the Abbot and Convent of Shrewsbury, to find a chaplain to pray for John Boerley of Bromcroft and Julian his wife during their lives, and for their souls, &c., after their deaths.² His wife was a daughter of Reginald, Lord Grey de Ruthyn, according to Owen and Blakeway; but he is also stated to have married Alice, the daughter of Sir Richard Pembridge, and sister and co-heir of Walter Pembridge.³ His nuncupative Will is preserved at Somerset House, and is as follows:

WILL OF JOHN BURLEY, 1415.

In the Name of God, Amen. In the month of October 1415. I, John Burley, Esquire, in the County of Salop, sound in mind and of good memory, make my Will. I leave my soul to my Omnipotent Creator, to the Blessed Mary the Virgin, and all the Saints, and my body to be buried where God

¹ Transactions, II. 204, 206. His name is given in the Charter as "Johannes Boerlee."

² Owen & Blakeway's History of Shrewsbury, II. 139. The arms of Sir Richard Burley, K.G., and Beatrice Stafford his wife, were in the great west window of the Abbey Church.

³ Harl. Soc. Visitation of Shropshire, p. 254.

shall dispose. I leave my true and legal heirs all my immoveable goods. To my executors all my moveable goods to be disposed of for my soul, and the souls of my parents, and of all the faithful. My executors Sir Richard Lacyn, Knt., and Roger Corbet, domicellus¹ of the said county. Proved in P.C.C. 18 February 1415-16. (31 Marche.)

John Burley, the Sheriff, had issue² :—

1. Sir William Burley, Knt., of Bromcroft, Sheriff in 1426.
2. Another son, ancestor of the Burleys of Malehurst, Pontesbury, and of Shrewsbury.
3. Jocosa (or Joyce), who married John Gatacre of Gatacre, and was living in the reigns of Henry IV., V., VI. Their great grand-daughter Joyce, married Thomas Heynes of Church Stretton.
4. Elizabeth, married Sir Reginald Corbet of Lee, Knt.
5. Katherine, married Geoffrey Harley of Brampton Bryan.
6. Maud, married — Plowden of Plowden.
7. Elinor, married John Corbet of Lee.
8. Anna, married Rowland Wynesbury.
9. Margaret, married — Mytton of Weston.

John Burley was succeeded by his elder son,

SIR WILLIAM BURLEY, Knt., of Bromcroft. The printed Visitation of Shropshire calls him Sir *John* Burley, but his name was certainly William. Sir William Littleton, Knt., of Frankley (the eldest son and heir of Johane Burley, who married Sir Thomas Littleton, Knt.), mentions in his Will dated 2 November 1507, and proved 7 February, 1507-8, "My grandfather William Burley." William Burley was a barrister like his father, and seems to have had a standing fee paid him by the town of Shrewsbury.³ He was Sheriff in 1626, and M.P. for Shropshire in several parliaments from 1417 to 1451.

¹ Domicellus or Damoisel, "a young gentleman professing armes, and not yet knighted."

² These are given as his children in the Harl. Soc. Visitation of Shropshire, p 256. But the eldest son is there wrongly named Sir John, and the second son is called William.

³ In denariis solutis Willielmo Boerley de Bromcroft pro feodo suo hoc anno xjs. (Shrewsbury Bailiff's Accounts, 36 Henry VI)

He filled the post of Speaker of the House of Commons in 1436 and 1443.¹ He married Alice, the daughter of Richard Grey, Lord Grey of Wilton.

Close Roll, 39 Henry VI. No. 4.

In 1461 George, Duke of Clarence, released to Thomas Lyttelton, one of the Justices of the King's Common Bench, and to William Lyttelton Esquire, his son, all right he had in the manor of Cressage, Co. Salop, and the Manor of Areley, Co. Stafford, which manors Sir William Burley bought of Richard, lately Duke of York, father of the said Duke. (Rev. Edward Williams' MSS., IV., 76.)

In an Inquisition, dated 4 March, 1429, taken after the death of Reginald Mitton of Salop, who died on 20 Dec. 1424, it is stated that Hugh Boerley, late of Bromscroft, received the rents and profits of Mitton's lands from the time of the death of the said Reginald Mitton till the time of taking this Inquisition. (Inq. p.m., 7 Henry VI., No. 68.)

By Patent dated 15 February, 9 Henry VI. (1430-1), the King, referring to this Inquisition, notifies to his bailiffs that he is informed by William Boerley of Bromscroft and Sir Thomas Straunge, Knight, that Reginald Mitton held other lands than those mentioned in the Inquisition; and that Alice, his widow, without the King's licence conceded her life interest in these lands to the said William Boerley and Thomas Straunge, by the name of Thomas Straunge, esquire, and Hugh Burgh, esquire, and one William Foster, since deceased. The King, for £16 paid to him, pardons these transgressions, and concedes that the said William Boerley and Thomas Straunge may hold these lands during Alice Mitton's life.² (Patent, 9 Henry VI., Part I. m. 17.)

Sir William Burley died 12 December, 1470. He left two daughters and co-heiresses:—

1. Elizabeth Burley, who married first Sir John Hopton, and secondly Thomas Trussell, Esquire.
2. Johanna Burley, who married first Sir Philip Chetwynd, and secondly Sir Thomas Littleton.

¹ Dictionary of National Biography, VII. 376.

² Historical Collections for Staffordshire, N.S., II., 115—116. Hugh is clearly an error for William.

His Bromcroft property passed to his daughter Johanna.

1. ELIZABETH BURLEY married first, Sir John Hopton, Knt. the eldest son of Sir John Hopton, Knt., of Stanton, by his wife Alice, the daughter of Lord Strange.

Walter de Hopton, who owned the Manor of Hopton as early as 1255, died in 1305, leaving a son Walter de Hopton, from whom descended Sir John Hopton, Knt. Walter de Hopton paid subsidy *iiij*s and Thomas de Hopton paid *ij*s. The eldest line of the family ended with an heiress Elizabeth, who in the 15th century carried the Hopton estates to her husband Sir Roger Corbet of Moreton Corbet.

A younger branch of the family resided for some generations in the parish of Diddlebury, their name appearing in the early parish registers:—

1583-4, March 22—John, son of Ralph and Jane Hopton, baptized.

1584-5, January 19—Adam Dycke and Margaret Hopton, married.

1586, June 12—Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph Hopton and Jane his wife, baptized.

1586, November 9—John Hopton and Johane Jurden, married.

1588-9, January 23—Ankerat, daughter of William Hopton and Elizabeth his wife, baptized.

1588-9, February 21—Thomas, son of John Hopton and Johane his wife, baptized.

1589-90, March 8—Richard, son of Ralph Hopton and Jane his wife, baptized.

The descendants of the Hoptons inter-married with many of the leading families in Diddlebury. A Richard Hopton married Johane, daughter of John Langford of Diddlebury, and had issue two daughters:—(1) Johane, married Ralph Marston, probably of the family of Marston of Marston in Diddlebury and (2) Alice, married William Higgins.

John Hopton, who was Sheriff of Salop in 1575, married Frances, the daughter of — Cressett of Upton Cressett, and their daughter Elizabeth, married William Littleton of Stretton.

These families are connected by marriage with the Baldwyns of Diddlebury.

Elizabeth Burley, Lady Hopton, married secondly Thomas Trussell, and had issue (1) Sir William Trussell, who married Margerie, the daughter of John Ludlow of Stokesay, and (2) Isabella, wife to Sir John St. Peter of Shocklash co. Chester. Sir William Trussell died 23 January 1481, leaving issue Sir Edward Trussell, who died 18 April, 14 Henry VII. (1499). His son John Trussell, died, aged 10, on 20 December, 15 Henry VII. (1499). His (John's) sister and heir Elizabeth, who was aged 3 in 1506, married John Vere, 15th Earl of Oxford, and Great Chamberlain, K.G., who died in 31 Henry VIII (1539). In one of the windows in the church of Sheriffhales are these arms:—Argent a fret gules, on each joint a bezant, TRUSSELL, impaling Argent a lion rampant sable debruised by a fret compony or and azure, BURLEY. The pedigree of Trussell of Sheriff Hales is given in the printed Visitation of Shropshire, pp. 466-7.

2. JOHANE BURLEY, of Bromcroft, Sir William's other daughter and co-heir, married first Sir Philip Chetwynd, Knt., of Ingestre, Co. Stafford, and secondly Sir Thomas Littleton, Knt., of Teddesley, Co. Stafford. By her second marriage her Shropshire estates became the property of Sir Thomas Littleton. The estate of Arley remained in the Littleton family until 1779, when Thomas, Lord Littleton, the son of George Littleton, who was tenth in descent from Sir Thomas, gave it by will to his nephew George Annesley, the son of his sister Lucy, the wife of Viscount Valentia.

Sir Thomas Lyttleton¹ was one of the great law luminaries of his country. In 1456 he was called to be serjeant-at-law, and the next year was constituted King's serjeant and justice of assize on the northern circuit. In 1464 he was a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; and in 1473 was made a Knight of the Bath. He was the author of the celebrated *Treatise on Tenures*. He died at Frankley 23 August 1481, and was buried in the Cathedral Church of Worcester. His widow survived him 24 years, and died 22 March 1505, aged nearly eighty, leaving a great estate, which came to her eldest son, Sir William Lyttleton.

¹ Dictionary of National Biography, XXXIII., 373.

WILL OF SIR THOMAS LITTLETON, KNT., 1481.

Will dated 22nd of August, 1481.

I wulle that Richarde my sonne have the revercion of the Manor of Moelston besyde Clybery co. Salop, etc. Also I queath to Dame Jone my wyf £20 in money in recompense of a sylver basonne the which was sometyme her husband's Sir Philip Chetwin's, to the said Dame Jone my best habyt, that is to say, my gowne, cloke, and hode. Also to my doughter Elyn, my seconde best habyt in a lyke forme. Also to Alice my daughter, my thyrd beste habyt in lyke forme.

Proved in P.C.C. 1481. (3 Logge).

INQUISITION POST MORTEM SIR THOMAS LITTLETON.

Sir Thomas Lyttelton was found to have died possessed of the Manor of Frankley and Spechley co. Worcester, of messuages and lands in Cuddeley, Bradiestre, and White Lady, Aston, land in Upton Suddebury, in Stone, in Crowle, and in Pirton. The Manors of Moseley and Coulesden all in Worcester, the Manor of Areley and of Tixhale, of twelve houses in the City of Lichfield and of the Manor of Aspiety in Shropshire.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM JOHANE LITTLETON, 1505.

Inquisition taken in 1505 after the death of Johane, the daughter and co-heir of Sir William Burley of Bromcroft, in the County of Salop, Knight, and the widow of Sir Thomas Littleton, Knight, who died in 1481. She was found to have held the Manors of Bromcrofte, Baldcote, Merston, Munslowe, Henley, Tugford, Brockton, Abdon, Thongland, Diddlebury, Afcote and Alcaston with the lands and tenements in Wormcott, Abdon, Winstanton, Bromfield, Cokerich, Walton, Rowthal, Hulton, Diddlebury, Aston, Bodenhope, and the Chapel of Merston, all in Shropshire. And her heir was her son Sir William Littleton, Knt., aged 63 years.

Sir William Lyttleton was Knighted by Henry VII. at the battle of Stoke 15th June, 1487, for bringing aid against the Earl of Lincoln. He married two wives: first Ella, widow of Thomas Fielding, Esquire, and daughter and co-heir of William Walsh of Wanlip, co. Leicester, Esquire, and secondly Mary, daughter of William Whittington of Pantley, co.

Gloucester, Esquire, by Elizabeth his wife, who was daughter of Renifrede Arundel, Esquire, one of the noble house of Lanherne, co. Cornwall, and by her had one son John and one daughter. Sir William Lyttelton was the first of his house who bore his arms with supporters. It seems an honourable addition, but upon what occasion it was given him is uncertain. He died at Frankley in December, 1507, aged 65, and by his Will bequeathed his body to be buried within the Monastery of Halesowen, co. Salop, before the image of the Virgin Mary, near the place and grave where his first wife Ella was buried. He settled on Mary his second wife, the Manor of Frankley, Coulesdon in Worcester, Ridgeaker in Salop, and Over Areley in Stafford. He gives 500 marks in marriage portion to his daughter Elizabeth, if she married with her mother's consent. He orders that his obit be performed every year in the Monastery of Halesowen, and his executors are to pay 13s. 4d. for it.¹ John his son and heir endowed his family (says Mr. Habington) with a brave Dame of noble blood by marrying Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Gilbert Talbot of Grafton, co. Worcester, by Joan Beaufort, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Edmund, Earl of Somerset, son of John of Gaunt,—in right of whom he and his heirs have since rightly quartered the Arms of England within a bordure gobony,—by whom he had issue seven sons and two daughters.

The following Lyttleton Charters preserved at Hagley relate to the family of Burley. (The numbers refer to the deeds in the calendar).

351. 20 December, 1448. Grant in trust from Richard, Duke of York, Earl of March, to Ralph, Lord Cromwell, William Oldehall, Knt., William Burley, and Margaret his wife, John Wynnesbury, and Thomas Hopton of Rehill, Manors of Cressage co. Salop and Arley co. Stafford.

354. 21 October, 1449. Quit-claim from Ralph, Lord Cromwell, William Oldhale, Robert, and Thomas Hopton of Rokhull (Rockhill) to William Burley of Bromcroft co. Salop, and Margaret his wife, Manor of Arley.

¹ Will of Sir William Lyttleton, proved in P.C.C. 1507. (32 Adeane).

362. 3 August 1456. Grant from William Burley of Bromcroft, Dominus of Arley to Thomas Churchyard, of all lands within the Lordship of Arley.

379. 7 March, 1465. Lease of 60 years from Margaret, widow of William Burley of Bromcroft and David-ap-Jevan, Rector of Acton Burnell and William Tagge, Rector of Norton-in-Hales, her trustees under her husband's will, to Thomas Littleton, Guy Westcote, and others. Manor of Arley.

In Duke's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, under Munslow, mention is made of a Fine levied 32 Henry VI. (1453-4), between William Burley and Margaret his wife, complainants, and Thomas Acton, deforciant, of the Manor of Munslow.

Under Clungunford, there is mentioned a Fine levied in 32 Henry VI. (1453-4), between William Burley and Margaret his wife, complainants, and Thomas Acton, deforciant, of the Manor of Bromcroft.

There was a Grant in 1443 from William Burley and Isabella his wife of a tenement in Bromcroft.

The following proceedings at the Shropshire Assizes of 1414 concern one John Burley the younger, of Dallicott in the parish of Claverley, whose relationship to the Bromcroft family has not yet been ascertained.

JOHN BURLEY, THE YOUNGER, OF DALCOTE.

Proceedings at the Shropshire Assizes held at Shrewsbury in 1414.

(Assize Rolls, No. 753, m. 18).

By John Gauvill and his fellows Bailiffs, etc. of the Liberties.

The jurors present that John Burley the younger, of Dalcote, co. Salop, "Squyer," together with many malefactors unknown, on Monday next after the Feast of St. Lawrence in the 14th year of the reign of King Henry IV. (1413) at Ludlowe with force and arms, viz.: armed with tunics, "palettes," "doublettes de defenso," and arrayed in warlike manner, lay in wait to beat or maihem William Mounselowe of Ludlowe, against the peace, etc.

Item, they present that the aforesaid John Burley on Friday next after the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross in the

11th year of the reign of King Henry IV. (1410) having assembled with him ten other malefactors unknown, armed and in warlike manner arrayed, namely with tunics, "palettes," "doublettes de defenso," swords, bows and arrows at Ounebury (Onibury) feloniously lay in wait of their malice and old hatred to slay and murder John Staunton, and there a long time awaiting the coming of the said John Staunton; and perceiving that the same John would cross over from the vill of Stokesay that way to his house, and when the same John Staunton arrived at the place aforesaid, suddenly the aforesaid John Burley with the aforesaid malefactors made an assault on the said John with his sword drawn, and before the said John could descend from his horse the same John Burley struck the said John Staunton's horse with his sword on its hind legs, so that the same horse immediately fell to the ground, and then the same John Burley before the said John Staunton could rise again, struck the said John Staunton on his head, his shoulders, his legs, and on divers other parts of his body, and gave him seven mortal blows, and so lying in wait there he feloniously slew and murdered him. And that Roger Auldon of Bradston,¹ yeoman, Richard Dolfyn of Corvedon (Corfton), yeoman, Thomas Holder of Wotton, yeoman, and William Bygley the younger, of Duddelbury, yeoman, were then and there present, and aiding to commit the felony and murder aforesaid in form aforesaid.²

The Burley family were Lords of the Manor of Malhurst in the parish of Pontesbury, probably of the same family as John Burley, one of the Council of the Barony of Caus in 1408. Their names appear in the early registers of Pontesbury, and their pedigree is given in the printed Visitation of Shropshire.³ They are there stated to be descended from a younger son of John Burley, the Sheriff of 1409.

William Boreley of this family was Bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1426, and he again served the office in 1434, 1439, 1444, 1448, and 1454. He was also M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1427. Richard

¹ Bradstone, in the parish of Aston Munslow.

² *Transactions*, 3rd Series, vol. VII., 393—4.

³ Harleian Society, vol. XXVIII., p. 255.

Boerley, his brother, who was a draper in Shrewsbury, was Bailiff in 1438, 1442, and 1452. On 1 October, 1450, John Boerley, who is described as "son of William Boerley of Malehurst," and as "one of the valets of the Crown of our Lord the King," was admitted a free burgess of Shrewsbury without fine, at the special request and by letter of King Henry VI. His descendants continued at Malehurst and Asterley in the parish of Pontesbury, at The Marsh in Westbury parish, and at Habberley and Alberbury, whilst some were tradesmen in Shrewsbury.¹ There is a pedigree of the family of Burley in the late Mr. Joseph Morris's MS. collections, page 533.

William Boerley of Shrewsbury married Isabel, daughter and heir of William de Tour of Shrewsbury, and left an only daughter and heir Agnes, who married Thomas Mytton of Vaughan's Place, Shrewsbury. Thomas Mytton was living in 1440, but died before June 1443.²

WILL OF JAMES BURLEY, 1399.

(P.C. Hereford, Bundle I.) Will dated (no day or month) 1309.

My bodie to be buried in the Church of the Carmelite Friars of Ludlow amongst my ancestors. £4 towards the building of a Chapel there to which the bones of myself, and my ancestors are to be transferred. My wife Margery, my son William Burley, my brother John Burley.

WILL OF WILLIAM BURLEY, OF MYNSTERLEY
IN THE PARISH OF WESTBURY, 1551.

(P.C. Hereford, Bundle I. 8.) Will dated 14 August 1551.

To be buried in Our Ladie Chappell of Pontysburys. To my wife Anne, oxen, etc. The rest of my cattle to be distributed amongst my children. My wife executrix, she to order my children and their estate till they are of age. Thomas Burley my brother and Thomas Wilks my brother-in-law and John Corbett my brother to be overseers. Witnesses: Richard Key, clerke, Edward Corbett, Thomas Hynton. (No proof or act).

¹ *Transactions*, 3rd Series, vol. III., pp. 374-5, 377.

² *Historical Collections for Staffordshire*, N.S., II., 117.

WILL OF THOMAS BURLEY OF MALECHURCH [MALHURST]
GENTLEMAN 1561.

(P.C. Hereford, Bundle II.) Will dated 28 December, 1561.

My body to be buried in the Ladye Chappell of Pontysbury nigh to my father. To Thomas Burley my son and heir all my lands at 21. My wyfe Jane to have her joynture duringe her life, and to every other of my children £2 when marryed, out of my landes. Residue between my children and my wife Jane. My wife and Robert Eaton my brother-in-law to be executors. Overseers: My father-in-law Mr. Thomas Eyton and Mr. Edward Corbet of Longnor. Witnesses: Thomas Lake, gentleman, Thomas Tybbye, yeoman, Thomas Sabey. (No act).

WILL OF THOMAS BURLEY, OF FORDEN, 1621.

(P.C. Hereford). Dated 8 January, 1621.

My sons Thomas, John, and William Burley; they to be executors.

WILL OF RICHARD BURLEY,
OF THE TOWNE OF SHREWSBURY, HEROLD PAINTER, 1755.

Dated 11 September, 1755.

To my sister Mary Newman for her life that new house which I dwell in. My son Richard Burley; he to be executor. Codicil dated 11 September, 1755. Proved 21 September, 1756, in the Peculiar Court of St. Mary, Shrewsbury.

III.—LUTLEY OF LUTLEY, BROMCROFT, CORFTON, LAWTON,
STANTON LACY, &C.

Arms of Lutley.

Quarterly of four: 1. Quarterly Or and azure four lions rampant counter-changed. (LUTLEY). 2. Argent, in chief three ravens sable. (CORBYN). 3. Argent, in chief a lion passant-guardant gules, in base three leopards faces sable.

(FILIODE). 4. Azure, a cinquefoil ermine within a bordure engrailed of the second. (ASTLEY).

On a monument in Eaton Church to Philip Lutley and Penelope Barneby his wife are the Arms of Lutley, impaling Barneby.—Sable, a lion passant guardant between 3 escallop shells argent. Crest: A lion rampant per fesse Or and Azure. The Arms also occur on a Hatchment in Eaton Church, 1796, and on a monument to Hester, wife of Adam Lutley in Stanton Lacy Church.¹

The pedigree begins with two brothers, Philip and Adam de Lutley.

PHILIP DE LUTTELEYE, Lord of the Manor of Lutley, in the parish of Enville, co. Stafford, was living 20 Edward I. (1291-92). His line terminated with an heiress in the time of Henry VI. (1422-1461). In the Register of John de Trillek, Bishop of Hereford, is a licence dated 20 July, 1352, from the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, for Katherine, the widow of Philip de Lutteley, to take the vows and receive the ring and garments of perpetual widowhood from any English Bishop.

In the Wombridge Chartulary² are contained three grants by the Lutleys to the Prior and Convent of Wombridge of land and rents at Uppington. These were made between 1300 and 1320.

No. 11, vii. Know all men, etc., that I Sir Philip de Lutteleye have given, etc., to God and the church of Blessed Leonard of Wombridge, etc., ten shillings annual rent, etc., of Adam Cocus of Uppington from three nokes of land, etc., in Uppington, etc. These being witnesses: Sir Roger Corbet of Hedeley, Sir Walter Huford, Peter de Eyton, and many others. In pure and perpetual alms.

No. 12, ix. To all etc. Philip, Lord of Lutteleye, son and heir of Philip de Lutteleye etc. Know ye that I have granted etc. to the religious men the Prior and Convent of Wombridge etc, all my right etc. in ten shillings annual rent in Uppington

¹ See *Transactions* VI., 495, for these and other Arms of Lutley.

² See *Transactions*, IX., 308, 309, 314.

under Mount Gilbert etc. These being witnesses: Roger Corbet of Hedlege, John his son, Knights, Peter de Eyton, and many others.

No. 32. xxix. Know all men, etc., that I, Philip Lord of Lutteley have granted, etc. to Adam Chepingnorton, Cook, and his heirs or his assigns, etc. All my right, etc. in one messuage and three Nokes of land in the town and territory of Upinton, etc. to be paid to me and my heirs or my assigns, ten shillings, etc., annually in my court of Lutteley to be received from the said Adam and his heirs or his assigns, etc., saving to him his heirs and assigns reliefs and escheats when they happen. For which concession relief and quitclaim he gave to me the aforesaid Adam 30s. sterling. These being witnesses: Roger de Mora of Brugg, John Costatyn of Eyton, Richard de le Buri of Upynton, and others.

Some Charters preserved at Hagley amongst the Lyttleton evidences, relate to the family of Lutley. (The numbers refer to the deeds).

42. 2nd February, 1293. Philip de Lutteley is witness to a grant from William Le Gerrus to Roger son of Henry de Hexton—Vill of Arley.

45. 13th Cent. Adam de Lutley is witness to a grant from Henry, Dominus de Haggeley—Manor of Hagley.

109. 3 October 1338. Philip de Lutley is witness to a quitclaim from Isabella and Johanna, daughters and co-heirs of John Pikard—Vill of Arley.

172. 15 Aug. 1365. Covenant whereby Philip de Lutley agrees to perform homage and service to John Bottourt, Seigneur de Welegh, for the Manor of Lutley.

180. 8 June, 1368. Grant from John, son of Andrew de la Lone of Wolverhampton to Philip de Lutteley of all his lands in Alveley, co. Salop.

Philip de Lutteley had a younger brother,

I. ADAM DE LUTTELEY, whose son Sir William Lutley, Knt., was of Munslow,¹ and whose descendant, John Lutley

¹ "The old house at Munslow, which was occupied by the Lutleys, is now the school house."—(Bromcroft papers).

of Bromcroft, was living in 1623, when the Lutley pedigree was entered up at the Visitation of Shropshire.¹

II. SIR WILLIAM LUTLEY of Munslow Hall in the parish of Munslow, co. Salop, Knight, is the first of the name mentioned in the Visitation of Salop. He was the son of I. Adam de Lutley and nephew of Philip de Lutteley, Lord of Lutteley, who is mentioned in the Lyttleton Charters, and the Charters of Wombridge Priory. He married Johanna, the daughter of Sir Philip Younge, Knight, of Kenton (or Caynton), co. Salop, and left issue two sons.

1. Sir Philip Lutley, Knight, who married Johanna the daughter of William Packington and died without issue. (In the pedigree amongst the Bromcroft deeds William Lutley is stated to be the son of Sir Philip and no issue is given of Nicholas Lutley).

2. Nicholas Lutley, of whom next.

III. NICHOLAS LUTLEY, of Munslow, married Anne, the daughter of William Littleton of Munslow and Church Stretton, and had issue a son.

IV. WILLIAM LUTLEY, probably of Munslow, married Alice, the daughter of Richard Daver, and had issue two sons.

1. John Lutley, ancestor of the owners of Bromcroft. (This John Lutley is not shown in the Bromcroft pedigree, the descent being from the second son).

2. William Lutley, who married Sibella, the daughter of William Wilkes or Wykes, of Darleston, and had issue;

(1.) William Lutley, married Johanna, the daughter of John Lee, and had issue [1] John Lutley, [2] Mariana Lutley, who died without issue, [3] Elizabeth Lutley died unmarried.

(2.) John Lutley, of whom nothing is known, nor does he appear to have married.

V. JOHN LUTLEY, the elder son of William and Alice Lutley, married Elizabeth, the daughter and heiress of Thomas Corbin by his wife Elizabeth, the daughter and co-heiress of Giles Fililode of Alveley, co. Salop, and had issue one son,

VI. WILLIAM LUTLEY, who married Elizabeth, the daughter of John Ringley, and had issue:

¹ Harleian Society, Visitation of Shropshire, 1623, pages 343-345.

1. John Lutley of Corfton, the first to be styled as of Bromcroft, of whom presently.

2. Nicholas Lutley, of whom next.

3. Maria Lutley, who is stated to have married first Thomas Haward, and secondly George Jenkes.

4. Jocosa, or Joyce Lutley.

5. Elizabeth Lutley.

2. Nicholas Lutley (the second son of VI. William Lutley) married, but his wife's name is not recorded; he left issue.

(1.) Thomas Lutley of Lawton, also described as of Lutley, who married Mary, the daughter of Roger Woodhouse of Glapwell, co. Derby, and had issue, [1] Margaret Lutley, and [2] Maria Lutley, who is also stated to have married Thomas Haward. There is some confusion between this Maria and her aunt of the same name. Neither of these daughters are shown in the Shrewsbury MS.

(2.) Elizabeth Lutley, married Humphrey Temple.

Under the account of Shropshire Pilgrims who visited Rome, was one Philip Lutley, who was admitted in September, 1621, then aged 20, and was ordained a priest in 1624. He was born at Bromcroft in Corvedale, and is described as the fifth son. The account goes on to say that he was the youngest of the six children of Richard Lutley and Magdalena his wife, who were both members of the Church of Rome, that his father's income from land was about £300 a year, and that he was descended from Nicholas Lutley of Lawton and Diddlebury.

VII. JOHN LUTLEY of Bromcroft and Corfton, married Katherine, the daughter of William Jenkes. She married secondly John Bray, of Queenhill.

John Lutley had issue :

1. Adam Lutley of Bromcroft, of whom presently.

2. Richard Lutley of Diddlebury.

3. Charles Lutley of Diddlebury.

4. Thomas Lutley of Diddlebury.

5. Mary Lutley.

6. Anne Lutley.

7. Margaret Lutley, married Gregory, son of George Moore of Peaton.

In the Diddlebury Registers are several references to the Moore family :

1593, July 29. Ann, daughter of George Moore and Ann his wife baptized.

1594, Mar. 23. Francis, son of George Moore and Ann his wife buried.

1595, May 18. Mr. Gregory Moore, gentleman buried.

1596 (no month). Edwin ap Humffrey and Clemanta More married.

1597, May 25. William, son of George More and Ann his wife baptized.

8. Dorothy Lutley, married George Croft, probably one of the family who owned Croft Castle, co. Hereford. In the Bromcroft and Visitation pedigrees it is stated that she married —Webb, but she is mentioned as "Dorothy Croft" in the will of her brother Adam Lutley who leaves a legacy to her daughter Elizabeth Shepherd widow.

9. Elizabeth Lutley, married Edward Bellars.

Richard Lutley of Diddlebury (the second son of John Lutley VII.) married Jane, the daughter of William English, and had issue:

(1.) John Lutley, who died before his father.

(2.) and (3.) Two sons who died young.

(4.) Margaret Lutley, the daughter and heir, who married John (or George), the son of Thomas Jenkes of Wolverton by his wife Joyce, the daughter and heir of John Baldwyn of Under Heyton in the parish of Stanton Lacy. This Thomas Jenkes had four daughters, all of whom married into families connected with the parish of Diddlebury. Elizabeth Jenks was the wife of Edward Marston of Afcote. Mary Jenkes married John Marston of Afcote and Marston. Edith Jenkes married Thomas Shepherd of Brocton. In the Terrier of the parish dated 1637, under Sparchford, is mentioned the grounds and meadows belonging to the Farm in Sparchford in possession of Thomas Shepherd, gentleman. Katherine Jenkes married her cousin Thomas Jenkes of Aston in Munslow.

