

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

Transactions
OF THE
Shropshire Archaeological
AND
Natural History Society

ESTABLISHED 1877.

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4TH SERIES,
VOLUME VII., PART II.

1920.

(VOLUME XL.)

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.

SHREWSBURY:

ADNITT AND NAUNTON, THE SQUARE.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Some Old Shropshire Houses and their Owners. By H. E. FORREST. X. Charlton Hill. XI. Eyton on Severn. XII. High Ercall Hall. XIII. The Old Hall, Wellington. XIV. Dothill. XV. Arleston. XVI. Hadley Manor House ..	131
The Manor of Rorrington. By SIR OFFLEY WAKEMAN, BART. ..	159
Institution of Shropshire Incumbents. (<i>Concluded.</i>) ..	163
Kingsland and Shrewsbury Show. By JOHN BARKER ..	173
Dame Margaret Eyton's Will, 1642. By C. STEUART BRITTON ..	189
An Order of the Council in the Marches, July 1571. By CAROLINE A. J. SKEEL, D.LIT. ..	203
Medical Men in Practice in Shropshire, 1779—1783. By R. R. JAMES, F.R.C.S. ..	205
The Sequestration Papers of John Yonge, senior and junior, of Pimley. By the Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A. ..	221
Sir Thomas Harris, Third Baronet of Boreatton. Supplemental Notes. By the Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A. ..	239
Shropshire Transcripts at Hereford. By the Rev. F. C. NORTON ..	254

MISCELLANEA.

VIII. Old St. Chad's, Shrewsbury (<i>concluded</i>) ..	<i>xi</i>
IX. High Ercall Hall ..	<i>xi</i>
X. Grant of Arms to William Pytt of the Pirrie, 1570 ..	<i>xi</i>
XI. The Jersey House, Shrewsbury ..	<i>xiii</i>
General Index to Volume VII. ..	<i>xv</i>

ILLUSTRATIONS.

High Ercall Hall ..	143
Arleston House ..	151
Hadley Manor House ..	154
View of Kingsland, prior to 1845 ..	173
Kingsland and the Arbours ..	175
Map now in the Reference Library, Shrewsbury ..	177
Arms and Banners of Clothworkers, &c. ..	178
Arms and Banners of Taylors, &c. ..	179
Arms and Banners of Saddlers, &c. ..	180
Map of Kingsland by William Phillips, F.L.S. ..	187
Shoemakers' Arbour, Kingsland (since re-erected in Quarry Dingle) ..	188
Facsimile Signature of John Yonge ..	227

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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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OF THE
SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL
AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

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VOLUME VII., 1918-1919.

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SHREWSBURY:

ADNITT AND NAUNTON, THE SQUARE.

BROWN AND BRINNAND, LTD., CLAREMONT STREET.

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CONTENTS OF VOLUME VII., 4th SERIES.

	PAGE.
The Names of Boys admitted to Shrewsbury School from November 16, 1734 to November 15, 1746: Supplemental Names of Scholars 1746—1798. . With Index. By the Rev. J. E. AUDEN, M.A., F.R.Hist.S. ...	I
Oswestry Borough Gaol. By R. LL. KENYON ...	21
The Penderel Annuities in 1665. By H. M. AUDEN F.R.Hist.S. ...	29
Will of Thomas Harris, of Prescott, Gent. 1674 ...	42
The Sequestration Papers of Sir Thomas Harris, Third Baronet of Boreatton, and of Lady Anne Harris, his stepmother. Edited by the Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A. ...	43
The Statue of Edward III., on the Tower of the Abbey Church, Shrewsbury. By Colonel H. R. H. SOUTHAM, V.D., F.S.A. ...	93
Lord Clive and the Rev. Dr. William Adams of Shrewsbury. By Colonel H. R. H. SOUTHAM, V.D., F.S.A. ...	96
Grant by John de Hastings to Robert Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, of the Manors of Condoover and Wolverhampton, 1283. ...	108
Extracts from a Manuscript Book in the Library at Sweeney Hall. Transcribed by RACHEL LEIGHTON ...	109
Some Old Shropshire Houses and their Owners. By H. E. FORREST	
X. Charlton Hill. XI. Eyton-on-Severn. XII. High Ercall Hall. XIII. The Old Hall, Wellington. XIV. Dothill. XV. Arleston. XVI. Hadley Manor House ...	131
The Manor of Rorrington. By SIR OFFLEY WAKEMAN, BART. ...	159
Institutions of Shropshire Incumbents. (Concluded.) ...	163
Kingsland and Shrewsbury Show. By JOHN BARKER ...	173
Dame Margaret Eyton's Will, 1642. By C. STEUART BETTON ...	189
An Order of the Council in the Marches, July 1571. By CAROLINE A. J. SKEEL, D.LIT. ...	203
Medical Men in practice in Shropshire, 1779—1783. By R. R. JAMES, F.R.C.S. ...	205
The Sequestration Papers of John Yonge the elder of Pimley, and of John Yonge his son. By the Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A. ...	221

	Page
Sir Thomas Harris, third Baronet of Boreatton. Supplemental Notes. By the Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.	239
Shropshire Transcripts at Hereford. By the Rev. F. C. NORTON.	254

MISCELLANEA.

I. Memorandum as to the Families of Baudewin and Baldwyn, 1672	i
II. A Muster Roll of Sheriff Hales, 1539	ii
III. Grant of Arms by John Touchet, Lord Audley, to John Macworth and Thomas Macworth, 1 August 1404	v
IV. Early Stoup at Shawbury	vi
V. Elizabethan Coins found at Hanwood	vii
VI. Vaughan's Mansion	vii
VII. Stone Hammer found at Onslow	viii
VIII. Old St. Chad's Shrewsbury	ix
IX. High Ercall Hall	xi
X. Grant of Arms to William Pytt of the Pirrie, 1570	xi
XI. The Jersey House, Shrewsbury	xiii
General Index to Volume VII.	xv

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Facsimile Signatures of Sir Thomas Harris and Lady Anne Harris	74
Statue of Edward III., Abbey Church, Shrewsbury	95
The Rev. William Adams, D.D.	101
High Ercall Hall	143
Arleston House	151
Hadley Manor House	154
View of Kingsland, prior to 1845	173
Map now in Reference Library, Shrewsbury... ..	175
Kingsland and its Arbours... ..	177
Arms and Banners of Clothworkers, Shoemakers, Glovers, and Weavers	178
" " " Taylors, Bakers, Butchers, and Smiths	179
" " " Saddlers, Bricklayers and Carpenters, and Hatters... ..	180
Map of Kingsland, by Wm. Phillips, F.L.S.	187
Shoemaker's Arbour, Kingsland (since re-erected in Quarry Dingle.)	188
Facsimile Signature of John Yonge	227

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL EXCURSION.

The Annual Excursion of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society, was held on Tuesday, August 12th, 1919, the neighbourhood chosen being that on the Montgomeryshire border. It was the first Excursion held since July 1914. The party which numbered about 20, left Shrewsbury Station Yard at 10-45, and motored to Westbury, passing by The Lynches, the old seat of the Ashby family, and through Yockleton. The first halt was made at Westbury Church, which was described by the Rector, The Rev. E. M. Cooke. The building was in a very dilapidated state until 1887, when it was restored, and several interesting features were brought to light, including the ornamental timbering of the nave roof and the water-holding moulding of the bases of the pillars of the nave arcade.

CAUS CASTLE.

From Westbury the party drove to Caus Castle, and under the guidance of Mr. Cooke, explored the scanty remains of the Castle, which are now almost hidden by trees and undergrowth. It is a most commanding site, with a wide outlook on every side, and the fortress dominated one of the main thoroughfares from England to Wales. Its first Lords were the Corbets, who built the Castle of Caus very shortly after their arrival in England with William the Conqueror, Roger Fitz-Corbet being the Lord at the Domesday Survey. John Corbet, the last Baron of Caus, died before 1347 without issue; and though he nominally succeeded his brother Peter in 1322, he never enjoyed the estates, which were held until 1347 by his widowed sister-in-law Beatrice. On her death the estates were divided between the heirs of two aunts, Alice wife of Robert lord Stafford, whose descendants became barons of Caus, and Emma wife of Brian de Brompton, the ancestor of the Harleys. Caus went to Ralph Stafford, Alice's great-grandson, who was lord of Caus in 1350. The Accounts of his grandson Edmund, Earl of Stafford, in 1399, contain many interesting details of Caus Castle. Considerable repairs were done that year to the walls and gatehouse. Five windows were mended in the hall, and three in the lord's room. The lord's stable in the outer bailey was of half timbered work, but the outer and inner gatehouses were of stone, and the Castle towers were roofed with lead.

Earl Edmund fell at the battle of Shrewsbury in 1403. His son Humphrey, created Duke of Buckingham by Henry VI, in 1444, was slain at the battle of Northampton in 1460 on the Lancastrian side. His son was killed at St. Alban's; and his grandson Henry, the second duke, fell a victim to the mistrust of Richard III, and after hiding on the borders of Staffordshire and Shropshire, was taken prisoner near Wem, it is said by Thomas Mytton of Shrewsbury, and was beheaded at Salisbury, November 2nd, 1483.

Henry VII. restored the estates to his son Edward, the third duke, who in turn was beheaded by Henry VIII in 1521. Edward's son Henry Stafford was restored to his barony in Edward VI's reign, and was summoned to Parliament as Baron Stafford in 1548. He was a learned man, a friend of Erasmus, and an advocate of the Reformed Faith. He died in 1563, and a note in the Pontesbury Register states that he was buried at Worthen. His eldest son Henry died childless in 1566; and Dorothy, one of the two daughters, seems to have taken Caus to her husband Sir William Stafford, although the descendants of her brother Edward carried on the title until the year 1639, when it was surrendered to the Crown, owing to the poverty of the last Baron Stafford who only held it for two years. In 1591 Caus Castle belonged to the Thynne family. It is said to have been sold by Lady Stafford to Sir Rowland Hayward, whose daughter Jane married John Thynne the founder of Longleat, who died in 1604. Sir Henry Frederick Thynne during the Civil War was the owner of Caus Castle, which became a garrison for the King. In June 1645 it was captured by Colonel Hunt after a seven days' siege. Sir Henry was taken prisoner to Shrewsbury, and was fined £1760 for his delinquency.

The party assembled on the keep mound whilst Prebendary Clark Maxwell read a paper by Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., on the Castle. Some discussion followed, and Mr. J. A. Morris mentioned that a moulded stone *in situ* in the wall of the keep pointed to the date of its erection as having been about 1225. Prebendary Clark Maxwell told a story of the Duke of Buckingham's reproof of Cardinal Wolsey's arrogance; and Mr. Medlicott spoke of the descent of the Manor of Caus, and of the advowson of Wentnor which belonged to the Staffords.

TRELYSTAN AND WORTHEN.

The cars were then rejoined, and the drive continued to Marton, where some of the party proceeded to walk to Trelystan Church, under the guidance of the Rev. H. J. Bardsley, who was taking the place of the vicar of Marton. Only seven succeeded in reaching it; but they were rewarded for their long hot walk by the quaint half-timbered building with its oak screen. The history of Trelystan (or Wolston Mynd) still remains to be written. Being in Montgomeryshire, it is outside

the scope of Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, and being in the Diocese of Hereford it is not included in Archdeacon Thomas's *History of St. Asaph Diocese*. The party re-assembled at Marton, and drove to Worthen, where tea on the Rectory lawn was provided by the kind hospitality of Prebendary and Mrs. Alford. After tea, Worthen Church was inspected, with its Georgian chancel attached to an Early English nave and tower, and its Jacobean fittings. After the thanks of the Society had been voiced by Lieut.-Colonel White, the cars started for Shrewsbury, and a pleasant drive home ended an interesting day.

No Annual Meeting of the Society was held in 1919.

MINUTES OF THE MONTHLY COUNCIL MEETINGS.

January 9th, 1918—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S. A., in the Chair.

Messrs. Brown and Brinnand's account, amounting to £63 5s. 6d. was ordered to be paid.

Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Pickering were asked to see the printers, and endeavour to get them to complete without further delay the Part now in their hands.

Mrs. A. E. Corbett of Column House was granted the loan of the block of Caus Castle to illustrate her book now in preparation on the Family of Corbet.

Sir R. Talbot to have vols. VIII and X of the 1st series of the *Transactions* for £1 1s. ; or, if parts only of the volume were wanted at 7s. 6d. each part.

Mr. H. W. Adnitt having resigned his post of Honorary Secretary through failing health, the Chairman was requested to convey to him the sincere regret of the Council that, after 40 years connection with the Society, he should feel compelled to resign owing to ill-health. Mr. Adnitt assisted in the formation of the Society in 1878 ; for many years he acted as Secretary to the Editorial Committee, and since 1906 he had been Honorary Secretary of the Society.

February 13th, 1918—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S. A., in the Chair.

Mrs. Martin to be supplied with ten volumes of the *Transactions* for £3 15s.

March 13th, 1918—Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, in the Chair.

Letter read from the North Staffordshire Field Club asking for an exchange of *Transactions*. The Assistant Secretary was instructed to ask for a copy of the Club's publications, to enable the Council to decide as to the advisability of exchanging.

April 10th, 1918—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S. A., in the Chair.

Mrs. Martin to be charged £1 for six odd parts of the *Transactions* supplied to her in March.

It was reported that the printing of *Transactions* had not advanced since the last Meeting of the Council. Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Drinkwater were asked to see the printers, and urge them to proceed with the work without further delay.

May 8th, 1918—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Mr. Fletcher reported that the printers were making progress with the Part in hand.

An exchange of *Transactions* with the North Staffordshire Field Club was agreed to.

June 12th, 1918—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

No business of sufficient interest to report.

July 10th, 1918—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Letter read from Rev. Dr. Cranage, calling attention to certain errors in the last published part of the *Transactions*.

The Chairman, Mr. Fletcher, and Mr. Forrest were requested to interview the printers, with reference to the printing of the next volume.

Mr. Morris called attention to the want of care at Uriconium, and particularly to damage to one of the tessellated floors.

September 11th, 1918—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Leslie, of 31 Kenwood Park Road, Sheffield, was elected a Member of the Society.

Messrs. Brown and Brinnan's account for £80 3s. 1d., for printing Part 2 of Volume VI. ordered to be paid; and Messrs. Admitt and Naunton's account (£12 5s. 6d.) was presented.

The Assistant Secretary pointed out that the Annual Income of the Society, owing to the reduction of the Subscription, was now less than £80, and that after payment of rent of room, Assistant Secretary's salary, postages, &c., very little would remain for printing.

It was decided to reduce the number of pages in the next volume, so that the printer's account for each part should not exceed £50 to £60.

Some correspondence with Mr. Peers as to the condition of Uriconium was read. Miss Auden offered to get together a few voluntary workers, to cover up the floor at Uriconium now being damaged, and so prevent further harm during the coming winter. The Chairman was asked to inform Mr. Peers of this offer, and ask if his Committee approved.

October 9th, 1918—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

A letter read from Sir Offley Wakeman, calling attention to three stones badly decayed in the Abbey Pulpit, and offering to have them replaced. The offer was gladly accepted.

A discussion took place as to the care of Uriconium, and Mr. Morris undertook to write to Mr. Bankes on certain points.

It was reported that Rowley's Mansion was about to be offered for sale by public auction.

November 13th, 1918—Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, in the Chair.

Mr. Morris stated that he had cut away some of the weeds at Uriconium, and that the floor was in a better state than had been anticipated. He also reported that a new caretaker had been appointed.

It was reported that the tenant, Mr. R. A. Downes, had purchased Rowley's Mansion, and that he did not intend making any alterations in the old building.

December 11th, 1918—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Hereford and the Rev. Prebendary The Lord Wenlock were elected Members of the Society.

It was resolved that after 1918 the annual subscription revert to its original amount of £1 1s., and that a printed post-card be issued early in January informing Members of the change.

Mr. Morris stated that he had visited Buildwas Abbey, and found there was no further sign of the vaulting giving way, but in his opinion this and the groining should be strengthened. He thought also that a great deal of the ivy should be cut down, and that certain small repairs which could be carried out at little cost needed immediate attention. Mr. Morris was asked to do what he found possible, and report to the next meeting.

January 8th, 1919—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

A vote of condolence on the death of the Right Hon. Lord Barnard, the President of the Society, was passed, and the Chairman was requested to convey the same to Lord Barnard's relatives.

Mr. Fletcher laid on the table for the inspection of Members a Stone Hammer that was ploughed up some years ago on Onslow Bank, in the field at the corner of Preston Montford Lane,—a new locality for pre-historic implements. Its weight is 3 lbs., length 7 inches, and diameter 2 inches; and it belongs to Mr. Joseph Cooke, of the Grange Farm, Bicton. The Chairman undertook to see if Mr. Cooke would present the Hammer to the Shrewsbury Museum.

February 12th, 1919—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The Chairman read a letter which he had received in reply to the vote of condolence on the death of Lord Barnard, as follows :—

Uppington, Wellington,
Shropshire.

6th February, 1919.

Dear Mr. Auden,

Lord Barnard desires me to thank you for your letter of January 14th, enclosing copy of resolution of the Council of the Shropshire Archæological Society, and requests that you will kindly express to them his very great appreciation of their resolution, and the esteem in which his father was held, expressed therein. Believe me, Yours very truly,

E. C. Sowerby.

Rev. Preb. Auden.

Miss H. M. Auden, F.R.Hist. S., was unanimously appointed Honorary Secretary of the Society.

Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart., was unanimously nominated as President of the Society by the Council, who will ask the next Annual General Meeting to confirm the appointment.

March 12th, 1919—Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Letter read from Sir Offley Wakeman, accepting the office of President of the Society in succession to the late Lord Barnard.

Miss Auden stated that she had much pleasure in accepting the office of Honorary Secretary of the Society.

The death of Miss Hope-Edwardes was reported ; and the following memorandum, prepared by the Chairman of the Council, was ordered to be placed on the minutes :—

The Council desire to place on record their sense of the loss which the Society has sustained by the death of Miss Hope-Edwardes, who had been a member since 1901, and for the last four years of that period had been one of the Vice-Presidents. Her interest in the work of the Society was keen and appreciative, and the papers she contributed to the *Transactions* were wide in their range and extensive and careful in their research. Her illness was short, and the end was unexpected. Its sadness was increased by its following close on that of her brother.

Letter read from Sir Offley Wakeman, suggesting that Mr. Forrest should write a short account of the work done at Vaughan's Mansion.

April 9th, 1919—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Letter read from Mr. R. E. Davies, stating that building operations would shortly be commenced on Wynne's Cottage Estate, and that, as a Roman Road ran through the estate, a look-out should be kept whilst the excavations were in progress for interesting remains. He reminded the Council that a Jar had been found in the vicinity some years ago.

May 14th, 1919—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Miss Auden, Hon. Secretary, reported that she had written to Mr. Hugh Corbet with reference to old documents relating to the Sundorne Estate.

Letter read from Mr. J. A. Morris, stating that he had seen Mr. Dyke, who offered to allow the Society to select such objects as they might think desirable from his pre-historic collection at Maiden Hill, All Stretton. The Chairman was requested to convey the best thanks of the Council to Mr. Dyke.

It was resolved that the Excursions be resumed, and that the next be held towards the end of June in the Bridgnorth district. Prebendary Clark-Maxwell was asked to prepare a draft itinerary, and make preliminary arrangements.

June 11th, 1919—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The proposed Excursion in the Bridgnorth District was abandoned this year. It was decided that, if possible, it should take place in the Caus Country; and a Sub-Committee, consisting of Miss Auden, Mr. Morris and Mr. Forrest, was appointed to arrange the details.

July 9th, 1919—Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The Rev. H. P. Alford, rector of Worthen, attended and gave information as to the district covered by the suggested Caus Excursion.

The Assistant Secretary was instructed to see the Midland Motor Car Co., with reference to the cost of a car for the Excursion.

It was agreed that the date of the Excursion be postponed until August 12th.

Letter read from Mr. Jerome Bankes as to the present condition of Uriconium. The matter was referred to Mr. Morris.

August 13th, 1919—Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, in the Chair.

No business of sufficient interest to report.

September 10th, 1919—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Letter from Mr. J. A. Herbert, Assistant Keeper of MSS. British Museum, asking for a paper by Mr. Stanley Leighton, containing a Catalogue of the MSS. in the Shrewsbury School Library. It was decided to present a copy of the Volume of *Transactions* in which the paper was printed to the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum.

October 8th, 1919—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Miss Auden reported that Mr. Bankes had recently visited Uriconium, and found that the present caretakers were taking an interest in their work, and that there had been a good number of visitors.

Some conversation took place with regard to the Querns collected by the late Mr. Dyke of Maiden Hill, Church Stretton, which had been inspected by the Chairman and Mr. Cobbold.

November 12th, 1919—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Letter read from Mr. J. A. Herbert, thanking the Council for the copy of the *Transactions* containing Mr. Stanley Leighton's paper on the Shrewsbury School MSS.

Mr. E. W. Bowcock, of Vron Villa, Wem, was elected a Member of the Society.

Notice read of Meeting of the Congress of Archæological Societies to be held on November 28th, but no Delegates were appointed.

December 10th, 1919—Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, in the Chair.

The Rev. R. Jowett Burton having resigned his membership, owing to his leaving the neighbourhood, the Assistant Secretary was asked to write to him, accepting his resignation with regret, and thanking him for his past services on the Council.

It was reported that the British Archæological Association had expressed their intention of holding their Meeting in Shrewsbury in 1920. It was decided to give the Association all the assistance possible in making the local arrangements.

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL
AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, 1919.

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THE RIGHT HON. LORD BARNARD.

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The Right Rev. The LORD BISHOP OF LICHFIELD	Sir J. BOWEN BOWEN-JONES, Bart.
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 Auden, Rev. Prebendary, M.A., F.S.A., Alderdene, Church
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 Burton, Rev. Prebendary J. R., B.A., Bitterley Rectory, Ludlow.
 Burton, E. R. Lingin, Esq., Rose Cottage, Halfway House,
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Statement of Accounts for the years 1918 and 1919.