Margaret, the daughter and heir of John Perkes, married Richard Moore of Diddlebury. She was buried there 27

January, 1584. Her daughter and heir Mary Moore, married Rowland Jenkes of Wolverton and had issue two sons: (1) Edward Jenkes who had issue a daughter and heiress who married Thomas Hughes of Diddlebury. Audrey the daughter of Sir Adam Littleton married — Hughes. (2) John Jenkes married Elizabeth, the daughter of Edward Leighton of Cotes, and had issue two sons: William Jenkes who married Elizabeth, the daughter of William Adams of Ludlow, and had issue a daughter Frances Jenkes of Aston in Munslow, who married William Downes of Diddlebury; and Arthur Jenkes who married Alice, the daughter of Thomas Moore of Millichope in the parish of Munslow. Thomas Jenkes, the second son, married Joyce Baldwyn, and his sister Elizabeth married Edward Marston of Marston and Afcote.

In the Visitation of Shropshire is given the marriage of Mary Brooke and — Lutley. She was the daughter of Sir Robert Brooke, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas 8 October, 1552, who was created Knight 27 January 1555, died 6 September 1558 and is buried at Claverley; he married Dorothy, the daughter of William Gatacre of Gatacre. In the parish registers of Diddlebury we find:

1585, March 28. Ann, daughter of Ralph Brooke, baptized.

1590, November 3. Richard Brooke and Frances Tailor, married.

1591, March 2. Catherine, daughter of Richard Brooke and Frances his wife, baptized.

1592, April 16. Frances Brooke, the wife of Richard Brooke, buried.

Charles Lutley, of Diddlebury (the third son of John Lutley VII.) had issue a daughter, Margaret Lutley, buried at Diddlebury 30 March, 1583.

There is a burial 26 February, 1590, of Siblye ye bastarde daughter of Charles Lutley. The Registers of Diddlebury and the Transcripts from 1590 onwards for 66 years are missing.

Thomas Lutley of Diddlebury (the fourth son of John Lutley VII.) married Elizabeth, who was buried at Diddlebury 22 Nov. 1585. He married there secondly, 9 January, 1586, Anne Posterne, and is described as "Thomas Lutley, gentleman." The family of Posterne owned the hamlet of Poston in the parish of Diddlebury.

VIII. ADAM LUTLEY, of Bromcroft. He signed his pedigree at the Visitation in 1584. He married Elizabeth, the daughter of Robert Cressett, of Upton Cressett. He is appointed executor in the will of John Littleton of Munslow, dated 12 August, 1560, and proved in P.C.C. 10 June, 1562 (15 Streat). "My friend Mr. Adam Lutley executor, my wife to give each of the executors 40s." Adam Lutley was also a witness to the will, which he proved.

In the Calendar of Ancient Deeds (Exchequer Treasury of the receipt A.13204.) is mentioned an Indenture of award dated 18 October 8 Elizabeth (1566), by Thomas of the Moore, co. Salop, and Adam Lutley of Bromcroft in the said county, gentleman, between Anne Gower of Oxenbold in the said county, widow, and William Gower, one of the sons of Thomas Gower late of Oxenbold deceased, touching letters of administration obtained by William Gower out of the Court Prerogative in the Arches upon his surmise then made thereof his said father died intestate, which was an untruth.

WILL OF ADAM LUTLEY OF BROMCROFTE, 1588.

Will dated 6 October 30 Elizabeth (1587-8).

To my three daughters Anne, Cicely, and Joan Lutley £200 each out of my lands and tenements left to my eldest son. To John Lutley my eldest son the Manors of Bromcrofte, Stanway and Abdon, and my lands and tenements in Munslow, Thongland, Walton, Ludlow, Bromcrofte, Stanway, and Ledivetch, which I late purchased. To William Lutley my second son all my Manor of Lawton to him and his heirs for ever. To Robert Lutley my youngest son all my lands and tenements in the County of Wigorne (Worcester), and I will that Robert Lutley shall possess the farm of Corfton co. Salop, and my tenements in Holdfast co. Wigorne for 80 years. My daughter Anne is to receive her £200 within 2

years after my decease, and my daughter Cicely to receive her portion within two other years, and Johane, within two years next after. To the poor about Queenhill £13 6s. 8d. in discharge of my conscience for my father-in-law in his will John Bray and Nicholas Bray. To the poor of Shropshire £6 13s. 4d. To Thomas Stedman and William Stedman his brother each 20s. To Richard Bubbe £4. To Elizabeth Sheppard, widow, the daughter of my sister Dorothy Croft £4. My will is, that Agnes Penkarde shall be maintained at my house during her life. To every of my daughters married and unmarried a feather bed, except Frances Littleton and Katherine Price which have already been delivered to them. If John Lutley and William Lutley my sons do not allow Robert Lutley my son to take the profits of the farm of Corfton and the tenement in Holdfast for the lease thereof, then Robert Lutley to take double the value out of their lands. To Margaret Powell sometime servant £5. To Richard Rickards my servant 40s. To Adam Bishop my servant £3. To Isacke Adice my servant 40s. To Adam Wellens my godson 20s. To Thomas Wellens and Frances Wellens 6s. 8d. each. To Thomas Wellens, the son of Anthony Wellens, 6s. 8d. each. To Thomas Keysell my kinsman 20s. to dole it out amongst his children. To Alice Evans alias Tyler my servant 20s. My son John Lutley to enter at once on my Manors of Bromcroft, Stanway, Abdon and Ledwitch, and to have the oxen, kine, etc. there. John Lutley to keep and maintain my daughters till married. If the legacies are paid before my sons are of age the overplus to go to my daughters. To Jane Rickards 20s. The poor to whom anything is given about Queenhill shall be bound by the words in John Bray's will. To Matthew my servant 20s. To William Lutley my son all the goods which came to me after the death of my brother, Thomas Lutley, and Gregory Moore of Peeton, and the whole benefit of the farm of Peeton when it shall happen. To Robert Lutley my son my household stuff, implements, etc. at Queenhill. I give to William Lutley my son the tenements purchased of William Sherry. To Frances my eldest daughter my silver salt which came from Queenhill and after her

decease to Adam Littleton her son. To her husband and every of their children a silver spoon all which I have delivered with my own hands. To my daughter Margaret Hopton one of the white bowles which I had of Slade, also to her and her husband and each child a silver spoon. Anne, my daughter, shall have one of the silver bowles I had of Slade. Katherine Price my daughter the third silver bowle which I had of Slade, and she and her husband and each child a silver spoon. Cecely and Joane shall have two smaller bowles parcel gilt and each a silver spoon. To my two younger sons William and Robert Lutley £100. The poor of my kindred to receive 40s. each till £100 is expended. The residue to John Lutley my son, he to receive the rents of my lands and tenements in Lawton, Queenehill, and Holdfast till 1 April 1591. I owe my son-in-law Edward Price for marriage goods £5. My signet ring to my son John Lutley. To Charles Lutley my brother 10s. per annum for life to be paid out of my lands in Lawton. To the sons of John Habberley, clerk, Vicar of Diddlebury, 20s., to be paid out of Lawton. To Thomas Bayley, parson of Tugford, and Margaret Bayley his wife 20s. To my loving kinsman George Croft £5. To George Brocton of Ludlow, in discharge of debts which Adam Jenkes, late of Munslow owe him, 20s. To Ralphe Bubbe 2 bushels of corn. I will the rents of Lawton, Queenehill, Holdfast and Corfton, after April next, be equally divided between my sons William Lutley and Robert Lutley during the life of Thomas Lutley my brother, and after his decease William Lutley my son shall have them. Executors: my sons-in-law Thomas Littleton and Thomas Hopton, and my eldest son John Lutley, my loving brother-in-law Richard Cressett, Esquire, and my brother Thomas Lutley to be overseers. Proved in P.C.C. 19 November 1590. (74 Drury).

Adam Lutley was buried at Tugford, by licence of John Habberley the Vicar of Diddlebury, dated 12 October 1590, and in it he is described as "Adam Lutley gentleman." He had issue:

1. Adam Lutley, living in 1584, died without issue in his father's lifetime.

2. John Lutley, of whom presently.
3. William Lutley of Lawton, called "my second son" in his father's will.
4. Richard Lutley, died without issue.
5. Robert Lutley.
6. Frances Lutley, the wife of Thomas Littleton.
7. Margaret Lutley, married Thomas Hopton of Bitterley, probably of the same family as the Hoptons of Bromcroft. She is mentioned in the will of her father in 1588.
8. Anne Lutley, married John Knight of Warwick, mentioned in the will of her father in 1588.
9. Katherine Lutley married Edward Price of Kerry, and also mentioned in her father's will in 1588.
10. Cecily Lutley married George Holland of Purslow, who was the fourth son of William Holland of Burwarton.
11. Johanna Lutley married Oliver Briggles of Ernestree Park in the parish of Diddlebury; both are mentioned in her father's will in 1588.

Robert Lutley of Corfton (fifth son of Adam Lutley VIII.) He is called "my youngest son" in his father's will, and in the Bromcroft pedigree. He was living at Burwarton, and married there, 28 January 1605, Mary, daughter of Francis Holland of Burwarton, and had issue:

- (1.) Thomas Lutley, baptized at Clunbury 19 November, 1609.
- (2.) Anna Lutley.
- (3.) Tacee Lutley, who is mentioned in Charles Baldwyn's will in 1675.

Robert Lutley died in June 1613. His widow married secondly 18 June 1617 at Burwarton, Charles Baldwyn of Elsieh, in Diddlebury.

Frances Lutley (the eldest daughter of Adam Lutley VIII) was born in 1562. She married Thomas Littleton, the eldest son of the Rev. John Littleton of Stoke St. Milburg.

His father in his Will left him the Manor of Munslow, and the advowson of Stoke St. Milburg. He is mentioned in the Will of Edward Littleton of Longford 1590 as "cousin."

Thomas Littleton, Armiger, occurs as a Freeholder at Stoke St. Milburg. (Rev. Edward Williams' MSS. II. fo. 153b.)

Thomas Littleton was buried at Munslow 31 January, 1621.

WILL OF THOMAS LITTLETON OF STOKE MILBURGH, 1621.

Will dated 21 January, 1621. My debts to be paid out of my rents in Clee Staunton, Naisha, Naunton, Minton, Munslow, Aston, and Diddlebury, co. Salop, Llanvarreth co. Radnor, and Alcester co. Warwick. To my son-in-law Mr. James £140. To my son Adam Littleton £200. To John, son of my brother Adam Littleton, £100. My cousin John Littleton to be maintained at my house at Stoke till this is paid, the plate and other property is in the hands of his grandfather Edward Lacon and some household stuff is in mine. My brother Lutley. My daughter Cecelie £300. My daughter Joane £200. When my debts are paid my son Thomas shall have my lands in Minton. My son John my land in Nashe. My son George £100. (A long list of debts owing to testator). William Corfield and Edmond Habberley owes me £50. For arrearages due for the rent of the land that was William Baldwyn's in Munslow £6 10s. 0d. My cousin Anne Hopton £10. My sons, Adam, Thomas, and George, executors. Witnesses: Margaret Hopton, John James, Elizabeth Stedman, Richard Littleton, William Varnells. Proved in P.C.C. 9 July, 1622, by Adam, Thomas and George Littleton. (63 Savile).

Frances Littleton was buried at Munslow 7 Feb., 1648, in the 86th year of her age, and the 27th year of her widowhood. (Munslow Registers).

Thomas Littleton and Frances had issue—

1. Sir Adam Littleton, 1st Baronet.
2. George Littleton, Rector of Munslow.
3. Thomas Littleton, Vicar of Hales Owen.
4. John Littleton.
5. Cecelia Littleton.
6. Joane Littleton.

One daughter married Mr. John James, and the other Humphrey Walcot, Esquire.

Sir Adam Littleton, 1st Baronet (the eldest son of Thomas Littleton and Frances Lutley) is described as of Bromcroft. He is mentioned in the Diddlebury Terrier of 1637—"Adam Littleton Esquire of Bromcroft to pay to the Vicar 7s. yearly in tithe."

George Littleton of Munslow (the second son of Thomas Littleton and Frances Lutley) was Vicar of Stanton Long and Rector of Munslow. In his will, which is dated 28 April, 1675, and was proved 28 January, 1675—6, is this clause—"I will that my son Thomas Littleton have my freehold lands after the expiration of my lease of Bromcroft Park."

IX. JOHN LUTLEY of Bromcroft, second but eldest surviving son of Adam Lutley VIII., married Mary, daughter of John Packington of Chadesley Corbet, co. Worcester. He was an ardent Royalist, and was educated at Shrewsbury School, which he entered on 14 January, 1627-8.

Amongst the Walcott MSS. is a deed dated in 44 Elizabeth (1601-2), between John Lutley of Bromcroft, gentleman, and John Packington of Bromcroft, gentleman. After reciting that Thomas Corbett of Aston Pygott, and Elenor Corbett, his wife, did by Indenture dated 24 January 20 Elizabeth (1577-8) let to Edward Newport of Sibdon lands then in tenure of Richard Weaver, after the death of Richard Weaver, for 21 years, the said John Lutley and John Packington did settle on Francis Reynolds of Aston, blacksmith, the son of Bridget Parkes, all their right in the said lands for residue of the term. Signed by John Lutley and John Packington.

John Lutley in 1605 made a settlement of his property on his children. The Deed, of which the following is an abstract, is preserved with the Bromcroft muniments:—

By an Indenture dated 10 November 2 James I. [1605], and made between John Lutley of Bromcroft, gent., on the one part, and William Mynde of Cleburie Northe, gent., and George Moore of Peaton, gent., on the other part. It was witnessed that the said John Lutley (to ensure a sufficient maintenance for him, and a fortune for Marie his wife), did grant and enfeof to the said William Mynde and George Moore, the Manors of Bromcroft, Stanway and Lawton, and all

messuages, &c., in Bromcroft, Stanway, Lawton, Mounslowe, Thonglands, Walton, Ludlowe and Ledwych, to hold to the said William Mynde and George Moore (except the Manor of Lawton) to the use of the said John Lutley for his life, and after his death to the use of Adam Lutley his son and heir apparent, remainder to the first, second, third and other sons of the said Adam Lutley successively in tail male; remainder to the use of Humfrey Lutley, second son of the said John Lutley, for his life, with remainder to his sons successively in tail male; remainder to the use of John Lutley, third son of the said John Lutley, for his life, with remainder to his sons successively in tail male; remainder to the use of Phelippe Lutley, fourth son of the said John Lutley, for his life, with remainder to his sons successively in tail male; remainder to the heirs male of the body of the said John Lutley, remainder to the heirs of his body, remainder to his right heirs for ever. And as to the Manor of Lawton, to the use of the said John Lutley for his life; remainder to Humfrey Lutley, his second son, for his life and then to the heirs male of his body; remainder to John Lutley, third son of said John Lutley, for his life, and then to the heirs male of his body; remainder to Phelippe Lutley, fourth son of the said John Lutley for his life and then to the heirs male of his body; remainder to the heirs male of the body of the said John Lutley, remainder to the heirs of his body, remainder to his right heirs for ever. Clause of Warranty by the said John Lutley. Proviso that it should be lawful for the said John Lutley during his life, and after his death for any of his said sons being in possession of the premises, to limit and appoint for his wife, any of the said manors, messuages, &c., not exceeding one half of the premises whereof he is seised (other than the capital messuage or demesne lands of the manors of Bromcroft and Lawton), for a term of 21 years, as a jointure for the use of such wife.

Executed by the said John Lutley, and livery of seisin executed by the delivery of "twigg and turfe in the garden of the premises," on 15 March 2 James I., by said John Lutley to George Moore, gent., one of the feoffees, in the presence

of William Lutley, Henry Dike, William Raynolds, David Weaver, Anthony Wigley, Adam Crumpe, and Richard Stoke. [*Seal missing.*]

A memorandum is endorsed that Edward Sheopard and John Pakington, gent., who had a lease of the premises, did attorn tenant to the feoffees.

John Lutley, died 23 January, 1644. He had issue :

1. Richard Lutley, who died in his father's lifetime. In the Diddlebury Registers is this entry :—

“1595. Richard, ye sonne of John Lutley and Mary his wife of Bromcroft, was buried at Tugford ye 19 July by licence of ye Vicar, at ye special request of ye said Mr. John Lutley.”

2. Adam Lutley, of Lawton, of whom next.

3. Humphrey Lutley.

4. John Lutley.

5. Philip Lutley.

6. Maria Lutley, who married John Russell of Malvern.

7. Johanna Lutley, who was living unmarried in 1623.

8. Magdalena Lutley, who married William Berrington of Motehall, co. Salop.

9. Dorothy Lutley, who was buried at Diddlebury, 17 December, 1665.

X. ADAM LUTLEY of Bromcroft and Lawton (second but eldest surviving son of John Lutley IX.), was born at Bromcroft in 1597. Other accounts give the date of his birth as 1600. He married Elizabeth, the daughter of William Smith of Whitchurch, co. Berks. She was executrix to her husband's will which she proved in 1678.

There are two other Adam Lutley's living at the same time ; one married Cecilia, the daughter of John Cressett of Upton Cressett, near Bridgnorth, and the other married Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Cressett of Upton Cressett, by Jane, the daughter of Sir Robert Corbett of Moreton Corbet ; but neither of them am I able to connect with the family living at Bromcroft. Adam Lutley is mentioned in the Diddlebury Terrier of 1637 as owning lands and tenements in Lawton and

and paying 20d. yearly in tithe. He was aged 60 on 17 August, 1663, when he entered his pedigree at the last Visitation of Shropshire. His Will is as follows :

WILL OF ADAM LUTLEY, of Lawton in the parish of Diddlebury,
Esquire, 1677.

(Hereford, Register 5, folio 2.)

Will dated 5 February, 1677.

To my sons Thomas Lutley and George Lutley 20s. apiece.
To my daughter Mary, the wife of William Jones of Diddlebury 20s. For the use of the poor of Diddlebury 40s. to be added to the poor stock to the use and benefit thereof, to be disposed of to the poor of the said parish and towards their maintenance. The Residue to my wife Elizabeth, whom I make executrix. The mark of Adam Lutley.

Witnesses : B. Lutley, John Coling, Edward Pulley.

Will proved at Ludlow 7 January, 1678.

Adam Lutley had issue :

1. Bartholomew Lutley, of whom presently.
 2. Thomas Lutley, of Ludlow, of whom next.
 3. George Lutley, of Howarth in the parish of Burfield.
 4. Mary Lutley, who married William Jones of Diddlebury.
- Thomas Lutley of Ludlow (second son of Adam X.) married Elizabeth Withers, and had issue a son and a daughter :
- (1.) Thomas Lutley of Ludlow, buried there 28 August, 1741.

(2.) Elizabeth Lutley, married at Eaton under Haywood, 19 September, 1689, Thomas Baldwyn of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury.

He was buried at Ludlow 23 November, 1721, and his widow on 12 July, 1741. His Will is as follows :

WILL OF THOMAS LUTLEY, OF LUDLOW, GENTLEMAN, 1721.

(Hereford Wills, 22, folio 80). Dated 19 April, 1721.

To my wife Elizabeth my house in Ludlow on the east side of Broad Street, now in the possession of Thomas Lutley, for her life, then to my nephew Philip Lutley of Ludlow, gentleman. Whereas I hold by lease for the residue of a term of 99 years under Francis Smith of Aston co. Salop, Esquire, lately deceased, if Thomas Lutley my son so long

live, one messuage or farm with the lands and appurtenances thereto belonging and situated in Aston, late in the possession of Thomas Tipton, yeoman, in consideration that if Francis Smith his heirs or assigns should pay to me year by year for so many of the 99 years as my son should live £20 per annum, then the indenture is to be void. This farm I bequeath to my wife Elizabeth Lutley, subject to the provisos contained in the lease, she to keep and bring up my son. My wife Executrix, my nephew Philip Lutley to help. Witnesses: Elizabeth Symonds, W. Rea, Benjamin Karver.¹ Proved at Ludlow 10 April 1722.

XI. BARTHOLOMEW LUTLEY of Bromcroft and Lawton was born in 1639. He married 11 October 1662 Margaret, the daughter and heir of Herbert Jenkes of Newhall and Moate Hall. The marriage settlement is dated 1 October, 14 Charles II. (1663).

SETTLEMENT ON THE MARRIAGE OF BARTHOLOMEW LUTLEY
AND MARGARET JENKS, 1663.²

Indenture dated 1 October 14 Charles II., Between Adam Lutley of Lawton, the son and heir of John Lutley, Esquire and Elizabeth, now wife of the said Adam Lutley, of the first part, Bartholomew Lutley, gentleman, son and heir apparent of the said Adam Lutley and Elizabeth his wife of the second part, and Vincent Edwards of Dirslerton, co. Salop Esquire, William Berrington of Moatehall, co. Salop, Benjamin Jenks of the Cittye of Worcester, gentleman, and Elizabeth Jenks, widow, late wife of Herbert Jenks, late of Moate hall, co. Salop deceased, and Margaret Jenkes, only daughter of the said Herbert and Elizabeth Jenks of the third part. It was witnessed that in consideration of a marriage intended to be solemnised between the said Bartholomew Lutley and Margaret Jenkes. And of the sum of £100 to be paid by the said Elizabeth Jenks to the said Adam Lutley as part of her marriage portion, and also that the said Margaret Jenkes hath granted etc. to the said Adam Lutley his executors and assigns one demise or lease to her the said Margaret Jenkes

¹ This name may be Darver.

² Deed in possession of H. E. Whitaker, Bromcroft Castle.

and Elizabeth Jenkes her sister lately deceased heretofore made by the said Herbert Jenkes deceased, by an Indenture dated 29 January 1650 of certayne messuages, lands, etc., in Eaton, co. Salop, for the term of 30 years from the day of the death of the said Herbert Jenkes. And for the settling of a Joynture to and for the said Elizabeth now the wife of the said Adam Lutley in case she shall survive her said husband and also for settling of a Jointure to and for the said Margaret. In case the said intended marriage take effect and the said Margaret shall survive the said Bartholomew and for a competent livelihood and mayntainance for the said Bartholomew and Margaret from and after the said marriage. And the settling and conveying of the Inheritance of the Castle or Scyte of the Castle of Bromcroft with appurtenances and all and every the manor, messuages, lands, etc. hereafter mentioned in the name and blood of the said Adam Lutley so longe as it shall please Almighty God to permitt the same and otherwise to and for the said several uses, Intents and purpose hereby mentioned. It was covenanted, granted and agreed by and between all and every party, and the said Adam Lutley and Elizabeth his wife and Bartholomew Lutley did covenant etc. with Vincent Edwards, William Berrington, and Benjamin Jenks that they should at the equal costs and charges of the said Adam Lutley and Bartholomew Lutley on and before the Feast of Pentecost now coming prosecute against the said Adam Lutley and Elizabeth his wife one Writ of Entry into Retornable in the Kings Matie Court of Common Pleas at Westminster and demand against them the said Adam Lutley and Elizabeth his wife all that Castle or Scyte of the Castle of Bromcroft with the appurtenances, and all and every messuages, lands, and hereditaments, etc., belonging to the Castle or Scyte situated etc. in Bromcroft in the County of Salop, and also all the Mannor or Lordship of Lawton with the Right members and appurtenances thereof, and all and every the messuages, lands, and hereditaments of the said Adam Lutley, Elizabeth his wife and Bartholomew Lutley or any of them situated or lying in Lawton. And also all and every the several messuages, etc. of the said Adam Lutley and

Elizabeth his wife and Bartholomew Lutley situated in Bromcroft, Tugford, and Balcott, in the tenure and occupation of Adam Lutley and Bartholomew Lutley, and all lands and tenements in Munslow in the occupation of Mary Longner, widdow, and all the hereditaments of them the said Adam Lutley, Elizabeth his wife, and Bartholomew Lutley situated lying and being in Overstanway in the said County of Salop in the occupation of the said Adam Lutley and Bartholomew Lutley or their tenants. Also two messuages of the said Adam Lutley, Elizabeth his wife, and Bartholomew Lutley situated in Ledwich in the County of Salop in the occupation of Christopher Wilson and Richard Hale. Also all and every the mannors and messuages etc., of Adam Lutley, Elizabeth his wife, and Bartholomew Lutley lying in the Villages, Townships, and Hamlets of Munslow, Aston, Thonglande, Brodston, Hungerford, Long Stanton, Walton, ¹Alfayton, Ludlow and Ruthall or elsewhere in the County of Salop, and all houses, buildings, meadows, etc., belonging to the said Castle or Scyte of the Castle of Bromcroft, and the Mannor of Lawton. Also the fourteen messuages, three cottages, three tofts, one water corne mill, two dove houses, fourty gardens, four hundred acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, five hundred acres of pasture, one hundred acres of wood, and one hundred acres of furze and heath and thirty-four shillings of rent in Bromcroft, Lawton, Tugford, Balcott, Munslow, Overstanway, Ledwith, Aston, Thonglande, Bradston, Hungerford, Long Stanton, Walton, Ludlow, and Ruthall, belonging to the said Adam Lutley and Elizabeth his wife.

The said Bartholomew Lutley entered into a warrentye, so that a perfect judgement shall be had. The said Vincent Edwards, William Berrington, and Benjamin Jenkes to recover against the said Adam Lutley and Elizabeth his wife all the aforesaid Castle, Scyte, Manor, Lordship, messuages, gardens, lands, etc., and Adam Lutley and Elizabeth his wife to Recover over in value against the said Bartholomew Lutley, and the said Bartholomew Lutley to recover over in value against the common vouchees according to the common

¹ Adforton.

recoveries of assurance, etc. And it was agreed between the said parties, and the said Adam Lutley, Elizabeth his wife, and Bartholomew Lutley agrees with the same Vincent Edwards, William Berrington, and Benjamin Jenkes, that the premises should remain to the use of Adam Lutley and his heirs until the solemnization of the said intended marriage between Bartholomew Lutley and Margaret Jenkes. And as to the Manor of Lawton, to the use of the said Adam Lutley for his life, and after his decease to Elizabeth his wife for her life and Joynture, and then to Bartholomew Lutley for his life, and then to the first son of Bartholomew Lutley and Margaret, and if the eldest son die, to the second son, and so to the use of all the sons successively, and then to the daughters of the said marriage.

Signed by Ad: Lutley and Elizabeth Lutley. [Seals missing.]

Witnesses: Thomas Hall, Tho. Lane, Richard Haynes, Fran. Lutley, John Holland, Henry Gaye.

Bartholomew Lutley died in 1716, and was buried at Eaton under Heywood. His will is as follows:

WILL OF BARTHOLOMEW LUTLEY, OF LAWTON, IN THE
PARISH OF DIDDLEBURY, ESQUIRE. 1716.

(Hereford Register 19, folio 13). Will dated 29 November, 1716.

To my daughter Mary Lutley £1200, to be paid a year after my decease, and £30 more for her maintenance that year. To my daughter Magdalen Lutley £50 per annum. To my son Adam Lutley £200. To my nephew Bartholomew Lutley £100, to be paid to his father Adam Lutley within 12 months after my decease. To my niece Mary Pardoe, £40. To my two nephews Herbert and Bartholomew Howard £100 each, when 21, and £5 per annum each until they are 21. To my daughter Magdalen Lutley all the goods and furniture in the closet and chamber she usually lyeth in, commonly called her closet and chamber. The rest of my moveable goods to my daughter Mary Lutley and my son Philip Lutley, and my son Adam Lutley. The residue to my son Philip Lutley, he

to be executor. Bartholomew Lutley his mark. Witnesses : Richard Ward, William Jones, Thomas Normecott. Proved at Ludlow 15 January 1716.

Bartholomew Lutley had issue :

1. Philip Lutley, of Lawton, of whom presently.
2. Adam Lutley, of Stanton Lacy, of whom next.
3. Magdalen Lutley, who was buried at Stanton Lacy 1 March 1739.
4. Mary Lutley.
5. Margaret Lutley, married — Pardoe.
6. Sarah Lutley, married first — Howard, and secondly — Baldwyn.

ADAM LUTLEY of Stanton Lacey (second son of Bartholomew XI) was born in 1674, and is mentioned in his father's will in 1716. He married in 1703 Hester, daughter of Richard Wredenhall of Downton near Ludlow.

The following is the Settlement made upon his marriage :

¹ Indenture Tripartite dated 20 April 1703, between Bartholomew Lutley of Lawton and Adam Lutley of Lawton the second son of Bartholomew Lutley of the 1st part, Richard Wredenhall of Downton and Hester Wredenhall of Downton spinster, the daughter of Richard Wredenhall of the 2nd part, and Philip Lutley of Lawton, eldest son and heir of Bartholomew Lutley, and Charles Pearce of the City of Hereford of the 3rd part. It was witnessed that Bartholomew Lutley, in consideration of a marriage between Adam Lutley and Hester Wredenhall and of the sum of £800 unto Bartholomew Lutley and Adam Lutley to be paid by Richard Wredenhall as the marriage portion of Hester Wredenhall, did convey the capital messuages, barn, stables, orchards, etc., known as Ingwardine Farm in the parish of Stotesden in county of Salop, late in the tenure of Tomblings, yeoman, and then of William Watts; and the appurtenances called Ingwardine hills late in possession of Margaret Edgley, widow; and all parcels of land lying in Wheathill purchased by Sir Adam Littleton, Baronet, deceased, from Thomas Sheppard gentleman, deceased, in the tenure of Thomas Tomkings and William Watts. And all tenements,

¹ Bromcroft Deed.

lands, etc. and three quarters of a meadow called the Coppice in Ingwardine in possession of Thomas Brookes called Hall Meadow. To hold to the said Philip Lutley and Charles Pearce upon trust: To the use and behoof of Bartholemew Lutley and his heirs until his marriage. Then to the use of Adam Lutley for his life, remainder to Hester Wredenhall for life for her jointure, remainder to Richard Wredenhall for 200 years, remainder to the use of the first son in tail male of the said marriage, remainder to the second, third, fourth, fifth and all and every other son of Adam Lutley and Hester Wredenhall successively in tail. In case the said Hester Wredenhall should at the time of the decease of Adam Lutley happen to be with child then to the use of Philip Lutley and Charles Pearce until Hester Wredenhall be delivered or die, interest for the sons if any, with remainder to the daughters if no sons, and failing issue to the sons of Adam Lutley by his second or any other wife, or his daughters, with remainder to Bartholomew Lutley in fee. The said Hester Wredenhall, or any other wife, to have for her joynture £500 to be laid out at 5 per cent.