RECEIPTS.		1918.		1919.		PAYMENTS.		1918.		1919.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To Balance in hand, 1st Jan.	..	107	1 0	78	6 0	By Messrs. Brown & Brinnand, Printing Transactions	..	80	3 1	0	0 0
" Subscriptions	..	74	14 6	133	1 0	" Messrs. Adnitt & Naughton..	..	12	11 6	0	0 0
" Sale of Transactions	..	5	18 6	0	0 0	" Miss MacLeod, indexing Transactions 1916-1917	..	2	2 0	0	0 0
" Bank Interest	..	2	1 6	2	1 11	" Assistant Secretary, Salary and Commission	..	12	0 0	12	0 0
						" Postages..	..	1	13 6	1	13 6
						" Editorial Committee Postages	..	0	10 6	0	18 0
						" Postage of Transactions	..	2	8 11	0	0 0
								111	9 6	14	11 4
						Balance at Lloyd's Bank, 31st December :—					
						1918.	1919.				
						Deposit Account £71 7 4	£168 7 3				
						Current Account	6 18 8 30 10 2	78	6 0	198	17 5
								£189	15 6	£213	8 11

SOME OLD SHROPSHIRE HOUSES AND THEIR OWNERS.

BY H. E. FORREST.

We shall now deal with a group of old houses in the neighbourhood of Wellington.

X. CHARLTON HILL.

This house dates from about 1660 and has come down to us practically unaltered. It is of brick with stone facings and is nearly square, but has a projecting porch with a short flight of semi-circular steps leading up to it. The bricks are of the medium size characteristic of the period. The most interesting features of the house are its internal fittings, for it is a perfect museum of old-time furniture and utensils. Amongst the more remarkable of these are a set of spits in the kitchen, including several in cage form for roasting poultry of different sizes. Some of the rooms are panelled, and the massive oak staircase has flat cut-out balusters, some with incised ornamentation. Quaint cupboards abound, and there are several fine old hob-grates. The house is full of old furniture and fittings, many of the pieces being very quaint. There is a fine old harpsichord. Also many rare and valuable old books including an original *Eikon Basilike*, as well as the later edition.

Although the land belongs to the estate of Lord Barnard, the house itself has always been occupied by the Jenkins family. The reason for this unusual state of things will presently appear. The house was built by :—

RICHARD JENKINS (I) who came of an old family of clothiers who were living first at Piniperne, Dorset, and afterwards at Blandford, where he was born in 1621. He attached himself to the celebrated Royalist, Lord Colepeper and was with him at St. Germain in 1649, afterwards accompanying him when ambassador to the Emperor of Russia, "all the time employed in business of trust and importance in all which he demeaned

himself faithfully, diligently and discreetly." In 1651 he returned to England. Amongst his friends he numbered Lord Newport, lord-lieutenant of the county, who was then seated at Eyton-on-Severn. He urged him to settle near him, offering him a site for a house on his estate free. Mr. Jenkins at length accepted the offer and built the house at Charlton Hill. Probably Lord Newport intended to convey the land to his friend, but died without having done so. In order to afford easy communication between the two friends a direct roadway was made between the houses at Eyton and Charlton, which is still extant: the public road is very circuitous. Soon afterwards Richard Jenkins married Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Bagot, esquire, of Hargrave, on the Long Mountain, and with her acquired that and other estates in the parish of Alberbury. He died in 1697 and his widow Mary in 1717. He was succeeded by his son

THOMAS JENKINS (I), who was sheriff of Shropshire in 1729, and died 29th December, 1730. His tombstone on the floor of the Abbey Church, near the pulpit, depicts his arms and crest, and states that he was in his 54th year, so he must have been born in 1676. He built the beautiful "Queen Anne" house facing the east end of the Abbey Church in Shrewsbury about 1706, and resided there during the rest of his life. Many of his descendants were baptized and buried in the Abbey Church close by. In 1708 he married Gertrude, daughter of Captain Richard Wingfield, of Preston Brockhurst, by whom he had five sons and three daughters. Three of the sons died unmarried but the other two married, and had families. The eldest

RICHARD JENKINS (II) succeeded to the Abbey Foregate and Hargrave properties, to which by his marriage with Letitia, only daughter and heiress of John Muckleston, Esq., of Bicton, he added another property at that place. He and his descendants for four generations resided at Bicton until the property was sold by his great great grandson Colonel Richard Jenkins (V) (1828-80). His father, Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B. (1785-1853) was a man of note in the Indian diplomatic service, of whom a full history is given in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. Charlton Hill, however, went to another branch of the family—the descendants of

THOMAS JENKINS (II) (1715-43), younger brother of Richard (II). He married Rachel, daughter of Sir Edward Leighton, Bart., of Loton, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. The younger daughter, Emma (1740-64) married her cousin John Jenkins (1740-71) of Bickton, and from their union came all the later members of the Bickton branch mentioned above. Of the three sons two died young. The survivor was

EDWARD JENKINS of Charlton Hill. He was born at Abbey House in 1738, so must have been a mere boy when he inherited this property, for his uncle Richard died in 1742, his father Thomas in 1743, and his mother Rachel in 1745. The inscription on his monument in the Abbey Church states that "the early part of his life was devoted to the service of his country and during the first American War, being then a lieutenant in the 60th Regiment, he underwent the greatest hardships, and was twice left prisoner in the hands of the Indians. On the return of peace he retired to a country life in his native county, where he acquired universal esteem for his benevolence and kindness of heart." He married Sarah, daughter of Rev. Richard Boycott, of Whittington (1736-81) and had issue a son Robert Charlton, who died an infant; a daughter Emma Gertrude, born 1775, who married Francis Blythe Harries of Benthall and Cruckton (estates which later passed to the Jenkins family) and a son and heir

ROBERT BOYCOTT JENKINS (1781-1836) who succeeded to Charlton on the death in 1820 of his father Edward at the mature age of 80. He married his cousin Elizabeth, second daughter of Richard Jenkins (II) of Bickton, and sister of Sir Richard Jenkins the Indian diplomat. By her he had issue three sons and a daughter. The eldest son

EDWARD LEIGHTON JENKINS succeeded to Charlton on the death of his father in 1836. He was born in 1816 and died unmarried in 1875. His sister Miss Louisa H. Jenkins occupied Charlton till her death in 1886, when her brother

ROBERT JENKINS (1825-94) went to reside there. He was in the Navy and attained to the rank of vice-admiral of the Fleet. His wife Maria Catherine Hornby, of Lythwood Hall, survived

him and continued to reside at Charlton Hill till her death in 1915. Subject to her life-interest Admiral Jenkins left Charlton Hill to his nephew—the present holder—Lieut.-Colonel

CHARLES BRADFORD HARRIES WOLSELEY JENKINS. He was the younger son of Major-General Charles Vanbrugh Jenkins (1822-92) of Cruckton, which estate the General succeeded to under the will of his first cousin Francis Blythe Harries on the death of Colonel T. Harries in 1879.

General Jenkins had by his wife Annette Louisa Robertina Aylward, three sons, of whom the eldest, Robert Edward Arthur Jenkins (1845-76) who predeceased his father left a son Captain Charles Edward Jenkins, the present holder of Cruckton, to which he succeeded on the death of his grandfather in 1892.

Colonel C. B. H. Jenkins, who was born at Cruckton in 1856, married in 1885, Ada Frances Alice Wolseley and assumed the additional name and arms of Wolseley.

Arms of Jenkins : Argent a lion rampant regardant sable.

XI. EYTON ON SEVERN.

Eyton was a very ancient possession of Shrewsbury Abbey, being part of its original endowment by Earl Roger de Montgomery. The Abbot used it as his country seat. Thus in 1506 the bailiffs accounts record "expenses of Thomas Cowper (Town Clerk) and the sub-bailiff (Edward Hosier) riding to the Abbot of Shrewsbury at Abbot's Eyton 8d." The Abbot then was Richard Lye. Eyton remained the property of the Abbey until the Dissolution in 1539, when it was purchased by Chief Justice Bromley, whose only child Margaret took it to her husband Sir Richard Newport. Their son Sir Francis Newport was a great builder. He not only rebuilt the family seat at High Ercall in 1608, but built an entirely new house on a different site at Eyton on Severn. The old Abbot's house has entirely disappeared, though its site can still be traced in dry weather owing to the burning up of the grass over the foundations. The house erected by Sir Francis was a stately Elizabethan mansion resembling Condover Hall, with a terrace terminating in an octagonal summer house at each end. The house was destroyed by fire and only the terrace with one summer house now remains. One gable of the

house was standing within living memory. The spot is marked by a solitary oak tree in the field, which stood close to the wall: the latter was taken down because it was tottering.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* 1816 is a drawing by David Parkes of Eyton as it appeared in his day. It is taken from outside the terrace and shows the eastern summer house in the foreground with the roofs of both staircase turrets visible over the top. To the left is an ivy mantled gable, with two square-headed mullioned windows, but the architectural features are shown so vaguely that it affords very little help to us in judging of the appearance of the old mansion. As usual with Parkes the buildings are grouped picturesquely rather than accurately, and as a matter of fact the mansion stood much further off the terrace than it appears in the drawing. The existing summer house is still intact except that the lower storey, which was an open arcade, has been enclosed by blocking up the arches. The upper storey, and the roof, are reached by a stair turret, the stairs winding round a central newel post terminating in a ball at the top. The flat lead roof is surrounded by an open stone balustrade, while the stair turret terminates in a cupola above its level.

There was a chapel at Eyton in connection with Wroxeter, and certain blocks of sandstone in the buildings to the rear of the house are said to have belonged to its structure. It was still standing a century ago. In a coppice nearer the river there still remains the Abbot's wine-cellar—a kind of cave cut out of the sandstone rock.

At Eyton on Severn is an ancient looking cottage (a very short distance from the present house) the lower part of which is of red sandstone, the upper part of timber, with stone-slabbed roof. On a beam of the gable end are the following letters in two monograms S.F.N.K. 1607. These stand for Sir Francis Newport Knight. This was probably the house of his farm bailiff or other retainer.

An avenue of Spanish chestnut trees, now dying down, was planted by the same Sir Francis Newport, in conformity with the fashion of the period. Aston Hall has a similar avenue, the chestnut being rare until the 16th century, when it began to come into general use.

The Bromleys took their name from the village of Bromley in the parish of Eccleshall, Staffordshire. They were remarkable for

the many eminent lawyers they produced in Tudor times. The connection of the family with Shropshire commences about the beginning of the fifteenth century when

WILLIAM BROMLEY, of Mitley (? Mickley, Prees) married Beatrice daughter of Humphrey Hill, of Blore and Buntingsdale, Market Drayton. The eldest son

GEORGE BROMLEY (I) was seated at Hawkstone and was sheriff of Shropshire in 1522. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Lacon of Willey, by whom he had two sons, Sir George (II) and Sir Thomas (I) of whom the former was chief justice from 22 to 31 Elizabeth, while the latter became Lord Chancellor in 1579, dying in that office 1587.

ROGER BROMLEY (younger brother of the above William Bromley) married Jane, daughter of Thomas Jennings, of Wellibourne, and had three sons, of whom the second, Sir

THOMAS BROMLEY (II) had a distinguished career. He was entered at the Inner Temple where he was reader in 1532. From 1540 when he became a serjeant at law his rise was rapid, for in little more than four years he was made a Judge of the King's Bench. He was in favour with Henry VIII., who bequeathed him a legacy of £300 and made him one of the executors of his will, in which capacity he became one of the regency council on the accession of Edward VI. He also retained the favour of Queen Mary, who raised him to the head of his own court. He died 15th May, 1555, and was buried in Wroxeter church, where there is a splendid monument to him and his wife Isabel, daughter of Richard Lyster of Rowton. Sir Thomas Bromley purchased the manor and estate of Eyton-upon-Severn at the Dissolution of the Abbey of Shrewsbury in 1539. At his death it passed to

SIR RICHARD NEWPORT (I), who had married his only daughter and heiress Margaret, and thereupon appears to have removed from High Ercall to Eyton. He died in 1570, and was also buried at Wroxeter, where there is another fine monument to him and his wife, whose death is thus recorded in the Taylor M.S.: "1598. This yeare Lady Margaret Newport of Eyton . . . wydowe departid this present lyfe the XIth daye of August and was buried at Rocksetter the next day. . . and the XXIXth.

day of August all the bells in Shrusbury dyd ringe in remembrance of hyr the whiche towne she lovyed well and she was beloved of the inhabytants therein there was bestowyde uppon the poore that day XXI. besyds many other places in the country very amply. She was a verteous lady in all hyr lyfetye and verey good to the poore." The same chronicle describes Sir Richard Newport as "a valiant knyght of Shropshire and of a pryncely personage." Four sons and four daughters were born to them, and are depicted on the monument at Wroxeter. The youngest daughter, Magdalen, married Richard Herbert of Montgomery, by whom she was mother of Edward Lord Herbert of Cherbury, and of George Herbert the eminent divine, both of whom were born at Eyton and spent part of their boyhood there. The eldest son

SIR FRANCIS NEWPORT (I) had a great passion for building, and having resided much in London and stayed at many of the best country houses, conceived that the old family houses of High Ercall and Eyton-on-Severn were unworthy of his position, and undertook to rebuild them. That he felt himself fully qualified for this work will be seen by a letter he wrote to the Bailiffs of Shrewsbury in which he says: "Good Mr. Bayliefs, whereas I am informed that you intend to buyld a new market house of stone in that Towne, and to go forward with the work next spring, I pray you let mee comende a Mason of approved skyl and honestye, one Walter Hancock, unto yo for the doing thereof. I think it is nott unknowne to you that I have had great cause to make tryall of workmen, and therefore can well write unto you of myne owne knowledge and experience that you cannott match the man in these parts (with any of that occupacon) neyther in scyence and jugement of workmanship, nor in playnes and honestye to deal with all. And therefore doe praye you that he maye undertake the worke, which I assure you I doe wishe more in good will to the Towne (to have the work sufficiencyntly and truely done) than unto him (although I love the man well). I know that if Mr. Justice Owen [of Condovery] were in the countrey he would say as much on Hancock's behalf as I have done. And so praying you to regard him the rather for my sake, doe, with my very hartie commendacons, committ you to God—. High Ercall, the

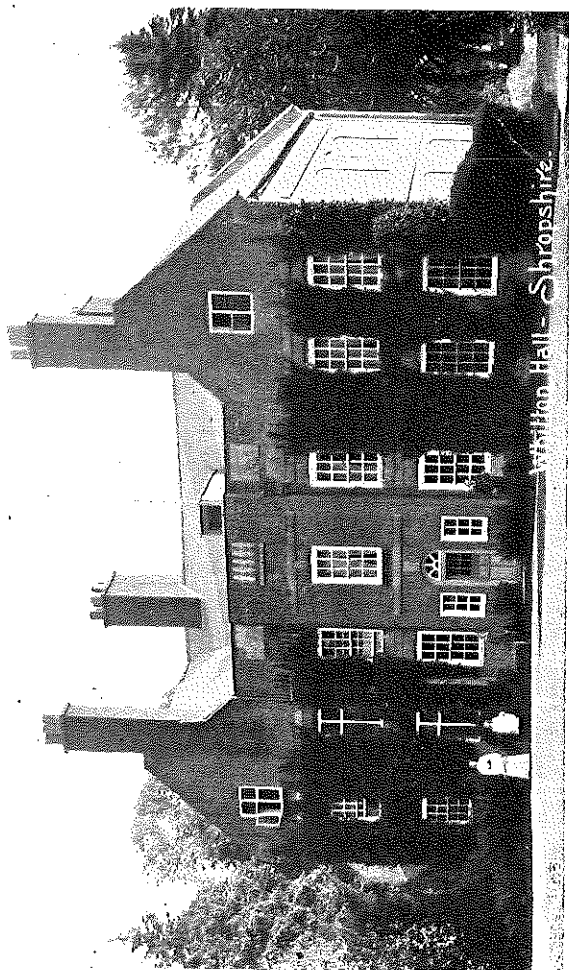
XIth of November, A.D. 1595." Mr. Justice Owen built Condoover Hall, the architect of which, we are for the first time informed, was honest Walter Hancock.

One would like to know whether the bailiffs adopted the recommendation of Francis Newport to employ Hancock in building our old Market Hall. It is probable that besides Eyton, Ercall, and Condoover, we have examples of his handiwork at Saulton Hall, near Wem, Preston Brockhurst, and Wilderhope. Walter Hancock lived to a good old age and died in September, 1599. He was buried on the 15th at Much Wenlock, and the church register contains the following notice showing the high esteem in which he was held: "This man was a very skilful man in the art of masonry, in settinge of plottes for buildinges and performing of the same, ingravinge in alebaster in other stone or playster, and divers other giftes that belonge to that art, as doth appeare by his workes whiche may be seene in divers partes of England and Walles, most sumpteouse buildings, most stately tombes, most curyous pictures. And to conclude in all workes he took in hand he hath lefte behind him longe lastinge monuments of skilful workmanship, and besides theese qualities he had others whiche passed these: he was a most honest man, devout and zelouse in religion, pittiful to the poore, and had the love and good will of all his honest neighbours."

Sir Francis Newport died in 1623, leaving by his wife Beatrix Lacon of Willey a son

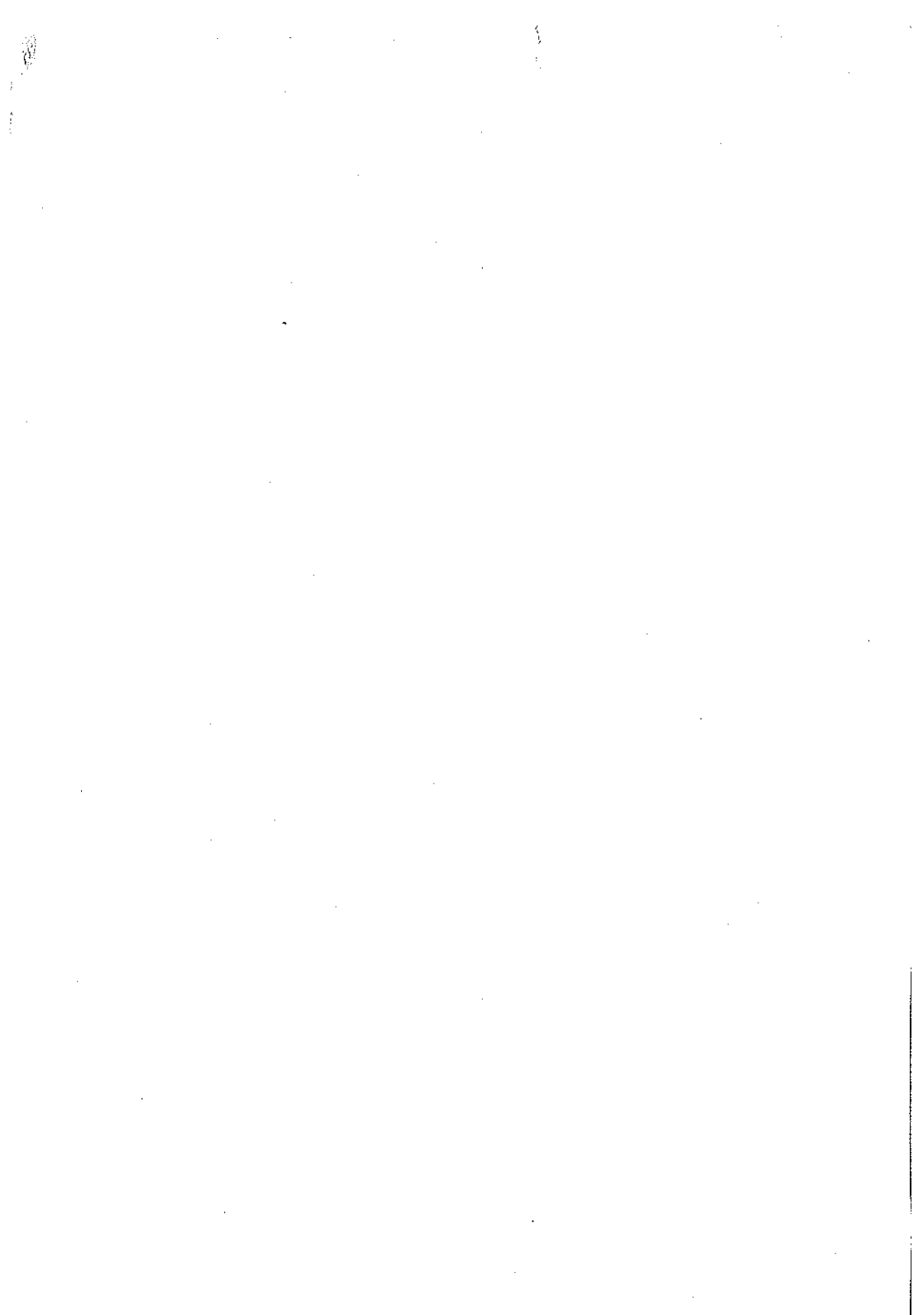
SIR RICHARD NEWPORT (II) who in 1642 was raised to the peerage by Charles I under the title of Baron Newport of High Ercall. His gallant defence of High Ercall against the Roundheads is a brilliant episode of the Civil War in Shropshire. After the Civil War, Eyton became the chief seat of the Newport family, and descended with most of their property to the present owner, Lord Barnard. By his wife Rachel Leveson Sir Richard had a son.

FRANCIS NEWPORT II., 2nd Lord Newport, who was later on created 1st Earl of Bradford. The Parliamentary Sequestrators fined him more heavily than any other Shropshire Royalist—£5,284, and £170 per annum. He succeeded on the death of his father in February, 1651, but lived in partial retirement till



Vol. 5, p. 173.

WHITTON HALL—REAR VIEW.



the restoration of Charles II. One of the first acts of the king was to appoint him Lord Lieutenant of the county, and two years later he received the grant of Shrewsbury Castle. In 1672 he was made Comptroller and Treasurer of the Household, and in 1675 was created Viscount Newport of Bradford. On the accession of James II he was continued in these offices for a short time, but a few months later was superseded because he refused to carry out the odious services demanded by the king. A very full account of his work as lord lieutenant, with many of his letters, and a portrait, are given in the *Transactions Shrop. Arch. Soc.*, 1904, 141. By his wife Lady Diana Russell, daughter of the Earl of Bedford, Lord Bradford had a son

RICHARD who succeeded him as second Earl of Bradford on his father's death 19 September 1708. By his wife Mary, third daughter of Sir Thomas Wilbraham, Richard had three sons who each in turn succeeded to the Earldom—Henry, Richard, and Thomas, who became respectively third, fourth, and fifth Lord Bradford, the title becoming extinct with the last-mentioned.

HENRY, third Lord Bradford, succeeded to the title and estates on the death of his father in 1723, and himself died 26 December 1734, leaving only a natural son John Harrison, by Mrs. Ann Smith to whom he left the bulk of his property. This son took the name of Newport. He was of weak intellect and died unmarried in 1783. There being no direct heir the large estates passed on his decease partly to the Crown, and partly to the representatives of his mother. She having disposed of the reversion during her lifetime the property eventually devolved upon the present holder, Lord Barnard.

XII. HIGH ERCALL HALL.

Eyton devotes no less than 31 pages to the early history of High Erccall. "Here," he writes, "the co-heirs of Hamo Peveril retained their last hold on the county which had nursed their fortunes. Here the chancellor Burnell, never sated with acquisition, reconsolidated in himself a seignury which had been severed more than a century. In later times Erccall was the caput

of those vast estates which formed the heritage of the Newports—a heritage than which none greater has accrued to any single family since the advent of the Normans."

Hamo Peveril owned High Ercall in 1098 and it remained with his descendants till 1271, when the homage of their knightly tenants the de Ercalewes was granted by the last of the Peverils to Sir Richard Burnell, Archbishop of York. About 1294 William de Ercall, the vassal of Bishop Burnell, married Petronilla, the bishop's niece. The de Ercalls remained here down to 1346, when, on the demise of William de Ercall, his cousin and heir William de Careswell (or Caverswall) took possession. In 1391 Peter de Careswell enfeoffed Thomas Newport, parson of the church of Eyton, in the manor of Ercall, retaining the life interest for his own and his wife's lives with remainder to Thomas Gech and his heirs. This Thomas Gech was nephew of Thomas Newport the parson, and Thomas Newport of High Ercall, sheriff in 1403, was his son. William Newport was sheriff 1473 and John Newport 1490, 1500 and 1510. Thus the Newports became lords of Ercall. When the family attained knightly rank is uncertain, but early in Elizabeth's reign the titles of Ercall, which had belonged up till the Dissolution to Wombridge Priory were given to

SIR RICHARD NEWPORT, Knight (I) (Sheriff 1551, 1557 and 1568), the same who married the heiress of Eyton as related in our account of that place. The existing Hall at High Ercall was begun in 1608 by his son

SIR FRANCIS NEWPORT, Knight (I) (Sheriff 1585, 1600), on the site of, or adjoining, the ancient residence of the de Ercalls, as shown by this inscription on one of the three northern gables.

"An. Dni

1608, ætat vero suce 52

Francis Newport miles

Hoc ædificium Deo incepta

Secundante, incohavit peregit."

A few years later Sir Francis (who died in 1623) appears to have built a strong defensive wall round the enclosure within the moat while his son Sir Richard (Sheriff 1627) constructed a drawbridge over the latter. These outer works made the place into a kind of fortress, with a bailey, enclosed by a moat and

wall, defences which were very shortly afterwards to prove most useful. Their construction is recorded on an inscribed stone now built into the garden wall in line with the northern face of the house. It runs thus :

" Pars ista hujus dom incohata fuit 14 Martii Ao 1617
finita vero 13 Octobris Ao 1620 opera impensis Francisci
Newport militis."

On either side of the above are the words

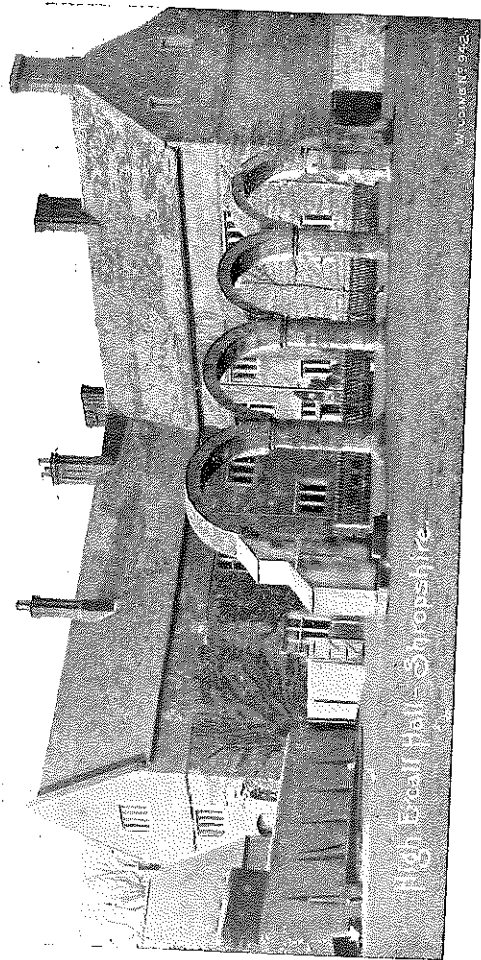
" This Bridge "

" S. R. N."

These stones are obviously not *in situ*. The house is of three storeys, the lower part of large squared stones, the upper of diapered brickwork. The walls are very strongly and massively built. The stones are traditionally said to have come from the ruins of Uriconium and Haughmond Abbey, and as there are no local quarries of this red sandstone it is not at all improbable that they did come from those ancient buildings. In various parts of the grounds traces of the foundations of the larger residence and fortifications are still discernible, especially on the eastern side. It was here that in levelling a mound about forty years ago a store of about 1,000 coins, weighing 12½ lbs., were found, mainly of Elizabeth and Charles I. These were doubtless hidden there at the time of the famous siege, the story of which has now to be told.

In the quaintly entitled books of the period published by the Parliamentary faction Sir Richard Newport is described as a man of vast estates, having many tenants, and being nearly allied to other county gentlemen by the marriage of his daughters, of whom he had many. His son Sir Francis Newport (II) resided at Eyton on Severn, but both appear to have shared in the fighting at High Ercall, for in the list of sums paid to the Sequestrators by Shropshire Royalists, Francis Newport of Eyton "Esquire" heads the list with £5,284 and £170 per annum, while Sir Richard Newport of High Ercall comes fifth with £3,207, and £170 per annum. The Parliament would not recognize titles conferred by King Charles on his supporters: hence they ignore the fact that Sir Richard had been created in 1643 Baron Newport of High Ercall! He was indeed a most ardent supporter of the king, for, at the very beginning of the war he advanced a great loan of money and plate amounting to £6,000 for the King's use to put the artillery

in order for the campaign, which opened at the Battle of Edgehill. He next garrisoned High Ercall Hall and fortified it at his own expense. Forces sent out from here demolished Apley Castle to the great damage of Mr. Francis Charlton, who was a Parliament man and whose daughter was married to Richard Baxter, chaplain to Oliver Cromwell, and a native of this parish. In 1645 the "Shrewsbury Committee" of the Parliamentary Army, which had just taken the town and castle, sent a strong force to besiege this place, and raised a very strong work "within musket shot of the walls, by means of which the enemy could not stir in or out." This work is said to have been in a banky field called Birch-tree Bank, so named from a birch tree then growing there, from the top of which the drummer of the Roundheads daily beat a challenge to the beleagured garrison to surrender. Eventually one of the garrison, who was a good shot, brought down the drummer from his perch with a musket ball. The church also was converted into a fortress and occupied by a portion of the garrison, which comprised over 200 foot and 40 horse soldiers. So strong was the place and so gallant the defence that High Ercall held out for more than a year after the fall of Shrewsbury. At length the besiegers brought up reinforcements from Wem and Shrewsbury, with a battery of cannon. The guns were placed on a little hill near the Hall, and thence the place was battered gradually to pieces. Its strength may be imagined from the fact that the besiegers used twenty barrels of gunpowder, "slaying and wounding many, beating down the drawbridge, and making a great breach in the church." On May 27th, 1646, the besiegers sent a summons to the gallant garrison to surrender, and the defenders desired a parley. The Roundhead chronicle records that at this parley "it was concluded that the horse, all but forty, should march away without arms, that the foot should all leave their arms behind them, and that they should all leave their ammunition and provision (of which there was great plenty) behind them, and they were to have convoy to Worcester, the place they made choice to go unto. There marched out 212 soldiers and officers (all good plucked brave fighting men) out of this strong garrison, and thus Shropshire, the bravest souldiers in the world, by God's great mercie, and indefatigable industrie, care, and valour of their committee, is now well cleared of all her enemies." Immediately "after the crowning victory of High



High Ercall Hall - Shropshire.

(Lent by Wilding & Son).

Ercall in Shropshire by order of the Commons assembled in Parliament " a day was set aside for a public thanksgiving " for the great success gained by that valiant battel by our brave Shropshire force." Ercall was the last place in Shropshire to hold out for the King, except Ludlow Castle.

High Ercall and Eyton remained with the Newport family continuously afterwards, and both manors descended with other family estates to the present owner, Lord Barnard. (See under Eyton.)

There is an effigy of a cross-legged knight in armour, dating from about 1100, in High Ercall church, said to represent one of the de Ercalls.

HIGH ERCALL HALL.

The existing mansion—now occupied as a farmhouse by Mr. Davies—has come down to us practically intact from 1608, although the outer works and drawbridge have disappeared and most of the moat has been filled up.

It is of three storeys and of lofty proportions. The lower part is of red sandstone in large square blocks ; the upper of diapered brick work of the same period. The plan is L shaped, but modified by three projecting gabled bays on the north side, another at the N.W. corner, and a porch to the S. of this last. The porch has a square opening—no trace of the Tudor arch—with mouldings in three orders. All the windows, which are numerous and of greatly varying size, are square headed without dripstones, and where they consist of more than one light they have stone mullions. These, and the quoins of the brickwork are of white freestone, quite different from the red sandstone of the lower walls. A projecting cornice runs right round the building above the second storey, and a chamfered plinth round the lower walls. The chimneys are of moulded bricks forming a chevron ornament up each side. In the courtyard on the E. side of the house, but some twenty yards away, stands a row of four arches resting on round pillars. These are very puzzling. From their position they cannot have formed part of the house itself, yet they appear to be of the same date—certainly not earlier, so that the suggestion that they belonged to the old house of the de Ercalls is untenable. The outer surfaces are quite smooth too—there is no trace of any stone or brick work having been joined on to them. I can

only conjecture that they were entrances to stables of *wood*, put up to accommodate the horses of the 40 cavalymen who were here during the siege of 1645-6.

The interior of the mansion has few features of interest. The rooms have been modernized to a great extent. For instance all the great ceiling beams are encased, so that they appear quite flat on each of the three faces. The fireplaces still retain the Tudor arch, though in a very depressed form, as we should expect at that date. The most striking internal feature is the series of attics. They are very large and lofty, with fine open timber roofs. One of them has a good stone fireplace with open hearth, while another has a concrete floor. This was used as a granary and has a trap door through which the sacks of grain were hoisted.

HIGH ERCALL ALMSHOUSES.

Near the church are seven almshouses for poor people of both sexes. They are of brick with stone facings, and form a straight frontage with projecting wings at each side. Each tenement consists of two rooms, one above the other, but the end houses are larger than the others, and have an extra room. Between the houses and the road is a pretty garden surrounded by a high wall. Over the central house is a large stone inscribed :

Deo. O.M.

In sustentationem

Sex pauperis quibus

Senis et labore confectis

Nihil aliud reliquum est

Quam vivere et precari

Has ædes

Ære suo extructas et dotatas

In grati animi testimonium

Dat Dicat Dedicat

Franciscus Comes de Bradford

Anna salutis 1694.

XIII. THE OLD HALL, WELLINGTON.

This house has had so many additions made to it in the course of the last century, when it was occupied as a school, that it does not now look at all antiquated. There are, however, two parts of the building which are ancient: though both are timber-framed one is earlier than the other. The oldest portion is the

part which runs parallel with Watling Street. It is built in a succession of bays in a straight line, and is a timber structure of two storeys, the uprights stout and set close together with no transoms between the floor levels. This is a very early type of timber frame and dates from the fifteenth century. There is no doubt that this was the original house, and that it was built by Edward Forester about 1480. He is described as "of Wellington or Watling Street," and as he is the first of the family so described it seems that he was living at first elsewhere in Wellington, but moved into his new house at Watling Street as soon as it was ready. The house was occupied by four generations of Foresters without alteration until it was inherited by Francis Forester (I) in 1591. At that time he was under twenty, but he was a wealthy man and not only added to the family estates, but built a new wing on to the Old Hall at Watling Street. This is the Jacobean wing with gable end towards the roadway. It contains a panelled room and carved oak mantelpiece, and was probably erected about 1620. Francis Forester was the head of the family, and in that capacity signed the pedigree in the *Herald's Visitation* of 1623. He died in 1637. His building has the square open panels usual in the frames of Jacobean houses: they present a strong contrast to the framing of the older portion adjoining. It is worth noting that in the upper rooms of the older building the massive timber frame and roof timbers are exposed to view in the interior.

The Forester family were hereditary foresters of that portion of the forest of the Wrekin, or Mount St. Gilbert, known as Wellington Hay. The name is perpetuated to this day in Haygate and Haybridge. The estate here has probably descended in the male line from the time of William the Conqueror, but the first direct ancestor of whom we have actual record was

HUGH FORESTER, who lived in the time of Henry II and Richard I.

He died about 1200, when he was succeeded by

ROBERT (FORESTER) of Wellington (I), and he about 1242 by

ROBERT FORESTER (II). He died 1278 when his son

ROGER FORESTER (I) took office, but died soon afterwards, in 1283, when his son

ROGER FORESTER (II) was a minor. He attained his majority 3 May, 1285, the duties of his office having been performed meanwhile by John Fitzhugh of Bolas. This Roger was admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury in 1319. He died in 1335, when his son

JOHN FORESTER (I) was also a minor, though he attained his majority the same year. At the inquest held in Wellington to prove his age one of the witnesses was John de Arleston, who remembered the date of his birth, 20 July, 1314, because on that date his house was burned down. John died 10 Sept., 1349, and was followed by his brother

WILLIAM FORESTER (I). He died in 1394, leaving a son Roger, who, however, died before attaining his majority, so was succeeded by his cousin

ROGER FORESTER (III) in 1397. On his death six years later his son

ROGER FORESTER (IV) inherited the estate, being then 26 years old. He died 1443 and was followed by his son

JOHN FORESTER (II) who died in 1466, leaving a son

EDWARD FORESTER, who was then aged 36. He is the first of the family who is described as "of Watling Street or Wellington," and as the Old Hall dates in its oldest portion from the latter half of the 15th century, there can be little doubt that he built it and on its completion went to reside in it. He appears to have been succeeded by a son or grandson

JOHN FORESTER (III) and he by another

JOHN FORESTER (IV), who as "John Forster the younger" witnesses a deed in 1506. He was twice married; first to Alice, daughter of Thomas Charlton, Esq., of Apley Castle; and secondly to Isabel, daughter of Richard Lyster, Esq., of Rowton. By his first wife he had an only daughter, but by his second two sons—John and Richard. The latter acquired the manor of Sutton Maddock, where he died in 1587. He was secretary to Bishop Bonnor from 1540 to 1550 and again from 1553 to 1559, when the bishop was again deprived on the accession of Queen Elizabeth. The elder son

JOHN FORESTER (V) went to London as a young man, and was made a freeman of the company of patten makers. He became attached to the court of Henry VIII, who styled him "our

trusty and well-beloved John Forster of Wellington gentleman," in a grant dated 1520 whereby because of certain bodily infirmities affecting his head his Majesty licenses him to "were his bonet on his hede at all tymes and in all places as well in our presence as elsewhere." This grant is still preserved in the muniment room at Willey. On his retirement from court John Forester resided at Easthope instead of at the Old Hall. He increased his estate by marriage with Joyce, daughter and heiress of Philip Upton, of Upton Magna, and Oteley, and had a numerous issue, of whom John and Richard, the two eldest sons, predeceased him without issue. The third son William also predeceased him, but left a son

FRANCIS FORESTER (I) who was nineteen years of age in 1591 when his grandfather John died. His estate comprised (in addition to the possessions of his ancestors in Wellington and Watling Street) lands and houses in Little Wenlock, Farnley, Arleston, Shifnal, Hodnet, etc. William Forester resided at Upton Magna, where his sons John and Francis were baptized in 1570 and 1571 respectively. The elder died without issue, but Francis succeeded his grandfather John and went to live at the Old Hall, to which he added the eastern wing with gable towards the road. He was probably also the builder of the fine old timber house at Arleston described on another page. He purchased from Sir John Hayward in 1623 the Manor of Little Wenlock. By his wife Cicely, daughter of Andrew Charlton, Esq., of Apley Castle, he had four sons and two daughters. He died in 1637, and was succeeded by his son

FRANCIS FORESTER (II), who by his wife Dorothy Skrimsher, of Norbury, Staffs, had an only son

FRANCIS FORESTER (III) who left the Old Hall and went to reside at Dothill Park, his wife's estate. It came to her, and so to the Foresters, in this way. Francis Forester (III) married Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Newport (Baron Newport 1642), widow of John Steventon of Dothill. By her first husband, who died two years after the marriage, she had a son Richard Steventon, baptized at High Ercal 11 April 1637. The grandfather William Steventon died at Dothill in 1647, so the estates devolved upon young Richard Steventon, then a boy of twelve. His mother married Francis Forester (III) in 1648, and with her

second husband removed to Dothill the seat of her son Richard Steventon. By her second marriage she had four daughters and two sons Francis and William, of whom the elder died in infancy. Richard Steventon was the last in the male line of that family. He died and was buried at Wrockwardine in April 1659, having attained his majority a few days before, and made a will bequeathing the mansion and estate at Dothill to his mother Mrs. Mary Forester, with remainder to his half-brother, her son William Forester. Francis Forester (III) was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1652. He lost his wife Mary in 1661, but himself survived till 1684. His son

SIR WILLIAM FORESTER (II) of Dothill was created a K.B. by William III in 1689. He married in 1680 Lady Mary Cecil, third daughter of James Earl of Salisbury, by whom he had two sons and three daughters. On his death in February 1718 he was succeeded by his eldest son

WILLIAM FORESTER (III) of Dothill, who was M.P. for Wenlock 1714 and 1734 to 1754. By his wife Catherine, daughter of William Brook, Esquire, of St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, he had three sons and three daughters. On his death in 1758 he was succeeded by his eldest son

BROOKE FORESTER of Dothill, who also represented Wenlock in Parliament for most of the period 1738-1768. On his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of George Weld of Willey, he went to reside at Willey for several years. By this lady he had four sons but of these two died in infancy, the survivors being George, born 1735, who succeeded him, and William, who died abroad unmarried. On the death of his first wife Brooke Forester married again, his second wife being Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Barnstone, of Chester, by whom he had a daughter Harriet, who married Thomas Mason of Shrewsbury, but died without issue. Brooke Forester died at Dothill in 1771, and was succeeded by his brother

GEORGE FORESTER of Willey, the famous hunting squire. He died unmarried in 1811, and devised all his estates to his cousin,

Cecil Forester (brother of Brooke Forester) afterwards Lord Forester, who took the additional name and arms of Weld. The present Lord Forester is his descendant.

XIV. DOTHILL.

In olden times this place-name is spelt Dudhill or Dodhill, but its origin is unknown. There must have been a house here from very early times, as Dodhill was one of the five berewicks comprised in the manor of Wellington. The first family of whom we have record here was that of the Hortons, from whom it passed in 1431 by marriage of the heiress Alice (daughter of Robert Horton of Dothill) to William Steventon. It remained in that family for five generations, when, about 1564, Anna, only child and heiress of Richard Steventon of Dothill, married Philip Upton of Oteley. Their daughter Joyce married John Forester of the Old Hall, Wellington, whose grandson Francis Forester (II) eventually inherited Dothill and went to live there. His son Sir William Forester; grandson William; and great-grandson Brooke Forester: all resided here, but upon the marriage of the last-named to the Weld heiress he removed to Willey, which has been the chief family seat of the Foresters ever since, although Dothill still belongs to them.

The existing house at Dothill consists of two distinct portions. The front is of brick with stone facings and dates from about 1820. It is chiefly remarkable for the loftiness of the rooms, and windows, especially on the ground floor. The rear part is also of brick, but of an earlier type. A sculptured stone on the southern gable bears the date 1628 and initials W.S., indicating that it was built by William Steventon (III). There is a large central chimney stack connected to the newer part of the house by a sort of flying buttress. Originally this old house was much more extensive, but a large portion was pulled down by a former owner as it was deemed too big a place to keep up. The existing farm buildings and barns are contemporary, and are on a very big scale, having evidently belonged to a larger mansion than the present one. Detached from them is an octagonal dovecote.

DOTHILL.