¹By a Recovery dated in Hilary Term, 6 Anne (1707) Thomas Barnsley, gentleman, and Adam Lutley, gentleman, demand against Roger Williams Esquire, and William Rawlins, gentleman, the scite of the Castle of Bromcroft and the Manor of Lawton, 18 messuages, 3 Tofts, 1 watercorn mill, 2 dovehouses, 40 gardens, 400 acres of land, 100 acres of meadow, 500 acres of pasture, 100 acres of wood, 100 acres of furze and heath and £60 rent in Bromcroft, Lawton, Tugford, Balcott, Munslow, Over Standway, Aston, Thongland, Bradstone, Hungerford, Longstanton, Walton, Ludlow, and Ruthall.

Adam Lutley died on 13 July, 1724, and there is a monument in Stanton Lacy Church to his memory, with this inscription: "Here lyeth the body of Adam Lutley, gentleman, who departed this life the 13 day of July Anno Domini 1724, Ætatis Suae 50." In the Register is this entry

¹ Bromcroft Deed.

dated 16 August 1724: "Paid 10s. for mortuary for Mr. Adam Lutley, gentleman, of Stanton Lacy by his executor Mr. Lutley."

His wife survived him, and died 10 April 1728. There is a monument to her memory in Stanton Lacy Church: "Here lyeth the body of Hester Lutley relict of Adam Lutley gentleman who departed this life April 10 Anno Domini 1728 *Ætatis suae* 57." Arms of Lutley (as in Eaton Church) impaling Six roundles, 3, 2, 1 and a chief nebuly. She was buried on 13 April 1728.

Adam Lutley had issue three children:

- (1.) Bartholomew Lutley, of Stanton Lacy.
- (2.) Elizabeth Lutley, baptized at Stanton Lacy 9 October 1705, and buried there 10 March 1706.
- (3.) Hester Lutley, baptised at Stanton Lacy 3 June 1707, and buried there 20 April 1781, aged 74.

By her Will, dated 20 February 1781, and proved at Hereford, Hester Lutley of Stottesdon leaves £40 to her servant Mary Griffiths, and the rest of her estate she leaves to her three cousins Anne, Elizabeth and Susannah Pardoe.

Bartholomew Lutley died in 1728. His will is dated 31 October 1774, and is as follows:—

WILL OF BARTHOLOMEW LUTLEY OF STANTON LACY, 1774.

Will dated 31 October 1774.

I give to my sister Hester Lutley my farm and tenements situate at Ingwardine in the parish of Stottesdon and Wheathill, in the tenure of John Williams, for her life, and then to Bartholomew Richard Lutley subject to the payment of £500, to be paid to such person or persons as Hester shall by will appoint.

Proved at Hereford 4 May 1778.

Although Bartholomew Lutley devised the premises to Bartholomew Richard Lutley, who took the name of Barneby, he had no power to do so; and on the death of himself and his sister without heirs the same legally reverted to the right heirs of Bartholomew the Settlor in 1703, *i.e.*, Philip Lutley the eldest son, and failing his issue to Adam Lutley the

second son. Philip Lutley had two sons, Jenks Lutley who died intestate, and Bartholomew Richard Lutley who took the name of Barneby, whose son and heir was John Barneby.

Adam Lutley had no second wife. Bartholomew Lutley the Settlor in 1703 made his will, but did not devise any real estates. Philip Lutley made a will, but did not devise the reversion. Jenks Lutley died without issue intestate, and the estates descended to Bartholomew Richard Lutley, afterwards Barneby, who died in 1782, leaving John his eldest son. There is no title deed, except the settlement made in 1703, that is to be found. But Bartholomew Lutley the Settlor, in 1703 enjoyed the premises, and so did his son Adam, and his grandson and grand-daughter, Bartholomew and Hester, and his other grandson Bartholomew Richard Barneby.

We revert now to the eldest son of Bartholomew XI., namely :

XII. PHILIP LUTLEY of Bromcroft and Lawton, Lord of the Manor of Eaton under Heywood. He married on 30 December 1707, Penelope, the only daughter and heir of Richard Barneby, of Brockhampton co. Hereford. She was born on 4 October 1685.

The family of Barneby owned lands at the Heath in 1555, and other lands in Shropshire and Herefordshire. In 38 Elizabeth (1596), Eleanor Barneby married Sir Thomas Baskerville; her sister Jane Barneby married—Briggs of Erlestrey Park in Diddlebury. Nicholetts, the son of Sir John Barneby was baptized at Bockleton 22 April 1644; he married in 1682 Anne, the daughter of Sir William Childe of Kinlet.

The following Settlement was executed on his marriage :

Indenture Quadrupartite dated 11 December 6 Anne (1707), Between Bartholomew Lutley of Lawton, Esquire, and Philip Lutley of Lawton, Esquire, his son and heir apparent, of the first part, Richard Barneby of Brockhampton, co. Hereford, and Penelope Barneby, spinster, only daughter of the said Richard Barneby, of the second part, Thomas Barneby of the City of Worcester, gentleman, and Adam Lutley of Stanton Lacy, gentleman, of the third part, Roger Williams of Gray's Inn, co. Middlesex, Esquire, and William Rawling of Chancery Lane, London, gentleman, of the fourth part. It was witnessed

that Bartholomew Lutley and Philip Lutley, in consideration of a marriage shortly to be solemnized between Philip Lutley and Penelope Barneby, and to provide a competent Jointure for the said Penelope in some measure answerable to her Quality and fortune in case the said marriage shall take effect, and should she happen to survive the said Philip Lutley her intended husband, and for settling and assuring of the Castle or Scyte of the Castle of Bromcroft with the appurtenances, and the manor, messuages, lands, tenements, etc., they the said Bartholomew Lutley and Philip Lutley did grant to Roger Williams and William Rawling all that Castle or Scyte of the Castle of Bromcroft with the appurtenances, and all hereditaments belonging to the said Castle, situated in Bromcroft, co. Salop, in the tenure and occupation of the said Bartholomew Lutley or his under tenant. Also all the Manor and Lordship of Lawton, with the messuages, buildings, etc., belonging to Bartholomew Lutley and Philip Lutley, situated in Lawton, part of the said manor. And all lands, messuages, etc., of Bartholomew Lutley and Philip Lutley, situated in Bromcroft and Balcott in the occupation of Bartholomew Lutley and Philip Lutley. Also all that messuage (alsoe the old June with the buildings) with lands, etc., lying in Munslow now in the occupation of one Jeremiah Tippin as undertenant. Also all messuages of the said Bartholomew Lutley and Philip Lutley, situated in Over Stanway in the parish of Rushbury, in the occupation of Francis Wainwrick, William Pinches, and John Sankey, and all that messuage commonly called by the several names of the New Leasow, adjoining the River Corve, the Rose Yard, Conny Hills Acre, the Upper Yard, Seedway Lane, Whitchbach, the two Stockins, the Nine Ridges of arable land in the new tining, the five acre in the little field, 4 acres of pasture moor, the Rough Wood, 5 acres of arable land that goes up to the new tining, the Seven Acres of land in Greenway, and other names they are distinguished with, situated in Hungerford, late in the possession of Edward Howells, and then in the occupation of Cornelius Maddox as undertenant. Also one parcel of Land or Moor adjoining the said messuages

in Hungerford, late in the possession of Edward Howells, then in the possession of Cornelius Maddox, purchased by the said Philip Lutley of the said Edward Howells and Joyce his wife, William Brownbill and Margery his wife, John Tomkins and Joane his wife. And all tenths of Corne, Graine, etc., growing in the townships of Hungerford, Over Millichap, and Nether Millichap, in the county of Salop, and all those chieffe rents of them the said Bartholomew Lutley and Philip Lutley, situated in the township and village of Thongland, Bradstone, Hungerford, Long Stanton, Walton, Alcaston, and Ludlow, amounting to £3 per annum, and all the manors, messuages, etc., of them the said Bartholomew Lutley and Philip Lutley, situated in Munslow, Aston, Thongland, Bradston, Hungerford, Long Stanton, Walton, Alcaston, Ludlow and Ruthall county Salop. And all houses, buildings, stables, gardens, meadows, etc., belonging to the said Castle. To have and to hold the said Castle, Lordship and Manor, etc., unto the said Roger Williams, and William Rawlins. To the only use and behoof of the said Roger Williams and William Rawlins, upon the Trusts therein declared.

(Philip Lutley was to enjoy the said Castle, Manor, Lordship, etc., during his life, and then to go to the heirs of his body by his intended wile Penelope).

Signed by B. Lutley, R. Barneby, Ph. Lutley, Penelope Barneby, Thos. Barneby, and G. Lutley. (Seals missing).

Witnesses: John Barneby, Thos. Joring, John Downes, Elizabeth Marshall, Edm. Barneby, and others.

Philip Lutley of Lawton served the office of Churchwarden of Diddlebury in 1723, and in 1724 he was Overseer for the Highways. (Churchwardens' Books). He died on 20 October 1731, and was buried at Eaton under Heywood. A monument in the Church bears this inscription:

"Here lies interr'd the Body of Philip Lutley Esquire Lord of this Mannor of Eaton and Patron of this church and heir of Bartholomew Lutley Esquire, late of Lawton in this county and Margaret his wife, who also are interr'd here. He was a most affectionate husband, a most prudent and tender Father, a sincere Friend who living was esteemed and dying

lamented by all who knew him. He married Penelope, only daughter and heir of Richard Barneby of Brockhampton in the County of Hereford Esquire, by whom he had two sons Jenkes and Bartholomew Richard, and four daughters Isabella, Penelope, Margaret and Sarah, all living. He departed this life the 20th of October in the 64 year of his age.

Ann Dom 1731."

His widow survived him, and died 7 March 1745. In the same Church is a monument to "Penelope Lutley of Henwick in the County of Worcester, wife of the aforesaid Philip Lutley Esquire, who died the 7th of March in the 60th year of her age 1745."

Philip Lutley died at Henwick in Hallow near Worcester.

His will is dated 8 May, 1728, and was proved 11 March, 1732.

Philip Lutley had issue seven children :

1. Jenkes Lutley.
2. Bartholomew Richard Lutley, who assumed the name of Barneby.
3. Samuel Lutley, baptized at Ludlow, 1 March 1718; died in his father's lifetime.
4. Isabella Lutley, married Major John Clements.
5. Penelope Lutley, baptized at Ludlow, 11 November 1712, She married Richard Sclater, alderman of London, and died in 1796, aged 84, leaving a daughter Penelope.
6. Margaret Lutley, baptized at Ludlow, 8 May, 1716, died unmarried.
7. Sarah Lutley, baptized at Ludlow 1 March 1717, died unmarried.

XIII. JENKES LUTLEY of Bromcroft and Lawton, Lord of the Manor of Eaton under Heywood, was baptized at Ludlow on 27 June, 1710. He died unmarried 27 January 1745, aged 35. In Eaton under Heywood Church is a monument to his memory, with this inscription :

"To the memory of Jenkes Lutley of Lawton in the County of Salop Esquire, who dyed the 27 day of January in the 35th year of his age 1745."

The Chancel of Eaton Church was beautified, and the burial vault built, at the charge of the above mentioned Jenkes Lutley, Esquire, in the year 1743.

He was succeeded by his brother.

BARTHOLOMEW RICHARD LUTLEY, who assumed the name and arms of Barneby in 1735, under the Will of his grandfather Richard Barneby. He was Lord of Manors of Bromcroft, Lawton and Eaton under Heywood. He was baptized at Ludlow 22 February 1713. He married at Whitborne 21 October 1756, Betty, the daughter of John Freeman and his wife Ann, of Gaines in the parish of Whitborne, who both witnessed the marriage. Bartholomew Richard Barneby was then described as of the parish of Bromyard. He died on 21 December 1783, and his widow on 14 May 1785. By his Will, dated 18 September 1783, he gave to his son John Barneby all his Manors, Rectory, Advowson, Messuages, Lands, etc. in the County of Salop, he to pay to testator's younger children £50 each till 14 years, and £80 each till 21. He left with other bequests to his son Lutley £2000 at 21; to his son Richard £2000, and to his daughter Abigail £3000; and appointed his wife Executrix of his Will.

He had issue:

1. John Barneby, of whom next.
2. Philip Barneby, baptized at Brockhampton 9 September 1763, Receiver-general for co. Hereford.
3. Lutley Barneby, baptized at Brockhampton 22 October 1764, a merchant of the City of London.
4. Richard Barneby, baptized at Brockhampton, 21 March 1769, of Worcester.
5. Thomas Barneby, baptized at Brockhampton 16 August 1773, Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, and rector of Stepney.
6. Penelope, baptized at Brockhampton 21 December 1758, married at Bromyard 22 January 1782, Thomas Newnham of Broadwas.
7. Abigail, baptized at Brockhampton 21 December 1761, died unmarried in July 1805.
8. Betty, died young.
9. Elizabeth, died young.

XIV. JOHN BARNEBY was baptized at Brockhampton 16 December 1757. He was the last owner of Bromcroft and Lawton, of the Lutley family. He married at St. George's, Hanover Square, on 17 July 1792, Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Robert Bulkeley, of Bulkeley in Cheshire by whom he had issue, 3 sons and a daughter. The marriage settlement is dated 14 July 1792. In it Elizabeth Bulkeley is described as of Uxbridge.

By an Indenture dated 18 July 1801, he conveyed the Ingwardine estate for a term of 1000 years to Henry Chellingworth, in consideration of £2000. He must have sold the Bromcroft and Lawton property to Thomas Royds in or shortly before the year 1807.

Two Affidavits preserved amongst the Bromcroft deeds give some further information about the Lutleys and their Bromcroft property.

Affidavit of Penelope Lutley Sclater, of Tangier Park, co. Hants, and of the City of Worcester, spinster, aged 70 years and upwards. That she was the daughter of Penelope Sclater, formerly Penelope Lutley who was aged 84 when she died in 1796, who was the daughter of Philip Lutley who resided at Henwick in the parish of Hallow co. Worcester, and Queen Square co. Middlesex, and held property in the County of Salop. That the eldest son of this said Philip Lutley was Jenks Lutley, who died without issue, and his next brother was Bartholomew Richard Lutley who took the surname of Barneby during his brother's life, and succeeded to the property of the said brother Jenks Lutley, who died (1735) at Lawton Hall in the County of Salop when aged 25. And the eldest son of Bartholomew Richard Lutley, afterwards Barneby, was John Barneby of Brockhampton, co. Hereford, where the said Bartholomew Richard Lutley resided at the time of his death, and many years before. She does not remember the father of Philip Lutley, or his brother, but recollects a Bartholomew Lutley who died a bachelor, and a Hester Lutley his sister who died unmarried, who were both first cousins of the said Bartholomew Richard Lutley and Penelope Lutley afterwards Sclater. Sworn by P. L. Sclater, in the presence of Richard Barneby, a Master in Chancery.

Affidavit of Richard Barneby, of Worcester, made 3 March 1825. That in 1804, in making out the abstract of title of his eldest brother John Barneby, late of Brockhampton, since deceased, to certain estates called the Lodge and Park Estates, which the said John Barneby had agreed to sell to Messrs. Adams and Wainwright, found that by deed enrolled in Chancery dated 2 December 1737, made between Humphrey Walcot of Bitterley, son of John Walcot of Walcot of the one part, and Andrew Hill then of Henley Hall in Henley in the parish of Bitterley of the other part, the said Humphrey Walcot sold to Andrew Hill the estates called the Lodge and Parks, which had been lately purchased by John Walcot from Thomas Littleton, late of London, then lately called Sir Thomas Littleton, Baronet, and Dame Ann his wife, and Edward Littleton of All Souls Oxford, gentleman, and to have been before the lands of Richard Maining, Esquire, and Anne his wife, and Edward Maining, whose messuages were held of George the brother of Humphrey Walcot. That by certain Indentures bearing date 1 and 2 December 1737, made between Humphrey Walcot of the one part and Andrew Hill of the other part, Humphrey Walcot was entitled to the inheritance on the decease of his brother George Walcot, and Andrew Hill had agreed with Humphrey Walcot for the absolute purchase of the reversion, the said Humphrey Walcot did grant, bargain and sell to Andrew Hill the same premises. That by Indentures of Lease and Release dated 24 and 25 March 1752, made between Andrew Hill of the Court of Hill of the first part and Bartholomew Richard Barneby of Brockhampton (who was the Deponent's father) of the other part. The premises were granted and sold by Andrew Hill to Bartholomew Richard Barneby. In the year 1817 John Barneby died, and his widow Elizabeth Barneby now of Brockhampton did on the 22 March instant, sign, seal and deliver the deed of release of Dower produced. Sworn by Richard Barneby, before Jas. Best, a Master in Chancery.

The Arms of Barneby are, Sable, a lion passant guardant between three escallops Argent. Their Pedigree was entered

at the Visitation of Worcestershire in 1682, and it is given in Burke's History of the Commoners, IV., 1-7.

IV. ROYDS OF BROMCROFT.

Thomas Royds purchased the Bromcroft Estate from John Barneby in or shortly before the year 1807. He was descended from an old Lancashire Family, and was the third son of John Royds of Falinge near Rochdale.

The Arms of Royds are Ermine, on a cross engrailed between four lions rampant gules, a spear in pale proper, between four bezants.

Some deeds preserved amongst the Bromcroft evidences relate to his tenure here.

By a document dated 27 July 1807, Thomas Royds of Rochdale, co. Lancashire, Lord of the Manor or Lordship of Bromcroft, deposes Samuel Price of The Lodge to be his Gamekeeper within his said Manor.

Signed by Thos. Royds, in the presence of John Peel Frederick Peel.

Footnotes endorsed on the above document :

"Mr. Price.

Mr. Yate, Steward to my Lord Craven, may have liberty to hunt Hares on any of my Estates. Thomas Royds."

"Pray say by post if he have any and what Birds this year, as I think I shall come over to the Dale about 1st Septemb. next."

In 1807 Thomas Royds lets to Samuel Price, a Farm called the Lodge. In 1808 there is an Agreement by him with John Gittins for the occupation of a Farm called Bromcroft; and the same year an Agreement with John Gittins for the occupation of Ingwardine Farm.

Thomas Royds was born 21 October 1764. On 13 September 1783, he married at Rochdale, Betty, the daughter of Charles Smith of Summer Castle, and by her had issue four sons and four daughters. His eldest son was John Gilbert Royds, born 30 July 1784, and the others were William, a Colonel in the Army, Thomas, in holy orders, and Francis. His daughters

were Caroline wife of Robert Holt, Jane who died young, Ellen wife of Jonathan Haworth Peel, and Elizabeth wife of William Ingledew. He died in March 1819. His Will, dated 16 September 1817, was proved 15 January 1825.

In August 1824, the executors of Thomas Royds sold the Bromcroft estate by Auction, when it was purchased by George Johnstone.

V.—JOHNSTONE OF BROMCROFT.

GEORGE JOHNSTONE, the purchaser of the Bromcroft estate in 1824, was the fourth son of Charles Johnstone of Ludlow, and grandson of Colonel John Johnstone, who was killed at Carthagenia in 1741, by his wife Charlotte Van Lore, Marchioness of Annandale, and daughter and heir of John Vanden-Bempdè of Hackness. Colonel John Johnstone was the younger son of Sir William Johnstone, 2nd Baronet of Westerhall.

The Johnstones are a very ancient Scottish family, and trace their descent from Hugo de Johnstone, who held estates in East Lothian early in the 13th century. Sixth in descent from Hugo was Sir Adam Johnstone of Johnstone who died in 1455; he married Janet, daughter of George, 11th Earl of Dunbar and March, and was father of two sons. (1) Sir John Johnstone, the elder son, was ancestor of the Marquess of Annandale, and of the Marquess of Linlithgow. (2) Matthew Johnstone, the younger son, was ancestor of the Baronets of Westerhall, and of Hackness (created Lord Derwent), and of Johnstone of Bromcroft.

CHARLES JOHNSTONE of Ludlow (the father of the purchaser of Bromcroft) was born in 1736, and baptized at St. George's, Hanover Square; he married in 1778, Mary, the daughter of John Beddoe of Haverfordwest. He died 8 May, and was buried at Culmington on 11 May 1805. His widow died 11 March 1809, aged 47 years. There are monuments to their memory in Culmington Church. He had issue, with six daughters, seven sons:—

1. The Rev. William Johnstone, rector of Culmington.
2. Charles Philipps Johnstone, 3rd Dragoon Guards.

3. John Johnstone, of Mainstone Court, co. Hereford.
4. George Johnstone, of Bromcroft Castle.
5. Richard James Johnstone, of Manorbeer Castle, co. Pembroke.

6. Bempdè Johnstone, Lieutenant R.N.

7. James Johnstone, died an infant in 1796.

His eldest son, the Revd. William Johnstone, although he did not own the estate of Bromcroft, is described as "of Bromcroft Castle," and presumably resided there. He was born 22 October, and baptized at St. Martin's, Haverfordwest, on 25 November 1779. He married 16 June, 1804, Catherine, the daughter of Thomas Sellick Broome of Colwich. He was Rector of Culmington from 1804 to 1856, which living was bought by his father. He died 9 April 1856 without issue. There is a mural tablet in Culmington Church erected to his memory, with this inscription:—

"To the memory of the Rev. William Johnstone, eldest son of Charles Johnstone, Esquire, of Ludlow, Shropshire, 52 years rector of this parish. He departed this life on the 9th of April 1856, aged 76 years."

"Catherine, the truly Christian wife of the Rev. William Johnstone, Rector of this Parish, ceased from her labours of love, and died in the Lord May 21st, MDCCCXXXIII, aged 58 years."

GEORGE JOHNSTONE, the purchaser of Bromcroft, and Lord of the Manor, was born 1 August 1784, and served for some years in the 5th Dragoon Guards. He married first, 4 October 1815, his cousin Margaret Anne, the eldest daughter of Sir Richard Vanden Bempdè Johnstone, 1st Baronet of Hackness. She died 26 June 1819. By her, he had issue a daughter.

1. Anne Georgina Johnstone, of Bromcroft.
He married secondly Jane, the daughter of Hugh Edwards, of Borthwynog, co. Merioneth, and had issue:

2. Charles Edwards Johnstone.

3. Hugh Edwards Johnstone.

4. Marianne, the wife of William Stutfield.
George Johnstone restored Bromcroft Castle. He seems to have mortgaged the property in 1825 to his father-in-law

Sir John Vanden Bempdè Johnstone of Hackness, as appears by the following Bond, which is preserved amongst the Bromcroft deeds. There are also some letters from Messrs. Dennett and Co., and others, dated in 1819 and 1820, about this property, which show that the Bromcroft Estate was then being "surveyed on behalf of Sir John Johnstone," presumably with a view to its being purchased for his son-in-law George Johnstone, and his mortgage loan.

¹ Bond from George Johnstone, Esquire, to Sir John Vanden Bempdè Johnstone of Hackness, co. York, Baronet, and Samuel Duckworth of Lincoln's Inn, Richard Richards of Bedford Square, and the Rev. Gabriel Edwards Gillet of Guildford Street, co. Middlesex, in the penal sum of £32,607, for securing to them the sum of £16,335 and interest, also secured by a mortgage dated 27 July 1825.

George Johnstone died 15 October 1856, and was buried at Culmington, where there is a monument to his memory with this inscription :

"Sacred to the memory of George Johnstone, Esqre., fourth son of the late Charles Johnstone, Esqre. of Ludlow, who departed this life the 15th of October 1856, in the 73rd year of his age."

"Anne Georgina Johnstone, eldest daughter of George Johnstone, Esqre. of Bromcroft, died 22nd July 1888, aged 69 years."

He was succeeded at Bromcroft by his elder son by his second wife.

CHARLES EDWARDS JOHNSTONE, who thus became Lord of the Manor of Bromcroft. He restored the castle. He married 22 November 1848, Jane Elizabeth Balcombe, only daughter of Edward Abel, but left no issue. He was succeeded in the Bromcroft estate by his brother,

HUGH EDWARDS JOHNSTONE, Lord of the Manor of Bromcroft, who married Mary, daughter of Mr. Tudor, of Portland

¹ Bromcroft Deeds.

Place, London, but left no issue. Mr. Hugh Johnstone added to the Castle. On his death the property passed to his half-sister,

ANNE GEORGINA JOHNSTONE, who thus became Lady of the Manor of Bromcroft. She died 22 July 1888, and was buried at Culmington, where there is a stone monument erected in the chancel to her memory, with this inscription :

"Anne Georgina Johnstone, eldest daughter of George Johnstone, Esqre. of Bromcroft, died 22nd July 1888, aged 69 years."

There is also a window in Diddlebury Church erected to her memory by Sarah Clarke. On her death the Bromcroft estate passed to her half-sister,

MARIANNE JOHNSTONE, who had married on 9 August 1853, William Stutfield. Their son,

CHARLES STUTFIELD, succeeded as Lord of the Manor and owner of Bromcroft. He sold the estate in 1889 to James Whitaker.

The ARMS of Johnstone are : Argent, a saltire sable, on a chief gules three cushions or, in base a man's heart ensigned with an imperial crown proper. Colonel John Johnstone of Netherwood, who was second son of Sir William Johnstone, the second Baronet of Westerhall, recorded these Arms, with a crescent for difference, in the Lyon Office between 1700 and 1729. (See *The Heraldry of the Johnstones*, by G. Harvey Johnstone, 1905).

VI.—WHITAKER OF BROMCROFT.

James Whitaker (second son of James Whitaker of Broadclough, co. Lancaster, by Harriet his wife, daughter of John Ormerod of Bankside, near Manchester), of Hampton Hall, Worthen, co. Salop, purchased the Manor of Bromcroft from the Johnstone family in 1889. He was born 1 November 1831, and married 3 March 1863 Elizabeth, the daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Every Clayton of Rowley, near Burnley. He

died 18 June, 1913, his wife on 26 December, 1900. His elder son, Henry Ernest Whitaker, who was born 1869, and married 15 August 1899 his cousin Margaret Louisa, daughter of John Whitaker of Broadclough, is now Lord of the Manor of Bromcroft.

The family of Whitaker trace their descent from Thomas Whitacre of Whitacre, living 1525. His son John Whitacre and grandson James Whitacre were of Bacup. At the close of the sixteenth century they removed to Broadclough, where they have resided ever since.

The Arms of Whitaker are—Sable, three mascles argent.

The following Will of John Barbar of Bromcroft Park is preserved at Hereford :—

WILL OF JOHN BARBAR, OF BROMCROFT PARKE IN THE
PARISH OF DIDDLEBURY. 1589.

(Hereford Probate Court, Bundle I. 8.) Will dated 20 May 1589.

To William, son of Thomas Barbar To Edward, son of Charles Bayton To Thomas Lewes of Tycklarton my sister's son £10. To my brother in law John Brome Thomas Lewes to be bound to pay yearly to my brother Thomas Barber and after his decease to Gregory Moore and Thomas Lyttleton, during the life of Anne, wife of George Langford, my daughter. To William Churchman a laube, for one of his children. If the said Katherine, base daughter of my son John deceased, do not marry Richard Lewes, the son of Thomas Lewes, she shall marry no one else without the consent of my friends Adam Lyttleton, Parson of Rushbury, John Habberley, Vicar of Diddlebury, Richard Churchman, Vicar of Long Stanton, Mr. Gregory Moore of Peton, William Newton, Arthur Crowther, Thomas Barber my brother and Elizabeth Maund, Mother of the said Katherine. Thomas Lyttleton, Thomas

Barber and Thomas Lewes to be executors. Witnesses: Gregory Moore gent., William Churchman, John Henson, John Partriche. (No proof given.) (This Will is much damaged in places).

In the Kenley Registers is an entry of the burial of William Evason, of Bromcroft, on 13 April 1762.

SOME OLD SHROPSHIRE HOUSES AND THEIR OWNERS.

BY H. E. FORREST.

VII. THE LYNCHES, YOCKLETON.

The Lynchs, near Yockleton, was probably the dower house of the Warings of Onslow and Ford. Their line is said to reach back to Saxon times, though this is doubtful. In any case they have been seated here from the fourteenth century, when, according to the *Heralds' Visitation*, Simon Waring held Onslow. His son Richard Waring was a member of the town council of Shrewsbury in 1444. His will was dated 7 November 1455. Five generations later we find two brothers, William and Basil, members of the council under the new charter granted by Charles I. in 1638. The entries of their children's baptisms in St. Chad's Register show that William was a shearman, and Basil a draper. From the same register we learn that Mr. Nicholas Waring, who married Mrs. Mary Barber 31 March 1625, and who died in December 1630, lived at Woodcote (not far from the Lynchs). His son Richard (baptized 2 March 1626) was an alderman of Shrewsbury in the new council appointed by Charles II. in 1664, and was mayor of Shrewsbury in 1666. Amongst the benefactions to Westbury church it is recorded that "Richard Waring of ye Linches gave £10." This appears to be the only actual record of any Waring residing at the Lynchs. No date is given but most probably this Richard was the alderman of 1664.

It is a very singular coincidence that the Lynchs, with other property, passed soon afterwards into the possession of another family of Warings not in any way connected with the foregoing—the Warings of Humphreston and Lea near Wolverhampton. The two families were quite distinct and bore different arms. The Onslow Warings bore "Gules on

a fess engrailed or between three bucks' heads caboshed argent as many bugle horns sable." The Humphreston Warings bore "Sable a chevron between three storks' heads erased at the neck argent." The most notable member of this latter family was

EDMUND WARING. He was a very zealous Parliamentarian, and styled successively captain, major, and colonel. He was sheriff of Shropshire in 1657-9, and governor of Shrewsbury in the latter year. A letter from him in this last capacity, to the Council of State, dated Shrewsbury 21st August 1659, ten at night, was printed in London soon after. At the Restoration a few months later Governor Waring was thrown into prison in Shrewsbury, but released shortly afterwards. He was M.P. for Bridgnorth 1658. He died 30 Jan. 1683, aged 62, and there is a brass plate to his memory in Donington church. Tradition says that his death was a tragic one: he was smothered in "Mun's Hole" when returning home to Humphreston after a carousal in celebration of the execution of Charles I. Colonel Waring is usually described as of Humphreston though he did not acquire that estate till late in life. He is said to have bought the Humphreston manor and estate in 1664 from Dame Cresagon Briggs of Haughton, co. Salop; but there is a constant local tradition that he seized upon Humphreston between 1653 and 1657 when he became Sheriff of Shropshire and was then styled "of Humphreston." In the marriage settlement of his elder daughter and co-heir Elizabeth (bearing date 1676) certain lands are mentioned, among them Woodwall Coppice and Derbyes Coppice situated near [Stoney] Stretton; a messuage called Linches; two mills under one roof, etc., in Yockleton, all which lordship of Yockleton was conveyed to Edmund Waring on the 7 August 17 Charles II. (*i.e.* 1666) for the sum of £3,200. Matthew Morgan Esq. is mentioned in the deed; all the other parties being Warings. Col. Waring apparently purchased the manor of Yockleton from a family of Warings several members

of which had interests in it which were all included in the conveyance to him. The Yockleton Warings named were Walter Waring of Yockleton and his wife Jane; his eldest son Edmund and wife Mary; and two younger sons Humphrey and Ralph. Colonel Edmund Waring died as already mentioned 30 January 1683, and as both his sons had pre-deceased him, his estates passed to his two daughters as co-heiresses. The Lynches passed, with other property, to his younger daughter Hannah who was married at Albrighton 7 November 1682 to

GEORGE ASHBY (1656-1728). He came of a family long seated at Quenby, co. Leicester, and was tenth in direct lineal descent from Richard de Ashby lord of South Croxton and Quenby county Leicester 1297. The fourth but eldest surviving son of George and Hannah Ashby was

JOHN ASHBY (I.) born at Quenby 27 November 1687. He seems to have been the first of the family to reside at the Lynches: he died there and was buried at Westbury 27 July 1756. As regards the Leicestershire estates, he had been disinherited, so that his younger brother Waring Ashby became the owner of Quenby. By his wife Hannah (née Johnson of Hull, who died in November 1781) John Ashby had six sons and two daughters. As the names of one of the daughters and three eldest sons do not appear in the baptisms in the Westbury register, whilst the other daughter and three younger sons are entered therein—the earliest in 1723—we are enabled to fix the date when John Ashby came to live at the Lynches: it must have been about 1723, and he resided there till his death on 20th July 1756, aged 69. Of his six sons only two survived him—John (born at Quenby 9 May 1722) and Edmund (born at Westbury 1730.) The elder

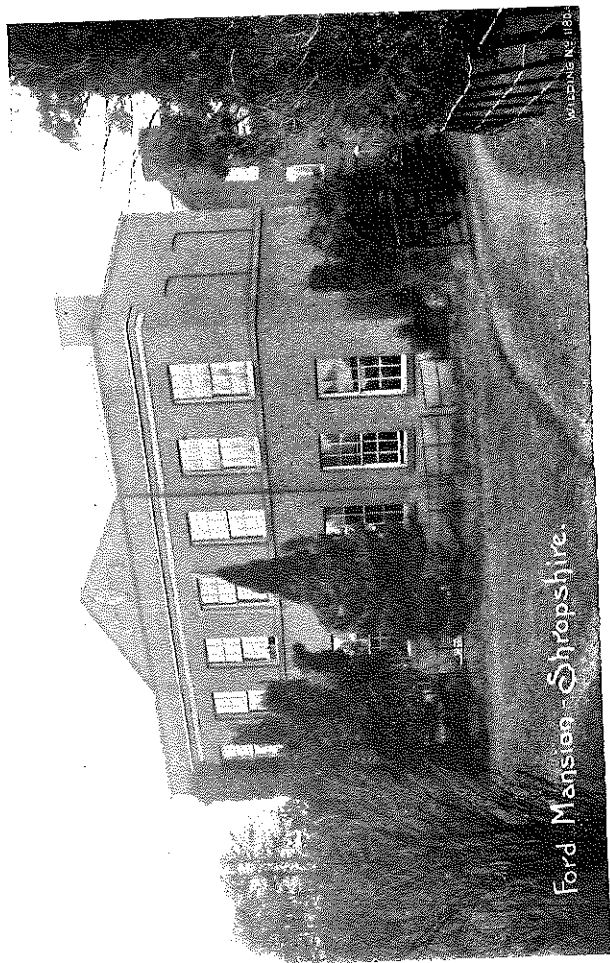
JOHN ASHBY (II.) became an attorney, and seems to have resided during his mature years in Shrewsbury, with the civic life of which he altogether identified himself. This was doubtless the reason why he let his brother reside at the Lynches instead of living there himself. He was

Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1759, and Town Clerk from 1767 till his death 3 February 1779. He was buried at Westbury where there is a monument to him with his arms impaling those of Wingfield. He married at St. Julian's 13 December 1763, Jane daughter of Borlase Wingfield of Preston Brockhurst, but had no issue. He was one of the esquires to Lord Clive at his installation as Knight of the Bath 15 June 1772. In 1766 some buildings projecting into the street at the bottom of Dogpole and blocking the passage of traffic, were purchased by the Corporation in the names of Edward Elisha and John Ashby esquires, from Mr. Thomas Fox, skinner, & pulled down, thus widening the street. The purchase money £115 was raised by subscription.

EDMUND ASHBY succeeded his brother John at the Lynches. He was the youngest of the family, having been baptized at Westbury 15 January 1730. On 28 March 1758 Edmund Ashby married Elizabeth, third daughter and co-heir of William Ash of Paston co. Northants. He died 20 November 1785 and was buried on the 25th at Westbury, leaving two daughters. The elder Elizabeth Freeman (born 27 May 1759) married 4 September 1783 Robert Hall of Meole Brace: the younger Hannah Maria (born 16 September 1763) married 9 January 1787 John Maddock of Cross Hill and Greenfields, Shrewsbury. Through her cousin George Ashby, son of Waring Ashby of Quenby and Naseby, this lady inherited the Naseby estate, which passed next to her son, the Rev. George Ashby Maddock.

In 1789 the Lynches was sold to Rowland Wingfield, the purchaser of Onslow. Since that date it has formed part of the Onslow estate, and has been tenanted as a farmhouse by successive generations of the Bromley family, who have held it to the present day.

Incidentally it may be added that reference to the Lynches is made in the following entries. Hanwood Register :—



Ford Mansion - Shropshire.

FORD MANSION.

1673, May 17. Thomas Davies de Lynches. bur.
1674, Feb. 7. Marrianna Preece de Linches. bur.
(probably servants or cottagers under the Warings).
Humphrey Robinson of ye Linches gave £10 to the
poor of Westbury parish. No date.

In Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury* I.
258, mention is made of "T. Kynaston of Lynchis"
as paying money on behalf of the late Robert Thornes,
anno 1491, but this would be the Linches near
Baschurch.

The arms of Ashby are "Azure a chevron ermine between
three leopards' heads or."

The house itself is mainly of seventeenth century brick and
is L-shaped in plan. There are flat stone buttresses at the
corners, and several portions of ancient sandstone masonry
built up into the walls irregularly. In the drawing room is a
very fine carved oak mantelpiece of late Jacobean design.
Several of the rooms are lined with paneling of Elizabethan or
Jacobean date, and there is a staircase of the latter period.
One of the attics was reached by a ladder-like stone staircase,
now faced with a wooden one. At the rear is an ancient
chimney stack, at the base of which was found during recent
alterations an inscribed stone bearing a date, but so weathered
as to be undecipherable. At a short distance stands a circular
brick dove-cote surmounted by an open-arched cupola, and
still tenanted by pigeons.

VIII. BENTALL, NEAR FORD.

Bentall was the home successively of the Griffiths and
Biggs families. In the early part of the 17th century there
were two brothers, Thomas and Samuel Griffiths, at Bentall,
and both of them had children baptized at Alberbury, in
which parish Bentall is situated, although it is nearer to Ford
Church. Both of the brothers had seats allotted to them in
1626, while in 1642 Thomas Griffiths was one of the parish-

ioners who signed the register as consenting to the election of Thomas Rignalds as parish clerk of Alberbury. The earliest mention of the place in the register is in 1611 when

THOMAS GRIFFITHS of Bentall had a son Henry baptized on

27 March. Later on occur entries of the burial of a daughter Elizabeth 12 August 1614, and of his wife Anne 28 June 1639. The brother Samuel was buried in 1654. (Samuel had a son Thomas born in 1617, and a son John buried in 1619). From the above records it will be seen that there was a dwelling of some kind at Bentall, at least as early as 1611, but the present house was built in 1660 by Thomas Griffiths and his son Henry, whose initials appear on a stone let into the chimney. Thomas was buried 2 December 1660—very soon after the completion of the building—leaving

HENRY GRIFFITHS sole survivor. He appears to have died soon afterwards, as Bentall was next occupied by

HENRY BIGGS (I.) and his wife Sarah. They had four children born at Bentall—Henry (1673), Thomas (1674), Samuel (1677-1698) and John (1679, died an infant). Henry Biggs (I.) was buried 1688, and his widow Sarah 1724.

HENRY BIGGS (II) was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1706. He was evidently a well-to-do gentleman, for, although the house was almost new, he spent a considerable amount in altering and enlarging it, his work being easily recognised by its "Queen Anne" features. By his wife Lucy he had a son Nicholas Biggs who was born in May 1700, but died a minor in October 1719: also two daughters Lucy and Sarah. Of these the former, born in 1701, married Richard Oakeley, but died without issue; while the latter born 1704, married at Hanwood 4 September 1735 George Smythe of Nibley, co. Gloucester, and afterwards of Benthall in right of his wife. Of these more anon. Henry Biggs (II.) died in 1706 at the early age of 33, but his widow Lucy survived till 1758. She had lost both her

husband and son, whilst her two daughters had married so that she was left a lonely old lady in the mansion at Benthall. Still she kept up a stately household as became a sheriff's lady, and it is related of her that she used to drive to Alberbury Church on Sundays in a coach drawn by four (some say by six!) big black Flemish horses. On her decease in July 1758 Benthall went to her son-in-law

GEORGE SMYTH (who had married her daughter Sarah). Their second son

NICHOLAS SMYTHE was sheriff of Shropshire in 1772. He became seated at Condover by virtue of his marriage with Anna Maria eldest daughter of Sir Charlton Leighton, bart, of Loton by his *first* wife Anna Maria d. and heir of Richard Mytton of Halston and Lætitia his wife d. of Roger Owen of Condover (sheriff 1708) and sole heir of her brothers Edward and Thomas Owen. Nicholas Smythe being the 2nd of three brothers was equally cut off from the freehold and copyhold estates of his father—since in the manor of Alberbury copyholds went to the youngest son. He engaged at an early age in the service of the East India Company. By his wife Anna Maria Leigh (who died Mar. 1777) he had an only son Nicholas Owen Smythe-Owen, born 7 Mar. 1769, and three daughters.

Benthall is a three-storeyed building of mellow old brick on a sandstone foundation, dating from the days of the Civil War. The bricks are all small and irregular, and but little thicker than those used in the Elizabethan era. There are two great chimney stacks, plain except for a string of bricks set obliquely; on the back of the rear stack is a square stone inscribed

1660

G.

T. H.

the initials being those of Thomas Griffiths and his son Henry. Usually the initials on a house are those of the

builder and his wife. In this case, however, the builder had lost his wife twenty-one years before, so he put his son's initial instead. Doubtless the house was some time in building, and was completed in 1660. Thomas Griffiths himself died towards the end of that year. The plan of the house appears to have been L-shaped. In general style, though not in form, it resembled Braggington Hall, and like that house had a large number of windows, many now blocked up. The floor levels are outlined by projecting strings of bricks—three deep, the middle row rounded on the outer face. The original entrance was on the E. side, but about the year 1700 Henry Biggs the Sheriff made considerable alterations here, moving the entrance to the left, and adding a new dining room with bedroom over. The dining room is completely lined with large oak paneling in "Queen Anne" style. When Henry Biggs made these alterations he pulled down part of the original house on the same side, and used the bricks from it in his new building, with the result that one now finds exactly the same kind of brick used in buildings of two periods separated by an interval of half a century. This interval—short as it was—wrought a complete revolution in the style of domestic architecture: it witnessed the last of the so-called Jacobean style (which had actually prevailed throughout the 17th century); and the introduction of the Dutch or Flemish style to which the term "Queen Anne" has been applied. In Bentall we have typical examples of both styles. The staircase is Cromwellian (*i.e.*, a somewhat heavy form of Jacobean) with round balusters and square newels with knobbed finials. The principal bedroom is paneled and has a carved fire-place with the peculiar ornamentation characteristic of the time of Charles II., in which the diamond-shaped lozenge is always a prominent feature. Another of the bedrooms in the old part of the house is lined with tapestry, but this has almost perished with age, and is now papered over. Several of the rooms have quaint little hob-grates. The staircase is carried right up to the roof, and the space between the third-floor ceiling and the rafters is divided up into attics, one of which has a

fire-place, though whether they were actually occupied is doubtful, since there are no windows to light them. At the back of the house a small projecting bay has been added in modern times to accommodate a back staircase. It is shaped to match the old bay, but lacks the projecting brick-courses at the floor-levels which are seen on all the original walls.

IX.—FORD.

In the neighbouring village of Ford there are three houses of note, known respectively as Ford Hall, House, and Mansion.

IXA. FORD HALL.

As a whole this building appears to date from about the time of Cromwell, and to have been constructed entirely of brick. The staircase is of that date and has square newels and round balusters with hand-rail shaped to the hand. It was probably built by George Crosse (I). Over a narrow eastern window is a stone inscribed G.C. 1729. The initials are those of another George Crosse (II.) nephew of the first, who was born in 1670. He did not re-build or add to the house, but made considerable internal alterations, such as fitting new doors and fireplaces. The most interesting of his innovations was the construction of two "powdering" closets, for dressing and powdering the hair of the inmates. Each closet serves two rooms, being placed between them with a door opening into each chamber. There is a large arched recess in the dining room with a very deep alcove on each side of it.

WILLIAM CROSSE (I.) is mentioned in the Manor Court Rolls as a freeholder of Ford in 1610. The Hall was probably built by him or his eldest son, as it appears to date from about the time of Charles I. By his wife Elinor, who died in 1644, he had six sons and one daughter. William Crosse and his eldest son George were accused before the Committee for Compounding of "having impressed men to serve against the Parliament; supplied Shrawardine Castle with beer

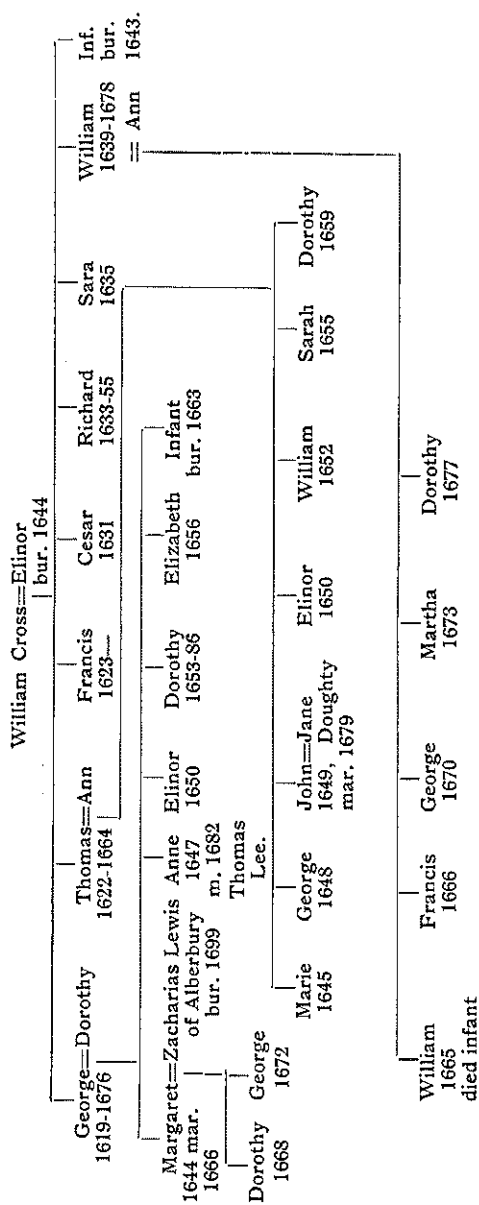
from Shrewsbury; plundered iron from the ironworks of Sir Thomas Middleton and General Mytton, and sold it for their own benefit: also of seizing the works and iron for the king's use." Of the six sons of William three married and had children, namely George (1619-1676), Thomas (1622-1664), and William (II.) 1639-1678.) The eldest son

GEORGE CROSSE (I.) had by his wife Dorothy five daughters but no son. The eldest daughter Margaret (born 1644) was married in 1666 to Zacharias Lewis of Alberbury (1631-1699) to whom she bore a son and daughter. George (I.) having no son, the estate passed on his death in 1676 to his only surviving brother

WILLIAM CROSSE (II.) who, although twenty years younger only lived to enjoy it two years. By his wife Anne he had three sons and two daughters,* but the firstborn son William died an infant. The second Francis, born in 1666, appears also to have died young, so that on the death of William (II.) in October 1678 the estate seems to have passed to the third son

GEORGE CROSSE (II.) then a lad of eight. Apparently he never married since the inscribed stone dated 1729 bears only his own initials. Evidently, too, he was the last of the family to reside here, for no person named Crosse occurs in the Ford register after that date. As none of the Crosses—except William (I) and George (I) at their burials—are entitled "Mr." in the registers, they evidently did not rank higher than yeoman, and there was little, if any, landed estate. Later on some of the Leighton family lived at Ford Hall and the register records 18 Nov. 1787 the baptism of John son of John and Elizabeth Leighton.

*The elder daughter Anne Cross (b. 1647) married Thomas Lee of Wroxeter in 1682, at St. Alkmund's.



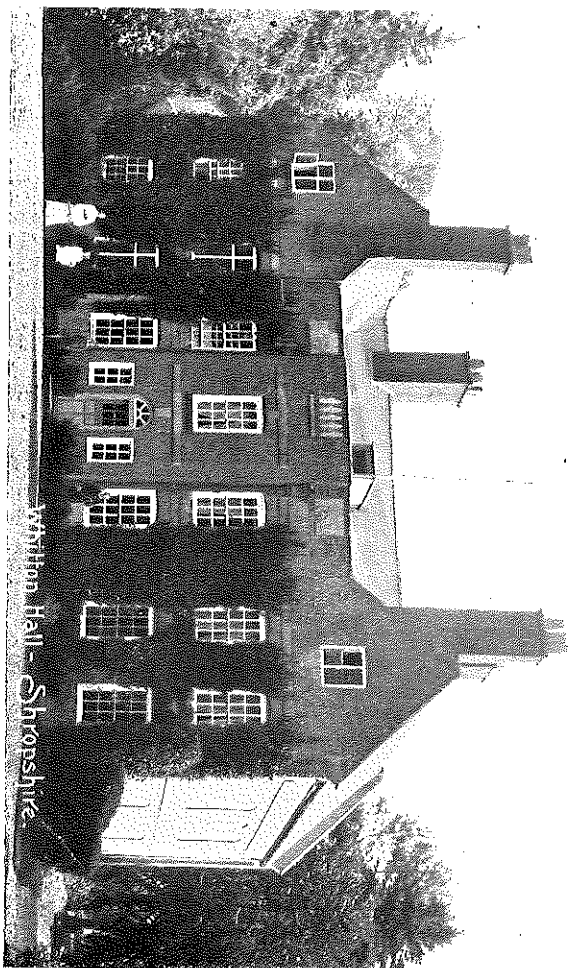
IXB. FORD HOUSE.

This is a pure "Queen Anne" house, built of red brick with white stone quoins and cornices, adorned with stone urns at the corners towards the garden. This last is beautifully terraced and has a modern flight of stone steps leading from the lower level to the entrance on that side, the whole forming a charming vista. The interior presents the characters usually found in houses of the early eighteenth century, the most notable being the handsome paneling with decorated cornice in the dining room, and the fine hall and staircase: the latter has a balustrade arranged in a triple series of banisters—fluted, round, and spiral, but there is no dado on the staircase wall corresponding to the balustrade. There is not a trace of an earlier house on the same site, so we must conclude that the old house was entirely demolished when this one was erected, or that the black and white house just below is a fragment of the original house of the family. Most probably it was built by John Ambler (IV). It is thought, however, that the early home of the Amblers was an L-shaped timber house, with outbuildings, between the brook and churchyard, part of which remains as a large cottage. Like the Warings the Amblers were seated at Ford from earlier times than the beginnings of parish registers. In May 1564

HENRY AMBLER married Cicely Waring at Alberbury, and had four sons—William, Thomas, Griffith, and Robert. The eldest

WILLIAM AMBLER died in 1609 leaving a widow Katherine who took for her second husband John Reynolds. They were married at Alberbury 18 June 1620. John Reynolds died in March 1625, but Katherine outlived her son and grandsons, being buried at Alberbury 14 August 1660. She was the last survivor of the elder branch of the family, so at her death the estate passed to the descendants of Thomas Ambler, younger brother of William named above.

JOHN AMBLER (I.) was baptized 18 March 1600. Like his neighbours John Waring and George Crosse he supported the Royal cause in the Civil War, and thereby



Vol. 3, p. 173.

WHITTON HALL—REAR VIEW.

brought trouble on his mother, for we read in the "Calendar of the Committee for Compounding" page 2537, under date 5 September 1650 "Katherine widow of John Reynolds of Ford mother of John Ambler complains that the Committee have disturbed her possession of Ford Rectory and other lands which John Garbett late of Shrewsbury [of St. Chad's parish] for £440 conveyed to her late husband and his heirs by her with reversions to herself and Robert her younger son, and then to John Ambler her eldest son for whose pretended delinquency the lands are sequestered. Her husband bequeathed to her all his goods lands tithes etc. which the Committee pretend belong to John Ambler. They have forced her to pay for her own goods etc. and threatened to carry away her cattle etc. Ordered to report cause of sequestration and restore her writings." On the 26 March 1651 the Committee reported that John Ambler was proved a delinquent and has an estate of £100 a year and a large personal estate which they have seized tho' he pretends to have compounded." On 6 June 1651 an order was made for sequestration. On 11 June it was reported that the County Committee had sequestered the estate but that John Ambler had since died. (He was buried at Alberbury 24 May 1651.) An order was made to continue the sequestration. It is evident from the wording of the above report that the tithes and lands in dispute were purchased not by one of the Amblers but by Katherine's second husband John Reynolds. He was evidently a man of means and good family as he is described in the Alberbury Register as "gentleman." By his wife Margaret, John Ambler (I.) had four sons and two daughters. John, baptised 28 November 1626, was buried at Alberbury 19 February 1627; Aristotle, baptised 24 October 1628, was buried in St. Chad's Church, Shrewsbury 21 March 1648; he is described in the register as "son and heir of John Amler; the other children—Reynold born 1630, Mary 1631, Katherine 1632, and Edward 1633—appear to have all died

young, leaving their grandmother Katherine Reynolds sole survivor of this branch of the family. On her death in 1660 the estate went to

THOMAS AMBLER (III.) (1622-1672) grandson of Thomas Ambler (I.) (—died 1609 and his wife Margery—1622) and son of Thomas Ambler (II.) (1591-1632?) and his wife Joan. Thomas (III.) was the eldest of six children the others being Edward (1624-1625); John (II.) born about 1626, married Sarah Hall, and was grandfather of George Ambler, a wealthy Shrewsbury draper, buried in St. Alkmund's 1756; Jane 1627-1629; Elizabeth 1629; and William 1631. By his wife Anne, who was buried 9th September 1669, Thomas Ambler (III.) had a daughter Katherine, bapt. 4 May, 1663, and a son

JOHN AMBLER (III.) baptized 5 March 1665. He was only a lad of seven when by the death of his father Thomas (III.) in April 1672 he succeeded to the estate. In 1684 he married Elizabeth Waring (died August 1728) by whom he had a son John (IV.) who succeeded to the estate on the death of his father in December 1699. The entry in the parish register of Ford reads as follows: "Mr. John Amler Impropriator of Ford buried in his chancel." It is worth noting that there was at that time no burial ground attached to the church at Ford, and interments of parishioners were usually made at Alberbury. The families of Amler & Waring, however, had vaults in Ford Church, and were laid to rest there. John Ambler's (III.) widow survived her husband thirty years and was buried 13 August 1728. The only son

JOHN AMBLER (IV.) was born in 1694, and died 30 July 1731 and was buried in the chancel of Ford Church on 1 August, the entry in the parish register being in the same words as the quotation above. By his wife Margaret Waring, who died 17 February 1768 aged 73, he had four sons—John, Thomas, William and George—and two daughters. The eldest son

JOHN AMBLER (V.) was born in 1717, and was sheriff of Shropshire in 1758. He married at St. Chad's Church on

31 August 1748, Mary daughter of Thomas Morhall of Onslow, but died without issue 15 December 1786, the entry of burial being in the same words as above. His widow was buried by his side 14 September 1790. His younger brother

THOMAS Ambler (IV.) was baptized 6 December 1726. He graduated M.A. at Christ Church, Oxford, and in 1757 he married his neighbour Mary daughter of Joseph Waring of Ford (1724-1790) and settled in Ford as curate of the parish, which position he retained till his death in February 1793. They had one son and one daughter: (the latter, named Frances, was born in June 1758 and married at St. Alkmund's on 23 February 1784 Charles Fowler of Bellstone, widower: they had a son Charles baptized 6 November 1784; and a daughter Frances, 22 September 1785, who married 6 September 1804 Samuel Allsopp of Burton-on-Trent; they had issue Sir Henry Allsopp, Lord Hindlip, and Frances who married William Wybergh How of Nearwell, Shrewsbury).

JOHN AMBLER (VI.) son of the Revd. Thomas Ambler, was born 26 June 1760, and married at Nunton, Wilts, 28 August 1788, Sarah daughter of John Lloyd of Wyle Cop in St. Julian's parish. He went to live in Cruckton where a daughter Frances was born 18 July 1789; she was the last of the main line of the Amblers and sole heiress; she married William Edward Tomline of Riby Castle, Lincs., whose father became bishop of Lincoln. The married life of John Ambler (VI.) was very brief, for he died the following year and was buried on 8 December 1790 by his father the Rev. Thomas Ambler.

As Ford House apparently dates from about 1720 it seems probable that it was built by John Ambler (IV.) It is quite likely that the Rev. Thomas Ambler lived latterly in the Mansion House of the Warings since his wife was the last of the Ford branch of that family, whilst the last owners—her brother and nephew—do not appear to have occupied it themselves. The connection between the two families was long and intimate for Henry Ambler

in 1564, and John III. and IV., as well as the Rev. Thomas Ambler, all married ladies of the Waring family. Griffith Ambler (son of Henry) also married his cousin Margaret Waring at Alberbury in January 1610: a daughter Katherine was baptized a year later on 29 January.

IXc. MANSION HOUSE, FORD.

To outward appearance, as seen from the churchyard, this is a large brick house of the late 18th century. A closer examination, however, shows that this is only partially true. All this front part has been added on to an older house of Jacobean date, constructed of timber and brick, and, although the latter is still there, it is so completely enclosed by the brick walls of the later building, that it is nowhere visible. The old house is "sandwiched" between later additions to the front and rear, while even the ends are hidden by carrying the newer brick walls past them to the back corners, where they can be seen overlapping but not tying into the old ones. The frontage presents a somewhat imposing aspect and is adorned with a low triangular pediment with stone festooned shield. On the left-hand end is a handsome leaden spouthead dated 1779 and bearing in high relief the Waring crest—a hand grasping a falcon-lure. The interior presents features characteristic of the periods in which each part of the house was built. For instance the older part has a Jacobean staircase, while the front staircase is of stone with continuous handrail and slender cast-iron balustrade. The fire-places in this part are in the Adam style, but in the old kitchen there is a wide ingle with (originally) an open hearth. All the rooms in the front are lofty, and so is the hall; in the old part they are much lower.

The Mansion at Ford was the seat of the Waring family, who appear to have sprung from the same stock as the Warings and Onslows of Onslow. The Warings were a numerous family. There were usually at least two households in Ford besides a branch resident in Shrewsbury or Bicton. The elder branch lived in the mansion at Ford, and in order to render the subject clear we shall give the direct line of

descent only, ignoring the younger members. Although there are Warings mentioned in the Alberbury and Ford registers at somewhat earlier dates the earliest head of the Ford branch of whom anything is distinctly known was

JOHN WARING (I.) who married at Ford Church 29 December 1604 Elizabeth Waring, probably a cousin. By her he had a son

JOHN WARING (II.) born 19 August 1621. John the elder was buried in Alberbury Church 27 April 1649. He was churchwarden of Ford in 1632. John the younger married Eleanor Owen 30 December 1650 and died at a ripe old age in November 1708. The two Johns were Royalists and the charge was brought before the Committee for Compounding that John Waring set out his son John in arms against the Parliament. The Jacobean portions of the Mansion still standing are probably the remains of the house which the latter occupied, and there is little doubt that either he or his father built it. He was succeeded by his son

JOSEPH WARING (I.) who was baptized at Ford 11 November 1675. He married on 3 February 1716 Sarah Chambre of Petton who, when left a widow married for her second husband George Calcott of Ford 3 June 1731. Joseph Waring was admitted a burgess of Shrewsbury 1 April 1712. He was churchwarden of Ford in 1723, and on his death 25 November 1727 was interred in the family vault there. He left £10 by his will to the poor of Ford parish. Besides two daughters and a posthumous son who died in infancy, he had three sons John, Joseph, and Francis. John, born 16 December 1716, took holy orders and died in 1794. Joseph (II.) born 27 February 1718, was admitted a burgess in 1773, he settled in London where he died 8 February 1775 and was buried at St. Marys, Broad Street, Westminster. In 1737 he married Margaret Gooding (1715-1763) by whom he had a numerous family, the eldest son being named Francis, of whom more anon. The Ford property went to the third son of Joseph Waring (I.)