The pedigree in the *Herald's Visitation* begins with
 THOMAS STEVENTON, who was living about the year 1300. His
 | son
 NICHOLAS STEVENTON was living in 1342; his son
 WALTER STEVENTON (I) in 1387. He had a son also
 WALTER STEVENTON (II), whose son

WILLIAM STEVENTON (I) in 1431 married Alice, daughter and heiress of Robert Horton of Dothill. From this we learn that Dothill belonged originally to the Horton family, who were living here about the year 1400 and possibly earlier. It now passed by marriage to the Steventons, but we are not told where they had been domiciled up to this time. William and Alice had a son

WILLIAM STEVENTON (II) of Dothill, who was living here in 1471. He married four times, but left issue only by his first wife Margaret, daughter of Robert Charlton, by whom he had two daughters and one son

RICHARD STEVENTON (I) of Dothill, who married Eleanor, daughter of John Dodd, of Cloverley. His son

JOHN STEVENTON (I) married Margery, daughter and heiress of John Bridgman of Little Dean, by whom he had four sons and one daughter. The eldest son

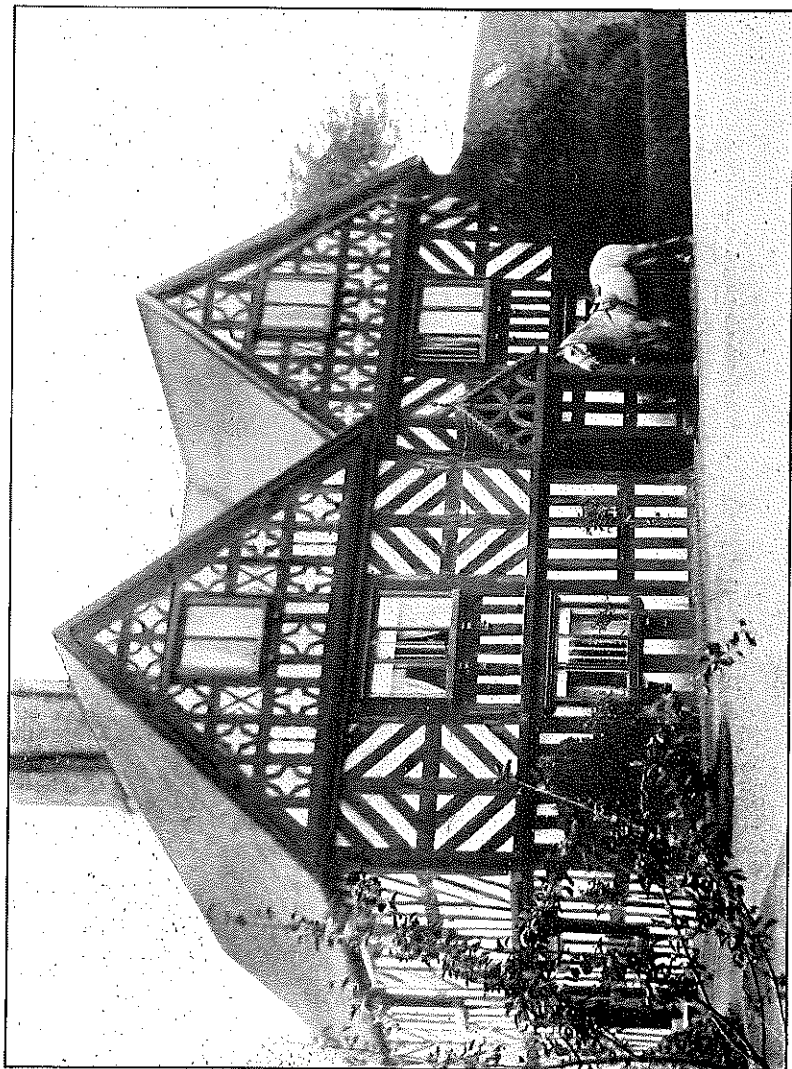
RICHARD STEVENTON (II) was living at Dothill in 1564. By his wife Margaret, daughter of Thomas Needham of Shavington, he had an only child Anna, who was his heiress. She married Philip Upton of Oneley, whose daughter Joyce married John Forester of the Old Hall. On Richard's death Dothill passed to his nephew,

WILLIAM STEVENTON (III) (son of his brother John) who rebuilt the house in 1628. By his wife Sara, daughter of John Dawes, he had eight daughters but only one son,

JOHN STEVENTON (II), who married Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Newport (Lord Newport 1642), by whom he had a son Richard, the last in the male line of the Steventons. John Steventon died two years after the marriage. Later his widow Mary took for her second husband

FRANCIS FORESTER (III) of Watling Street, who thereupon took up his residence at Dothill. Young

RICHARD STEVENTON died in 1659, and left Dothill to his mother, Mrs. Mary Forester, with remainder to his half-brother William Forester. Richard Stevington by will dated 23rd March, 1658, devised a rent charge of £10 per annum for the poor of Wellington parish, to be paid out of certain lands called the Bury Yards. These are two fields near the town, one of which was sold by Lord Forester about 1820. The £10 is still paid by



ARLESTON HOUSE.

his lordship and is laid out in cloth coats for men and warm gowns for women. He also left an annuity of £6 13s. 4d., payable out of lands at Arleston, to the schoolmaster of High Ercall for the gratuitous teaching of children resident in that parish. The rest of the history of Dothill will be found in our general account of the Forester family of the Old Hall.

XV. ARLESTON.

This place-name is of Saxon origin, and is a contraction from Alured's town. The hamlet consists of a scattered group of cottages, mostly timber-framed, and a large house standing alone on the top of a low rounded hill, with a wide outlook in every direction. This is now known as Arleston House, and was the property of Lord Forester, but now belongs to Mr. Charles Exley who lives there. Arleston was a member of the great manor of Wellington, and was in King John's time a more populous township than Wellington. According to Eyton King Henry II. made this place his abode on his hunting expeditions to the Wrekin Forest, and an interesting story in connection with the same is related in our account of Hadley Manor. Forty acres of land were then granted by royal gift to an ancestress of the Corbets of Hadley. Arleston does not appear to have belonged to the Foresters in early times, but is first mentioned as part of their estate in the time of Henry VIII or Elizabeth, when John Forester (V), who died in 1591, owned amongst other property, "three messuages and thirty acres of land, three acres of meadow and ten acres of pasture in Arleston next Wellington." John Forester's son William died in his father's lifetime so that the estates passed on John's death in 1591 to his grandson Francis Forester (I). In the marriage settlement of the latter's son Francis Forester (II) in 1622 it is stated that Arleston was "held of William Steventon, Esq., as of his manor of Wellington in free socage." This William Steventon was of Dothill Park, and the connection by marriage between his family and the Foresters will be found in our account of that place. It will be seen from this, therefore, that the Steventons of Dothill were lords of the manor of Wellington, including Arleston, and that the latter, as well as Dothill, came to the Foresters by intermarriage with that family. Arleston

House appears to have been built in two distinct halves, side by side, but the left portion is longer than the right, so that it projects beyond the latter at both front and rear. Both are dated on the front gable, the larger one to the left 1614, the other 1630. The whole structure is timber-framed and a fine example of its period. The four gables are fitted with panels with shaped bracings forming a star pattern. The two lower storeys, however, are close-timbered, all the blocks being stout and straight. Those in the lower storey are vertical with transoms halfway up, but most of those on the next storey are set diamond-wise, while the corner posts and some others have the cable moulding. All these details correspond with similar parts of Ireland's Mansion in High Street, Shrewsbury, and if it were not for the dates on the gables I should feel inclined to suppose that Arleston House was erected at about the same period—1570-1590. Still, as the dates are quite distinct and presumably authentic, we may accept this as an interesting example of the continuance of a style beyond the period in which it usually prevailed.

Most of the windows are supported by leaf-scroll bracket, and the two front ones on the first floor have carved arcading under them, like the Council House Gateway in Shrewsbury (1620), though not so bold in design. There is a big central chimney stack with beautiful cluster of shafts at the top, the sides adorned with a chevron ornament which is continued in the projecting cornice. The bricks are all of the thin type in use at that period. The storeys overhang about 18 inches all round the house. With the exception of the cable ornament already mentioned and one or two bracketed posts, none of the timbers are carved, and there are no barge-boards to the gables now, though there may have been originally.

According to local tradition Arleston House was built as a hunting lodge for King James I, though others say that it was built by the Foresters for the same purpose. Probably both statements are correct. The Forester family (of whom Lord Forester is now the head) have been hereditary custodians of the portion of the Wrekin Forest known as Wellington Hay since the 12th century, and their name itself is derived from their profession. At the time when Arleston House was erected the head of the

family was Francis Forester, living at Watling Street in the house now known as the Old Hall. In our account of that place we have given a history of the Forester family, and shown that Francis (I) added a wing to the Old Hall, as well as building Arleston House. Both halves of the latter were erected in his lifetime (1614 and 1630), for he died in 1637, seven years after its completion. Corroboration of the fact that it was built by him is afforded by the designs on the remarkable plaster ceiling in the drawing room at Arleston. This is certainly one of the most striking examples in Shropshire, though the workmanship is very crude. The entire surface of the ceiling, including the beams and cornice, is covered with a network of geometric mouldings enclosing a great variety of heraldic devices, while along the beams an endless POMEGRANATE stem runs its sinuous course. The pomegranate was a popular Tudor emblem originally the badge of Katherine of Arragan. Another Tudor device many times repeated is the DRAGON, which was then the supporter of the royal arms in place of the latter-day unicorn. St. George and the dragon also appears in many places. Also the LION RAMPANT, the arms of the Charltons of Apley, Francis Forester having married a daughter of that ancient family. Other devices alluding to the Foresters and their profession are, the FORESTER'S HEAD, with plumed hat; FALCON displayed, typical of the art of falconry; STAG and STAG'S HEAD with spear thrusting into the neck; and the TALBOT (hound) with curved leash ending in a knot (the Forester crest). Besides these there is the MERMAID, a device that appears on the Council House Gateway (1620) at Shrewsbury; and a REINDEER'S HEAD with sprig of oak in the mouth, crest of the Eytons of Eyton.

In a smaller room adjoining is another plaster ceiling and frieze, but it is much less elaborate, and only covers a small part of the surface. The frieze consists of Tudor dragons in pairs, while along the side of the main beam runs a row of birds, apparently ravens—crest of the Corbet family. On the end of a bracket-beam over the fireplace is a small coloured figure said to represent James I, for whom Francis Forester built the house. By-the-way this monarch could only have occupied the first-erected part of Arleston House, since the second was not built till five years after his death, at which time Charles I was king.

XVI. HADLEY MANOR HOUSE.

This fine old timber-framed house is interesting as having come down to us almost untouched by modern alterations or additions. It is of three storeys and presents two large equal gables in front and one to each end, but none to the rear. The timbering is of a simple character, with no carved ornament except bracketed posts at each corner and a pair of diamond-shaped embossed logenges between the principal front windows. This ornament is characteristic of the time of James I and Charles I, and indicates that the house dates from the early part of the 17th century. The staircase, which winds round a central newel post, and a cupboard with cut-out balustrade forming a grille, are of the same date. There is a large central chimney stack massively built of squared stones, with thin brick shafts at the top. But the most interesting feature of this building is the series of carpenter's marks on the timbers of the frontage. This being the northern side, they are, as usual, but little weathered. I believe Hadley Manor is unique in that the whole of the timbers forming this frontage are numbered in one continuous series, beginning at the top right hand corner and counting from right to left (instead of left to right) and running into the eighties, formed thus XXXXXXXXX. The units are also reversed, 9 is *iiiiiv*, not *viii*.

Some years ago a workman carrying out certain repairs at the old manor house found in a cavity by one of the beams in the wall a small pewter drinking cup about three inches high, the sides embossed with figures of gnomes. With it were some old coins and a copper token.

In the front garden stood a very old mulberry tree, said to be the largest but one in England. Sad to say it was blown down by a gale in July, 1915, but though prostrate, part of the tree is still alive. Mulberry trees were introduced into England about the middle of the 16th century, so the tree was probably at least as old as the house.

[A short distance E. of the Manor stands another timber-framed house, now known as "Post Office Buildings." On the tie-beams is carved W.E.W. 1628. The overhang of the first floor is supported by bracketed corner posts, but the carving is of crude workmanship, and the building is altogether inferior to the Manor.]



HADLEY MANOR.

The Manor of Hadley was held in the time of William the Conqueror by Goisfrid under Rainald. Soon after Domesday one William de Hadley was lord of the manor and a man of importance, having married Seburga, daughter of Hamo Peverell. He, with his wife Seburga, and son Alan founded in the neighbouring wood about 1130 the Priory of Wombridge. There must have been a manor house here at that time as one of the priests from this priory used to officiate in the private chapel in the house. The lady of the manor outlived her husband some 20 years and Eyton relates an interesting story about her. On one occasion King Henry II. came down to his hunting lodge at Arleston. The old lady upon hearing of the royal visit sent a present to his majesty, consisting—according to local tradition—of cakes and wine made by her own fair hands. She followed this up by a personal visit, and so pleased was the king with the interview that he presented her with forty acres of land at Arleston where they met. Later on Henry III attempted to reclaim this land, but the Corbets, who had then come into possession of Hadley, established their title to it by recounting the above incident.

The Lady Seburga seems to have held the Manor of Hadley in her own right, so that it was not till her death about 1160 that her son

ALAN DE HADLEY succeeded to the estate. He made several additional grants of land to Wombridge Priory. He had a grant from King Henry II of the Manor of Bromley Regis in Staffordshire. He died about 1170, leaving by his wife Alice Pantulf, a daughter and heiress Cecilia, who had High Hatton as her dower. She married

SIR ROGER CORBET (II) son of Roger Corbet (I) by his wife—the heiress of Tasley, near Bridgnorth. The manors of Hadley, Tasley, and Bromley Regis, with High Hatton, remained in the Corbet family for nearly four centuries. Roger left a son THOMAS CORBET (I), who was succeeded on his death in 1247 by his son,

ROGER CORBET (III) of Hadley. He died in 1259, leaving by his wife Eddilena Fitz-Philip a son

THOMAS CORBET (II), then a boy of eleven. He died in 1300 and was succeeded by his son,

SIR ROGER CORBET (IV.), who was then 28 years old. He died about 1360. By his wife Joan Lovel he left a son

SIR JOHN CORBET (I), who died in 1365. He left by his wife Agnes a son

SIR ROBERT CORBET (I). This knight, lord of Hadley, on 21 May, 1377, concedes to John Prior of Wombridge a messuage, a half virgate, a mill, and a croft in Hadley, for a term of 99 years, during which the said prior was to provide a brother canon and a chaplain to celebrate services in the chapel within the gates of Hadley manor house for the soul's health of the said Sir Robert and his relations on Sundays and Wednesdays and Fridays weekly. On his death in 1405 he was succeeded by his son (by his wife Joan de Thornbury)

SIR ROBERT CORBET (II) who was sheriff in 1414 and died about 1419. His daughter and heiress Sybil married John Greville of Campden, Glo'stershire. They were childless, however, and, by a family arrangement were succeeded at Hadley and Hatton by Sybil's cousin

SIR ROBERT CORBET (III), son of Sir Guy Corbet, younger brother of Sir Robert Corbet (II). He married Maud, daughter of Sir John Fortescue, but the union was an unhappy one, and they separated. Sir Robert married secondly Lettice, daughter of Sir John Shirewood of Coventry, but as he had not been divorced, this marriage was not a legal one. Hadley, however, remained in the possession of his descendants for three generations, until, about the year 1620, it was purchased by

RICHARD CORBET, of Chesthill Grange, near Market Drayton, whose son,

JOHN CORBET (II) was afterwards the first baronet of Stoke and Adderley. Richard died in 1621, and as the existing Manor House at Hadley dates from about that time there is little doubt that it was built by the baronet. By his wife Anne Mainwaring he had no less than twenty children, of whom seventeen grew up to men and women. Sir John himself probably never lived at Hadley, but he appears to have built it either for one of his sons, or as a dower house, or perhaps merely as a mode of aggrandisement, for he was wealthy and had only recently been created a baronet by Charles I, about 1627. He was sheriff in 1629. Sir John entered into the public life of the county with great zeal, and soon got to be recognised as leader by the local malcontents. His activity in opposing the tax

called Ship Money, earned him the title of "The Patriot," but also landed him in prison, though he appears to have soon been released, probably through the influence of his mother, who was a daughter of Lord Chancellor Thomas Bromley. In many other ways Sir John Corbet exhibited a strength of mind which might be called by the less polite term of obstinacy! How long afterwards Hadley remained in the Corbet family is not known, but it appears to have passed out of their possession before the end of the eighteenth century.

XVII. LEE HALL, ELLESMERE.

This charming old timber-framed house, is the residence of Miss Louisa Jebb. The front part, dated 1594, has diagonal bracings forming a diamond pattern. The rear part has a frame of rather small square panels, without braces, and dates from about 1550. Originally it was a two-storeyed cottage, converted into a mansion by the addition of a larger frontage, the whole being T-shaped in plan. The two staircases confirm this.

Lee was built by a Mr. Charleton, agent to the Earl of Bridgewater (who enlarged it in 1594). In 1634 he sold it to Mr. Richard Hatchett, whose son Stephen added paneling and a carved fireplace in the drawing-room in 1657, and the quaint porch-like projecting chamber on the east side in 1651.

THE HATCHETT FAMILY OF LEE.

RICHARD HATCHETT (I) was born at Acton Reynald in 1583.

In 1611 he married Alice (born 1595). He was admitted burgess of Shrewsbury 1624. In 1634 he purchased the Hall of Lee (alias Leigh) with lands in Lee and Kenwick Wood, all of which he settled on his son,

STEPHEN HATCHETT, who married in 1640, Sarah, daughter of Richard Lloyd of Emstrey near Shrewsbury. Richard died 1654-5. Stephen's wife Sarah appears to have died before 1657, as the mantel-piece at Lee bears that date and the initial of his second wife Elizabeth, who was buried at Ellesmere 5 Aug., 1677. Stephen was born 1616 and died 1682: he was buried with his first wife Sarah in the chancel of Ellesmere Church. By his will dated 30 Oct. 1677 he settles Lee in jointure on his son,

RICHARD HATCHETT'S (II) marriage in Dec. 1665 to Elizabeth eldest daughter of John Lyth of Lee. Richard was born 1641, and is described as of Haughton Farm as well as of Lee. By his will dated 8 Feb. 1710 he settled Lee on his son,

RICHARD HATCHETT (III) on the latter's marriage at Myddle in 1690 to Mary Richards of Tethill, Co. Salop, daughter-in-law of Francis Morris of the same place. Richard was born 1666, and was receiver for the Earl of Bridgewater within the lordship of Ellesmere. His will is dated 7 March, 1712. His son,

EDWARD HATCHETT, of Lee, married Elizabeth, only daughter of Richard Bulkeley, of Coedana, Anglesey. He was born 1696, died 1754, and was buried at Ellesmere. His son,

RICHARD BULKELEY HATCHETT, of Lee, born 1720, died aged 80 in 1800 and was buried at Ellesmere, his will being dated 1 Dec. 1797. He married in 1748 Martha Owen, daughter of Thomas Owen, of Llynllloedd Co. Montgomery, who was born 1713, and dying at Lee in 1792, was also buried at Ellesmere. There were two sons, Hugh, born 1751, and Bulkeley 1760. Of these the elder,

HUGH HATCHETT, was High Sheriff of Anglesey in 1812. He succeeded to Tedsmore Co. Salop, and in 1804 by royal leave assumed the name of Owen after his mother's death. He died at Tedsmore in 1818, and was succeeded by his nephew Thomas Bulkeley Hatchett—see below. Hugh's younger brother,

BULKELEY HATCHETT was high sheriff of Merioneth in 1800. He married in 1789 Mary, only daughter of Thomas Mainwaring of Bromborough, at St. Julian's. He died aged 80 in 1830, and his widow aged 75 in 1837, both being buried at Ellesmere. Their son,

THOMAS BULKELEY HATCHETT, succeeded to Tedsmore on the death of his uncle Hugh (Owen) in 1818. He dropped the name of Hatchett and by royal license assumed that of Bulkeley-Owen. He was born in 1790 and died in 1867, leaving by his wife Marianne (Thelwall) a son,

BULKELEY HATCHETT BULKELEY-OWEN (1824-1868), who sold Lee to Salisbury Kynaston Mainwaring of Oteley, father of the present owner.

THE MANOR OF RORRINGTON.

BY SIR OFFLEY WAKEMAN, BART.

The Manor of Rorrington is exceedingly small in area, consisting as it does of one Township only within the Parish of Chirbury.

At Domesday it was a divided Manor. Half was held by Robert Fitz Corbet with Leuric as under-tenant, and the other half by Roger Fitz Corbet, and Ossulphus under him. Each half included a wood for the fattening of swine, from which we may infer that oak wood was as conspicuous a feature of the landscape then as now. The value of each half was VI Solidi, in the time of King Edward III and VII Solidi respectively. Eyton says "It is singular that, after Domesday, we never hear of any Seignery at Rorrington, asserted," "or maintained," by the Corbets of Caus - - - . Possibly "those Barons, at some early period, had surrendered their" "Seignery at Rorrington to their Kinsmen, the Fitz" "Herberts." At any rate we find that family in possession of half the Manor in 1255.

From the time of the Seignery of the Fitz Herberts we have no record of the devolution of the Manor until the period of the Reformation when it was held by the Commandery of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem at Dinmore in Herefordshire, and was seized by the Crown. In 1545 Henry VIII granted the Manor with the Lands and Buildings belonging to the Knights to John Warner, one of his Chaplains, who in the same year sold the whole to W. Kerry or Kery, a Salter of London, one of a family who already held lands in

the adjoining parish of Worthen. The Visitation of 1623 shows a pedigree of Kerry of Worthen, to whom two Coats of Arms are ascribed, viz :—

(I) Per Saltire Azure and Ermine, (II) Quarterly I and IV per Saltire Ermine and Azure, II and III Quarterly 1 and 4 Or a lion rampart requardant gules, 2 and 3 argent 3 boars heads, couped, close sable for Powell.