FRANCIS WARING (I.) born 12 December 1721. He married Mary daughter of Leighton Owen Griffiths of Dinthill, by whom he had a son Leighton Samuel Waring, born in June 1759, but both mother and infant died soon afterwards. Francis Waring (I.) died 24 March 1776 and was succeeded by his nephew

FRANCIS WARING (II.) son of Joseph Waring (II.) He is described as of Thomas Street [London?] In 1781 he insured his Ford property in the Fire Office for £1300. As the spout-head on the Mansion bears the Waring crest, and is dated 1779, it is evident that the extension and the partial rebuilding of the house was the work of this Francis Waring (II.), though it is not certain that he ever occupied it. Although twice married, 1st to Anne Barnes of Islington, and 2nd to Anne Wright, he left no issue, and the estate seems to have passed to his aunt Mary who had married Rev. Thomas Amler, vicar of Ford, on 13 June 1757, thus finally uniting the fortunes of the two principal families in Ford. See under FORD HOUSE.

INSTITUTIONS OF SHROPSHIRE INCUMBENTS.

(Continued from 4th Series, Volume V., page 208).

The documents which follow are the Bishops' Certificates of the induction of Incumbents in the Dioceses of Coventry and Lichfield and of Hereford for the following periods:

Diocese of Coventry and Lichfield, 1775 to 1800.

Diocese of Hereford, 1759 to 1800.

We have now in the *Transactions* fairly complete lists of Incumbents in the Diocese of Lichfield from 1560 to 1800, and of Incumbents in the Diocese of Hereford from 1589 to 1800. The volumes in which they occur will be found noted on page 185 of the last published volume of the *Transactions*, together with some explanatory remarks on these Certificates.

The documents now printed have been extracted by Mr. W. K. Boyd, for the Society, from the original First Fruits Certificates preserved in the Public Record Office, London.

W.G.D.F.

FIRST FRUITS. BISHOPS' CERTIFICATES.

DIocese of COVENTRY AND LICHFIELD.

CO. SALOP.

FILE XLI. April 1775—April 1780.

John Tombes Wingfield, clerk, M.A., instituted to the vicarage of Atcham, co. Salop. Presented by Robert Burton. Vacant by death of Thos. Houlston. Instituted July 17th, 1775. Deanery of Salop.

Edmund Dana, clerk, instituted to the vicarage of Wroxeter, co. Salop, July 24th, 1775. Presented by William Pulteney, esquire, committee of the estate of John Newport, esquire, a lunatic. Vacant by cession of the said Edmund Dana. Deanery of Salop.

Henry Bromwich, clerk, instituted to the vicarage of Worfield, co. Salop, Sept. 11th, 1775. Presented by Daniel Chardin Davenport, esquire. Vacant by resignation of John Bromwich. Deanery of Lapley and Treizull.

Thos. Humphries, clerk, instituted to the vicarage of St. Chadd in Salop, November 10th, 1775. Presented by King George III. Vacant by the resignation of William Adams. Deanery of Salop.

John Hallward, clerk, M.A., instituted to the vicarage of Shawbury, co. Salop, Jan. 1st, 1776. Presented by Richard Hill, esquire. Vacant by cession of James Stillingfleet. Deanery of Salop.

George Whitmore, clerk, B.A., instituted to the rectory of Quatt, co. Salop, June 12th, 1776. Presented by William Whitmore, esquire. Vacant by resignation of Richard Dovey. Deanery of Lapley and Treizull.

James Hallifax, clerk, D.D., instituted to the rectory of Whitchurch, co. Salop, March 11th, 1777. Presented by Francis, Duke of Bridgewater. Vacant by cession of Henry Egerton. Deanery of Salop.

Michael Pye Stephens, clerk, instituted to the rectory of Sheinton, co. Salop, July 17th, 1777. Presented by Thos. Stephens, esquire. Vacant by resignation of Robert Williams. Deanery of Salop.

John Breck, clerk, M.A., instituted to the vicarage of Ellesmere, co. Salop, 6th Sept., 1777. Presented by Francis, Duke of Bridgewater. Vacant by death of Joshua Adams. Deanery of Salop.

Stephen Panting, clerk, M.A., instituted to the rectory of Wellington with Eyton annexed, co. of Salop, Jan. 17th, 1778. Presented by Thos. Eyton, esquire. Vacant by resignation of Thos. Warter. Deanery of Salop.

William Judgson, clerk, M.A., instituted to the rectory of Hinstock, co. Salop, Aug. 6th, 1778. Presented by Jane Corbet, of Adderley, spinster. Vacant by death of Francis Probart. Deanery of Newport.

William Pigott, clerk, LL.B., instituted to the rectory of Edgmond, co. Salop, Feb. 25th, 1779. Presented by Robert Pigott, of Chetwynd, esquire. Vacant by death of William Pigott. Deanery of Newport.

William Pigott, clerk, LL.B., instituted to the rectory of Chetwynd, co. Salop, Aug. 9th, 1779. Presented by Robert Pigott, esquire. Vacant by cession of the said William Pigott. Deanery of Newport.

Henry Burton, clerk, B.A., instituted to the vicarage of Atcham, co. Salop, 19th Dec., 1779. Presented by Robert Burton, esquire. Vacant by resignation of John Tombes Wingfield. Deanery of Salop.

FILE XLII. April 1780—April 1785.

Francis Henry Egerton, clerk, M.A., instituted to the rectory of Whitchurch, co. Salop, 24th Feb., 1781. Presented by the Duke of Bridgewater. Vacant by the death of James Hallifax, clerk. Deanery of Salop.

Edmund Dana, clerk, instituted to the rectory of Eaton Constantine, co. Salop, 13th March, 1781. Presented by committee of the estate of John Newport, esq., a lunatic. Vacant by death of James Dewhurst, clerk. Deanery of Salop.

Edmund Dana, clerk, instituted to the rectory of Harley, co. Salop, March 13th, 1781. Presented by a committee of the estate of John Newport, esquire, a lunatic. Vacant by death of James Dewhurst, clerk. Deanery of Salop.

Edmund Dana, clerk, instituted to the vicarage of Wroxeter, co. Salop, March 17th, 1781. Presented by committee of the estate of John Newport, esquire, a lunatic. Vacant by cession of the said Edmund. Deanery of Salop.

Richard Watson, clerk, D.D., instituted to the rectory of Kinnersley, co. Salop, 10th April, 1781. Presented by Earl Gower. Vacant by resignation of William Hinton, clerk. Deanery of Newport.

John Mayor, clerk, B.A., instituted to the vicarage of Shawbury, co. Salop, Deanery of Salop, 22nd Oct., 1781. Vacant by cession of John Hallward. Presented by Richard Hill, of Hawkestone, co. Salop, esquire.

Henry Binfield, clerk, M.A., instituted to the vicarage of Abrighton *alias* Albrighton, co. Salop, Deanery of Newport, 12th Aug., 1782. Vacant by death of John Hale. Presented by the Master and four Wardens of the Art or Mystery of Haberdashers in London.

William Oakeley, clerk, M.A., instituted to the vicarage of St. Cross, co. Salop, 22nd Aug., 1782. Deanery of Salop. Vacant by death of William Gorsuch. Presented by the King.

Henry Burton, clerk, B.A., instituted to the vicarage of Atcham, co. Salop, deanery of Salop, 19th Sept., 1782. Vacant by cession of the said Henry Burton. Presented by Robert Burton, of Longnor, co. Salop, esquire.

John Rocke, clerk, M.A., instituted to the vicarage of Wellington with the rectory of Eyton upon the Wildmoors annexed, co. Salop, Deanery of Salop and Newport, 17th of Oct., 1782. Vacant by death of Stephen Panting. Presented by Thos. Eyton, of Wellington, co. Salop, esquire.

Joshua Gilpin, clerk, instituted to the vicarage of Wrock-
erdine, co. Salop, Deanery of Salop, 19th Dec., 1782. Vacant by death of Stephen Panting. Presented by the King.

Osborne Wight, clerk, M.A., instituted to the vicarage of Condovery, co. Salop, Deanery of Salop, 26th Feb., 1783. Vacant by death of Roger Barnston. Presented by Nicholas Owen Smythe, a minor, by the advice and with the approbation of Nicholas Smythe, esquire, his father and lawful guardian.

Thos. Stedman, clerk, instituted to the vicarage of St. Chadd, co. Salop, Deanery of Salop, 8th Dec., 1783, vacant by death of Thomas Humphreys, clerk. Presented by King George III.

Henry Fletcher instituted to the rectory of Smethcote, co. Salop, Deanery of Salop, 18th May, 1784, vacant by death of David Rice. Presented by Ruth Lacy, of Shrewsbury, widow.

George Dickin, LL.B., instituted to the vicarage of Staunton upon Hine Heath, co. Salop, Deanery of Salop, 18th June, 1784, vacant by death of Thomas Hughes. Presented by Andrew Corbet, of Moreton Corbet, co. Salop, esquire.

Brian Hill, M.A., instituted to the vicarage of Loppington, co. of Salop, Deanery of Salop, 19th Aug., 1784, vacant by death of Thomas Hughes. Presented by the King.

FILE XLIII. April 1785—April 1790.

John Chappel Woodhouse instituted to the rectory of Donington, co. Salop, Deanery of Newport, 12th Nov., 1785, vacant by resignation of the said J. C. Woodhouse, clerk. Presented by Earl Gower.

Richard Mountford, clerk, instituted to the rectory of Ryton *alias* Ruiton by Beckbury, co. Salop, Deanery of Newport, 10th Dec., 1785, vacant by the resignation of John Chappel Woodhouse, clerk. Presented on the petition of the said Richard Mountford, patron.

Richard Basnett, clerk, LL.B., instituted to the vicarage of Loppington, co. Salop, Deanery of Salop, 7th Feb., 1786, vacant by the resignation of Brian Hill, clerk. Presented by King George III.

William Judgson, clerk, M.A., instituted to the vicarage of Drayton in Hales, co. of Salop, Deanery of Newport, 18th March, 1786, vacant by death of Samuel Burslem, clerk. Presented by Corbet Corbet, Adderley Hall, co. Salop, esquire, for this turn.

George Dickin, clerk, LL.B., instituted to the rectory of Moreton Corbet, co. Salop, Deanery of Salop, 13th of July, 1786, vacant by death of William Clark. Presented by Andrew Corbet, of Moreton Corbet, esquire.

Laurence Dundass Henry Cokburne, clerk, instituted to the rectory of Norton in Hales, co. Salop, Deanery of Newport, 14th of July, 1786, vacant by death of George Gretton. Presented by the King for this turn by reason of the lunacy of William Cotton.

John Holme, clerk, instituted to the vicarage of Leighton, co. Salop, Deanery of Salop, 19th October, 1786, vacant by death of Stephen Prytherch. Presented by Thos. Prytherch, an infant (by and with the advice and approbation of Mary Prytherch, widow, his mother and guardian) in full right.

John Holme, clerk, instituted to the rectory of Sheinton, co. Salop, Deanery of Salop, 1st Jan. 1787, vacant by cession of Michael Pye Stephens. Presented by Thomas Stephens, of Broseley, co. Salop, esquire.

Rowland Chambre, clerk, A.M., instituted to the rectory of Berrington, co. Salop, Deanery of Salop, June 6th, 1787, vacant by death of Daniel Austin, clerk. Presented by Lord Berwick.

Richard Mountford, clerk, instituted to the rectory of Kemberton with the vicarage of Sutton Maddock annexed, co. Salop, Deanery of Newport, 12th July, 1787, vacant by death of George Baker, clerk. Presented by Plowden Slaney, of Hatton Grange, co. Salop, esquire, the revd. Peter Broughton, of Market Drayton, and Richard Corbet, of Shiffnal, both in co. Salop, patrons appointed by deed 8th Feb., 1765.

John Smythe, clerk, instituted to the vicarage of Condoover, co. Salop, Deanery of Salop, 5th Oct., 1787, vacant by the cession of Osborne Wight, clerk. Presented by Nicholas Owen Smythe, of Condoover, a minor, by the advice, &c., of Nicholas Smythe, esquire, his father and guardian.

Reginald Heber, clerk, M.A., instituted to the rectory of Hodnett, co. Salop, Deanery of Newport, 23rd Nov., 1787, vacant by death of Lord James Beauclerk. Presented by Fysh Burgh, esq., representative of his late father John Coppinger, surviving trustee of the last will of Henrietta Vernon, late of Hodnett, spinster, patron.

David Evans, clerk, instituted to the vicarage of Ryton, co. Salop, Deanery of Salop, 26th Sept. 1788, vacant by death of David Owen. Presented by the King.

Thomas Goodinge, clerk, LL.D., instituted to the rectory of Counde *alias* Cunde, co. Salop, Deanery of Salop, 4th Feb., 1789, vacant by death of William Adams, clerk. Presented by Elizabeth Cressett, spinster.

Thos. Smith, clerk, instituted to the vicarage of Ellesmere, co. Salop, Deanery of Salop, 12th Oct., 1789, vacant by death of John Breck. Presented by the Duke of Bridgewater.

Edward Davenport, clerk, instituted to the vicarage of Worfield, co. of Salop, Deanery of Lapley and Treizull, 17th Jan., 1790, vacant by death of Henry Bromwich. Presented by William Yelverton Davenport, of Davenport House, co. Salop, esquire.

FILE XLIV. April 1790 to April 1795.

John Wingfield, B.A., instituted to the vicarage of Montford, co. Salop, Deanery of Salop, 28th June, 1780, presented by Edward, Lord Clive. Vacant by death of Thos. Hanmer.

Joseph Aldrich Cotton, M.A., instituted to the vicarage of Ellismere, co. Salop, deanery of Salop, 24th Aug., 1790, presented by Francis, Duke of Bridgewater. Vacant by death of Thomas Smith.

Edward Powys, M.A., instituted to the rectory of Stapleton, co. Salop, Deanery of Salop, 4th October, 1790, presented by Sir Richard Hill, of Hawkestone, co. Salop, bt., patron for this turn by virtue of a grant made to him by Thomas Jelfe Powys, of Berwick, co. Salop, esquire. Vacant by death of Samuel Langley.

Roger Clayton, A.M., instituted to the rectory of Stirchley, co. Salop, Deanery of Newport, 17th May, 1792, presented by John Oakeley, of Fir Grove, Salop, and Samuel Sneade, of Ludlow. Vacant by death of John Rogers.

William Judgson, A.M., instituted to the rectory of Adderley, co. Salop, Deanery of Newport, 30th July, 1792, presented by Henry Calveley Cotton, of Harley Street, London, esquire, for this turn. Vacant by death of Robert Clive.

Richard Huntley, A.M., instituted to the vicarage of Idsall *alias* Sheffnall, Deanery of Newport, co. Salop, 14th Feb., 1793, presented by Richard Huntley, of Boxwell, Gloucester, clerk, for this turn. Vacant by death of John Rogers.

John Pountney Stubbs, M.A., instituted to the vicarage of Drayton in Hales, co. Salop, Deanery of Newport, 1st March, 1793, presented by Henry Calveley Cotton, of Harley Street, London, esquire, patron for this turn. Vacant by cession of William Judgson.

George Taylor, clerk, instituted to the rectory of Hinstock, co. Salop, Deanery of Newport, 5th March, 1793, presented by Henry Calveley Cotton, of Harley Street, London, esquire, for this turn. Vacant by cession of William Judgson.

Henry Crump, instituted to the vicarage of Leighton, co. Salop, Deanery of Salop, 3rd March, 1794, presented by Thomas Hall, of Bridgnorth, Salop, Surgeon. Vacant by death of John Holme.

Ralph Downes, A.B., instituted to the rectory of Petton, co. Salop, Deanery of Salop, 8th May, 1794, presented by the King. Vacant by death of Thomas Roberts.

Nathaniel Hinde, instituted to the vicarage of Idsal, otherwise Shiffnal, co. Salop, Deanery of Newport, 7th Nov., 1794, presented by Henry, Lord Bradford and John Cotes, esquire. Vacant by cession of Richard Huntley.

FILE XLV. April 1795—April 1800.

23rd April, 1795, Archibald Alison, L.L.B., instituted to the vicarage of Ercal, co. Salop, Deanery of Salop, vacant by death of Henry Wood, presented by Sir William Pulteney, bt.

21st May, 1795, Richard Spearman, A.B., instituted to the rectory of Preston upon Wildmore, co. Salop, Deanery of Newport, vacant by death of Henry Wood, presented by Charles, Earl of Mounteath, and Henry, Lord Bradford, for this turn.

22nd Oct., 1795. Thos. Lloyd, A.M., instituted to the vicarage of Albrighton, co. Salop, Deanery of Newport, vacant by death of Henry Binfield, presented by the Master and four Wardens of Haberdashers in London.

10th May, 1796, Richard Mountfort, instituted to the rectory of Stockton, co. Salop, Deanery of Newport, vacant by death of Henry Whitmore, presented by Thos. Whitmore, of Apley, Salop, esquire.

1st Aug., 1796, Richard Slaney, A.M., instituted to the rectory of Kemberton with Sutton Maddock vicarage, co. Salop, Deanery of Newport, vacant by cession of Richard Mountfort, presented by revd. Peter Broughton, of Tunstall, Stafford, and Richard Corbett, of Idsal, Salop, gentleman.

5th Sept., 1796, Townsend Forester, A.B., instituted to the rectory of Sheinton, co. Salop, Deanery of Salop, vacant by death of John Holme, presented by John Stephens, of Bridgnorth, Salop, esquire.

3rd Nov., 1796, Joseph Dickenson Nicklin, A.M., instituted to the rectory of Ryton, co. Salop, Deanery of Newport, vacant by resignation of Richard Mountfort, presented by George Molineux, of Wolverhampton, esquire.

17th Dec., 1796, Francis Meeks, A.M., instituted to the vicarage of Prees, co. Salop, Deanery of Salop, vacant by death of Richard Jackson, collated by the Bishop.

27th Feb., 1797, George Scott, instituted to the rectory of Berrington, co. Salop, Deanery of Salop, vacant by death of Rowland Chambre, presented by Thos. Noel Hill, Lord Berwick.

26th Aug., 1797, Forester Leighton, A.B., instituted to the vicarage of Conover, co. Salop, Deanery of Salop, vacant by death of John Smythe, presented by Nicholas Owen Smythe Owen, of Conover Park, esquire.

11th Sept., 1797, Francis Henry Egerton, A.M., instituted to the rectory of Middle, co. Salop, Deanery of Salop, vacant by death of Richard Smith, presented by Duke of Bridgewater.

30th January, 1798, George Fieldhouse Molineux, A.B., instituted to the rectory of Ryton, co. Salop, Deanery of Newport, vacant by resignation of Joseph Dickenson Nicklin, presented by George Molineux, esquire.

21st May, 1798, Sir John Thomas Cholmondley Edwards, bt., A.B., instituted to the rectory of Frodsley, co. Salop, Deanery of Salop, vacant by death of Sir Thos. Edwards, bt., collated by the Bishop by reason of lapse of time.

10th Aug., 1798, Thos. Crane Johnstone, A.M., instituted to the vicarage of Worfield, co. Salop, Deanery of Lapley and Treizull, vacant by cession of Edward Davenport, presented by William Yelverton Davenport, esquire, of Davenport House, Salop.

7th December, 1798, Charles Walcot, A.M., instituted to the rectory of Pitchford, co. Salop, Deanery of Salop, vacant by death of Adam Ottley, presented by Thos. Ottley, of Pitchford, esquire.

3rd January, 1799, Richard Parkes, A.B., instituted to the vicarage of Loppington, co. Salop, Deanery of Salop, vacant by death of Richard Basnett, presented by the King.

25th Jan., 1799, Archibald Alison, A.M., instituted to the rectory of Rodington, co. Salop, Deanery of Salop, vacant by death of Charles Wylde, presented by the King.

6th Feb., 1799, Hon. Richard Hill, A.M., instituted to the rectory of Berrington, co. Salop, Deanery of Salop, vacant by resignation of George Scott, presented by Lord Berwick.

3rd Jan., 1800, William Smith, A.M., instituted to the vicarage of Worfield, co. Salop, Deanery of Lapley and Treizull, vacant by death of Thos. Crane Johnstone, presented by William Yelverton Davenport, esquire.

FILE XLVI. April 1800—April 1805.

10th June, 1800, Thos. Presland, LL.B., instituted to the vicarage of Baschurch, co. Salop, Deanery of Salop, vacant by death of Robert Jeffreys, presented by the King.

20th Oct., 1800, George Martin, instituted to the vicarage of Ness Magna otherwise Nestrangle, co. Salop, Deanery of Salop, vacant by death of Thos. Parry, presented by the King.

FIRST FRUITS. BISHOPS' CERTIFICATES.

DIocese of Hereford.

CO. SALOP.

FILE XXXI. October 1759—October 1764.

On 11th Feb., 1760, the Hon. John Harley, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the Archdeaconry of Salop, void by the death of Egerton Leigh, clerk, D.Ll., collated by the Bishop.

On the same day Francis Edwardes, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Greet, Deanery of Burford, co. Salop, void by the resignation of Thomas Edwardes, clerk, presented by Sir Henry Edwardes, bt.

On 7th Oct., 1760, John Fletcher, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Madeley, Deanery of Wenlock, co. Salop, void by the cession of Rowland Chambre, clerk, presented by Edward Kynaston, esquire, and instituted.

On 3rd April, 1761, John Baldwin, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the rectory of Corely, Deanery of Burford, co. Salop, void by the death of Andrew Baldwin, clerk, presented by Frances Baldwin, widow, and instituted.

On 19th August, 1761, Thos. Devey, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Silvington, Deanery of Ludlow, co. Salop, void by the death of Andrew Baldwin, clerk, presented by Thos. Hill, of Court of Hill, esquire, and instituted.

On the 15th May, 1762, William Pemberton, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Rushbury, Deanery of Wenlock, co. Salop, void by the death of Thos. Stonsleigh, clerk, presented by Elizabeth Cressett of Cund, co. Salop, spinster, and instituted.

On 5th June, 1762, William Smith, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the rectory of Hope Baggott, Deanery of Ludlow, co. Salop, void by the death of Henry Butler, clerk, collated by the Bishop of Hereford, patron for this turn by lapse of time, and instituted.

On 31st July, 1762, Richard Morgan, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Clungunford, Deanery of Clun, co. Salop, void by the death of Thos. Evans, clerk, presented by Henry Arthur, Earl Powys, Hugh Owen of Woodhouse, co. Salop, esquire, and John Davies of the town of Shrewsbury, gentleman, surviving devisees in trust named in the will of Richard Roche, of Trefnanny, co. Mont., esquire, and instituted.

On 14th Oct., 1762, John Harding, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the vicarage of Chirbury, Deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop, void by the cession of Richard Morgan, clerk, presented by the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of Shrewsbury and Charles Newling, clerk, head schoolmaster of the Free Grammar School in the town of Shrewsbury, and instituted.

On 18th Oct. aforesaid William Smith, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the rectory of Hope Baggott, Deanery of Ludlow, co. Salop, void by the resignation of the last incumbent presented by William, Earl of Bath, committee of the estates of John Newport, esquire, now under a state of insanity, and was instituted.

On 2nd Nov. 1762, Thos. Roche, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Ludlow, co. Salop, void by the resignation of Nicholas Herbert, clerk, presented by King George III., and instituted.

On 8th Nov. aforesaid Edward Poole, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Munslow, Deanery of Wenlock, co. Salop, void by the cession of Thomas Powys, clerk, presented by Thos. Powys, of Lilford, co. Northampton, esquire, and instituted.

On 28th Dec., 1762, Joshua Platt, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the rectory of Sutton, near Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop, void by the resignation of Thos. Fewtrell, clerk, presented by Herbert Mackworth, of Neath, co. Glam., esquire, and instituted.

On 16th June, 1763, Joseph Ball, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the vicarage of Ditton Priors, Deanery of Stottesdon, co. Salop, void by the death of William Rutter, clerk, presented by Charles Holland, of Cleobury Mortimer, co. Salop, gentleman, and instituted.

On 27th Oct., 1763, Stephen Panting, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the vicarage of Chelmarsh, Deanery of Stottesdon, co. Salop, void by the death of William Rutter, clerk, presented by Sir John Seabright, bt., and instituted.

On 1st Nov., 1763, Thos. Parry, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the rectory of Hanwood, Deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop, presented by George Smyth, the younger, of Nibley, co. Gloucester, esquire, and instituted.

On 19th Dec., 1763, David Pritchard, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of the third portion of the parish of Ponsbury otherwise Pontesbury, Deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop, void by the resignation of Roger Barnston, clerk, presented by Sir Richard Corbett, of Longner, co. Salop, baronet, Godolphin Edwards, of Frodgley, co. Salop, esquire, and Thos. Hill, of Tearn, co. of Salop, esquire, devisees named in the will of Letitia Barnston, deceased, and instituted.

On the 10th February, 1764, Roger Barnston, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the Rectory of the first portion of the parish church of Ponsbury otherwise Pontesbury, Deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop, void by the death of Benjamin Wingfield, clerk, presented by Sir Richard Corbett, baronet (etc. as next above).

On 19th Sept., 1764, William Pugh, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the Rectory of Shelve, Deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop, void by the death of William Sneade, clerk, presented by Robert More, of Linley, co. Salop, esquire, and instituted.

On 25th Sept, 1764, John Hawkins, the younger, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Bedstone, Deanery of Clun, co. Salop, void by the death of William Snead, clerk, presented by Samuel Snead, clerk, rector of Snead, co. Mont., and instituted.

FILE XXXII. Oct. 1764 to Oct. 1769.

On 27th Nov., 1764, George Kimber, clerk, D.Ll. was admitted to the rectory of Wistanstow, Deanery of Ludlow, co. Salop, void by the death of Joseph Dixon, clerk, presented by Fuller, Lord Craven, and instituted.

On 29th Nov. aforesaid, Charles Newling, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the second portion of the rectory and parish church of Ponsbury otherwise Pontesbury, Deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop, void by the death of William Dale, clerk, presented by Richard Corbett, of Longner. co. Salop, baronet, Thomas Hill, of Terne, co. Salop, esquire, and Godolphin Edwards, esquire, trustees in the will of Letitia Barnston, late of Conover, co. Salop, deceased, for and on behalf of Anna Maria Leighton, spinster, an infant under 21 years, grand-daughter and devisee of the said Letitia, the true patroness thereof, and he was instituted rector in the same.

On 19th March, 1765, John Atwood, the younger, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the rectory of Wheathill, Deanery of Stottesdon, co. Salop, void by the death of Thos. Taylor, clerk, presented by Bernard Holland, of Burwarton, co. Salop, esquire, and instituted.

On the same day, John Attwood, the younger, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the rectory of Burwarton, Deanery of Stottesdon, co. Salop, void by the death of Thomas Taylor, clerk, presented by Bernard Holland, of Burwarton, co. Salop, esquire, and instituted.

On the 12th April, 1765, Edmund Pryce, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the rectory of Upton Cressett, Deanery of

Stottesdon, co. Salop, void by the death of Thos. Taylor, clerk, presented by Elizabeth Cressett, of Counde, co. Salop, spinster, and instituted.

On 19th April aforesaid, Edward Baugh, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Ribbsford otherwise Wribbesford, with the chapel of Bewdley thereunto annexed, in the Deanery of Burford, co. Salop, void by the death of Thomas Knight, clerk, presented by Arthur, Earl of Powis, and instituted.

On the 24th July in the year aforesaid John Hawkins, the younger, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Worthen, Deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop, void by the resignation of John Hawkins, the elder, clerk, presented by Francis Leighton, of Queen's Square, Bloomsbury, London, esquire, lieutenant-general of His Majesty's Forces, and instituted.

On 20th Sept. in the year aforesaid, Charles Grainger, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the vicarage of Alberbury, Deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop, void by the cession of Bryan Fausett, clerk, presented by the Sub-Warden (in the absence of the Warden) and College of All Souls, Oxford, and instituted.

On the 14th of Nov. 1765, Henry Rowland Berkley, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Onibury, Deanery of Ludlow, co. Salop, void by the cession of George Kimber, clerk, D.D., collated by the bishop for this turn by reason of the lapse of time, and instituted.

On the 3rd March, 1766, Robert Clive, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the vicarage of Clun, Deanery of Clun, co. Salop, void by the death of Humphry Walcott, clerk, presented by Lady Margaret Clive, wife of Robert, Lord Clive, Richard Clive, of Lower Grosvenor Street, George Clive, of Bedford Row, Henry Clive, of Berkeley Square, John Walsh, of Chesterfield Street, and John Kelsall of Berkeley Square, co. Midd., esquires, trustees of Robert, Lord Clive, and instituted.

On the 18th July, in the year aforesaid, Eyan Humphreys, clerk, B. L., was admitted to the rectory of Clungunnus otherwise Clangunnus otherwise Clungunford, Deanery of Clun, co. Salop, void by the death of Richard Morgan, clerk, presented to John Rocke, of Trefnany, co. Mont., esquire, and instituted.

On 26th Aug., 1767, Charles Edmund Wylde, clerk, B.Ll. was admitted to the united rectories of Chetton, Deuxhill and Glazely, Deanery of Stottesdon, co. Salop, void by the cession of the last incumbent, presented by Thomas Wilde, of Belle View, co. Som., esquire, and instituted.

On 18th Feb., 1768, John Bishop Humphreys, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Greet, Deanery of Burford, co. Salop, void by the death of Francis Edwards, clerk, presented by Sir Thos. Edwards, of Gerrard Street, parish of St. Anne, Soho, Midd., bt., and instituted.

On 8th March, 1768, Thos. Warter, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Cleobury North, Deanery of Stottesdon, co. Salop, vacant by the death of Richard Adney, clerk, to which he was admitted on the petition of the said Thos. Warter and Anna Maria Warter, his wife, formerly Adney, daughter and sole heiress of the said Richard Adney, decd., patrons, and instituted.

On the same day the said Thomas Warter, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Hope Bowdler, Deanery of Wenlock, co. Salop, vacant by the death of [? the last incumbent, presented by] John Stanier, of Uppington, co. Salop, gentleman, and instituted.

On 22nd June, 1768, Edward Harris, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the rectory of Hanwood, Deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop, void by the resignation of Thos. Parry, clerk, presented by George Smith, of Nibley, co. Gloucester, esquire, and instituted.

On 5th Sept., 1768, Evan Evans, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Silvington, Deanery of Ludlow, co. Salop, void by the death of Thos. Devey, clerk, presented by Thos. Hill, of Court of Hill, parish of Burford, co. Salop, esquire, and instituted.

On 2nd Feb., 1769, Robert Clive, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the Archdeaconry of Salop, void by the resignation of the Hon. John Harley, clerk, collated by the Bishop, and instituted.