I think that the Kerrys must at first have occupied the Old Buildings, which then included a Chapel, since in the Inventory of 1553 the Vicar (John Myddelton) and the Wardens (Jno. Bady and Walter Hocculton) of Chirbury report,

“To the Chapell of Roryngton belongythe

“Ite’ on’ Pyxe of Copper

“Ite’ on’ Chales of Sylver w a patene of the same.

“Ite’ on’ vestment of Red chamlet

“Ite’ one bell

“The P’ochianers there d^o saye that aboute IX yeres past
 “they solde three belles of theires for the some of XII^{li} whiche
 “XII^{li} was delyvered unto oon S^r John Braye clerke for the
 “space of sixe yeres then next following and he for his s’vice
 “there to have thencrease thereof durynge the said terme and
 “to redelver the said XII^{li} to the p’ochianers there at the end
 “of the said sixe yeres and althoghe he was desyred dyverse
 “times to redelyver the same as yet he had not done so,” See
Transactions, Vol. XII., 1900.

Of this Chapel there is now neither trace nor tradition ; perhaps it was pulled down when the present Hall was built on the site of the former buildings probably early in the 17th century.

In 1637 W. Kerry (Arm.) and George Kerry (Gen.) sold the Manor and Lands to John Edwards for £1390. I have in my possession a Bell with an inscription in 17th century characters round the outside “John Edwards de Rorington,” which I take to be the Bell referred to in the Inventory of 1553 re-cast by John Edwards on his purchase of the Buildings.

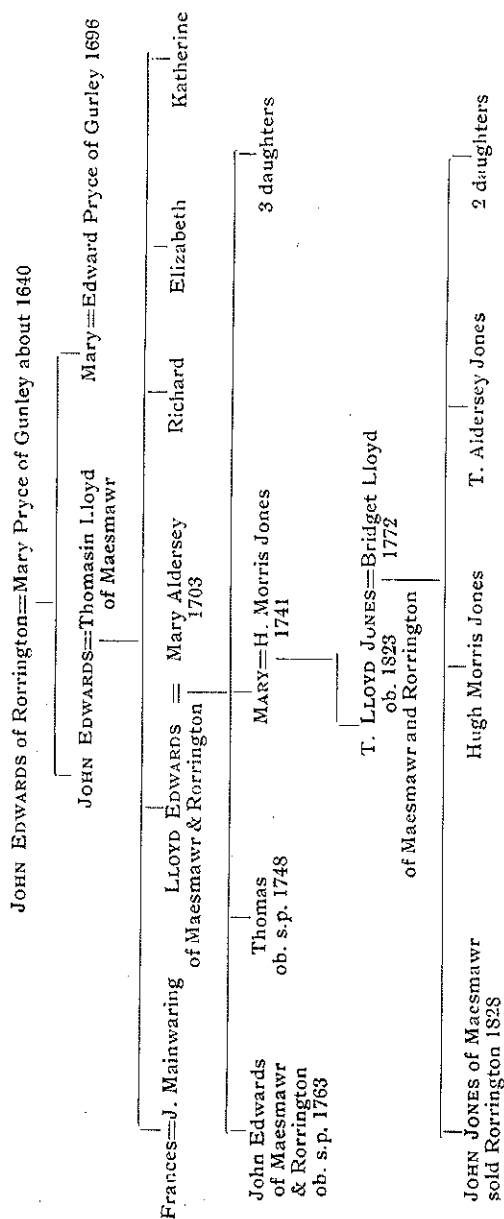
During the 17th century the Edwardses of Rorrington intermarried with many of the families of the district including the Lloyds of Maesmawr beyond Welshpool, John Edwards Rorrington marrying Thomasin Lloyd towards the end of the century; their descendants Lloyd Edwards (son) and John Edwards (grandson) held both Rorrington and Maesmawr until the death of the latter in 1763, when a nephew, T. Lloyd Jones the son of H. Morris Jones and Mary Edwards, succeeded to the estate. In the next generation John Jones of Maesmawr in 1828 sold the Manor and Lands at Rorrington to Sir Henry and Lady Wakeman, who already owned adjoining lands in Rorrington and Wotherton which Lady Wakeman had inherited from her mother Sarah Penbury.

The late Mr. Whettal of the Green, who died only a few years ago told me that he remembered the Manorial Pound and Stocks close to the Bridge at Rorrington behind the Hall, and that the Pound Keeper and Commoners used on occasions to round up and impound all strange cattle etc found on Rorrington Hill, and I find that Courts Leet were occasionally held during my father's lifetime, but now-a-days the Manor is of historical interest only.

Amongst the trees to the East of the Hall are the remains of the Manorial Mill to which water was brought by a lengthy cut from the Halliwell brook in the Mount Dingle—so named from the Tumulus shown on the Ordnance Map to the S E of the hamlet and now known as The Mount—whilst the brick Dovecote within the grounds of the Hall now affords accommodation for a Bull.

On Rorrington Hill at the extreme eastern boundary of the Manor is a small Stone Circle known as the Hoar Stone, the stones of which are now completely covered by the heather, and on the crest of the Hill 1200 ft above the sea is situated the Holy Well, which in former days was the scene of the Halliwell Wakes on Holy Thursday as is mentioned in Miss Sophia Bourne's "Shropshire Folklore."

A pedigree showing the descent of the Manor through the Edwards and Jones families is appended.



INSTITUTIONS OF SHROPSHIRE INCUMBENTS.

(Concluded from 4th Series, Volume VI., page 330.)

The documents which follow complete the records of the Institutions of Shropshire Incumbents. They are extracted from the *Libri Institutionum*, 1800 to 1838. The entries in these books are a summary of the *Certificates of First Fruits*, which are not permitted to be searched without payment of fees after the year 1800. The Shropshire entries do not extend beyond the year 1816. The Institutions of Incumbents in the Shropshire portion of the diocese of St. Asaph have not been printed in the *Transactions*, as they can readily be found in Archdeacon Thomas's "History of the Diocese of St. Asaph."

The Institutions here given are those of Shropshire Incumbents in the Dioceses of Coventry and Lichfield, and of Hereford, from 1800 to 1816 inclusive. Also a few institutions for the Diocese of Hereford for the years 1726 and 1727, which were by some oversight omitted by our transcriber when he extracted the entries on File 24. (See 4th Series, Volume II, page 91).

W. G. D. F.

FIRST FRUITS. BISHOPS' CERTIFICATES.

DIOCESE OF HEREFORD.

File XXIV. April 1725 to April 1730.

On 22nd November, 1726, Hugo Whishaw, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the Vicarage of Diddlebury, Deanery of Ludlow, vacant by the death of the last Incumbent, on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, and instituted.

On 8th December, 1726, John Acton, LL.D., was admitted to the rectory of Acton Scott, Deanery of Wenlock, vacant by death of the last Incumbent, on the presentation of Edward Acton of Acton Scott, esquire, patron.

On 27th December, anno supradicto, William Dale, clerk, A.B., was admitted to the second portion of the Rectory of the parish church of Pontesbury, vacant by the death of the last Incumbent, on the presentation of Edward Owen, esquire, patron.

On 24th January, anno supradicto, Richard Crosse, LL.B., clerk, was admitted to the Archdeaconry of Salop in the Church of Hereford, vacant by the death of the last archdeacon, on his own patronage, and was collated and canonically instituted.

On 9th February, anno supradicto, Page Newborough, clerk, A.M., was admitted to the rectory of Onibury, in the deanery of Ludlow, vacant by the death of the last Incumbent, on the presentation of William Lord Craven, Baron of Hampstead Mashall in the County of Berks, patron, and instituted.

On the same day, Antony Seymore Onians, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Stokesay, in the deanery of Ludlow, vacant by the death of the last Incumbent, on the presentation of Lucius Henry Hibbins, esquire, patron, and instituted.

On the last day of March, anno supradicto, William Read, clerk, A.M., was admitted to the first portion of the Rectory of Burford, in the deanery of Burford, vacant by the death of the last Incumbent, on the presentation of William Bowles, esquire, patron, and instituted.

LIBRI INSTITUTIONUM.

1800 to 1838.

DIOCESE OF COVENTRY AND LICHFIELD.

St. Alkmund's V. Shrewsbury. Edward Linzee, instituted 16 July, 1806, patron The King.

Acton Burnell R. Robert Hesketh, instituted 8 January 1813, patron Robert Hesketh, clerk.

Baschurch V. Thomas Presland, instituted 10 June 1800, patron The King.

Baschurch V. Frank Blakiston, instituted 27 May, 1806, patron The King.

- Bicton P.C. Henry Campbell, instituted 20 July, 1807, patron
The Vicar of St. Chad.
- Broughton P.C. Francis Salt, instituted 25 May 1812, patron
Richard Lyster, esquire.
- Condover V. Richard Scott, instituted 17 July 1807, patron
William Smith Pemberton, esquire.
- Chetwynd R. William Otter, instituted 1 August 1811, patron
Thomas Borrow, esquire.
- Chetwynd R. William Otter, instituted 23 December 1811,
patron Thomas Borrow, esquire.
- Condover V. Lawrence Gardener, instituted 17 March, 1816,
patron Edward William Smythe Owen, esquire.
- Cound R. Edward Henry Owen, instituted 28 November 1816,
patron John Cresset Pelham.
- Ercall Parva P.C. Charles Hodgkin, instituted 24 July 1801,
patron Sir Corbet Corbet, Bart.
- Edgmond R. John Dryden Pigott, instituted 21 May 1811,
patron John Kynaston Powell and another.
- Frodesley R. Benjamin Edwardes, instituted 10 June 1816,
patron Lady Francis Edwards, widow.
- Grinshill P.C. John Pitchford, instituted 24 April 1804, patron
John Wood, esquire.
- Grinshill P.C. Francis Salt, instituted 22 April 1814, patron
John Wood.
- Hordley R. Edward Kynaston, instituted 4 April 1803, patron
John Kynaston Powell, esquire.
- Hodnet R. George Allanson, instituted 20 June 1804, patron
Richard Heber, esquire.
- Harley R. John Gibbons, instituted 7 February 1805, patron
Sir William Pulteney, Bart.
- Hodnet R. Reginald Heber, instituted 15 July 1807, patron
Richard Heber, esquire.
- Hinstock R. William Cotton, instituted 16 April 1810, patron
Sir Corbett Corbett, Bart.
- Hodnet R. Reginald Heber, instituted 15 August 1816, patron
Richard Heber, esquire.
- Idsall or Shiffnall V. Nathaniel Hinde, instituted 21 May
1811, patron George Brooke, esquire.

- Idsall or Shiffnall V. Nathaniel Hinde, instituted 27 February 1815, patron John Brooke, esquire.
- Kinnarsly R. Thomas Butt, instituted 17 September 1816, patron George Grenville Leveson Gower.
- Leighton V. William Corser, instituted 10 November 1807, patron William Hall, esquire.
- Lilleshall V. Stephen Hartley, instituted 26 August, 1814, patron Marquis Stafford.
- Leebotwood P.C. Richard Wilding, instituted 16 August, 1808, patron The Archdeacon of Salop.
- Leighton V. George Hu. Halewood, instituted 5 January, 1815, patron Julian Gartner Hall.
- Lilleshall V. John Blunt, instituted 31 January 1816, patron Marquis of Stafford.
- Leighton V. Robert Maddocks, instituted 14 March 1816, patron Margaret Maddocks, spinster.
- Moreton Sea P.C. Reginald Heber, instituted 7 June 1816, patron Reginald Heber, p.j.
- Ness magna or Nestrangle V. George Martin, instituted 20 October 1800, patron The King.
- Prees V. Edward Nevill, instituted 4 September 1801, patron The Bishop.
- Pitchford R. Richard Corfield, instituted 6 February 1812, patron Honble C. Jenkinson.
- Quatt R. John Wall, instituted 26 February 1801, patron William Whitmore, esquire.
- Quatt R. John Wall, instituted 31 October, 1808, patron William Whitmore, esquire.
- Sheinton R. Michael Pye Stephens, instituted 13 December 1803, patron John Stephens, esquire.
- Salop, Holy Cross with St. Giles. Henry Burton, instituted 2 February 1804, patron Lord Berwick.
- Stoke upon Tern R. Oswald Leycester, instituted 23 January, 1806, patron Sir Corbet Corbet, Bart.
- Stockton cum Boninghall R. John Wall, instituted 19 July, 1806, patron Thomas Whitmore, esquire.
- Stockton cum Bonningale R. John Wall, instituted 23 November 1808, patron Thomas Whitmore, esquire.

- Stockton cum Boningale R. C. B. C. Whitmore, instituted 27 May 1811, patron Thomas Whitmore, esquire.
- Tong P.C. John F. Muckleston, instituted 15 May 1807, patron George Durant, esquire.
- Upton Parva R. Robert Hill, instituted 29 July 1807, patron The King.
- Upton Magna R. Corbet Browne, instituted 28 April 1808, patron Corbet Browne, clerk.
- Upton Parva R. Richard Hill, instituted 3 April 1815, patron The King.
- Withington P.C. Corbet Brown, instituted 25 September 1801, patron Corbet Brown, A.M.
- Worfield V. Edmund S. Davenport, instituted 11 June, 1803, patron William Yelverton Davenport, esquire.
- Wem R. Edward Tucker Steward, instituted 7 January 1804, patron Sir William Pulteney, Bart.
- Wombridge P.C. Thomas Oliver, instituted 24 April 1805, patron William Charlton, esquire.
- Wroxeter V. Edmund Dana, instituted 21 October 1805, patron Earl of [*sic*. Should be "Earl of Darlington."]
- Withington P.C. Richard Pitchford, instituted 15 June 1808, patron Corbet Browne.
- Wombridge P.C. Charles Richard Cameron, instituted 1 July 1808, patron William Charlton, esq.
- West Felton R. Thomas Shepherd, instituted 24 June 1816, patron Earl of Craven.

DIOCESE OF HEREFORD.

- Aston Botterell R. Edmund Dana, instituted 10 October 1805, patron Earl of Darlington.
- Burwarton R. John Churton, instituted 4 July 1800, patron Thomas Holland, gent.
- Beckbury R. Francis Henchman, instituted 30 July 1801, patron The King.
- Brace Meole V. Edward Bather, instituted [no date given, but 20 May 1804], patron Martha Hanah Bather, widow.
- Bedstone R. John Rogers, instituted 27 October 1809, patron Charles Rogers, esquire.

- Burford R. Edward Green, instituted 9 December 1813, patron George Bowles, esquire.
- Bucknell V. David Hopkins, instituted 1 May 1816, patron Company of Grocers, London.
- Culmington R. Thomas Alban, instituted 12 August, 1800 patron Charles Johnstone, esquire.
- Cleobury Mortimer V. George Moultrie, instituted 11 November 1800, patron William Childe, esquire.
- Culmington R. Thomas Alban, instituted 25 September 1801, patron Charles Johnstone.
- Cleobury North R. William George Maxwell, instituted May 1802, patron Anne Maxwell, widow.
- Chirbury V. Thomas Farmer, instituted 26 August 1802, patron Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of Shrewsbury.
- Culmington R. William Johnstone, instituted 2 February 1804. Patron Charles Johnstone, esquire.
- Cardeston R. William Thornes, instituted 20 July 1803, patron Sir Robert Leighton, Bart.
- Clun V. Christopher Swainson, instituted 9 April 1805, patron Earl of Powys.
- Cardeston R. William Thomas, instituted 5 October 1807, patron Sir Robert Leighton, Bart.
- Coldweston R. James Johnson Baines, instituted 7 June 1809, patron Somerset Davies, esquire.
- Chetton, Duxhill and Glazely R. William Vickers, instituted 16 March 1813, patron Valentine Vickers senior and Val. Vickers p.j.
- Clungunford R. John Rocke, junior, instituted 26 May 1814, patron John Rocke, senior.
- Cardington V. George Hunt, instituted 6 June 1816, patron Rowland Hunt, esquire.
- Cainham V. Robert FitzWilliam Hallifax, instituted 7 November 1816, patron Mary Baines.
- Coldweston R. Henry Cowdell, instituted [no date given, but probably 1816], patron Somerset Davies, esquire.
- Dowles R. Francis Winnington, instituted 15 June 1815, patron Wm. Burton, esq and others.

- Eaton V. Thomas Lloyd, instituted 22 June 1805, patrons Henry Lloyd and William Lloyd.
- Eaton V. Thomas Alban, instituted 3 July 1810, patrons Henry and William Lloyd.
- Holgate R. Joseph Plimley, instituted 25 June 1802, patron The Bishop.
- Habberley R. John Dryden Pigott, instituted 8 October 1802, patron John Mytton, esquire.
- Highley R. Morgan Jones, instituted 17 March 1803, patron Lord Bradford.
- Hopesay R. John Harding, instituted 20 June 1803, patron Mathew Pilkington.
- Hopton Wafers. Thomas Bowdler, instituted 24 March 1806, patron Joseph Cotton, esquire.
- Hope Bowdler. George Watkin Marsh, instituted 9 August 1806, patron Charles Price Stanier, esquire.
- Hanwood R. Charles Gregory Wade, instituted 4 July 1810, patron Henry Diggory Warters.
- Hopton Castle R. George Dansie Pardoe, instituted 18 May 1812, patron Thomas Beale, esquire.
- Hughley R. Morgan Walter Jones, instituted 16 March 1813, patron Lord Bradford p.j.
- Holgate Deaconry. Samuel Picart, instituted 23 August 1816, patron The Bishop of Worcester.
- Kinlet V. John Brickdale Blakeway, instituted 18 December 1800, patron William Childe, esquire.
- Kinlet V. William Otter, instituted [no date given, but 1816], patron William Child, esquire.
- Ludlow R. Richard Baugh, instituted 17 March 1803, patron The King.
- Little Wenlock R. Michael Pye Stephens, instituted 10 March 1803, patron George Forrester, esquire.
- Leedham [Lydham] R. Herbert Oakley, instituted 5 March 1812, patron Herbert Oakley, clerk.
- Long Staunton V. Charles Taylor, instituted 12 June 1815, patron Dean and Chapter of Hereford.
- Mainstone R. Herbert Oakeley, instituted 6 November 1805, patron The King.

- Munslow R. Richard Powell, instituted 7 July 1806, patron Richard Powell, clerk.
- Mindtown R. Richard Bowen, instituted 18 July 1810, patron Earl of Powis.
- Middleton Scriven R. Charles Fewtrell, instituted 15 October 1812, patron Thomas Rowley.
- North Lydbury V. John Bright Betton, instituted 24 June 1800, patron John Bright, esquire.
- Neen Sollers R. John Chambers, instituted 15 April 1814, patron Worcester College, Oxford.
- Pontesbury 1st portion R. Joseph Langford, instituted 19 March 1800, patron John Hand, esquire.
- Pontesbury 2nd portion R. Charles Peters, instituted 28 July 1803, patron Queen's College, Oxford.
- Pulverbatch R. William Gilpin, instituted 6 May 1806, patron Lord Kenyon.
- Pontesbury 3rd portion R. John Wilde, instituted 15 August 1807, E. W. Smythe Pemberton, esquire.
- Pontesbury 1st portion, Cathedral Church of Hereford, Hamlet Harrison, instituted 8 December, 1809, patron The Bishop.
- Pontesbury 3rd portion R. John Wilde, instituted [date not given, but 1813], patron Edward Wm. Smythe Owen, esquire.
- Richards Castle R. Robert Fitzwilliam Hallifax, instituted 2 July 1802, patron The Bishop of Worcester.
- Rushbury R. Samuel Picars, instituted 12 January 1814, patron The Bishop of Worcester.
- Richards Castle R. Robert F. Hallifax, instituted 19 December 1816, patron The Bishop of Worcester.
- Stottesden V. Henry Cay Adams, instituted 5 August 1804, patron Sir William Pulteney, Bart.
- Stottesdon V. John Masewood, instituted 16 April 1805, patron Sir William Pulteney, Bart.
- Staunton Lacey V. Robert Henry Johnson, instituted 16 March 1807, patron Lord Craven.
- Stretton R. Thomas Bernard Coleman, instituted 9 June 1807, patron Thomas Coleman, esquire.