On 26th April, 1769, Thos. Hodges, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the vicarage of Bromfield, Deanery of Ludlow,

co. Salop, void by the death of Rowland Baugh, clerk, presented by Henry Arthur, Earl of Powis, and instituted.

On 11th May, 1769, Sir John Dutton Colt, bt., clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Cold Weston, Deanery of Ludlow, co. Salop, void by the death of Rowland Baugh, clerk, presented by Somerset Davies, of Ludlow, esquire, and instituted.

On 1st Sept., 1769, Edward Harries, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the vicarage of Cleobury Mortimer, Deanery of Burford, co. Salop, void by the death of John Atwood, clerk, presented by Charles Baldwyn, esquire, and Catherine Baldwyn, wife of the said Charles, of Kinlet, co. Salop, and instituted.

On 24th Sept., 1769, Edward Leighton, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the second portion of the rectory of Ponsbury otherwise Pontesbury, Deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop, void by the resignation of Charles Newling, clerk, presented by Nicholas Smyth, of Conover, co. Salop, esquire, and Anna Maria, his wife, late Anna Maria Leighton, granddaughter and devisee of Letitia Barnston, deceased, patrons thereof, and instituted.

FILE XXXIII. Oct. 1769 to Oct. 1774.

On 18th Jan., 1770, George Hodges, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the rectory of Wolstaston, Deanery of Wenlock, co. Salop, void by the death of Thos. Bradburne, clerk, presented by Sir Thomas Whitmore, K.B., and instituted.

On 15th May, 1770, John Purcell, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Sidbury, Deanery of Stottesdon, co. Salop, void by the death of William Hale, clerk, to which he petitioned to be admitted, asserting himself to be the true patron thereof, and he was duly instituted rector.

On 12th Aug., 1770, James Bowles, clerk, B.Ll., was admitted to the rectory of the third portion of the parish church of Burford, Deanery of Burford, co. Salop, void by the death of William Hale, clerk, presented by Humphry Bowles, of the parish of Burford, esquire, and instituted.

On 29th September, 1770, James Bowles, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of the first portion of the parish church of

Burford, Deanery of Burford, co. Salop, void by the resignation of Jonathan Green, clerk, presented by Humphry Bowles, of Burford, esquire, and instituted.

On the same day Jonathan Green, clerk, B.Ll., was admitted to the rectory of the second portion of the parish church of Burford, Deanery of Burford, co. Salop, void by the resignation of Thos. Littleton, clerk, presented by Humphry Bowles, of Burford, esquire, and instituted.

On 21st Sept., 1777, John Stanier, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the rectory of Hope Bowdler, Deanery of Wenlock, co. Salop, void by the resignation of Thomas Warter, clerk, presented by John Stanier, of Uppington, co. Salop, gentleman, and instituted.

On 21st Dec., 1771, John Purcell, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the rectory of Sidbury, Deanery of Stottesdon, co. Salop, void by the resignation of the last incumbent, presented by John Purcell, clerk, and instituted.

On the 9th March, 1772, Daniel Price, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Holgate, Deanery of Wenlock, co. Salop, void by the death of Samuel Fowler, clerk, to which he was collated by the bishop, and instituted.

On 8th May, 1772, Charles Newling, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of the dexter part of the parish church of Westbury, Deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop, void by the death of Thomas Lyster, clerk, presented by Nicholas Smyth, of Condovery, co. Salop, esquire, and Anna Maria, his wife, grand-daughter and devisee of Letitia Barnston, deceased, the patrons thereof, and instituted.

On 11th June, 1772, Samuel Sneade, clerk, B.Ll., was admitted to the rectory of the parish church of Bedstone, Deanery of Clun, co. Salop, void by the resignation of John Hawkins, clerk, presented by Samuel Sneade, of Shrewsbury, clerk, and instituted.

On the 22nd June, 1772, John Phillipps, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the vicarage of Stoke St. Milborough with the chapel of the rectory of the Heath thereunto annexed, Deanery

of Ludlow, co. Salop, void by the death of John Pearce, clerk, presented by William Pearce Hall, esquire, and instituted vicar in the same.

On 20th Oct., 1772, Thomas Baines, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Richard's Castle, Deanery of Ludlow, counties of Hereford and Salop, void by the death of Richard Pritchett, clerk, presented by James, Bishop of Worcester, by virtue of his bishopric, and instituted.

On 26th July, 1774, Herbert Wilde, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the rectory of Aston, Deanery of Clun, co. of Salop, void by the death of James Beynon, clerk, presented by Somerset Davies, of Wigmore, co. Hereford, esquire, and instituted.

On 6th Aug., 1774, Thomas Williams, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the rectory of Tugford, Deanery of Wenlock, co. Salop, void by the resignation of James Pratchet, clerk, to which he was collated by the bishop, and instituted.

FILE XXXIV. Oct. 1774 to Oct. 1779.

On 30th Jan., 1775, Neville Maskelyne, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Shrawardine otherwise Shraden, Deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop, void by the death of John Forster, D.D., presented by Edward, Lord Clive, Baron of Plassey, and instituted.

On 4th Feb., 1775, Richard Davies, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the rectory of Cardiston otherwise Cardeston otherwise Carston, Deanery of Pontesbury, co. of Salop, void by the death of Thomas Gough, clerk, presented by Sir Charlton Leighton, late of Loton, co. Salop, but now of Imley Park, co. Northt., bt., and instituted.

On 20th April, 1775, Edmund Dana, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Aston Botterell, Deanery of Stottesdon, co. Salop, void by the death of Nehemiah Jenks, clerk, presented by William Pulteney, of Bath House, parish of St. George, Hanover Square, Midd., esquire, committee of the estate of John Newport, esquire, a lunatic, and instituted.

On 3rd Aug., 1775, Robert Taylor, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Shelve, Deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop, void by the death of William Pugh, clerk, presented by Robert More, of Linley, co. Salop, esquire, and instituted.

On 18th Aug., 1775, Edward Leighton, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the rectory of Cardeston, Deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop, void by the death of Richard Davies, clerk, presented by Charlton Leighton, esquire, and instituted.

On 30th Aug., 1775, Edward Leighton, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the second portion of the rectory of Pontesbury, Deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop, void by the cession of the last incumbent, presented by Nicholas Smyth, esquire, and Anna Maria Smyth, his wife, and instituted.

On 6th Sept., 1775, Edward Harwood, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Sutton near Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop, void by the resignation of Joshua Platt, clerk, presented by Thos. Hill, of Shrewsbury, co. Salop, esquire, and instituted.

On 9th Nov., 1775, James Pratchet, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Holgate, Deanery of Wenlock, co. Salop, void by the resignation of Daniel Price, clerk, to which he was collated by the Bishop, and instituted.

On 15th May, 1776, Robert Taylor, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of More (Moor), Deanery of Clun, co. Salop, void by the death of Thos. Hazlewood, clerk, presented by Robert More, of Linley, co. Salop, esquire, and instituted.

On 16th May, 1776, John Harding, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Middleton Scriven, Deanery of Stottesdon, co. Salop, void by the death of John Reynolds, clerk, presented by Thos. Rowley, of Broseley, co. Salop, surgeon, and instituted.

On the same day, Richard Powell, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Munslow, Deanery of Wenlock, co. Salop, void by the death of Edward Poole, clerk, presented by Thos. Powell, gentleman, and instituted.

On 7th June, 1776, John Bate, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Cainham, Deanery of Ludlow, co. Salop, void by the death of Edward Poole, clerk, presented by Joseph Oldham, of Hopton Court, co. Salop, esquire, and instituted.

On 15th Aug., 1776, William Stratton Liddiard, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the vicarage of Staunton Lacy, Deanery of Ludlow, co. Salop, void by the death of William Sheppard, clerk, presented by William, Lord Craven, and instituted.

On 24th Oct., 1776, John Harding, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the vicarage of Chirbury, Deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop, void by the cession of the last incumbent, presented by the Mayor, etc., of Shrewsbury, and James Atcherley, clerk, head schoolmaster of the Free Grammar School in Shrewsbury, patrons, and instituted.

On 7th April, 1777, Michael Pye Stephens, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Hughley, Deanery of Wenlock, co. Salop, void by the death of William Corfield, clerk, presented by Sir Henry Bridgeman, bt., and instituted.

On 15th May, 1777, George Nechell, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Highley otherwise Higley, Deanery of Stottesdon, co. Salop, void by the resignation of John Fleming, clerk, Doctor of Laws, presented by the said John Fleming, patron, and instituted.

On 13th June, 1777, Thos. Moses Lyster, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Billingsley, Deanery of Stottesdon, co. Salop, void by the death of John Lloyd, clerk, presented by William Pulteney, of Bath House, parish of St. George, Hanover Square, Midd., esquire, committee of the estate of John Newport, lunatic, and instituted.

On 18th June, 1777, Francis Kinchant, clerk, B. Ll., was admitted to the vicarage of Stokesay, Deanery of Ludlow, co. Salop, void by the death of William Williams, clerk, presented by Thos. Lloyd and Robert Pardoe, of Lincoln's Inn, gentleman, the devisees under the will of Lucius Henry Hibbins, clerk, deceased, and instituted.

On 9th July, 1777, William Taylor, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Easthope, Deanery of Wenlock, co. Salop, void by the death of William Corfield, clerk, presented by William Lutwyche, esquire, and Mrs. Sarah Winford, and instituted.

On 3rd Sept., 1777, Michael Pye Stephens, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Hughley, Deanery of Wenlock, co. Salop, void by the neglect or default of the said Michael Pye Stephens, the last incumbent, in not conforming to the several acts of Uniformity now in force, to which he was presented by Sir Henry Bridgeman, bt., and instituted.

On 9th Oct., 1777, Isaac Frowd, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the vicarage of Bishop's Castle, Deanery of Clun, co. Salop, void by the death of John Roos Waring, clerk, presented by Edward, Lord Clive, and instituted.

On 10th Oct., 1777, John Witts, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Cardington, Deanery of Wenlock, co. Salop, void by the death of Francis Southerne, clerk, presented by Rowland Hunt, of Boreatton, esquire, and instituted.

On 6th Nov., 1777, Jonathan Green, clerk, B. Ll., was admitted to the vicarage of Cainham, Deanery of Ludlow, co. Salop, void by the death of John Bate, clerk, presented by Joseph Oldham, of Hopton Court, parish of Hopton Wafers, co. Salop, esquire, and instituted.

On 26th Nov., 1777, Jonathan Green, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of the second portion of the parish church of Burford, Deanery of Burford, co. Salop, void by the cession of the last incumbent, presented by Humphry Bowles, of the parish of Burford, esquire, and instituted.

On 1st April, 1778, John Bather, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Brace Meole, Deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop, void by the death of John Allen, clerk, presented by John Bather, gentleman, and instituted.

On 6th April, 1778, Herbert Oakeley, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Hopton Castle, Deanery of Clun, co. Salop, void by the death of Robert Pemberton, clerk, presented by Thos. Beale, and instituted.

On 11th June, 1778, James Atcherley, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the vicarage of Lydbury North with the chapel of Norbury annexed, Deanery of Clun, co. Salop, void by the death of Herbert Oakeley, clerk, presented by Andrew Griffiths, Surgeon of His Majesty's Ship *The Guadaloupe*, and instituted.

On 12th June, 1778, Thos. Nash, clerk, B.D., was admitted to the vicarage of Chelmarsh, Deanery of Stottesdon, co. Salop, void by the cession of Stephen Panting, clerk, presented by Sir John Sebright, of Beechwood, co. Hertford, bt., and instituted.

On 23rd June, 1778, William Thornes, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the vicarage of Alberbury, Deanery of Pontesbury,

co. Salop, void by the death of Charles Grainger, clerk, presented by the Warden and College of All Souls, Oxford, and instituted.

On 24th June, 1778, John Hemus, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Beckbury, Deanery of Wenlock, co. Salop, void by the death of John Hayle, D.D., presented by King George III. and instituted.

On 10th Aug., 1778, Herbert Oakeley, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Lydham otherwise Ledom, Deanery of Clun, co. Salop, void by the death of Herbert Oakeley, clerk, presented by John Oakley, esquire, and instituted.

On 20th Aug., 1778, Morgan Jones, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Willey, Deanery of Wenlock, co. Salop, void by the death of John Haile, D.D., presented by George Forester, of the parish of Willey, esquire, and instituted.

On 21st Oct., 1778, Joseph Morris, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Tasley, Deanery of Stottesdon, co. Salop, void by the death of John Shuker, clerk, presented by Mary White, of Bridgnorth, co. Salop, widow and administratrix of John White, late of Bridgnorth, gent., deceased, and instituted.

On the 19th Nov., 1778, Myles Cooper, clerk, D.Ll., was admitted to the vicarage of Neen Savage, Deanery of Stottesdon, co. Salop, void by the death of Thomas Howard, clerk, presented by King George III., and instituted.

On 30th May, 1779, Edward Northey, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Cleobury Mortimer, Deanery of Burford, co. Salop, void by the resignation of Edward Harries, clerk, presented by William Childe, of Kinlet, co. Salop, esquire, and instituted.

On the same day, John Rocke, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the rectory of Clungunford, Deanery of Clun, co. Salop, void by the resignation of Evan Humphreys, clerk, presented by John Rocke, of Trefnanny, co. Mont., esquire, and instituted.

On 22nd July, 1778, Richard Garrard, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the vicarage of Staunton Lacy, Deanery of Ludlow, co. Salop, void by the death of William Stratton Liddiard, clerk, collated by the Bishop, patron for this turn by reason of the lapse of time, and instituted,

FILE XXXV. Oct. 1779 to Oct. 1784.

On 3rd Nov. 1779, William Jesse, clerk, B.A. was admitted to the rectory of Dowles, Deanery of Burford, co. Salop, void by the death of Butler Cowper, clerk, presented by Henry Morley Herbert, of Droxford, co. Hants, and instituted.

On 15th March, 1780, Edward Baldwin, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the rectory of Abdon, Deanery of Wenlock, co. Salop, void by the death of John Collier, clerk, presented by John Brooke, of Haughton, co. Salop, clerk, and instituted.

On 27th March, 1780, Thomas Russell, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the vicarage of Long Staunton, Deanery of Wenlock, co. Salop, void by the death of Charles Hicks, clerk, presented by the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, and instituted.

On 23rd May, 1780, Lewis Williams, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Woolstaston, Deanery of Wenlock, co. Salop, void by the death of George Hodges, clerk, presented by Thomas Whitmore, of Apley, co. Salop, esquire, and instituted.

On 29th May, 1780, James Chelsum, D.D., was admitted to the rectory of Badger *alias* Bagsore, Deanery of Wenlock, co. Salop, void by the death of Thomas Hartshorne, clerk, to which he was presented (on the nomination of Hawkins Browne, esquire) by King George III., patron thereof in full right, and he was instituted rector into the same.

On 21st June, 1780, John Cooke, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Wentnor, Deanery of Clun, co. Salop, void by the death of George Hodges, clerk, presented by the Dean and Chapter of Oxford, and instituted.

On 1st Aug., 1780, Richard Wilding, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Easthope, Deanery of Wenlock, co. Salop, void by the death of William Taylor, clerk, presented by William Lutwyche, of Lutwyche, co. Salop, esquire, and instituted.

On 16th January, 1781, John Glascott, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the rectory of Acton Scott, Deanery of Wenlock, co. Salop, void by the death of John Fleming, clerk, D. L., presented by John Stackhouse, of Pendarves, co. Cornwall, esquire, and instituted.

On 4th June, 1781, Thos. Warter, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Aston Botterell, Deanery of Stottesdon, co. Salop, void by the cession of the last incumbent, presented by William Pulteney, of Bath House, parish of St. George, Hanover square, esquire, committee of the estate of John Newport, esquire, a lunatic, and instituted.

On 7th Sept., 1781, Abraham Rudd, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the vicarage of Diddlebury, Deanery of Ludlow, co. Salop, void by the death of Robert Watkins, clerk, presented by the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, and instituted.

On 1st Oct., 1781, John Pyefinch, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Pulverbatch, Deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop, void by death of John Eyton, clerk, presented by Nicholas Owen Smythe, of Conover, co. Salop, esquire (by and with the advice and approbation of Nicholas Smythe, of Conover, esquire, his father and guardian), and instituted.

On 29th Nov., 1781, Edward Northey, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the vicarage of Kinlet, Deanery of Stottesdon, co. Salop, void by the death of Robert Watkins, clerk, presented by William Childe, of Kinlet, esquire, and instituted.

On 12th Dec., John Smythe, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of the left part of Westbury, Deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop, void by the death of John Eyton, clerk, presented by Nicholas Owen Smythe, of Conover, co. Salop, esquire, (by the advice and approbation of Nicholas Smythe, of Conover, esquire, his father and guardian) patron thereof, and instituted.

On 13th June, 1782, George Nugent, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Worthen, Deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop, void by the death of John Hawkins, clerk, presented by Charlotte Leighton and Frances Leighton, of Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square, co. Midd., spinsters, and patronesses, and instituted.

On 4th July, 1782, George James Edmonds, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the vicarage of Clun, Deanery of Clun, co. Salop, void by the resignation of Robert Clive, clerk, presented by Edward, Lord Clive, and instituted.

On 21st Aug., 1782, Isaac Frowd, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Shrawardine, Deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop, void by the cession of Nevil Maskelyne, D.D., presented by Edward, Lord Clive, and instituted.

On 29th Aug., 1782, John Smythe, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Sutton near Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop, void by the death of Edward Harwood, clerk, presented by Noel Hill, of Tern, co. Salop, esquire, and instituted.

On the same day, John Smythe, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Westbury on the left part, Deanery of Pontesbury, co. of Salop, void by the resignation of the last incumbent, presented by Nicholas Owen Smythe, of Conover, co. Salop, esquire (by the advice and approbation of Nicholas Smythe, of Conover, esquire, his father and guardian) patron thereof, and instituted.

On 30th Oct., 1782, John Jones, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Hanwood, Deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop, void by the resignation of Edward Harries, clerk, and instituted.

On 4th March, 1783, Osborne Wight, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of the first portion of the parish church of Pontesbury, Deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop, void by the death of Roger Barnston, clerk, presented by Nicholas Owen Smythe, of Conover, esquire, a minor (by and with the advice and approbation of Nicholas Smythe, esquire, his father and guardian) and instituted.

On 23rd July, 1783, Edward Whitehurst, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the rectory of Hopton-wafers, Deanery of Burford, co. Salop, void by the death of Robert Edwards, clerk, presented by Thos. Whitehurst, of the parish of Chirk, co. Denbigh, gent., and instituted.

On 18th Nov., 1783, James Ingram, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of the third portion of the parish church of Burford, Deanery of Burford, co. Salop, void by the death of James Bowles, clerk, presented by Humphrey Bowles, of Wanstead, co. Essex, and instituted.

On 11th December, 1783, Jonathan Green, clerk, D. L. was admitted to the rectory of the first portion of the parish church

of Burford, Deanery of Burford, co. Salop, void by the death of James Bowles, clerk, presented by Humphrey Bowles, of Wanstead, co. Essex, and instituted.

On 10th March, 1784, Richard King, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Worthen, Deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop, void by the cession of George Nugent, clerk, presented by John Gascoigne Fanshaw, of Bedford Row, co. Midd., esquire, and instituted.

FILE XXXVI. Oct. 1784—Oct. 1789.

On the 18th Feb., 1785, Thos. Rocke, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the rectory of Silvington, Deanery of Ludlow, co. Salop, void by the death of Evan Evans, clerk, presented by Lucy Hill, of Court of Hill, widow, and instituted.

On 22nd Aug., 1785, Edward Kynaston, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the vicarage and parish church of Madeley, Deanery of Wenlock, co. Salop, void by the death of John Fletcher, clerk, presented by Roger Kynaston, of Hardwick, co. Salop, esquire, and instituted.

On 26th June, 1786, Henry Burton, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the vicarage of Madeley, Deanery of Wenlock, co. Salop, void by the resignation of Edward Kynaston, clerk, presented by Roger Kynaston, esquire, and instituted.

On 5th July, 1786, Michael Pye Stephens, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Little Wenlock, Deanery of Wenlock, co. Salop, void by the death of John Hayward, clerk, presented by George Forester, esquire, of Willey, co. Salop, and instituted.

On the 8th July, 1786, Edward Blakeway, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the vicarage of Neen Savage, Deanery of Stottesdon, co. Salop, void by the death of Myles Cooper, clerk, D.D., presented by King George III., and instituted.

On 17th July, 1786, Thomas Eden, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Greet, Deanery of Burford, co. Salop, void by the death of John Bishop Humphreys, clerk, presented by Sir Thos. Edwards, bt., and instituted.

On the same day, William Watkins, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Bucknell, Deanery of Clun, co. Salop, void by

the death of John Bowdler, clerk, presented by the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Grocers of the City of London, patrons, and instituted.

On 20th July, 1786, Clarke Prescott, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Downton, Deanery of Clun, co. Salop, void by the death of Thos. Pryce, clerk, presented by King George III. and instituted.

On 25th Sept., 1786, John Stanier, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the vicarage of Eaton, deanery of Wenlock, co. Salop, void by the resignation of William Oakley, clerk, presented by Thos. Gwynn, of Ludlow, clerk, and instituted.

On 27th Oct., 1786, Evan Morris, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the vicarage of Much Wenlock, deanery of Wenlock, co. Salop, void by the death of Stephen Prytherch, clerk, presented by Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, of Wynnstay, co. Denbigh, bt., and instituted.

On 13th March, 1787, Thos. Moses Lyster, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Neenton, deanery of Stottesdon, co. Salop, void by the death of John Purcell, clerk, presented by Richard Lyster, of Rowton, co. Salop, Esq. (now resident at Richmond, in Surrey), and instituted.

On 27th Aug., 1787, William Calcott, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the rectory of Westbury, deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop, void by the death of Charles Newling, clerk, presented by Nicholas Owen Smythe, of Condovery, co. Salop, esquire, a minor (with the advice and approbation of Nicholas Smythe, esquire, his father and guardian), and instituted.

On 5th May, 1788, John Smythe, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of the right part of the parish church of Westbury, deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop, void by the resignation of William Calcott, clerk, presented by Nicholas Owen Smythe, of Condovery, co. Salop, esquire, a minor (with the consent and approbation of Nicholas Smythe, esquire, his father and guardian), and instituted.

On 18th June, 1788, Joseph Pickering, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the vicarage of Staunton Lacy, deanery of Ludlow, co. Salop, void by the death of the last incumbent, presented by William, Lord Craven, and instituted.

On 16th Dec., 1788, Francis Coke, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the rectory of Culmington, deanery of Ludlow, co. Salop, void by the death of John Nicholls, clerk, presented by John Woodhouse, of Yatton Court, co. Hereford, esquire, and instituted.

On 10th Feb., 1789, Edward Evans, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Upton Cressett, deanery of Stottesdon, co. Salop, void by the death of Edmund Price, clerk, presented by Elizabeth Cressett, of Upton Cressett, spinster, and instituted.

On 13th March, 1789, George Holland, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Mindtown, deanery of Clun, co. Salop, void by the death of Edward Rogers, clerk, presented by Edward, Lord Clive, and instituted.

On the same day, Evan Morris, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the vicarage of Much Wenlock, deanery of Wenlock, co. Salop, void by the cession of the last incumbent, presented by Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, bt., and instituted.

On 15th May, 1789, John Newling, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the vicarage of Chirbury, deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop, void by the death of John Harding, clerk, presented by William Oakeley, esquire, Mayor of Shrewsbury, and James Atcherley, clerk, chief schoolmaster of the Free Grammar School of the said town, patrons, and instituted.

On 18th June, 1789, John Holme, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Middleton Scriven, deanery of Stottesdon, co. Salop, void by the death of John Harding, clerk, presented by Thos. Rowley, gent., and instituted.

FILE XXXVII. Oct. 1789—Oct. 1794.

On 2nd March, 1790, John Holland, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Greet, deanery of Burford, co. Salop, void by the cession of Thos. Eden, clerk, presented by Sir Thos. Edwards, bt., and instituted.

On 31st May, 1790, James Woodhouse, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Culmington, deanery of Ludlow, co. Salop, void by the resignation of Francis Coke, clerk, presented by John Woodhouse, of Yatton Court, co. Hereford, esquire, and instituted.

On 19th June, 1790, Samuel Burrows, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the vicarage of Higley, deanery of Stottesdon, co. Salop, void

by the death of George Metcchell, clerk, presented by Matthias Burrows, of Aldersley, parish of Tettenhall, co. Stafford, gent., and instituted.

On 25th Oct., 1790, Thos. Gwynn, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the vicarage of Eaton, deanery of Wenlock, co. Salop, void by the resignation of John Stanier, clerk, presented by Thos. Gwynn, of Ludlow, co. Salop, clerk, and instituted.

On 22nd Feb., 1791, William Towne, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Upton Cressett, deanery of Stottesdon, co. Salop, void by the death of Edward Evans, clerk, presented by Elizabeth Cressett, of Upper Grosvenor Street, parish of St. George, Hanover Square, and instituted.

On 28th March, 1791, Morgan Jones, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Ditton Priors, deanery of Stottesdon, co. Salop, void by the death of Joseph Ball, clerk, presented by John Baxter, of Middleton, parish of Ditton Priors, gentleman, and instituted.

On 7th May, 1791, Thos. Crane Johnstone, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Hope Baggot, deanery of Ludlow, co. Salop, void by the death of William Smith, clerk, presented by William Pulteney, of Bath House, Piccadilly, esquire, and instituted.

On 14th July, 1791, Robert Augustus Johnson, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Wistanstow, deanery of Ludlow, co. Salop, void by the death of George Kimber, clerk, presented by William, Lord Craven, and instituted.

On 12th Oct., 1791, James Hastings, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Bitterley, deanery of Ludlow, co. Salop, void by the resignation of Thos. Rocke, clerk, to which he petitioned to be admitted, asserting himself to be the true patron, and he was instituted.

On 14th Feb., 1792, Robert Augustus Johnson, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Wistanstow, deanery of Ludlow, co. Salop, void by the promotion of the last incumbent, presented by William, Lord Craven, and instituted.

On 4th Aug., 1792, Joseph Plymley, M.A., was admitted to the archdeaconry of Salop, void by the death of Robert Clive, clerk, and instituted.

On 7th Sept., 1792, Thos. Baines, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the vicarage of Cainham, deanery of Ludlow, co. Salop, void

by the death of Jonathan Green, clerk, presented by Edward Green, of Ashford Hall, co. Salop, clerk, and instituted.

On 17th Oct., 1792, St. George Bowles, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the rectory of Burford, deanery of Burford, co. Salop, void by the death of Jonathan Green, clerk, presented by George Bowles, of Wansted, co. Essex, esquire, and instituted.

On 8th Nov., 1792, Edward Green, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of the second portion of the parish church of Burford, deanery of Burford, co. Salop, void by the death of Jonathan Green, clerk, presented by George Bowles, of Wansted, co. Essex, esquire, and instituted.

On 1st May, 1793, George Holland, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Hanwood, deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop, void by the death of John Jones, clerk, presented by Samuel Holland, of Tenbury, co. Worcester, gentleman, and instituted.

On 21st June, 1793, Maurice Wynn, clerk, B.Ll., was admitted to the vicarage of Much Wenlock, deanery of Wenlock, co. Salop, void by the death of Evan Morris, clerk, presented by Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, bt., with the advice and approbation of Dame Charlotte Williams Wynn, his mother and testamentary guardian, and instituted.

On 8th Oct., 1793, Thos. Moses Lyster, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Oldbury, deanery of Stottesdon, co. Salop, void by the death of Thos. Littleton, clerk, presented by King George III., and instituted.

FILE XXXVIII. Oct. 1794—Oct. 1799.

On 28th March, 1795, Job Walker Baugh, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the vicarage of Diddlebury, deanery of Ludlow, co. Salop, void by the death of Abraham Rudd, clerk, presented by the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, and instituted.

On 2nd April, 1795, John Brickdale Blakeway, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the vicarage of Neen Savage, deanery of Stottesdon, co. Salop, void by the death of Edward Blakeway, clerk, presented by King George III., and instituted.

On 22nd April, 1795, Forester Leighton, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the third portion of the rectory of Pontesbury, deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop, void by the death of David Prichard, clerk, presented by Nicholas Owen Smythe Owen, of Condovery, co. Salop, esquire, and instituted.

On 30th April, 1795, James Bullock, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the vicarage of Long Staunton, deanery of Wenlock, co. Salop, void by the resignation of Thos. Russell, clerk, presented by the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, and instituted.

On 9th May, 1795, Phineas Pett, clerk, B.D., was admitted to the rectory of Wentnor, deanery of Clun, co. Salop, void by the death of John Cooke, clerk, presented by the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Christ in Oxford, and instituted.

On the 15th May, 1795, William Smith, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Bagsore, deanery of Wenlock, co. Salop, void by the cession of James Chelsum, D.D., presented (on the nomination of Isaac Hawkins Browne, esquire) by King George III., and instituted.

On 1st June, 1795, Edward Baugh, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the rectory of Neen Sollers with the chapel of Milson annexed to the deanery of Burford, co. Salop, void by the death of Edward Baugh, clerk, presented by Richard Payne Knight, of Downton, co. Hereford, esquire, and instituted.

On 22nd Sept., 1795, John Walcot, clerk, B.Ll., was admitted to the rectory of Bitterley, deanery of Ludlow, co. Salop, void by the cession of James Hastings, clerk, presented by Sir John Dashwood King, bt., and John Walcot, esquire, patrons, and instituted.

On 15th April, 1796, Richard Rowley, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Middleton Scriven, deanery of Stottesdon, co. Salop, void by the death of John Holme, clerk, to which he petitioned to be admitted, asserting himself to be the true patron, and he was instituted.

On 11th May, 1796, Saint George Bowles, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the rectory of the first portion of the parish church of Burford, deanery of Burford, co. Salop, void by the death of Jonathan Green, clerk, presented by George Bowles, and instituted.

On 18th May, 1796, Thos. Crane Johnstone, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the rectory of Aston Botterell, deanery of Stottesdon, co. Salop, void by the death of Thos. Warter, clerk, presented by Sir William Pulteney, of Bath House, London, bt., and instituted.