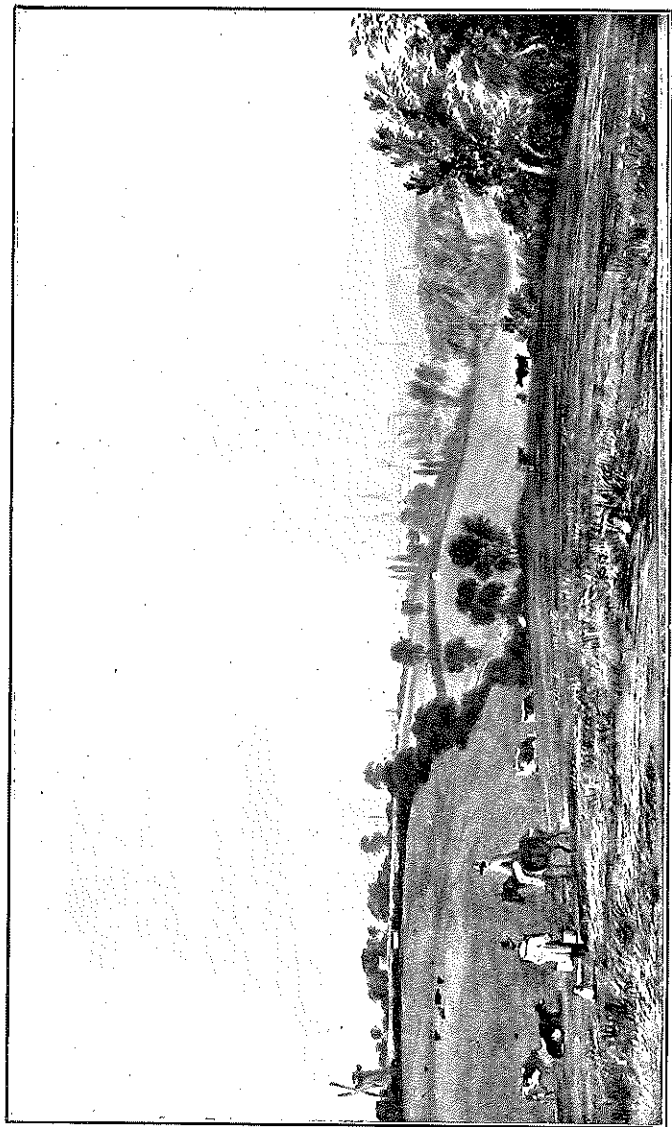
- Stokesay V. Francis Marston, instituted 9 June 1811, patron William Smith, gen. p.j.
- Tugford R. John Morgan, instituted 10 May 1801, patron The Bishop.
- Westbury, left part. Laurence Panting, instituted 7 March 1800, patron Nicholas Owen Smythe Owen, esquire.
- Wheathill R. John Churton, instituted 4 July 1800, patron Thomas Holland gent.
- Westbury, right part R. Thomas Oswell, instituted 15 March 1806, patrons Edward Pemberton and his wife.
- Wistanstow R. Robert Henry Johnson, instituted 5 June 1806, patron Earl Craven.
- Woolstanton R. John Wall, instituted 13 October 1808, patron William Whitmore, esquire.
- Worthen R. Philip Smith, instituted 19 March 1811, patron New College, Oxford.
- Westbury, left part R. Lawrence Gardner, instituted 6 May 1811, patron E. W. S. Pemberton, esquire.
- Worthen R. Philip Smyth, instituted 14 March 1811, patron New College, Oxford.
- Winstanstow R. Christopher Swainston, instituted 26 March 1816, patron Earl of Craven.
- Westbury, left part R. Lawrence Gardner, instituted 29 May 1816, patron Wm. Smythe Owen, esquire.
- Wentnor R. Thomas Hunt, instituted 19 December 1816, patrons Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford.
-

GRANT BY HENRY III. TO PHILIP MARMION OF A
MARKET AND FAIR AT PULVERBATCH,
20 FEBRUARY, 1254.

The original Charter, in Latin, is preserved amongst the muniments at Condovery. It is numbered DCCCCIII, and is in excellent preservation :

HENRY by the grace of God King of England Lord of Ireland Duke of Normandy Aquitaine and Count of Anjou to the Archbishops Bishops Abbots Priors Earls Barons Justices Sheriffs Provosts Ministers and all Bailiffs and his lieges greeting. Know ye that we have granted and by this our Charter have confirmed to our beloved and faithful Philip Marmion, that he and his heirs for ever may have one market each week on Monday at his Manor of Pulrebatch in the County of Salop, And one fair there each year to last for three days, namely on the vigil day and morrow of Saint Edith the Virgin. Unless that market and fair be to the hurt of neighbouring markets and fairs. Wherefore we will and firmly order for us and our heirs that the said Philip and his heirs may have for ever the said market and fair with all the liberties and free customs pertaining to a market and fair of this sort, Unless that market and that fair be to the hurt of neighbouring markets and fairs as is aforesaid. These being witnesses: John de Pless, Earl of Warwick, Geoffrey de Lering and William de Valence our brethren, Peter de Paband, John de Grey, Ralph de la Hayne, William de Grey, Robert Waleraund, Nicholas de St Maur, William de St Ermin, Ralph de Bakepuz, William Gernun, and others. Given under our hand at Vasatum the 20th day of February in the thirty-eighth year of our reign. [Seal in green wax. Obv. The King seated. Rev. Three leopards.]

W.G.D.F.



VIEW OF KINGSLAND PRIOR TO 1845.

KINGSLAND AND SHREWSBURY SHOW.

By JOHN BARKER.

Interesting facts about Kingsland and the Shrewsbury Show are found treasured up in an unpublished MS., a folio volume of some 274 closely-written leaves. It is a unique and interesting collection of facts relating to the history of Shrewsbury. From this storehouse "The History of Shrewsbury," by T. Phillips, was compiled, but only to a limited extent; a large number of the collected facts are still unpublished. From this MS. the following unpublished records of Shrewsbury Show and Kingsland are now reproduced.

The MS. is arranged first in chronological order, and then is supplemented by a miscellaneous collection of events of local interest, followed by large abstracts from other MSS., viz.:—1st. The Dr. Taylor MS. now in the Library of the Free School in Shrewsbury, beginning the 46th year of Edward the 3rd, 1372 (pp. 145-172). 2nd. MS. of G. Edwards, Esq., "Civil Wars in Salop" (pp. 172-176). 3rd. MS. relating to the British Antiquities by Dr. John Thorpe, collected from Mr. Stafford Price, who was son of the Dean of St. Asaph (pp. 186-190). 4th. Bishop Tanner's Churches and Hospitals and Native Monasteries (pp. 211-217).

Then follow lists of Sheriffs, M.P.s, particulars of Town Walls, Bridges, Street names, Churches, a plan of the inside of Old St. Julian's, with pew holders' names.

Probably this folio MS. was the collection and work of the two Bowens, father and son. which afterwards came into the possession of Phillips, who edited and published it, marking the MS. portion incorporated in the printed History, with number of the page and other marks on the margin of the MS. indicating the portion used.

T. Phillips' "History and Antiquities of Shrewsbury" was published by subscription in 1799, printed by T. Wood, the owner of the "Shrewsbury Chronicle"; it was a quarto, with 15 plates, and dedicated by the Editor to the Mayor, Noel Hill, Esq. The preface, addressed to the Inhabitants of Shrewsbury, states:—"An ardent affection for the place of my nativity induced me in early life to collect together all the particulars I could. In the course of 20 years I had ranged together a considerable chronological list, which lately, by the favour of several gentlemen, has much increased. Understanding that several of the gentlemen had been collecting materials for a general History of Shrewsbury, I imagined anything of mine would, by a publication of some other of them, be superseded. Nothing of the sort appearing as yet, I have ventured to publish this short History.

THE EDITOR."

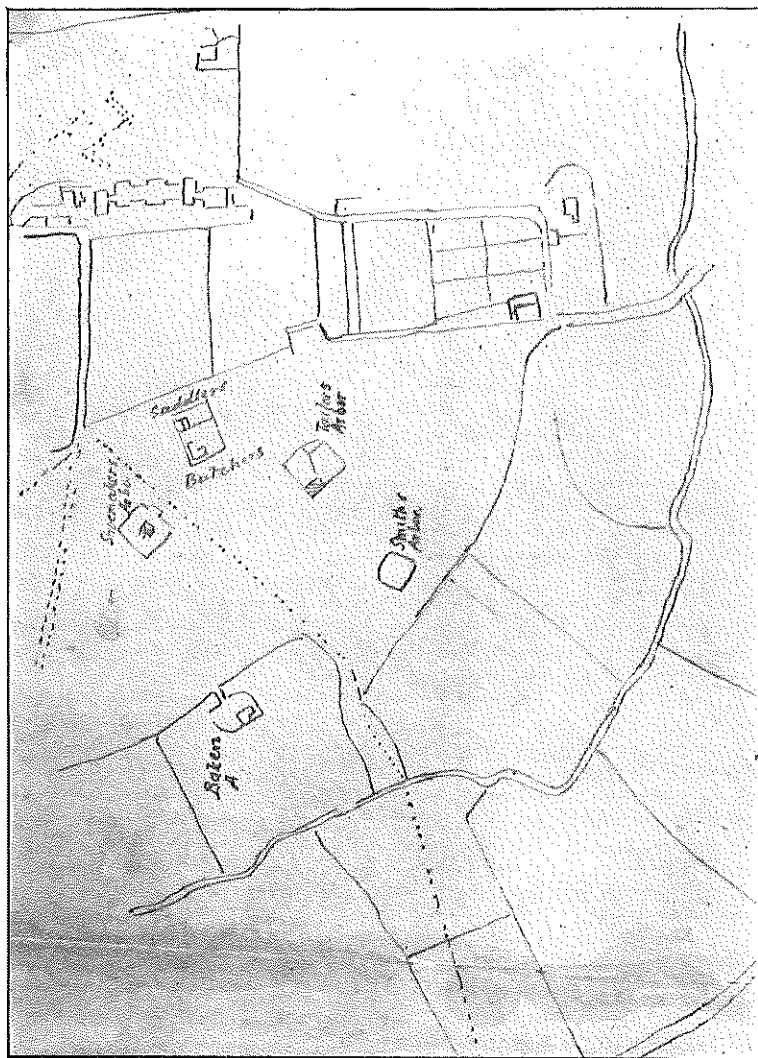
A printed title page, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 5in., 8vo., price 5s., is bound up with the MS. at page 178, as a specimen of the History to be published, but was evidently changed afterwards to a larger book, quarto, 8s. No author's name appears on this specimen title page. It reads:—

"The History and Antiquities of Shrewsbury."

"The whole selected from the notes and observations of several gentlemen and published by a Native and Inhabitant of Shrewsbury...T. WOOD, Printer."

The specimen prospective title page states, "selected from the notes and observations of several gentlemen." This is omitted in the History, and the name of T. Phillips is added on the title page, though the dedication and preface is signed "The Editor," while Phillips states in his preface that his own collection of facts for some 20 years has been increased by the favour of several gentlemen.

The authorship of Phillips' History is slightly doubtful, but the almost certain conclusion is that T. Phillips came into the possession of two collections for Shrewsbury History made by James and John Bowen, which is most probably the present folio MS., marking the portions he used by notes, e.g., "entered Phillips' History, page so and so."



MAP NOW IN REFERENCE LIBRARY, SHREWSBURY.

James Bowen, painter and topographer, was a native of Shrewsbury, where he died in 1774 (Leighton, *Guide through Shrewsbury*, p. 182). He made a copious collection for a history of Shropshire, having taken Church notes, sketches of monuments, transcripts of records, &c., when he was accompanying Mr. Mitton through the County (*"Gough's Topography"* ii, 176). One of Bowen's works is a view of the Church of St. Mary in the Battlefield, Shrewsbury (*ib.* p. 185). Gough bought all the genealogical and topographical materials which Bowen had amassed, and they form part of the manuscripts and similar relics which Gough bequeathed to the Bodleian Library.

"John Bowen (1756-1832) painter and genealogist, son of James Bowen (d. 1774) made antiquarian collections, relating to Shropshire." (*Dict. of National Biography*, vi., 46, 47).

"The Literary Associations of Shropshire," by Charles Hiatt, says, page 16:—"Shrewsbury has quite a considerable topographical literature of its own. So early as 1616, there appeared Matthews' '*History of Shrewsbury*,' which was followed in 1779 by a work by James Bowen, whose pen-name was Phillips."

As James Bowen, the father, died 1774, five years before the *History* was published, Hiatt's statement is hardly correct.

The *Dictionary of National Biography* states:—

"Thomas Phillips (d 1815) Historian of Shrewsbury, had a place in the Customs; published '*History and Antiquities of Shrewsbury*,' 1779, a second Edition of which formed the 1st Volume of the '*History of Salop*' (1837), by Charles Hulbert."

"Charles Hulbert (1778-1857), author, cotton manufacturer, and publisher, drew up report on management of factories, 1808; published '*History of Salop*' 1837; and '*Cheshire Antiquities*' 1838."

In 1837 C. Hulbert re-published and enlarged an Edition of Phillips' *History*, stating "Mr. Phillips was aided in his work of editing the *History* by my late venerated father-in-law, Mr. Wood," whose name appears in Phillips' list of subscribers to his *History*, as "T. Wood, Bookseller, Shrewsbury, 24 books."

The book was published at 8s., with 14 plates engraved by

Hollingsworth, who then lived in the next house to the Sun Tavern, Milk Street. Hulbert's Edition, he says, contains every word of Phillips' History, except the list of subscribers.

Hulbert says: "The author of the original work (Phillips' History) was a native of Shrewsbury, and at the time he published his History was a grocer, conducting his business on the premises now Mr. Hackney's china establishment, Pride Hill. He was a member of the Society of Baptists, a Deacon of their Church, and always considered a conscientious, intelligent man." (Hulbert's preface).

Kingsland, formerly a portion of unenclosed Crown lands,—probably it is this fact which accounts for the origin of its name "*Kingsland*"—was made over to the Corporation by Royal grant.

Phillips' MS.

1600. (p. 5). James the 1st.

That a grant be made of a piece of void ground between Mr. Jenks Ray and Crippleload Gate, that a mortgage be made of the Pasture behind the Walls and Kingsland.

1650. (p. 48).

The Pesthouse at Kingsland was repaired.

From the 12th June to the 16th January following was buried of the plague at St. Chad's 253.

1651. (p. 48).

On 15th Oct. Capt Jno. Benbow was shot to death at the Castle in Salop for going to King Charles 2nd party at Worcester, and buried in St. Chad's Churchyard Shrewsbury on the 16th. The same year the Corporation purchased the Fee Farm of £23 6 8 per annum due from the Town, and the yearly rent of 1s. due for Kingsland; paying for the same to the Rumpish Commissioners appointed for that purpose the sum of £312 15 0.

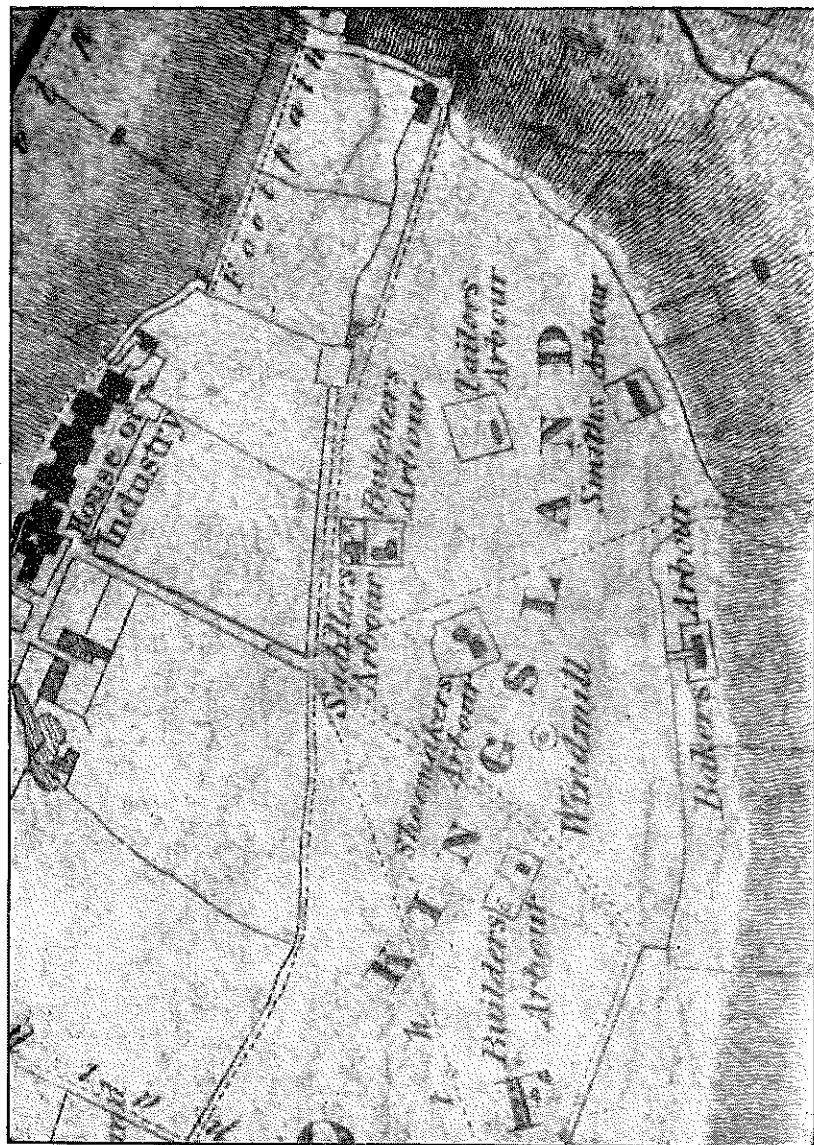
1718. (p. 54).

The horse races began in Kingsland April 1st.

1719. (p. 45).

The trees planted in the Quarry and the Market House Flagged.

Mr. Henry Jenks then Mayor.



KINGSLAND AND THE ARBOURS. (Taken from A. Hitchcock's Map of Shrewsbury 1832).

Roushill set to Mr. John Thornton for 99 years. He levelled it and sow'd it with clover and rye grass. Mr. Bennett, Parson of St. Chad's had tithes of it.

1723. (p. 55).

Brigadier Stanwix's Regiment at Salop kept camp during the summer in Kingsland from ye latter end of June to ye latter end of September.

1724. (p. 55).

Kingsland enclosed and set to Richard Morgan the Butcher who sow'd it with corn. The Tradesmen threatened to destroy it to get to their Arbours, but by fair words and promises not to be hindered for ye future it was prevented.

1726. (p. 55).

Richard Morgan this year sow'd Kingsland with corn, but the Cloth-workers Company oblig'd him to cut a way through the corn to their Arbour.

Lamps put up in several parts of the town maintained by ye Parishes.

From T. Phillips's printed History we learn in the year

1752. Dec. 11th, by Shoemakers' Arbour.

Thos. Anderson was shot for deserting from Sir John Legonier's regiment of Dragoons. He was tried at Worcester, On Dec. 11th. he was conducted from the Gaol to Kingsland attended by the Regiment with the Mayor. Five soldiers were appointed to shoot him but only three fired. He was buried in St. Mary's Church-yard. The tomb stone bears this inscription drawn up by himself:—

“Thomas Anderson, youngest son of Geo. Anderson, Esq. was born at Gales, near Richmond in Yorkshire Jan. 13th 1720 departed this life December 11th 1752. aged 32 years 11 months.

... Stop, Traveller,
I've passed, repass'd,
Thro seas and distant lands;
Can find no rest,
But in my Saviour's Hands.

p. 32.

Monday after Corpus Christi Day is the Annual Procession of the Mayor and his Attendants to Kingsland preceded by the several companies with their colours and musick. At the Arbour is an entertainment and the Mayor after visiting the several Companies returns in the evening to Town followed by the Companys in the following order:—

to their Hall in Milk Street facing High Street.

Clothworkers....1st.

Preceded by their Beadle in his Coat with his Halberd followed by a man supporting the Arms of the Company with a Ram upon a Wreath Gili. They bear Sable a Chevron Ermine, between two Hubicks in chief Argent, and a Tossol in base or.

Shoemakers....2nd.

Preceded by their Beadle in a Blue coat followed by two men, on horseback representing Crispin and Crispianus two brothers born in Rome and travelled into France in 303, to propagate the Gospel of Christ, and for their support followed the trade of Shoemaking, but the Governor detecting them of gaining Proselytes ordered them to be beheaded. The shoemakers chose them for their Tutelar Saint.

Arms, Azure a chevron or between 3 goats' heads.

p. 82.

3rd Glovers.

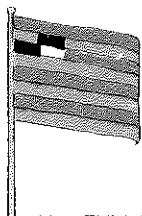
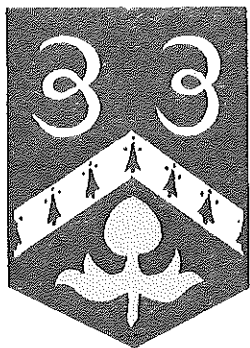
Preceded by a man clothed in Buff representing an Indian Hunter with his spear followed by a man supporting a Buck on each side, a man as a keeper clothed in green.

Arms, Party per fesse sable and argent, a pale counter chang'd on every piece of the first, a Ram Salient of the second.

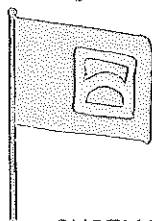
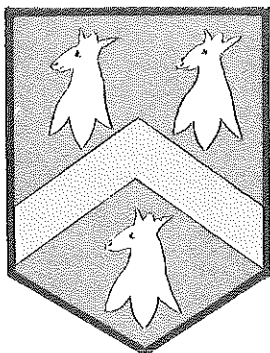
p. 83.

4th Weavers.

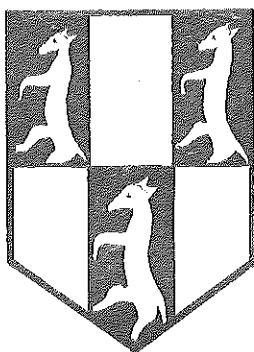
Preceded by their Beadle and a man on horseback representing Bp Blaze and a girl on horseback representing a Queen with a small spinning wheel.



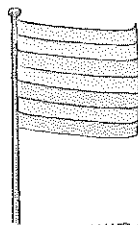
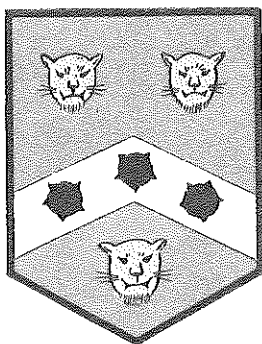
CLOTHWORKERS



SHOEMAKERS

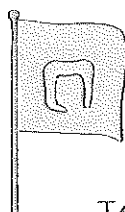
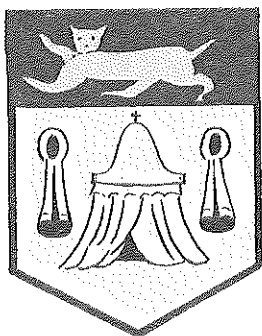


GLOVERS

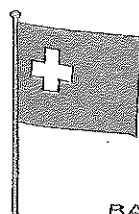
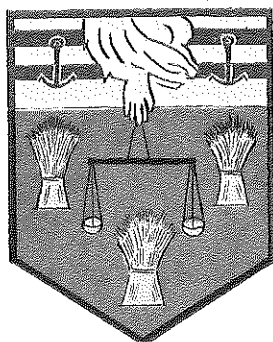


WEAVERS

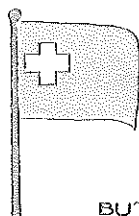
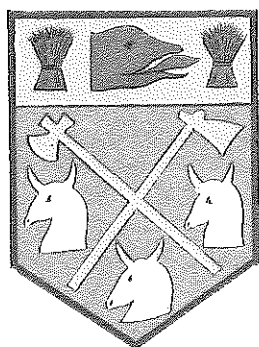
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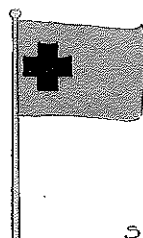
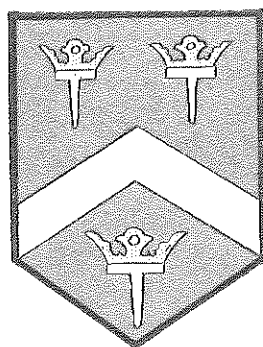
TAYLORS



BAKERS



BUTCHERS



SMITHS

Arms, azure on a Chevron Argent, between 3 leopards heads having each a shuttle in his mouth or, as many Roses Gules, Seeded Proper.

p. 82.

5th Tailors.

Preceded by a man with Sword and Target having the Company's arms painted. Arms, Argent on Tent Royal, between two Parliament Robes lined Ermine on a chief Azure, a Lion Passant or.

6th Bakers.

Preceded by their Musick.

Arms, Gules, a balance between three Gerbs or, on a Chief Barry wavy of 6 argent and azure, the hand of Justice Glorified, and issuing out of the Clouds proper, holding the said Balance between 2 anchors of the Second.

7th Butchers.

Preceded by their Beadle and two men each Bearing a Sword and Target with the arms of the Company.

Arms, Azure, two axes in Saltire or, headed proper between 3 bulls heads coup'd argent armed or, on a chief of the 4th a boars head coup'd, Gules, between 2 garbs of the 5th.

Sub Pedibus oves or boves.

p. 83.

8th Smiths.

Preceded by a man in armour on horseback.

Arms, Sable, a Chevron between 3 hammers.

Argent, handled and crowned or.

The weight of the Armour. Helmet 8 lbs.

Body 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ „

Arms 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ „

2 thigh pieces 11 „

44 $\frac{1}{2}$

By hammer and hand

All arts do stand.

9th Saddlers.

Preceded by a man leading a horse with a Caparison the Arms of the United Companies worked on it.

Arms, Azure, a chevron or between 3 saddles.

Holdfast Sit Sure.

10th Bricklayers

&

Carpenters.

Preceded by their Beadle.

Carpenters' Arms, Argent a chevron ingrailed between 3 pairs of compasses pointing towards the base and a little extended sable. Bricklayers, Argent a chevron between 3 (blank). In God is all our Trust.

p. 83.

11th Hatters &c.

Preceded by a man representing an Indian with his bow and arrows and spear.

Arms, the arms of the several United trades in one Shield.

The Saddlers formerly followed the Smiths but since they took to Ride, they close ye Procession, the Mayor visits them at their Arbour in their proper place.

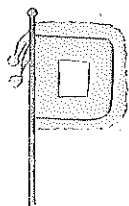
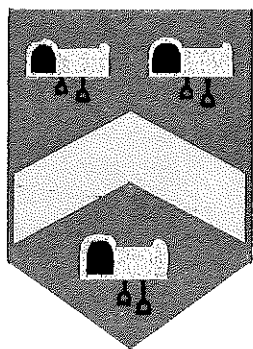
p. 84.

The origin of Shrewsbury Show.

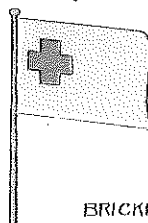
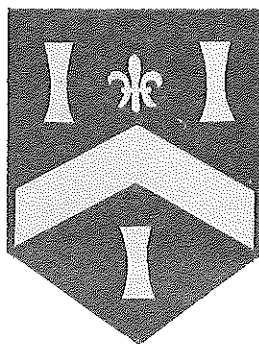
That the procession at Shrewsbury now called Shrewsbury Show, is the remains of an Ancient religious Procession, will appear from the following records:—

Among the numerous Feasts observed by the Romish Church, that of Corpus Christi, viz.: the Feast of the Holy Sacrament or Body of Christ, is distinguished by particular Marks of Respect, insomuch that on that day the richest Church treasures are brought out to grace the Procession and honour the Presence.

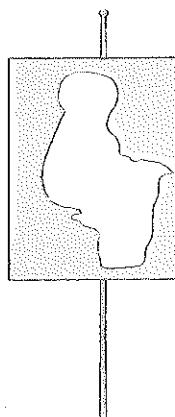
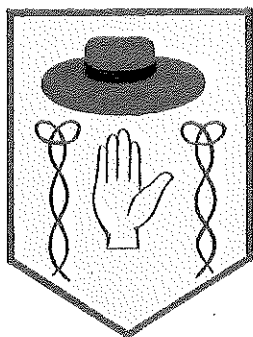
On this day, viz., the Thursday following the week of Whitsuntide it was the custom of this Town as appears by National Charters, for the respective Incorporated Bodies



SADDLERS



BRICKLAYERS &
CARPENTERS.



HATTERS

or Companies preceded by the Masters and Wardens to attend the Bayliffs, Aldermen and Commonality to St. Chad's Church with the Colours and Devices belonging to such Company or craft.

In this procession the holy Sacrament was carried under a rich canopy supported by Priests, and after hearing Mass, the whole Company returned from Church keeping their respective places assigned them, the parties being subject to a fine for non-attendance or non-observance of order.

Upon several incorporated Companies it was obligatory to provide certain necessities for the procession, such as wax candles &c., which were carried before the Host, and afterwards placed before the Altar of St. Michael the Archangel, in St. Chad's Church.

This procession was on the Thursday before that Monday on which the show is now held and the days of entertainment, or as they are called in the Charters, the days of Disport, and recreation for the several Companies were at some other time fixed upon by the Masters or Wardens.

It seems probable that this procession continued in the manner related till the time of the Reformation from Popery, when the Salopians, though prohibited from attending Mass, yet were determined to retain as much of the Ceremony as they could, and accordingly fixed on the Monday following Corpus Christi day for the procession, and made choice of an entertainment at Kingsland for their Bodies in lieu of assembling before the Altar of St. Michael to pray for their Souls.

The most probable reason why the day was changed from Thursday to the Monday following, seems to be that, though prohibited from going to Church to hear Mass on Corpus Christi day, they may think it improper to observe that as a day of recreation; and Coventry Show and Fair always falling out on the following day (Friday) many inhabitants attended there and many in the Country round about were prevented coming here.

p. 85. Plan map of Kingsland.

p. 60.

1759. The Orphan Hospital was opened in Doglane and continued till the New one was built.

1760. The Orphan Hospital began.

p. 130.

1779. 20th Oct. The Orphan Hospital began to be altered and fitted up for the reception of French Prisoners.

p. 61.

A Schedule of the Freehold Lands belonging to the Orphan Hospital.

Congreves Land on which also the House stands.	{	The Banky Piece	a	r	p	£	s	d
		rented to Messrs.	5	1	32	13	10	0
		Baker, Old Garden.	1	2	5	2	13	6
		Playing ground and Drying Yard.	2	0	0	3	0	0
		A small part of the great garden, the remainder pur- chased of the Rev. Mr. Fowler rented from Mr. Thos. Baker.	3	3	4	10	0	0
		Gorton's Piece	4	1	22	11	7	0
			17	0	23	40	10	6

Total 17 a. 0 r. 23 r. @ £40 10 6 per annum
at 47s. an acre upon an average.

See printed History p. 121.

The Orphan Hospital—A House for the reception of Several Orphans from the Foundlings' Hospital at London, was at first opened at Doglane, in the year 1759, and continued so, till the present large and elegant building was erected on the bank of the Severn opposite the Quarry. This House was begun in 1760, and finished in five years, by direction of proper persons, appointed by and at the expense of the Manager of the Hospital at London.

Children were sent down in their infancy, and put out to nurse in the Country for many miles about, under the inspection of neighbouring gentlemen, and at a proper age were brought into the House, where under the care of proper masters and mistresses, the boys and girls were instructed in sewing, knitting, carding, spinning, and several other branches of a woollen manufactory, begun and carried on there, until a proper age to put out apprentices.

For several years past, the Managers of the London Hospital have not thought proper to send any more children, the House in consequence broke up, and has been for some time uninhabited excepting in one part, where a considerable manufactory in the woollen branch is carried on by Messrs. James and Thos. Baker.

The expense of erecting this Building was above £12,000. It consists of a front with two wings, and all necessary outhouses and conveniences.

Application is intended to be made to the Governor of the Foundling Hospital at London by the several parishes in this Town, who have in view the renting of this House to make use of it as a general Poor House.

In the Shrewsbury Reference Library there is a most interesting MS. "History of Shrewsbury Show" composed by S. J. M. Hulbert, who died in 1842 aged 22. The following extracts give us a vivid description by a youthful eye witness:

"The History and description of the festivities of Show Monday in and near Salop's Metropolis will be found entirely original with the exception of the ancient History by Mr. Phillips in 1777 in the History of Shrewsbury."

After quoting from the History he adds—"I shall now enter into a more minute description."

"On Kingsland several arbours (or feasting houses) still remain, the most curious and ancient of which is the Shoemakers'; in front stands an archway of free stone, of the date of Henry VIII, with two mutilated figures, probably of Crispin and Crispianus, on each side over the arch. The arbours contain a dining room, and a small house for cooking—which is tenanted the whole year; before this building is a small

enclosure, a suitable place for 'tripping the light fantastic toe'—a windmill stands on the South side of this cluster of 'Arbours.' Then follows a quotation from the Shrewsbury Chronicle giving 'A description of the procession of 1831—

During the whole of the previous week great preparations were made for the coming festival, and about eleven o'clock the gentlemen of the various companies met each other at the inns fixed for their starting place—parading the principal streets before meeting at the Castle—those assembled on the street called Pride Hill, are enlivened by two men of the Butcher's band playing on a fife and drum their favourite tune of 'Oh, the roast beef of Old England.' The procession is led by a 'king' on horse back, gaily dressed with crownlets and gauds of rare device, either representing the monarch who granted their charters or some principal personage of their trades, before proceeding to dine at Kingsland.

The Tailors were headed by two persons dressed in imitation of our first parents, Adam and Eve, wearing a flesh coloured leathern dress partly concealed with leaves sewn together in imitation of the first human covering ever invented—after these two (or rather between) came a man bearing a tree with a number of apples tied on its branches, of which the happy pair plentifully eat—round the stem of the tree is the 'subtle serpent' (who proved the frailty of woman).

Flax Dressers &c., represented by two men, although in this case one personifies a woman, dressed in stuff similar in quality to sack cloth, called 'Jobson & Nell' (who acted man and wife) and are the principal characters in a farce bearing that name; Nell, the wife, held a distaff covered with flax, she occasionally partook of the contents of a wine bottle (which if once filled would soon be empty) but her husband, when he thought she was drinking more than her share, would give her a smart tap on the shoulders with a leathern belt, for he, like Roderick Random, possessed a friend 'Strap,' Jobson compels her to surrender the bottle and then himself

'Takes a sup
and drinks it up'

much to his own gratification and the amusement of the beholders.

It has been the practice of the Companies at Kingsland to provide (in addition to themselves) refreshments for the Mayor and Corporation at their respective arbours.

Various were the means provided for entertainment, 'Ups and downs' 'Jerry-go-rounds' for the juveniles, whilst those whose could muster 'the matter o' threepence' with Light and slack rope dancing, Hocuspocus, Punch and his family.

Towards evening began the Publican's harvest—their tents were crammed, and it seemed a hard task to supply their customers fast enough.

The proceedings at Kingsland and Shrewsbury have been conducted for the last few years in a very degraded manner by a number of low and dissolute persons, who have gone to such immoderate excess on the occasion, as to render what was once a pleasing institution now a disgusting one.

In consequence of the dissolution of the Corporation Companies (trading) &c., this custom (Shrewsbury Show) has become *voluntary* for the burgesses to observe, whereas before 1835 they were compelled to feast the Mayor and Corporation on that day,"

Charles Hulbert the author of the History of Shrewsbury, in his book "Memoirs" 1852, gives interesting topographical sketches. On p. 190 he says:—"I passed over Kingsland, visited the Arbours of the Trading Companies; sat a few minutes at the Kingsland Coffee House, kept by Mrs. Oliver; formerly by a Mr. Johnson, who lost his life in the river Severn, at a time of the great flood in 1776, while endeavouring to save property floating down the stream. From thence I proceeded to the House of Industry (late Orphan Asylum) the inmates were not very numerous, and the house seemed to be under good management.

I was very much amused with the eccentricities of one of its inmates, Evan Thomas, 'Prince Thomas, Astrologer,' as he called himself. He had written verses for the Shrewsbury Almanac; but his great pretension was to the knowledge of the fate of man, from the aspect of the Stars. Sometimes he took a stroll from his Palace, as he called it, and solicited the favour of a shilling to make known the destiny of the giver.

On one occasion he called at our house, and obtained the usual fee from the nurse maid. On examining her hand, he foretold that 'she would be very happily married, and become very rich.' On hearing this she exclaimed, 'I am married very miserable, and made very poor, give me my money again.' The demand was complied with, and Prince Thomas lost his fame."

In Field's life of John Howard, the prison philanthropist, p. 321, he describes Howard's second visit to Shrewsbury, visiting the Kingsland Prisoner of War detention Camp:—

"Proceeding to Shrewsbury, he found a prisoner who had been for five years under sentence of transportation. A large building, erected on the banks of the Severn, in 1765, for the reception of children from the Foundling Hospital in London, contained at this time 338 Dutch prisoners of war. Most of them were barefooted, having received no clothing from the States, as the French and Spanish prisoners had from their respective governments. British benevolence had therefore been excited in their behalf and contributions had been raised to supply them with requisite apparel. Clothes were purchased, but the Commissary had forbidden their distribution, with the base design of forcing them to enter our Navy, having an officer in attendance to receive all who would consent, Howard first made a donation of ten guineas to the fund. He learned that access to the prisoners was refused. Having an order from the Transport Board for free admission into the Prison, he desired that the Articles which had been purchased might be brought there, and the Commissary, not daring to resist him, he had the prisoners assembled and distributed the clothing amongst them. He then told them that, if any of them should so far forget their duty to their country as to serve against her, though in the pay of England, he would take care that their names should be transmitted to Holland, where, if ever they were taken, they would most certainly be hanged. Then charging the subordinate officers that the articles were properly applied, he took leave, after giving them a small gratuity.

Amongst the captives in this temporary prison was a common sailor conspicuous for his attention to his fellow-

prisoners who were sick. He sat up with them, he administered their medicines, he prepared their food, and, which accounts for his sympathy and self-denial, he 'prayed by them.' Howard heard of him, and, attracted by the kindred spirit of a Christian, he inspired what he could do that might best conduce to his comfort. He found the man content in his captivity, and, whilst cheerfully devoting himself to the relief of many sufferers, he sought no earthly recompense; he would ask nothing for himself. At last his visitor discovered that, when weary with watching, a cup of tea was especially grateful to him. About a week after, this Dutch sailor received a loaf of sugar, a pound of tea, a kettle, with all other apparatus required for a favourite repast."

In 1878 the Shrewsbury Show was suppressed by order of the Home Secretary, and Kingsland was laid out for Villa residences. In 1882 the Shrewsbury School was transferred to Kingsland and the vacated old buildings became the Free Library and Museum. The stone gateway of the Shoe Makers' Arbour still survives, having been re-erected in the Quarry Dingle Salopian Shreds and Patches, p. 222, Sep. 1877.

"Memorials of the Cholera 1832. Two grave stones mark the spot where the victims were buried, in a field near the House of Industry, one bearing the following inscription:— 'Sacred to the memory of Mary, the beloved wife of Wm. Johnson, Wyle Cop, who died August 11th 1832 aged 36.'"

Ibid. Feb. 1884. p. 15.

The Harbours, a name which means a place of entertainment, but, in accordance with a local dialectic peculiarity, it became changed into Arbour. The interior fittings of all the Arbours were of a like character. A central table extending the whole length, with benches on either side, a raised chair with a canopy for the Mayor or presiding warden, at the upper end, and at the lower, a buttery for the viands enclosed by a partition. Attached to the hall were other buildings for the use of the people who had care of the place, and a court or space of ground, usually rectangular, was surrounded by a hedge and a ditch, with an entrance gateway more or less ornamental.

The largest and most interesting was the Shoemakers' Arbour. It was composed of a timber frame and lattice work, but differed from the others in shape, being octagonal. The close or area in which it stood was entered by a stone archway of Doric design, which was erected in 1679 at a cost of £28 6s. 7d. and in 1684 two stone statues of Crispin and Crispianus were placed in the tympanum, with the following lines inserted on a panel:—

We are but images of stonne;
Do us no harme, we can do nonne.

They have, however, been sadly and wantonly mutilated.

The Cherry tree still growing in Mr. Pickering's garden stood in front of the Shoemakers' Arbour.

In this Arbour was born the wife of Councillor John Oliver, one of the first labour men appointed as Borough Magistrate. His younger brother Edward is the present Schools Estate Engineer.

Salopian Shreds and Patches, 1883, p. 151.

Adjacent to the Shoemakers' Arbour was a maze, generally known as 'The Shoemakers' Race.' It formed a labyrinth of walks, containing a measured mile within the compass of a few yards. It was destroyed in 1796 when a large brick windmill was built on part of its site. This windmill was demolished in 1861.

Shropshire Notes and Queries, 1898, p. 43.

The frontispiece to Phillips' History is a 'south view of Shrewsbury taken from Hermitage Coffee House,' 'The Salutation,' Kingsland.

Shropshire Notes and Queries, 1895, p. 73.

"The Kingsland 'Bee-hive' public house, bore on its sign:—

Within this hive, we are alive
Good liquor makes us funny,
If you are dry, come in and try
The flavour of our honey."

In 'Memorials of Shrewsbury,' 1851, page 226, Pidgeon states, 'Kingsland' is spelt 'Chingsland' in an early Norman grant.



SHOEMAKERS' ARBOUR, KINGSLAND.
(Since Re-erected in the Quarry Dingle).

DAME MARGARET EYTON'S WILL, 1642.

By C. STUART BETTON.

The will of this lady is remarkable for mention of no less than 40 relatives. The copy in Somerset House runs as follows:—

“In the Name of God, Amen. The nyynth day of June in the Eighteenth yeare of the raigne of our Souraigne Lord Charles by the Grace of God k England Scotland ffrance and Ireland King Defendor of the faith &c I Dame Margarett Eyton Widdow and Relict of Sir Phillipp Eyton late of Eyton in the Countie of Salopp Knight deceased, beinge weake of bodie, but of good and perfect memorie praised be God doe make ordaine and declare this my last Will and Testament in writinge in manner and forme followinge Vizt ffirst I comend my soule into the hands of Allmighty God my Maker and Redeemer hopeing assuredly through the only merritts of Jesus Christ my Saviour to bee made partaker of life everlastinge And my body to be buried in the parrishe Church of Sainte Chadde in the Countie of Shreresburie in ye said Countie of Salop And I doe give and bequeath unto my Brother Robert Betton the some of ffoure pounds of lawful Englishe monie wherewith to buy him a mourninge Gowne to weare after my decease And I doe also bequeath unto my Brother ffrancis Betton the some of Eight pounds to be yearly paid by my Executors to the said F. B. and Katherine his wife duringe their nrrall lifes, and ye life of the longer liver of them and after the decease of the said ffrancis and Katherine then to bee paid yearly to Charles Betton sonne of the said ffrancis, and Elizabeth Betton daughter of the said ffrancis, and ye longer liver of them beinge equally divided betwixt them whilst they both are alive and after the decease of either of them then the whole Eight pounds to bee paid yearly to the survivor of them. Alsoe I give and bequeath unto James Betton Doctor in Divinitie over and above more then the

hundred pounds w^{ch} he hath already of mine in his hands the some of ffortie pounds of like monie. Also I doe give to my Cousin Joseph Betton Tanner his children to be equally divided amonge them the some of Twentie pounds And to my Cousin Robert Betton Esquier the some of fiftie pounds Likewise I do give & bequeath to my Cousin Edward Purcell gent the some of Thirtie pounds over and aboue more then the Twentie pounds w^{ch} he hath already in his hands. And to my Cousin Richard Owen Gent more than the hundred pounds w^{ch} he hath alreadie receaved the some of Threescore pounds And alsoe to my Cousin James Proud Gent more than what I have already given fiftie pounds. Likewise I doe give to my Cousin Cousin Mr. John Studley fiftie pounds whereof he hath already in his hands ffortie pounds And to my Sister Mrs. Elinor ffreebodie ffortie shillings wherewth to buy her a Ringe And I doe give to my Kinswoman Mrs. Sarah Wightwicke twentie pounds more then what she hath already receaved I do also give to my Cousin Richard Betton Vintner fiftie pounds over and aboue besides those somes w^{ch} he hath already receaved Item I doe leave to my Brother in lawe Richard Wicherley Gent twentie pounds And to my Cousin Mr Daniel Wicherley Batchelor in Divinitie the some of one hundred pounds more than the former hundred w^{ch} he hath already receaved I doe leave alsoe to my Cousin Margarette Donne the daughter of William Donne of Little Ness deceased fiftie pounds to be sett forth by my Executo^r for her use till she come to age And to my Cousin Mrs Elizabeth Donne widdowe the some of two hundred pounds w^{ch} she hath alreadie receaved I also give to my Cousin Nathanell Lea Mercer the some of twentie pounds w^{ch} said some he hath alreadie receaved And I give to Edward Wildinge of Shreresbury Mercer twentie pounds Likewise I give to the children of my Cousin Mr Richard Betton of Nerwick [Berwick] one hundred pounds to bee equally divided amonge them Moreover I give to William Eyton my son in lawe the some of fiftie pounds w^{ch} said some he hath already in his hands And I doe give to William Cheshire of Eyton ffive pounds And to Mrs Frances Charlton the wife of