On 17th June, 1796, Thos. Cox, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Cleobury North, deanery of Stottesdon, co. Salop,

void by the death of Thos. Warter, clerk, to which he petitioned to be admitted, asserting himself to be patron thereof, and he was instituted.

On 17th Dec., 1796, Samuel Johnson, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Hope Baggot, deanery of Ludlow, co. Salop, void by the resignation of Thos. Crane Johnstone, clerk, presented by Sir William Pulteney, and instituted.

On 22nd Dec., 1796, Henry Cay Adams, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the vicarage of Brace Meole, deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop, void by the death of John Bather, clerk, presented by Martha Hannah Bather, of Shrewsbury, widow, and instituted.

On 5th Jan., 1797, Richard Walond, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Tugford, deanery of Wenlock, co. Salop, void by the cession of Thos. Williams, clerk, to which he was collated by the Bishop, patron thereof, and instituted.

On 4th May, 1797, Matthew Pilkington, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Hopesay, deanery of Clun, co. Salop, void by the death of Charles Tucker, clerk, presented by Thos. Pilkington, of Bridgnorth, and instituted.

On 21st Aug., 1797, Job Walker Baugh, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the vicarage of Diddlebury, deanery of Ludlow, co. Salop, void by the cession of the last incumbent, presented by the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, and instituted.

On 5th Sept., 1797, Forester Leighton, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the third portion of the rectory of Pontesbury, deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop, void by the cession of the last incumbent, presented by Nicholas Owen Smythe Owen, of Condoover Park, co. Salop, esquire, and instituted.

On 19th Sept., 1797, John Pyefinch, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of the right part of the parish church of Westbury, deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop, void by the death of John Smythe, clerk, presented by Nicholas Owen Smythe Owen, of Condoover Park, esquire, and instituted.

On 25th Oct., 1797, Henry Burton, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the rectory of Sutton, near Salop, deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop, void by the death of John Smythe, clerk, presented by Thomas Noel, Lord Berwick, and instituted.

On 11th Nov., 1797, Charles Walcot, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Culmington, deanery of Ludlow, co. Salop,

void by the death of James Woodhouse, clerk, presented by Sarah Ann Woodhouse, of Siefton, co. Salop, widow, and instituted.

On 27th March, 1798, Nathaniel Cotton, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Hopton Wafers, deanery of Burford, co. Salop, void by the death of Edward Whitehurst, clerk, presented by Joseph Cotton, of Layton, co. Essex, esquire, and instituted.

On 30th March, 1798, Richard Foy, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the rectory of Habberley, deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop, void by the death of Thos. Mills, clerk, presented by John Mytton, of Halston, co. Salop, esquire, and instituted.

On 16th April, 1798, Edward Davenport, clerk, was admitted to the united or consolidated rectories and parish churches of Glazely, Deuxhill, and Chetton, with the chapel of Loton annexed, deanery of Stottesdon, co. Salop, void by the death of Charles Edmund Wylde, clerk, presented by Valentine Vickers, the elder, of Chesterton, gentleman, Valentine Vickers, the younger, of Cranmere, gentleman, and Ralph Browne Wylde Browne, of Caughley, esquire, co. Salop, patrons, and instituted.

On 10th Oct., 1798, Lawrence Panting, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Hope Baggott, deanery of Ludlow, co. Salop, void by the death of Samuel Johnson, clerk, presented by Sir William Pulteney, of Shrewsbury, bt., and instituted.

On 3rd Jan., 1799, the Hon. George Rushout, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of the first portion of the parish church of Burford, deanery of Burford, co. Salop, void by the resignation of Saint George Bowles, clerk, presented by George Bowles, and instituted.

On 23rd Jan., 1799, Richard Hill, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Sutton, near Salop, deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop, void by the resignation of Henry Burton, clerk, presented by Thomas Noel, Lord Berwick, and instituted.

On 31st Jan., 1799, the Hon. George Rushout, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of the third portion of the parish church of Burford, deanery of Burford, co. Salop, void by the resignation of James Ingram, clerk, presented by George Bowles, and instituted.

On 22nd Feb., 1799, Richard Baugh, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the rectory of Burwarton, deanery of Stottesdon, co. Salop, void by the death of John Atwood, clerk, presented by Bernard Holland, of Ludlow, esquire, and instituted.

On the same day, Richard Baugh, clerk, B.A., was admitted and instituted to the rectory of Wheathill, deanery of Stottesdon, co. Salop, void by the death of John Atwood, clerk, presented by Bernard Holland, of Ludlow, esquire.

On 5th April, 1799, George Frederick Nott, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Wistanstow, deanery of Ludlow, co. Salop, void by the death of Robert Augustus Johnson, clerk, presented by William, Lord Craven, and instituted.

On 28th June, 1799, Thomas Watkins, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the vicarage of Eaton, deanery of Wenlock, co. Salop, void by the death of Thos. Gwynn, presented by Thos. Gwynn, of Ludlow, clerk, and instituted.

On 15th July, 1799, James Johnson Baines, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the vicarage of Cainham, deanery of Ludlow, co. Salop, void by the resignation of Thos. Baines, clerk, presented by the said Thos. Baines, of Batchcott, co. Hereford, clerk, and instituted.

FILE XXXIX. Oct. 1799—Oct. 1804.

On 24th Oct., 1799, John Gibbons, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Aston Botterell, deanery of Stottesdon, co. Salop, void by the death of Thos. Crane Johnstone, clerk, presented by Sir William Pulteney, bt., and instituted.

On 4th Nov., 1799, Townsend Forester, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the rectory of Broseley, with the chapel of Linley annexed, deanery of Wenlock, co. Salop, void by the death of Daniel Hemus, clerk, presented by George Forester, of Willey, co. Salop, esquire, and instituted.

On 22nd Nov., 1799, Joseph Plymley, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the rectory of Coreley, deanery of Burford, co. Salop, void by

the cession of John Baldwin, clerk, presented by Robert Corbett, of Longnor, in the said county, esquire, and instituted.

On 29th Nov., 1799, John Bissell, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the vicarage of Leintwardine, deanery of Clun, co. Salop, void by the death of James Bull, clerk, presented by Edward, Earl of Oxford, and instituted.

On 19th March, 1800, Joseph Langford, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the first portion of the rectory and parish church of Pontesbury, deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop, void by the death of Osborne Wight, clerk, presented by John Hana, of Whinchurch, in the said county, esquire, and instituted.

On 27th March, 1800, Lawrence Panting, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the left part of the rectory and parish church of Westbury, deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop, void by the death of Osborne Wight, clerk, presented by Nicholas Owen Smythe Owen, of Condoover Park, in the said county, esquire, and instituted.

On 24th June, 1800, John Bright Betton, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the vicarage of Lidbury North, deanery of Clun, co. Salop, void by the resignation of James Acherley, clerk, presented by John Bright, of Totterton, in the said county, esquire, and instituted.

On 24th July, 1800, John Churton, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the rectory of Burwarton, deanery of Stottesdon, co. Salop, void by the resignation of Richard Baugh clerk, presented by Thos. Holland, of Moreton Say, in the said county, gentleman, and instituted.

On the same day, John Churton, clerk, B.A., was admitted to the rectory of Wheathill, deanery of Stottesdon, co. Salop, void by the resignation of Richard Baugh, clerk, presented by Thos. Holland, of Moreton Say, in the said county, gentleman, and instituted.

On 12th Aug., 1800, Thos. Alban, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Culmington, deanery of Ludlow, co. Salop, void by the resignation of Charles Walcot, clerk, presented by Charles Johnstone, of Ludlow, esquire, and instituted.

On 11th Nov., 1800, George Moultrie, clerk, was admitted

to the vicarage of Cleobury Mortimer, deanery of Burford, co. Salop, void by the resignation of Edward Northey, clerk, presented by William Childe, of Kinlet, in the said county, esquire, and instituted.

On 18th Dec., 1800, John Brickdale Blakeway, clerk, M.A., was admitted to the vicarage of Kinlet, deanery of Stottesdon, co. Salop, void by the cession of Edward Northey, clerk, presented by William Childe, of Kinlet, esquire, and instituted.

SHREWSBURY SHOW.

BY R. LL. KENYON.

Hulbert's *History of Shrewsbury*, published in 1837, gives some account of the history of this show, and of the proceedings there in its palmy days ; and a much fuller account, derived to a great extent from the Guild books in the possession of the Corporation of Shrewsbury, was written in 1862 by Mr. Pidgeon, Treasurer to the Corporation, and published in *The Reliquary* for that year, and reprinted in Vol. VI. of the *Transactions*, with woodcuts of the "arbours" on Kingsland in which the different guilds met at the time of the show. It originated in a religious procession on the festival of Corpus Christi, the Thursday after Trinity Sunday, which was an old institution in the reign of Henry VI., in which many of the guilds were bound by their rules to take part. They marched to a stone cross, believed to have stood at the boundary of the Parish of Holy Cross and St. Giles, and there bewailed their sins, whence the cross was called the Weeping Cross, and chanted petitions for a plentiful harvest, and after this there were three days of recreation. Similar celebrations of Corpus Christi day were common, both in England and on the Continent.

At the Reformation religious processions were discouraged and the excessive number of holidays was considerably curtailed, but though Puritanism was unable to stop the Corpus Christi holiday, the show unfortunately became divorced from the religious feeling in which it had its origin, and it seems to have been restricted to the Monday following Corpus Christi ; but on that one day there was a most elaborate show and a very great festival. From as early as Queen Elizabeth's time it was held on Kingsland, where the Corporation allotted spaces to many of the Guilds on which they built "arbours" or meeting houses for the occasion, furnished with a long table and benches and equipped with a buttery, and in these on the show day they entertained the Corporation, who followed the procession from the

town on horseback, the guilds marching in a settled order of precedence, with music, flags, and emblematic figures, and with their officers in robes. The whole population attended them, and it was a great day for the town. The proceedings are very fully described in the papers above mentioned, and we are here to relate not the glory of the show, but its decline and fall. In 1825 it appears from the account in Hulbert's "History" to have been celebrated in its full magnificence, except that the Corporation followed on foot instead of on horseback, but it is said then to have been "exhibited in rather better style than of late years; the weather was favourable, the tradesmen were in a great measure unanimous, the county folk attended in multitudes, decked out in all the gaiety and variety of summer." Seven guilds took part, each preceded by a king or queen or an emblematic figure of some sort. But in 1837, when Hulbert's book was published several of the arbours had already been taken down, though ten or twelve remained. In 1862, when the article in the *Transactions* was written, only five remained, and these were in process of being transferred from the Guilds to the Corporation in order that Kingsland might be built upon and improved. The wardens and stewards of the Guilds had ceased to accompany the procession, and it was no longer followed by the Corporation. The dinners were held not in the arbours but in some of the inns in the town. The withdrawal of the better classes had its usual effect. The show continued to be held, but became more and more an opportunity for drunkenness and debauchery for the lowest classes of the people. Then came the proposal for the removal of the Grammar School from its historical but confined site near the Castle to some larger and more healthy place, which at the same time should be as convenient as possible for the town boys. After long discussion Kingsland was fixed upon as by far the best site, but it was recognised that it would be impossible to place the School there if the Show was to continue, and accordingly the Corporation and most of the principal residents in the town petitioned the Home Secretary that the Show might be abolished. The following letters are some of the answers sent to his enquiries as to whether this was desirable, and they show pretty clearly the degradation into which the once splendid show had fallen.

Borough of Shrewsbury.

February 16th, 1878.

Sir,

In compliance with the request of the Secretary of State I beg to make a special report in reference to Shrewsbury Show.

The Shrewsbury Show is attended by very many people from this and adjoining towns in the country. It is regarded as their annual holiday, and affording great enjoyment to them. Years ago it was the cause of much disorder and immorality, chiefly arising from those congregated on Kingsland being allowed to remain there all night and supplied with drink. Also by the different trades having each a ball at public houses in the town, which were kept up all night. These evils being removed and a reasonable time fixed for closing public houses, the police now find a great change for the better, both Kingsland and the streets being cleared in reasonable time on the night of the show, and there are very few crimes requiring to be brought before the magistrates on the following day.

I am, etc.,

(Sd.) John Davies,

Chief Constable..

Chief Constable's Office,

Co. of Salop,

Shrewsbury.

Sir,

18 December, 1877.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 61621 of 13th instant, on 17th idem, enclosing application praying that Shrewsbury Show may be abolished, also several Memorials which have been addressed to the Secretary of State, both for and against such proposed abolition, and requesting me in returning the same to report as to the objectionable results which are represented to follow on the Show, whether it is attended by disorder and immorality and whether in my opinion the reasonable enjoyment of any class of people will be interfered with by the abolition of the Show.

I will first state that Kingsland, where the show is held is not within the jurisdiction of the County Constabulary, and that the Police duties have hitherto been carried out on the day preceding the Show, and afterwards, by the Boro' Constabulary..

The show is held on Monday, and this appears to me an objectionable day, inasmuch as Sunday becomes a day of assembly to see the preparations, large crowds frequent Kingsland on this day, this might be avoided by the Show being held later in the week—on Wednesday or Thursday.

I have attended the procession assembled in the town previous to proceeding to Kingsland, and have gone to the Show at different hours afterwards, early and late in the day, and have not witnessed disorder and immorality to a greater extent than at Fairs and Races. 'Tradesmen in the town complain of the absence of some of their hands during the entire week, and there is no doubt a great deal of hard drinking. The Show is largely attended by the lower orders from all parts of the County and from adjoining Counties. 'The Boro' Police appear competent to maintain order, and have not applied to me for assistance at any time during the period of 11½ years of my tenure of office. There is some force in the remark made by the Petitioners in favor of the Show being maintained, as to the locality—Kingsland is outside the Town, and the least possible inconvenience is caused to the Residents. On the other hand, the Agricultural Show is held in the Quarry within the town, the preparations for this, the show itself (of two days duration only) and the dismantling of the stalls, occupied the best part of four weeks on the last occasion, and were a source of much annoyance to the surrounding residents.

I observe the Masters of the Grammar School have all signed in favour of the abolition of the Show. If the School be hereafter transferred to Kingsland, and the Show be continued there, it would be a serious evil to the School. At present the School is less affected by the Show than it is by the November Races, which extend over four days, and which bring a far more objectionable class of people into the town than the Show does.

Many of the Clergy who have signed in favour of the abolition of the Show are in the habit of taking their schools elsewhere for a holiday on the day of the Show, and thus removing the children from all temptation.

The 'Tradesmen in favor of the maintenance of the Show are largely composed of Beer and Public House keepers, and petty 'Tradesmen, not employing many hands. The Show is no doubt a source of income to the town.

It is a little difficult for me to say whether the reasonable enjoyment of any class of people will be interfered with by the abolition of the Show. The tendency of the day in many classes is to do the least possible work for the largest obtainable wages, and Shropshire is no exception to this unhealthy feeling, but I would respectfully submit that after a careful consideration of the whole question and of the papers you have forwarded, and which I now return, I do not consider that on the ground of disorder and immorality, that a case has been made out by the Petitioners in favour of the abolition of Kingsland Show.

I am, etc.,

(Sd.) R. J. Edgell, Colonel,
Chief Constable of Shropshire.

The Rt. Hon.

The Secretary of State,
Home Department,
Whitehall.

Pradoe,

West Felton, R.S.O.,
Shropshire.

4 March, 1878.

Sir,

I have had the honor of receiving the letter, dated 22 Feb., 1878, written to me by your direction, transmitting to me copies of Reports received by you from the Chief Constable of Shropshire and the Head Constable of the Borough of Shrewsbury, on the subject of the Fair known as "Shrewsbury Show," and asking for my observations on the question, now under consideration, of the abolition of that Show.

I have carefully read those reports, and considered the question, and I am clearly of opinion that the Show ought to be abolished.

It is not a fair for trading purposes. It is, and has long been, practically, no more than a "Pleasure Fair," attended chiefly—almost exclusively—by the lower orders, and it has the character of being, and I believe it is, an occasion for drunkenness, licentiousness, and immorality, and useful for no good purpose, and quite unnecessary.

I believe that, at the time of "the Show," the Police give their attention chiefly to cases of "crimes requiring to be brought

before the Magistrates," (the only class of offences noticed by the Head Constable of the Borough in his Report), and that they are very blind to drunkenness, and take no cognizance of many other kinds of immorality and vice.

This is confirmed by the Report of the Chief Constable of the County. He says that "there is, no doubt, a great deal of hard drinking," and I am informed, and believe, that a large number of persons who, being found drunk, are locked up by the Police during the night, are, in the morning, let out without being brought before the Magistrates, or other notice being taken of them, or record kept.

No one, who has had any experience in such cases, can doubt that where there is such "hard drinking" there is other immorality and vice, and, accordingly, the Chief Constable states that he has "observed disorder and immorality," tho' he adds "not to a greater extent than at Fairs and Races."

Fairs and Races are, unhappily, as is well known, attended by much immorality and vice, but "the Show" has not any such countervailing benefit as Fairs and Races have in promoting trade, the breed of horses, etc. It is wholly useless.

The fact that the Clergy of the Town, on the day of the Show, take their school children away from the town, to avoid the evils of the Show, is a strong practical evidence of the extent of those evils, and of the prejudicial character of the Show.

"The Show" also leads, as the Chief Constable states, to the desecration of the previous Sunday.

And it is the cause of many workmen forsaking their masters and their work during the whole week, which they spend in idleness, drunkenness and their consequences.

For the above reasons alone, if there was no other, I should be of opinion that the Show is (to use the words of the Act of Parliament of 1871, under which you are asked to order its abolition) "unnecessary," and "a cause of immorality," and "an injury to the town," and that accordingly it "will be for the convenience and advantage of the public that it should be abolished."

But there is a further reason why it will be for the advantage of the public that it should be abolished.

It is very much desired, and it will be a public benefit, that the Shrewsbury School—which under an Act of Parliament is

to be moved from its present site in the middle of the town—should be moved to Kingsland, where the Show is held, and contracts have been made for the purchase of the ground there, conditionally on the abolition of the Show, which would be (as the Chief Constable says) “a serious evil to the School.”

The site is one of the finest in the Kingdom for the purpose, and the Corporation of Shrewsbury, owners of part of the land required, and one of the contracting parties, have applied for, and got, the consent of the Lords of the Treasury to the sale of land to the Governing Body of the School for the purpose.

The Privy Council have approved of it, on the application of the Governing Body of the School, and the Local Government Board have approved of it, on the application of the Trustees of the late House of Industry, owners of another portion of the land required.

The Kingsland site was considered so especially advantageous for the School, that Mr. Secretary Hardy, who had been in negotiation for it for Barracks, gave up the negotiation in order that the School might have the advantage, and Lord Salisbury, as one of the Public School Commissioners, recommended the abandonment by the Governing Body of a negotiation for another site, in order that this very preferable site might be obtained.

It will be a serious injury if all this is rendered useless by the continuance of “the Show,” which is itself worse than useless.

At the time when these contracts were made, the desire that the Show should be abolished was supposed to be universal, and that an order for it would be obtained was not doubted.

The Corporation accordingly have applied for it under the Act of Parlt. of 1871; most of the respectable inhabitants of the town, the Mayor and others who have held that office, most of the Justices of the Peace of the Borough, and, I believe, all the Clergy have supported that application.

The parties who oppose it are, I understand, chiefly the keepers of, or persons interested in Beerhouses and Public Houses, and Petty Tradesmen who derive profit from the frequenters of the Show.

Being myself well acquainted with the site, and considering it an excellent one, and that if it is not obtained the School must be moved to a site far less eligible, and at an inconvenient distance from the town, which would be an injury to it, I am of opinion—

for these reasons in addition to those which I have stated above—that it will be “an injury to the Town not to abolish the Show,” and that it is for the “convenience and advantage of the Public that it should be abolished.”

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

J. R. Kenyon,

Chairman of the Shropshire Quarter
Sesssions.

The Right Honble.

Mr. Secretary Crofts,
etc., etc., etc.

After receiving these Reports, the Home Secretary made the following order:—

THE FAIRS ACT, 1871.

SHREWSBURY SHOW.

Whereas a representation has been duly made to me, as Secretary of State for the Home Department, by the Town Council of Shrewsbury, as owners, that a Fair known as “Shrewsbury Show,” has been annually held on the second Monday after Trinity Sunday on certain land called “Kingsland,” in the said Borough, and that it would be for the convenience and advantage of the Public that the said Fair should be abolished.

And Whereas notice of the said representation, and of the time when I should take the same into consideration, has been duly published in pursuance of “The Fairs Act, 1871.”

And Whereas, on such representation, and consideration, it appears to me that it would be for the convenience and advantage of the public that the said Fair should be abolished.

Now, therefore, I, as the Secretary of State for the Home Department, in exercise of the Powers vested in me by “The Fairs Act, 1871,” do hereby Order that the Fair known as “Shrewsbury Show,” which has been annually held on the second Monday after Trinity Sunday on certain land called “Kingsland,” in the Borough of Shrewsbury, shall be abolished as from the date of this order.

Given under my hand at Whitehall, this 6th day of March,
1878.

Richard Assheton Crofts.

Thus the Show, which had for centuries been one of the glories and pleasures of Shrewsbury, came to an unregretted end on 6th March, 1878. The stone gateway to the Shoemakers' Arbour, which was the largest of the Arbours, may still be seen in the Dingle, in the Quarry, though not in its original situation. It was erected in 1679. Some of the armour and dresses used in the procession are in the Shrewsbury Museum, and no doubt there are other relics in private hands.

BOROUGH-ENGLISH AND THE MANOR OF FORD.

BY H. M. AUDEN, F.R.Hist.S.

The custom of Borough-English, *i.e.*, descent to the youngest and not the eldest son, is said to have existed in nine Shropshire manors. Among these are Ford, Edgmond, and Condover, and according to some authorities, Loppington and Wem. In comparatively recent years the custom has been enforced in the case of land at Chatford in the Manor of Condover, and at Great Wollaston in that of Alberbury, when the owners died intestate.

The origin of the custom is lost in remote antiquity. It has been conjectured that the fact of its existence in some manors, but not in others in the same neighbourhood, points to the settlement of different Saxon tribes, who brought with them the customs of their native provinces. Very various reasons have been alleged for this descent to the youngest son, but the most probable seems to be that it is derived from the habit of a strong race living in warlike times, when the elder sons went out to carve their own way in life, leaving the youngest to take care of the parents as they grew old, and to inherit the family roof-tree.

The Rev. J. B. Blakeway, in his *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, p. 205, says: "In the Manor of Alberbury, as in most others in Shropshire, copyholds descend by the custom called Borough-English to the youngest son." The estate of Benthall, however, to which the remark refers, though in Alberbury parish, is called in the eighteenth-century parish books "Ford in Alberbury," and its tithes are still paid to Ford.

In 1086 Ford was an unusually large and important manor, with fourteen *berewicks*. In Saxon times it had been held by Earl Edwin, and paid £9 a year. After the Conquest it was conferred on Roger de Montgomery, the Norman Earl of Shrewsbury, to whom it paid £34 yearly.

After the forfeiture of the last Norman Earl of Shrewsbury, Robert de Belesme, it was held by the Crown till 1230, when Henry III. granted it to Henry de Audley. It remained with the

Audleys till 1392, after which it passed through several hands to the family of Troutbeck, who held it till 1511, when it came to the Talbots of Longford. Though the head of a hundred, the manor was extra-hundredal, and was represented by a provost and several jurors at the assizes. The local details of the history of Ford have, in consequence partly of this independent status, not come down to us, except the fact of occasional Welsh inroads. In 1213, and again in 1260, the Welshmen came with fire and sword and carried away considerable booty, a fact of which the memory probably survives in the name of Welshman's Ford, as applied to one portion of the brook which flows through the village.

The fourteen berewicks of *Domesday* are all in the parish of Pontesbury, Ford parish only extending to the township of Ford itself. Benthall and Little Shrawardine in the parish of Alberbury were later additions.

Edgmond, another Shropshire manor where descent was by Borough-English custom, was also granted to the Audleys, and had a somewhat similar history, and similar status, to that of Ford.

Two copies exist of the "Decree out of Chancery between the lord of the Manor of Foorde (als ffoordsholme) and the tennts thear." One, elaborately written, is in the Reference Library at Shrewsbury Free Library; the other, apparently a copy of it, is among the Bowen MSS. (folio 4) in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. The latter contains a list of the tenants of the manor which is missing in the Shrewsbury MSS. The formal drawing-up of this deed of the customs and rights of the manor seems to have originated from a dispute with the then lord, John Talbot, of Grafton, co. Worcester.

"A cople of a decree out of Chancery between the Lord of the Manor of Foorde (alias ffordshome) and the tenants thear.

Jacobus dei gratia Anglie francie et hibernie Regis fidei defensor &c. Sexto et Scotie quadragesimo (primo) Omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint Salutem. Inspeximus Irotulamentum Judicii sive decrete Coram nobis in Cancellar' nostra inter Thomam Purcell arm. Johem Harris gen. Arthur Ward gen. Cicelie Barker vid. Thoma' Jennynes gen. Elizabeth Hosier vid. Georg'm Hosier gen. Thoma' Clough gen. Edwd Onslow gen. Ricum Tipton gen. Georg'm Browne gen. Ricum Wilcox

gen. Edr'm Hennedge gen. Cicely Hennedge his wief Robtum Phillipps gen. Regynald Higgons gen. Johem Evans Simonem Callcott William Nonniley senior Mariam Nonniley vid. William Nonniley junior Johem Harris de Lyncheis gen. Johem Peers gen. Abraham Gennow Margaret Cowp' vid. Simon Cowp' Thomam Cowp' Johem Harris junior Ricum Waring Annam Waring vid. Johem Waring junior Johem Jeffes Ricum Jeffes Rosam Willcox vid. Hugonem Phillipps Ricum Peers senior Thomam Amler Robtum Amler Elizabeth Higgons vid. Richard Higgons her sonne Will'ium Dennys et Anna' uxor' eius Thomam Griffithes (Ricu' Griffithes) Rogeru' Dyos Thomam Heyward et Margaret' uxor' eius Johem Warter Ricum Phillipps Thomam Polemere Edr'm Polemere Willi'um Aplebury Ricum Higgons senior Johem Waring senior Ricum Amler Leonard Dax Ricum Phillipps James Carter Ricum Evans Margaret ap David vid. Griffith Griffithes Richardum Wall Henricu' Callcott Rogeru' Griffithes Richard Griffies Johem Onslow Johem Betchcott Ricum Betchcott his son Thoma' Warter Johem Dovaston Johem Teage Thomam Jones Edr'm Griffithes Elizabeth Lee vid. Randulph Lee Thomam Peers Griffinu' Amler Johem Evans Junior Willi'um Teage Richard Peers Junior Thoma' Winne Willi'um Griffithes et Ric'm Pennall Coppiholders and customary tenants of the mannor of foorde als foordshom in the County of Salop exhibited their bill of Complaynt unto the Ho'ble Court of Chancery against John Talbot of Grafton in the County of Worcester, esq., sheweth therby That Wearas the said John Talbot was and yeat is lawfully seised as the said Complainants weare informed to him and his heyres of and in the said mannor of foord als foordshom with the app'tence And wearas also they the said Complts weare and yeat are severally and respectively lawfully seised in their Demesne as of fee according to the custome of the said mannor of foord als foordshom of and in divers and sundry copyhold messuages lands tenements and hereditaments p'cell of and belonging to the said mannor and Demysed and Demysable by Coppy of Cort roole according to the custome of the said mannor to any p'sonn or p'sonns that will take the same in fee simple fee tayle or for terme of lyeff, lyeffs or yeares And that wearas also Theis Comp'ts and their severall ancestors and those whose estate they severally have claymed the custome of the said mannor of and concerning the said Coppihold and premiss' to be as heretofore is expressed

for and concerning w^{ch} customs and claymes divers suyts questions and controversies have grone betwene the lorde of the said mannor and the coppilholders before named and others before them coppilholders of the same p[']miss for the finall ending and appeasing of all w^{ch} questions controversies suyts and debates and for avoyding of all suyts doubts and controversies concerning the said customs the said Deft and the said Complt of their mutual consente and agremente aboute three moneths then last past (was as the Complt alledged) Did conclude and agree that the custome of the said mannor of and concerning the said coppilhold p[']miss' thencforth for ever shold be esteemed and taken to be as hereafter is expressed.

(RENTS TO BE PAYD YEARLY).

Firste that all and every the rente of the Coppyholders or customary tennantes now in the tenure of saide Complt have p[']snally bin payable and ought to have bin payd yearly and shall be frome henceforth be p[']snally payed uppon the feast day of St. Michael the archangel and the feast of the annunciacion of our blessed lady St. Mary the virgin or within seaven dayes next after every of the said feast dayes yf the Cort be not kept before the end of any such seaven dayes by equall porcons unto the Lord of the said Mannor for the tyme being or unto his baylief steward improver or receiveiver for the tyme being, etc.

DECENTS

Also wheare any Coppyholder dyeth sole seised of an estate of inheritance in fee simple according to the custom of the Mannor of any Coppyhold or customary messuages lands tenements or hereditaments now in the tenure of any of the Complt of or in the said mannor in possession remainder or revercon Then the messuage lands tenements and hereditaments wheareas such Coppyholder dyed sole seised and the inheritance thearof from and after such decease ought must and shall decend and come by the custom of the said mannor unto the yongest sonne of the said Coppyholder having more sonns then one or els to the sonne of the Coppyholder having butt one sonne And yf the yongest sonne shall dye without yssue of his body then to the next yongest son and for default of such yssue male of the body of the said Coppyholder Then to the yongest daughter having divers

daughters or els to the sole daughter of the said Coppyholder having but one daughter And yf the yongest daughter shall dye without yssue then to the next yongest daughter and for want of daughters and yssues of their bodyes Then to the next yongest brother of the whole bloud of the said Coppiholder having more brothers than one of the whole bloud or els to the sole brother of the whole bloud of the said Coppyholder having butt one such brother And for default of such brothers or brother to the yongest sister of the wole bloud of the said Coppyholder having more such sisters then one or els to the sole sister of the whole bloud of the said Coppyholder. And for default of such sisters or sister then to the yongest uncle of the said Coppyholder on the pte. of the father of the said Coppyholder And for default of such uncle or uncles then to the yongest or sole Aunt of the said Coppyholder on the pte of the said father yf the said messuage lands tenements or hereditaments did or doe descend to the said Coppyholder as heyre to the father of the said Coppyholder or any of his ancestors according to the custome of the said mannor Butt if the same messuage lands tenements and hereditaments did doe or shall descend to the said Coppiholder so dying seised as heyre to the mother of the said Coppyholder or any of her ancestors according to the custom of the said mannor Then after the decease of the said Coppyholder the same ought must and shall descend for default of such sister or sisters as aforesaid to the yongest or sole uncle of the said Coppiholder on the pte of the mother of the said Coppyholder And for default of such uncles or uncle Then to the yongest or sole Aunt of the said Coppyholder on the pte of the mother of the said Coppyholder as heyre to the said Coppyholder so dying seised according to the custom of the said mannor And for default such uncle or aunt the same rule of Discent of Inheritance to be observed touching the heyres of further degree in bloud to the said Coppiholder so dying seised And yf any such sonn daughter uncle aunt or cosen being heyre apparrant to the said Coppiholder so dying seised That is to say hee or shee to whom the p'misses whearof the same Coppiholder dying seised as aforesaid ought or shall descend after the decease of the said Coppyholder according to the custom heartofore specefyed do dye in the lief tyme of the said Coppyholder then the said p'misses ought or shall descend after the decease of the said Coppyholder so dying seised unto such son daughter uncle

aunt or coussen of such heyre apparrant of the said Coppyholder to whom the same p'misses ought or shall by the same custom heartofore specefied descend yf the said heyre apparant had dyed thereof seysed as aforsaid. And the same Custom and law to hould and take place of for and touching the discent of the right of inheritance in fee simple wch any psonn according to the custom of the said mannor hath or ought to have in of or to any Coppyhold or customary lands tenements or hereditaments in the said mannor at the time of the decease of such psonn or psnns.

SURRENDERS.

Allso that any Coppiholder seised of any estate of inheritance in fee simple in p'ssion remainder or reversion according to the custom of the said mannor may surrender the same Coppyhold or customary lands tenements or hereditaments or any pte or pcell thearof into the hands of the lord of the said mannor for the tyme being or of the high steward or deputy steward of the said Lord of the said Courte of the said Mannr for the tyme being or keeping any such Cort their or into the hands of any two Coppyholders or customarye tennts of the said mannor out of the Cort to the use of the same Coppyholder so surrendering of any other psonn or psnns of or for any estate in fee simple or in fee taylor generall or speciall or for any terme or termes of one, two, or three lyves in p'ssion remaynder or reversion And that any Coppyholder seised or possessed of any of the aforsaid Coppyhold or customary lands tenements or hereditaments of any estates for lyef lyves or yeaes in p'ssion remainder or revercon according to the custom of the saide mannor may make surrender thearof or of any pte thearof in forme aforsaid to the use of any psonn or psnns for all or any pte of such tearme or estate of such Coppiholder so surrendering then hath in the same p'misses so to be surrendered.

IN THE RIGHT OF HIS WIEF.

And that any Coppyholder seised in the right of his wief of any estate of Inheritance in fee simple in p'ssion remaynder or revercon according to the custom of the said mannor of and in any of the aforsaid Coppihold or customary lands tenements and premises the said Coppiholder and his said wief may surrender the said Coppyhold or customary pmisses or any pte thearof into the hands of the said Lord of the said Mannor or into

the hands of the high steward or deputy steward in the Cort of the said mannor, And so that the same wief be thear sole examined according to the custom of the said mannor

DESCENTS BY INTAYLE.

Allso that wheare any Coppiholder dyeth seised of any estate of Inheritance in fee tayle or in any the aforesaid Coppihold or customary lands tenements or hereditaments in pssion remaynder or reversion of or in the said mannor That then after the decease of the said Coppyholder the said Coppihold pmisses whearof the said Coppiholder so dyed seised ought and shall descend to such yongest or sole sonne yongest or sole daughter yongest or sole brother yongest or sole sister yongest or sole uncle or sole aunt or yongest or sole cossen of the said Coppiholder inheriditable thearunto according to the form of the entayle as by the custom heartofore specified shall or ought to inherite as heyreby descent of inheritance unto any Coppiholder dying seised of any of the said Coppyhold lands tenements or hereditaments of or in the said mannor of any estate of fee simple according to the custom of the said mannor, And that no wief or widdow of any Coppyholder of any of the said coppihold or customary landes tenements or hereditaments of or in the said manor ought shall or may after the decease of her husband have or clayme to have any estate title or interest for her dower or freebench of in or to any of the said lands tenements or hereditaments wch her said husband hath or held of any estate of inheritance in fee simple fee tayle or for lief or lyves other then wch shall decend or be conveyed unto her as aforesaid, And that the Lord of the said Mannor for the tyme being for himself or by his said Steward or Deputy Steward ought and shall admitte every such heyre by Descent of Inheritance in fee simple or fee tayle as aforesaid unto all and every the said Coppihold or Customary lands tenements or hereditaments the wch shall descend or ought to descend to the said heyre according to the custome of the said mannor of Tennte of in and to the said Coppyhold or customary pmisses And thereof to grant seison to the said heyre by the rood according to the custom of the said mannor And in like manner and sorte ought and shall admitt every psonn or psonns to whole use any such surrender shall be made as aforesaid according to the custom of the said mannor tennte or tenntes of in or to all and every such

of the said Coppihold or customary tenements of hereditaments as be or shall be so surrendered to his her or their use as aforesaid and to him her or them to whole use such surrender be or shall be so made to graunt the same pmisses so surrendered and seison thearof by the rood according to his her or their estate or estats in the same surrender limited and declared according to etc., without any unnecessary delay after reasonable demand And that every such heyre yf such heyre shall be admitted within one yeare next after the deceasse of the ancestor of such heyre or without admittance at the end of the said yeare shall pay unto the Lord of the said mannor for the tyme being for a tyme so much money as shall amount to the value of one year's rent of the rent now answerable, due or payable unto the said Lord for the said copyhold pmisses whearof the said heyre shall be admitted tennte and no more.

HERRIOTTS.

And that the Lord of the said mannor for the tyme being have allway so used and for ever hereafter shall and may by himself, his Baylif or other officer sease and take for a herriottt the best beast of any Coppyholder dying sole seised of any estate of inheritance or for term of lief of or in any of the aforesaid Coppihold or customary messuages lands or tenements of or within the said mannor or wch the said Coppyholder shall have at the tyme of the decease of the said C. And if the same C. so dying sole seised shall be a feme Convert then the best beast that her husband shall have at the tyme of her decease and such C. at the tyme of his or her decease or such husband at the time of his wieves decease shall not have any beast then the Lord shall have some other the best other thing of the psonnable goods and chattells that such C. or such husband shall have at the tyme of the decease of such C. as the Lord or his baylif or ymprover or other officer shall best like of seise and take.

ADMITTANCES.

And that every psonn to whose use such surrender shal be made as aforesaid of any of the aforesaid Coppihold or customary tenements ymedietely uppon such admittance as aforesaid of the same psonn or tennte to the same copyhould pmisses so surrendered yf such admittance shall be admitted within one yeare next after the decease of the ancestor of such heyre or

without admittance at the end of the said yeare shall pay unto the Lord of the said manor for the tyme being for a tyme so much money as shall amount to the value of one year's rent of the rent now answerable, due or payable unto the said Lord for the said Copyhold pmisses whearof the said heyre shall be admitted tennte and no more. And that the said Lord shall have of every Copyholder of Inheritance . . . no use over in fee simple of intayle according to etc shall pay unto the lord for a ffarr ffee two shillings and no more."

REWARD TO THE LORD.

That if a Copyholder's heir was under age the lord should not have his wardship nor any control over his lands, but his mother or the next of kin who was not his heir, should have custody of him and hold the lands for him.

That leases were to be made by permission of the lord of the manor the lord receiving "as many pence in money as the number of yeares in such lycence contayned and no more."

NO FORFEITURE FOR WAST COMMITTED.

That no lord should have power to deprive for waste committed.

That account should be kept on parchment in the Court rolls of all business relating to the Manor, and that a copy on parchment of any items should be given to the person therein concerned on payment of xviii.d., and that the officers of the lord should make no further charges on any occasion.

That any person complaining of infringement of his rights by another, should on payment of 2s. to the use of the lord, have the matter tried by a Jury or Inquest of 12 men, by whose verdict the matter should be decided.

That any question of boundaries, moors, ways, or watercourses should on payment of 6d. to the use of the lord, be tried in the court of the manor by 12 or more of the Copyholders, and the verdict duly recorded on the Court Rolls.

That the amount due to the Lord on the surrender of land should be decided in the Court of the Manor.

That all customs of the manor should be kept inviolable for ever by the complainants and defendant and their heirs.

"And whearas also the said John Talbot in consideration of the some of £1880 13s. of lawfull english money to him by the complainants well and truely paid is well pleased that the said customs shall be allowed on behaulf of the said complainants and their heirs and assigns and that he and his heirs and assigns will hold themselves bound by these customs. The complainants fearing that in short time this agreement might be forgotten, procured its decreal by the High Court of Chancery, June 11, 6. James I. Thomas Lord Elsmere, Chancellor of England."

(Then follows a repetition at length of all that has already been stated as to the custom of descent, etc.)

Of the foregoing list of tenants and copyholders who paid John Talbot £1880 13s., that they might retain the customs of the manor set forth in the deed, Richard Harries, George Hosier and Arthur Ward were also freeholders of the manor, as were William Cross, who held Ford Hall, and Francis Adams of Longden, who held the "Mills at Ponsford."

The purport of the whole deed is shown by its marginal notes :

"Marginal notes to an agreement relating to the Manor of Ford given at Westminster July 21, 6. Jas. I. (1608).

"The yongest Sonne shalbee Heire to A Coppyholder."

"For default of Issue male to the yongest daughter."

"Any Coppieholder may surrender his lands into the hands of the Lord of the Mannor or to his Steward at the Court, or into the hands of 2 Coppieholders out of ye Court."

"A Coppieholder seised in Right of his wife may surrender. The wife to be examined in open Court."

DECENTS BY INTAILE.

"Noe Wife or Widowe shall clayme any estate for her Dower."

LIVERY AND SEISIN BY THE RODD.

"The best beast of any Coppieholder for a herriott."

"Two shillings to be paid to ye Lord for a fare fee."

"Coppieholders may Lease with Lycence of the Lord of his Steward."

"Noe forfeiture to be taken for any waste."

"Surrender to be recorded in parchment."

"A jury of twelve or more to trye Right."

WAYES AND WATERCOURSES.

BOUNDS AND MEARES.

"Surrenders to be presented in the Court."

"Customs to be observed."

"Submission to the customs."

"The Auncient Customs to bee for ever observed
Confirmeth."

"In ye part of the Father."

"To the yongest or sole Sonne."

" " " " Daughter."

" " " " Brother."

" " " " Sister."

" " " " Uncle."

" " " " Aunt."

"In ye part of ye Mother." (*The same order*). (*This repeated.*)

MISCELLANEA.

(Under this heading the Editors will be pleased to insert notes, and short articles relative to recent discoveries in the County, or other matters of archæological or historical interest. Communications are invited, and should be addressed to the Editors, c/o Mr. A. E. Cooper (Assistant Sec.), 42, St. John's Hill, Shrewsbury.)

I.

APPOINTMENT BY THE EARL OF BRIDGEWATER OF RICHARD WICKSTEAD TO BE OFFICIAL OF THE PECULIAR OF BUILDWAS, 1635.

For the following document, and the Earl's covering letter, I am indebted to the kindness of Major Moseley, of Buildwas Abbey. They show what were the duties of the Official of the Peculiar of Buildwas in the seventeenth century.

"Know all men by these presents that I John Earl of Bridgewater, the true and lawful lord and possessor of the Abbey or Manor of Buildwas in the County of Salop, with all and singular the rights spiritual and temporal jurisdictions members and appurtenances thereto belonging, to my beloved in our Lord Jesus Christ Richard Wickstead A.M. preacher of the Word of God, rector of the parish church of Harley, send greeting. I the said Earl do give the Peculiar of Buildwas aforesaid [to the said Richard Wickstead], to have exercise hold and enjoy all and all manner of spiritual jurisdiction; and to hear and determine all causes and complaints in the said Peculiar in all cases, at whose or whosoever suit or suits the same are or shall be commenced; and to prove and sign and confirm all Wills and Testaments whatsoever within my said Jurisdiction, and to grant Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods chattels and credits according to the laws and statutes now in being of this Kingdom by persons dying intestate. And I the said Earl do of my own freewill of myself depute and give by these presents to the said Richard Wickstead authority and power to make exercise and try all and singular causes suits and trials within the Peculiar Jurisdiction of Buildwas aforesaid. And I the said Earl do make ordain constitute and appoint him my lawful Official of the said Peculiar during my will and pleasure.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the first day of May in the eleventh year of the reign of King Charles and in the year of our Lord One Thousand Six hundred and thirty-five."

J. BRIDGEWATER.

"Mr. Wickstead, My many Businesses have made me hitherto deferr sending unto you concerning the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in Buildwas. And I doubt had it not been for your letter (written about two months sithence) I should scarcely have yett remembered. I have sent you the Authority for Execution of the same, which now I do under Seale. I could have beene glad I had done it sooner. Butt I cannot remember all things in soe fitt time as I desire. Nowe (though I doubt nott butt that you understand the place better than myself) I will acquaint you with some Informations as I have formerly received from some who have executed that place whereto I have nowe deputed and appointed yourselfe, Vizt. :—That the place and parishioners are Exempt from the power, censure, or Sentence of the Bishop of the Diocese, neither can the Bishop or Viccar Generall, Surrogate or Archdeacon hould any Visitation there or call them elsewhere. Only it is subject to the Visitation Metropolitically. The Power of the Jurisdiction there, is to houlde visitation, to keepe Courts of Correction, to proceed against dilinquents with publique pennances, etc. To prove Testaments & Wills, & to graunt Letters of Administration. To graunt Faculty & Dispensation for Marriage, & to certifie against persons contumelious & Recusants. In all which I doubt not butt that you will carefully take pains and see the trust reposed in you to bee discharged to the glory of God & good to the Government & the people under it. Which I shall Expect att your hands. And so for the present I Bidd you farewell & rest your very Loving friend.

J. BRIDGEWATER.

10th May, 1635.

At the ArchBishops Visitation the parson & churchwardens are to be present, as I am informed. And I doubt not butt yourself will be here to observe what is done & what directions are given."

W. G. D. FLETCHER, F.S.A.

II.

DEED OF MANUMISSION OF A BONDWOMAN, 1372.

The following is a transcript of a deed which was found among the papers of a lady deceased by her nephew. There appears to be no evidence of the circumstances of her getting possession of it, but she herself was an accomplished linguist, artist, musician, and also a great traveller.

There are difficulties connected with it. There were three places in Shropshire known as "Album monasterium," namely

Whitchurch, Oswestry, and Alberbury Priory. If the place named in the deed be in Shropshire, Whitchurch would seem to be the most likely of the three. There was a Sir John Blancminster, Knight, belonging to Whitchurch in the reign of Edward II. The witnesses' names do not help us; and there is no "Hename" (where the deed was executed) in the County. There is, however, a village of Henham in Essex.

The deed, whether it belong to Shropshire or not, is an interesting specimen of the manumission of a bond-woman; and its date is 6th April, 1372.

"Noverint universi per presentes quod ego Johannes de Albo monasterio miles manumisi et liberam feci ac infranchiavi Agnetem de Lindhillokes per manus feid (?) de speclow cum omnibus bonis et catallis suis et cum tota sequela sua procreatis vel procreandis domum et mansionem eligendum ubicunque voluerit Nichil juris vel clamei michi, nec heredibus meis in predicta Agnete bonis et catallis suis seu sequelis suis ratione nativitatis vendicando seu retinendo in posterum sed per presentes exclusi simus imperpetuum. Et ego vero predictus Johannes et heredes mei predictam manumissionem contra omnes mortales Warantizabimus in perpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium presentibus sigillum meum apposui Hijs testibus Johanne de Drenger, Willermo de Leghe, Roberto Grondoloe, Nicholas Proddynger cud (?), Rogger de Exe, et alijs. datum apud Hename die Martis proxima post festum Sancti Ambrosii Anno regni Regis Edwardi tercij a conquestu Engliæ quadragesimo sexto."

(Fragment of seal attached, a fret, and . . . IOHE, a part of legend.)

TRANSLATION.

"Know all men by these presents that I John of the White Abbey Knight have manumitted and made free and enfranchised Agnes of Lindhillocks, by the hands of feid (?) de Speclove [or Speclow], with all her goods and chattels, and with all her issue born or to be born, to choose her house and dwelling wherever she will, Claiming or retaining hereafter no right or claim to me or my heirs in the said Agnes her goods and chattels or her issue by reason of birth, but that we may be for ever excluded by these presents. And I the said John and my heirs will for ever warrant the said manumission against all mortals. In witness whereof I have to these presents set my seal. These being witnesses: John de Drenger, William de Leghe, Robert Grondo Loce, Nicholas Peroddynger cud (?), Rogger de Oxe, and others. Dated at Hename (?) on Tuesday next after the Feast of St. Ambrose in the 46th year of the reign of King Edward the Third from the Conquest of England."

(Endorsed: Manumission of a Bond-woman.)

C. H. DRINKWATER.

III.

ST. JULIAN'S CHURCH, SHREWSBURY.

In looking over some old papers I have found two letters addressed to me by Mr. Richard Sims, of the British Museum, author of several manuals to facilitate antiquarian research. They are dated June 1885, and relate to investigations made for me into the history of St. Julian's Church. The first letter has reference to the Map of Shrewsbury, in which one of the gates is marked in Lord Burleigh's handwriting. This is well known and a copy can be seen in the Shrewsbury Museum, but the other deals with details not equally accessible, and I think it may be worth while to reproduce its contents in the pages of *Miscellanea*.

Mr. Sims writes as follows: "The lady who is making the search under my direction has found in Add. MS. 21,015 two views of St. Julian's Church (south and north) taken down in 1748. The drawings are said to be made from others in the collection of Mr. Rd. Greene, of Lichfield, size 8in. by 6in. Then follow drawings of the ancient Font, a tile dug up, ancient inscribed monument to Thos. Hussey, 12 pages of monuments in the Church and Churchyard, with many coats of arms, arms in the east window, arms presented by the Earl of Tankerville in 1806, N.W. view of the church with part of the West end of St. Alkmund, 5½in. by 4, short notice of the church. There is also in Add. MS. 21,016 drawings of a stone built in the wall of a house adjoining St. Julian's churchyard, and remains of an ancient coffin lid found in another house near to the church. There is also a drawing 3½in. by 3 of a foliated tabernacle with a figure of St. Julian built into the wall of the South side of the Chancel. Appended is a brief biography of St. Juliana."

There is one inaccuracy in the above. The inscribed monument to Thomas Hussey is a palimpsest; it originally commemorated Edmond Troumwyn, and was in a much later age appropriated by the Hussey family. The slab now lies inside the South door.

T. AUDEN, F.S.A.

IV.

SALE OF OLD PARR'S COTTAGE.

It may be well to place on record here that the Winnington Estate, the property of Sir Clive Philipps Wolley, including Old Parr's Cottage, was sold by auction in Shrewsbury on 21st September, 1917. The cottage was sold to Mr. John Parr, of Newton Heath, Manchester, for £130, but will continue in the occupation of Mr. H. E. Forrest, who has converted it into a museum of antiquities illustrative of Old Parr and his times, open to the public on payment of a small fee. Mr. John Parr

does not claim descent from Old Parr, but from Dr. Samuel Parr. A brief notice of the cottage is given in the *Transactions* for 1914, page 264, but it may be of interest to add that corroboration of Taylor, the Water Poet's statement as to the successive leases of this tenement granted to Old Parr is to be found in the Parish Register of Alberbury. Taylor states that the cottage belonged to a family named Porter. The first lease was for 21 years and was granted to Thomas Parr by Lewis Porter about 1522. John, son of Lewis, granted a further lease for 21 years, and his son Hugh another lease for the same period. Lastly John, son of Hugh, gave Thomas Parr a lease for life, he being then over 102 years old. In connection with this last lease Taylor relates the story of Old Parr and the pin, he pretending to his landlord's son Edward, a mere boy, that he could see the pin lying on the floor, although he was actually almost blind. We find by the Alberbury register that the Porter family were real people, not figments of Taylor's imagination, and that the two later generations bore the names attributed to them. The widow of John Porter, who granted the last lease for life, was buried in 1642, while the boy Edward Porter married about 1610 a wife named Catherine, by whom he had several children. In 1642 he was one of the signatories to the appointment of a Parish Clerk at Alberbury. He lived at Winnington and died in 1660. Taylor distinctly states that he obtained these details from "relations" and these are the only particulars that could be tested by reference to the register, and prove to be correct. We are justified in concluding that the rest of his story is also correct.

H. E. FORREST.

V.

BROWNESLAND NEAR ASTERTON.

The Rev. C. H. Drinkwater has recently transcribed a deed which may be of some interest as relating to a part of the county which has little recorded history.

It is an indenture made 8 Oct., 1639, in the 15th year of "our Soueraigne Lord Charles, by the grace of God, Kinge of England, Scotland, France and Ireland," between John Oakes of Little Stretton, co. Salop, yeoman, and Joane his wife, on the one part, and "Alice Medicott naturall daughter of the sayd Joane on the other part," of the sale to Alice for £30 and a rent of £7 of a messuage, toft and half yard land in Astanton co. Salop, called Brownesland, with all rights thereto belonging. "All which premises were sometime the inheritance of William Yoppe deceased, father of the said Joane and are now in the tenure and occupation of the sayd John Oakes and Joane or of their under-tenants." Paying yearly to the said Joane during the term of her natural life, an annuity of £7 "of lawful money of England,"

at the feast of "St. Michael Tharchangell and the feast of Thannuncia'con of our Blessed Lady, viz., Mary the Virgine." The first payment to be at Michaelmas 1640, and if the rent be at any time not paid within 20 days of the time for paying, forty shillings to be paid as a forfeit.

Astanton, once Esthampton, is now known as Asterton. It was a member of the wide manor of Lydbury North under the Bishops of Hereford. It is in the parish of Norbury, but is generally considered to go with Myndtown. There is said to have been a chapel there, but it may be another Asthampton. In 1327, Philip Yoppe was one of the inhabitants of "Astamton." In 1563 the Jones family of Leebotwood had property there, when Richard Jones of Astanton married Anne, daughter of John Leighton of Leighton.

H. M. AUDEN, F.R.Hist.S.

VI.

WILL OF THOMAS MYTTON, OF HALSTON, 1656.

The following is an abstract of the Will of Thomas Mytton, the celebrated Parliamentary General. I do not know definitely who his wife, the Lady Barbara Stapleton, was, but I conjecture that she was the Hon. Barbara Lennard, daughter of Thomas, Lord Dacre, and second wife (and widow) of the distinguished Parliamentarian Sir Philip Stapilton, Knight, of Warter on the Wolds, who died at Calais in 1647.

Thomas Mytton, of Halston, co. Salop, esquire. Will not dated.

"To my three daughters Magdalen, Christian and Sarah, £1,500 each for their portions, which is to be raised out my lands and rents within the several counties of Salop, Merioneth, Middlesex, Gloucester, Devon, Flint, Carnarvon and Anglesea and elsewhere. To my wife the Lady Barbara Stapleton all her jewels and one piece of gold which she now has worth £4, and all the furniture in the chamber where she now lodgeth, excepting my black cabinet and one steel spanner one gilt seal of arms and one 22s. piece of gold which same things I bequeath unto my son Richard Mitton (under age). To my daughter Magdalen my wrought purple bed. To my grandchild Thomas Pope £100 a year of my fee farm rents which I have purchased in Anglesea. To my brother Sir Richard Napeire best grey stone horse. To my friend Master Thomas Edwards of Kelelendray my watch with the alarm. To my servant John Booth £5 yearly to be paid out of lands in Houghton. Executors: my kinsman Roger Kinaston of Hordley, Esq., Wm. Jones of Sandford, Esq., and daughter Magdalen Mitton."

Proved at London 4th Nov., 1656, by Magdalen Mitton, power reserved to the other executors. (376 Berkley.)

W. G. D. FLETCHER, F.S.A.

VII.

GRANT FROM WILLIAM BYRETON TO JOHN BEGET AND
BENEDICTA HIS WIFE OF HIS LANDS IN LONGDEN,
NEAR PONTESBURY, 28 JULY, 1416.

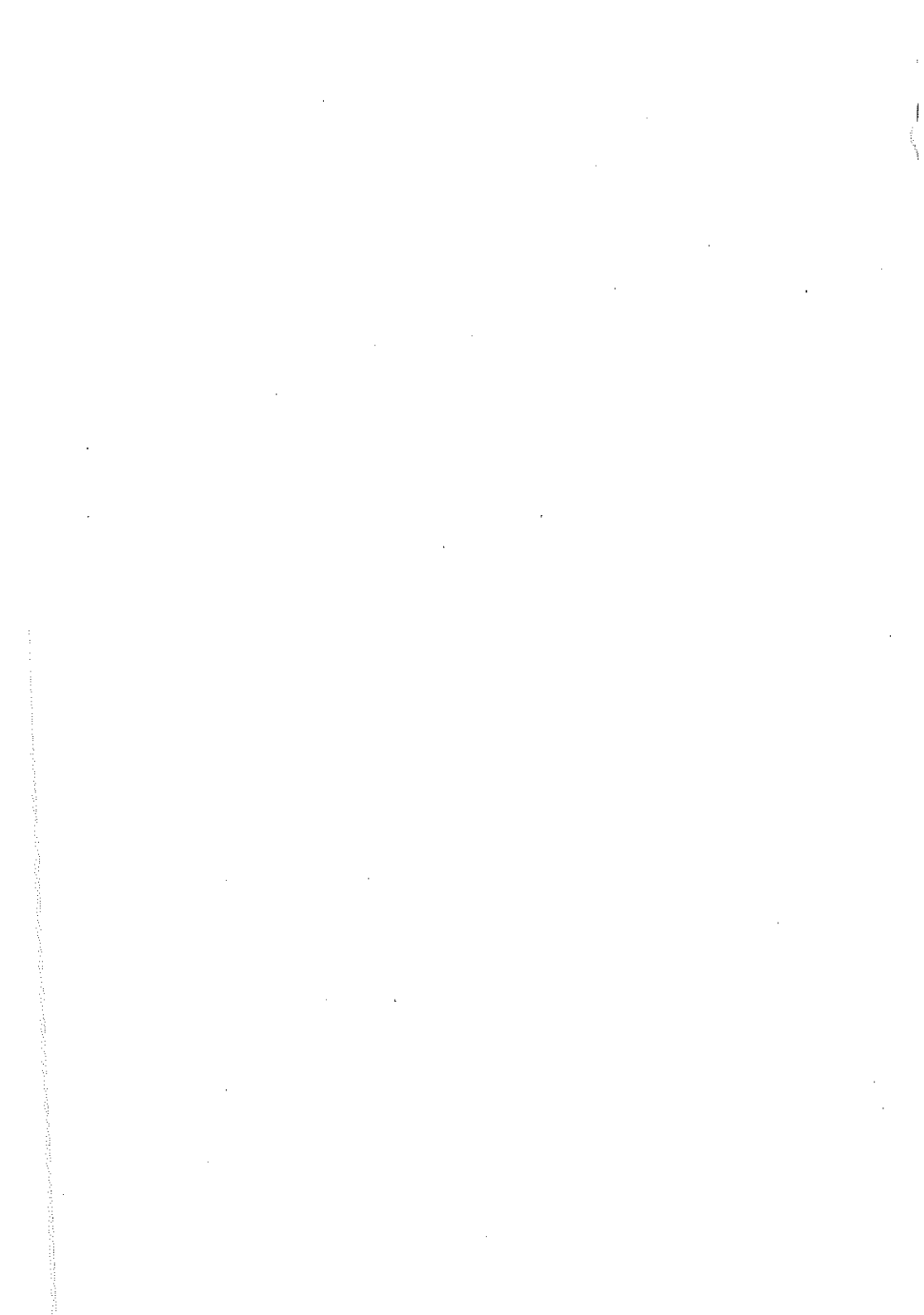
(Translation.)

"Know all men present or to come that I William Byreton of Longford have given and granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed, to John Beget of Shrewsbury and Benedicta his wife, all my lands and tenements meadows feedings and pastures with all their appurtenances whatsoever which I have in the vill and fields of Longedon near Pontesbury, To have and to hold all the aforesaid lands tenements meadows feedings and pastures with all their appurtenances to the said John Beget and Benedicta his wife their heirs and assigns, of the chief lords of that fee by the services therefor due and of right accustomed. And moreover I the said William Byriton and my heirs will warrant and for ever defend all the said lands and tenements meadows feedings and pastures with all their appurtenances to the said John Beget and Benedicta his wife, their heirs and assigns against all persons. In witness whereof I have set my seal to this my present charter. These being witnesses: John Mastoke [or Mastote], Roger Longdon, William Mastoke of Pontesbury, and many others. Dated at Longedon the 28th day of July in the fourth year of the reign of King Henry the Fifth after the Conquest." (28 July, 1416).

William Byreton the grantor was a son of William de Byriton, senior, who served the office of Bailiff fifteen times between the years 1355 and 1405, in which last year he died, while in office, at a very advanced age. In 1391 William de Byriton, senior, was manucaptor (or surety) in a penalty of £40 that Thomas de Byriton and William de Byriton, the sons of William (senior) should keep the peace towards the Abbot of Haughmond and his servants. Thomas de Byriton had been bailiff in 1366 and 1372. The family derived their surname from the village of Berrington, and they were burgesses of Shrewsbury from a very early period. Moat Hall, near Hanwood, was long the residence of the family. (See *Transactions*, 3rd Series, II., 275-277.)

John Beget, the grantee, was a son of John Beget of London, and great-grandson of John Beget who held a burgage in Frankwell in 1278. His son, also named John, was bailiff in 1436, and one of the first twelve Aldermen created in Shrewsbury. (See *Transactions*, 3rd Series, III., 376-7.)

C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A.



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COMPILED BY F. A. MACLEOD.

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Auditor :

W. W. NAUNTON, Esq.

Treasurers :

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.