Andrew Charlton of Tearne Gent Twentie pounds in money and my chaine of gold and my silver Cann Also I doe give to Cadwalader Ellies and his wife Margarette beinge now my servant the some of ffive pounds Item I give and bequeath to Jane Massey, beinge my servant Twentie pounds And to my servant Ellinor Sambrooke Ten pounds and to Philipp Steeventon Three pounds Item I doe leave to the poore of the parrishe of Wellington in the Countie of Salop ffive pounds Item I doe give to my Cousin Sidney Betton Twentie nobles in monie And I doe give unto Stephen George sonne of my Cousin Owen George that my lease for the yeares yet remayninge of and in one Tenement in Trewnant now or late in the houldinge of William Rogers and Reignald Rogers or one of them their or one of their assignes or undertenants w^{ch} I have of the graunt of Edward Taunat and Anne his wife ffor the Terme of ffive hundred yeares Uppon condition of redemption by payment of one hundred Twentie and ffoure pounds sixteen shillings at a day menconed in the same Condition, as by the lease thereof bearinge date the Eleventh day of October relacon thereunto beinge had more may appeare And if the said Tenement shalbe redeemed by payment of the aforesaid some of [£124 16 0] as aforesaid Then I doe give unto the said S.G. the same some of [124 16 0] and all and eury other somes of monie w^{ch} shalbe paid or accepted for and in redemption of the premises in Trevnant aforesaid Also I doe give to my Cousin Thomas Rocke of Shrewsburie Esquiour ye some of Thirtie pounds. I doe alsoe give the some of ffiftie pounds to be disposed of at the discretion of my Executo^r hereafter named for the augmentation and increase for ever of the maintenance of the Minister of the parishe church of Sainte Cadd in Shrewsbury for the time beinge. Item I doe give to Ellinor the daughter of my Cousin Thomas Betton draper the some of Ten pounds. Item I doe give to Margaret the daughter of my Cousin John Betton of Shrewsburie draper one hundred pounds Item I forgive William Pitchford of Pulley yeoman the some of Twentie pounds w^{ch} he oweth to mee Alsoe I bequeath to Philipp the sonne of Thomas Eyton Esquio^r Two guilt wine

bowles and to Thomas the second sonne of the said Thomas Eyton Esquiour one guilt wine bowle Likewise I give to my Cousin Edward Davies of the Middle Temple in London one hundred pounds Item I give to Margaret the wife of my said Cousin Edward Davies a nest of silver and my best second sault being over guilt Moreover I give to Edward the sonne of my Cousin Owen George Gent a silver vioall and one dozen of silver spoons And to Stephen the sonne of my said Cousin Owen George Gent a silver violl and one dozen of silver spoons Item I doe give to Marie Betton and Abigall Betton daughters of my Cousin Mr John Betton Draper Two guilt bowles Moreover I doe give all my household stuffe, Pewter, Brasse, Beddinge, Linnen, and the rest of my Plate unbequeathed unto my Cousin Marie the wife of my said Cousin Owen George Gent And I will that all my kindred to whome by this my Will I have given Legacies shall eury of them at his and her owne charge buy them black mourninge Gownes and Cloakes to weare at my funeral And all the legacies aforesaid to be paid wth in the space of Three yeares except such as my Executo^s in their discrecion shall see cause to be sooner paid And all the rest of my monies, Corne, Cattle and personall estate whatsoever w^{ch} I have not in this my last Will and Testament perticulerly given and bequeathed unto others (my debts Legacies and funerall expenses paid and discharged) I give and bequeath to each of my Executo^s hereafter menconed Vizt to Owen George and John Betton Lastly I doe make constitute and appoint my welbeloved Cousin Owen George of Shrewsbury Gent, John Betton of the said Towne Gent, and Edward Davies of the Middle Temple in London Gent to bee the Executo^s of this my last Will and Testament In Witness whereof I have to eury leafe or sheete of this my present last Will and Testament sett my hand and seale The day and yeare first aboue written Memorand that theis words (vizt to Owen George and John Betton) were interlined before the sealinge thereof. Sealed signed and published by the wthin named Dame Margaret Eyton as her last Will and Testament in the presence of ffancis Baynes, Thomas Betton, Thomas Alcocke, Rich. Poole.

Probatum [etc] Secundo die Mensis Decembris A.O. Millimo Sexceno quadragesimo secundo Juramento Edwardi Davies unius Executorum [etc] Reservata p'tate similem Com^o faciend Oweno George et Johanni Betton Ceteris Executor [etc] Administraconis honor dict' defunct' Ultimo mensis Augusti Millesimo sexceno quadragesimo secundo quibusdam Richardo Betton senior et Richardo Betton junior commissionis prius revocats Probatum ac per sententiam diffinistram approbatum Vicesimo die mensis Januarii Anno Mill. sex quad secundo Juramento ... Oweni George et Johannis Betton [etc]. [P.C.C. 3 Crane.]

Two of the Executors were residents in the Town of Salop. John Betton was an inveterate litigant; and after his failure to establish a workhouse for poor children in the Jersey House was described in 1642, by Thomas Jones of Salop, as "of well-known peevish and fierce disposition," which he may have inherited from his Welsh mother. In the litigation which he instituted concerning the Will, considerable allowance must be made both for his irascible temper and political rancour.

It is stated that, on the day Dame Eyton died, the local executors placed the will in a sealed letter and posted it, via Nantwich Co. Chester, to Davies in London to be proved; and that John Betton wrote a letter to John Robinson, who was his partner in Woollen Trade in London, informing him how the will was being forwarded. This second letter was sealed and left at the "Mancon House of one Richard Betton in Shrewsbury, vyntner and then postmaster (and a malignant and disaffected person and an open and professed enemy against the States) to be posted away unto London."

Obviously it could not have been in connection with this Will case that on Aug. 22, 1642, the House of Commons ordered that Richard Betton "Receiver of letters at Shrowsbury" was to be replaced by John Hopton; who, according to a local counter petition (Ottley papers fo. 109 Phillipps MSS 224 in Shr. Ref. Lib.) was "a bad fellow, neither of Abillitie, honnestie, or Creditt, and a factious person."

In the narrative of the conspiracy, the Vintner is accused of having opened, read, resealed and dispatched the 2nd letter, and in confederation with "Richard Owen, then of Shrewsbury, gent, a malignant also and enemy to the States," "by force with about 100 persons entered and took possession of deceased's dwelling house, turned her servants out of doors, took away her cattle, and reaped her corn." (Affidavit by J.B. House of Lords Calendar).

In a later chancery suit against Richard Betton, draper, Trumper and his wife, and Thomas Purcell, the confederates names then also included the 4th Richard Betton of Berwick and his wife, and Elizabeth wife of the vintner; all of whom are alleged to have taken "a company of unruly and disordered persons with them . . . to the house in Pulley . . . armed with divers kinds of unlawful weapons on or about Aug. 19, 1642 . . . broke open the doors . . . took . . . all the goods, plate, ready money, household stuff . . . remayning . . . in trunks, chests, presses . . . & carried away the same in cartes, waynes," etc., & (in 1646) "refuse any manner of satisfaction for the same, and shift the same from hand to hand and place to place in such private and covert manner that your orator cannot come at them" (Chan. Proc. Chan I. G. 13/33).

After which, the vintner "rideth away with one ffyges, then his servant, unto Stone Co. Stafford," and there tried to persuade the servant of the Nantwich postmaster to open the packet; which, however, was safely delivered to Mr. Challoner, postmaster at Stone; who delivered it to the post for Lichfield, which was the next stage. Foiled in their first attempt, R.B. and F. then "wayted the Boyes going forth of Stone on the 24th August and the Lordes day," persuaded him to return to his mother's house, and there got the will, and "upon the Monday following, did ryde post unto London," and confederated with R. B. draper, Purcell, and Trumper, to suppress the will. But J. B., on hearing from Robinson that the will had not been received, made enquiries at Nantwich and Stone; and the post boy, on being brought

before Thomas Crompton, Justice of the Peace for Co. Stafford, confessed that a letter had been taken from his bag.

Whereupon J. B. "took horse and did ride with all possible speed unto London and came thereupon . . . 2 days after admon" had been granted to R. B. Vintner and R. B. draper.

It does not transpire on what grounds admon had been granted to a nephew and great nephew of Dame Eyton, who, even had she died intestate, "had two brothers both of them living in Shrewsbury, and two sisters to witt, one in London, and the other in or near Henley in Arden."

In one suit, R. B., draper, states he was credibly informed that Dame Eyton died intestate; Trumper and wife, and Purcell, answer similarly.

However, J. B. and Davies repaired unto Dr. Allett, and the letters of admon were cancelled; and the Lords of Most High and Hon. Court of Parliament ordered that a messenger be sent to call the accused; so Mr. Cuxton proceeded to Salop, and arrested Richard Owen, "but was taken from him by force and strong hands of malignants and disaffected persons"; and R. B., vintner, concealed and hid himself; and R. B. draper "was attached in London, and remayned a prysoner under the Clarke rodd" (Chan. Proc. Char. I. B 32/33).

It is evident that J. B's affidavit, attached to the 3 executors' petition to the House of Lords on Aug. 30th, caused the 3 accused to be sent for as "delinquents"; and that the petition of R. B. draper, of his "being apprehended by this House for suspicion of a Riot, and no charge against him" was read on Sept. 21st, and he was released on Bail; and that on Oct. 7th the executors petitioned the case "may not be heard until all the parties and witnesses can appear" before the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench (House of Lords Journal). Finally, the will was proved by Davies on Dec. 2, power reserved for the other two executors, who proved Jan. 20, 1642-3 P.C.C.

Presumably, as no one was hanged, and everyone pursued their ordinary avocations, it was found that J. B's sensational allegations were somewhat exaggerated. But, jointly with the other executors, he continued litigation till Davies' death in 1645; after which, with Owen George.

By June 1646 other relatives had been dragged into the case; John Bishop of Muckleton and Edward Betton of Lombard Street being bound with Trumper in a recognizance by order of the Court of Chancery (Close Rolls, 22 Chas I., 20th part, M. 140 and 225). Naturally by this time litigation had "caused the wastage of a great part of the estate," and several of the legatees and Owen George had died by 1653.

Echoes of the case are heard in Chancery suits of succeeding generations e.g. in 1657, when Rowland Hunt was defendant in a suit (Chan. Proc., Bridges before 1714, 406/128).

In 1661 a "specall capias ut legitim against the body and lands" of the 5th Richard Betton of Berwick directed to the Sheriff of Salop was taken out by a son of Thomas Purcell, touching a matter of debt, but the outlawry proceedings were stopped (Chan. Proc. Bridges 433/44).

On May 6, 1667 John Betton "being sicke in body but of perfect memory, blessed bee God" made his own will and was buried at St. Alkmunds two days later, and apparently litigation ceased.

In tracing all the parties mentioned in Dame Eyton's Will and Chancery suits, some curiously complex relationships are disclosed. Only "Cousin Sydney Betton" remains unidentified, possibly a child, for the term cousin includes nephews, nieces, and their children both by blood and alliance.

Dame Margaret was a daughter of the 2nd Richard Betton of Great Berwick by his wife Eleanor Jenckes[? of Dorrington] and was christened at St. Alkmunds, Salop, Dec. 13, 1573.

She married firstly Edward Donne, Mercer, Bailiff of Salop in 1604 etc.; of whose family some details are given in Shr. Arch. Trans. Ser. 3, vol. 5, p. 135. In 1604 the Manor of Broncoppol alias Builthy, which was then in Co. Montgom, but now is in Wollaston par., County Salop, had been mortgaged to him (Newling's MSS. 31, fo. 108, Shr. Ref. Lib.), and by his will pr. P.C.C. 1629 was left to William Donne of Little Ness, his nephew both by blood and by alliance. The latter in 1641 willed that, out of his tenement in Placey Court, £500 was to be raised for his wife Elizabeth "to be paid at the decease of Lady Dame Margaret Eyton of Pulley, widdowe, at which time the tenement in Little Ness, wherein I now dwell, falls from her."

Edward Donne's will mentions "Anne Pitchford, widow, my sister," and her 3 children, one of whom may be "William Pitchford of Pulley yeoman" in 1642.

The rest of his property, including the messuages and lands which they had in Bangor, Co. Flint, he left to his wife; who must have been a fascinating widow of 58 when, as Mrs. Margaret Donn, she married with Lysence Sir Philip Itoun at St. Chads Feb 3, 1630-1.

Philip Eyton of Eyton had been Knighted at Tamworth 1619 and by his first wife Mary Yale, who died Oct. 1630, had sons William and Thomas (afterwards Sir Thomas Eyton, Royalist). Sir Philip was Sheriff of Co. Salop 1633, and of Co. Montg. 1634. He died 1636, and by his will, pr. P.C.C. 1637, left to Dame Margaret his "welbeloued and good wife . . . all beasts, cattels, . . . corne and grayne . . . and all my coales which are now gotten & doe remayne aboue the grounds in Malensle, . . . all . . . except my old bay stoned horse and my pyed mare which I doe most usually ryde on my selfe," and all else to her for life, then to his eldest surviving son Thomas. The Sole Executor was to be Margaret, "who sayeth she is now well pleased & contented with this my present last will."

Dame Margaret was in June 1641 a wealthy widow residing at Pulley, made her last will in the following year, and died

Aug. 13, "at or within a messuage & tenement wherein shee manye tymes dwelt & still kept separate scituate in Pulley," and was buried Aug. 18 at St. Chads, Salop.

Of her 11 or 12 brothers and sisters :—

I. The 3rd Richard Betton of Berwick had died 1613, when Bailiff of Salop, leaving, by his first wife Mary Harryes,

I. The 4th Richard of Berwick, who md. Eleanor Purcell and had a large family, of whom :—

(i) Richard Betton, Draper of London 1642, and a Blackwell Hall trader to 1655, afterwards the 5th Richard of Berwick. Possibly his first wife was Katherine [? Purcell] bd. at St. Dunstons in the West 1640. He certainly md. at St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, 1648, Elizabeth Carver (on his decease in 1671, she md. 2ndly Joseph Tipton, widower, tanner, of Coleham : their wills pr. Lichfield 1693 and 1711 in which year she was buried at St. Marys from St. Julians par.)

(ii) Edward Betton, Silkman, 1646 of St Edmunds par, Lombard Street; 1669 of St Saviour's, Southwark bd. Salop that year, admon P.C.C.

(iii) Anne Betton md. John Bishop, 1646 of Muckleton, 1656 of Lacon. Bd. Wem 1678 & 1684 respectively.

(iv) Margaret Betton, md. William Trumper, 1640 Mercer of St Augustine's par, London; 1662 of Hardwick, Co. Hereford.

II. James Betton, D.D. Puritan, who 1628 md. Sarah, widow of George Ludford of Ansley Co War., will of latter pr. P.C.C. 1627. She had 7 children by her 1st husband, and eleven by her 2nd. (She was only dau. of Thomas Warren of Bittel, par Alvechurch, Co Worc, Clerk of Arraigns, will pr. P.C.C. 1617, whose widow Sarah was later of Coventry, will pr. P.C.C. 1661).

- III. Joseph Betton, Tanner of Salop, d. Dec. 1642.
- IV. Eleanor Betton, md. Edward Purcell of Onslow; both bd. at Worthen 1679 and 1666 respectively. His brother Thomas Purcell, draper of St Edmunds par, London, had his "shoppe att the signe of the Goulden fleece in Lumbard Street," and by his wife Lucy, sister of Capt. William and Sir Joseph Throckmorton, Kt. left 5 sons & 3 daus. His will pr. P.C.C. 1661.
2. Robert Betton, Mayor of Salop 1639, died 1646, whose sons
- I. Robert, Royalist, Mayor of Salop 1643, died 1658.
- II. John, Mayor 1658 [? md. Mary, dau of Andrew & Frances Chariton of Tern].
- III. Thomas, Royalist, d. 1655; whose dau. Eleanor Betton md. Robert Passand, Apothecary (son of Thomas Passand by his first wife Ann, dau. of Roger Blakeway) on whose death in 1661 she probably md. 2ndly Collins Woolrich as his 2nd or 3rd wife.
3. John Betton, chr. 1560, md. Frances Bangor of Aberapull; (whose arms possibly were Gu. a chev. between 3 leopards faces or, langued az, a chief erm., granted about 1445 to Smith als. Bangor; for on their son's will 1667 is a poor impression of a seal with a chev. betw. 3 leopards faces barely discerned, impaled with the Betton Arms). He died before 1642, leaving
- I. John Betton, the only child recorded in Heralds Visitation of Salop, born about 1600, draper of Salop, inveterate litigant and executor of Dame Eyton. His widow Lucy died 1678 at East Lavant Co Sussex, of which her son John was then Rector.
4. Francis Betton, chr. 1567, Corvizer of Salop, died before 1657, his wife Catherine having predeceased him in 1651.

5. Thomas Betton, chr. 1575, was "of the Gullet" and died from plague 1631. (His widow Anne md. 2ndly 1635 Thomas Allen, owner of "the Bear" in the Gullet," and cousin of William Berrington of Moat Hall, Pontesbury. He was a widower with 2 children by his first marriage, when his will was proved P.C.C. 1655). His son was that

I. Richard Betton, born 1601-5, Vintner of Salop, and 1642 Postmaster; in 1648, he leased "the Gullet Inn" from Thomas Hunt, and in later years was "decayed in his estate by being plundered . . . by the Parliamentary party and souldiers . . . in the late unhappy times of warrs to value of £2000, for being a servant & loyal subject to late King Charles," and died 1671; his wife Elizabeth was living 1656.

- (6). Margery Betton md. 1588 Richard Wicherley, Mercer of Wem. They were bd in Wem 1637 and 1643 respectively, leaving:—

I. Daniel Wicherley, D.D. Prebend of Hinton and Rector of Witney Co. Heref till 1677, who had an only son Daniel living 1670.

II. Elizabeth Wicherley, who md William Donne of Little Ness & Plas-y-Court, as previously mentioned; whose eldest son Edward Donne, Chr. at Little Ness, 1642, md. Mary Wynne. (Their joint initials E.M., & date 1678 appear on the fireplace at Plas-y-Court. In Shr. Arch. Trans. Ser. 4, vol. 5, p. 334, their descent is erroneously given).

III. Mary Wicherley md. 1616 Owen George, Mercer, Mayor of Salop 1648, Wills pr. P.C.C. 1670 & 1654 respectively, of whose children, Edward George chr. 1617, mercer, d.s.p. Will pr. P.C.C. 1664; Stephen George, mercer, chr 1620, died 1657; and Margaret George, md 1637 Edward Davies of Middle Temple

whose Wills were both pr. P.C.C. 1645. The latter's dau. Mary Davies md Rowland son of Colonel Thomas Hunt.

- (7). Ann Betton, chr. 1570, may be the Ann Betten of Wootten Waven whose marriage bond with Richard Dale, yeoman of Claverdon Co. Warw. is dated July 9, 1599 (Worc. Prob. Reg.); & one of the 2 surviving sisters of Dame Eyton who 1642 was living "in or near Henley in Arden."
- (8). Alice Betton md. 1stly in 1592 Richard Prowde, draper of Salop who was bd at St Alkmunds 1608, Will pr. P.C.C. 1609, by whom she had

I. James Prowde, living 1642.

II. Eleanor Prowde, chr. 1592, md. St Alkmunds 1611 Richard Roche "the younger," who born 1594 was Sheriff of Co. Montg 1620 in succession to his father. Their Wills pr. P.C.C. 1633 & 1628 respectively; their dau. Alice Rocke md. 1635 Nathaniel Lea (son of Rev. Lawrence Lee of Whittington, & mercer of Salop, whose Will pr. Lichfield 1676.

III. Margaret Prowde md. Richard Owen of Lythwood & Salop; they died 1645 & 1652 respectively.

IV. Sarah Prowd, chr. 1600, md. John Wightwick, Draper, Bailiff of Salop 1637, as his 2nd wife: his Will pr. P.C.C. 1639.

V. Mary Prowd, chr. 1595, md. John Studley, draper, Bailiff of Salop 1624, Mayor 1642, as his 3rd wife, & their son John Studley was chr. 1623.
(John Studley the Bailiff by his 1st wife Anna Edwards had Lucy Studley, who md. 1625 John Betton, an executor of Dame Eyton).

Alice, widow of Richard Prowde, md. 2ndly at St Alkmunds 1611 Richard Rocke, who born 1564 was Sheriff of

DAME MARGARET HYTON'S WILL.

Co. Montg. 1620, in which year he died and his will pr. P.C.C. (By his first wife, he had Thomas Rocke, draper of Salop, who md. Mary Scott of Betton Strange; and Richard Rocke "the younger," who md. Elinor Prowde aforesaid). Alice was thus both mother in law and step-mother of Richard Rocke the younger. She and her dau. were married at St. Alkmunds the same day.

9. Elinor Betton chr. 1582 md. John Freebody (Visitation of London, and will P.C.C. pr 1658); both buried in St. Andrew Under-shaft, d.s.p.
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AN ORDER OF THE COUNCIL IN THE MARCHES,
JULY 1571.

BY CAROLINE A. J. SKEEL, D.Litt.

The following Order of the Council in the Marches (Brit. Mus. Add. Charters 40,858) is of interest as being one of the comparatively few records of the Council that escaped destruction after its abolition in 1689. The Shrewsbury and Ludlow records contain a fair number of Orders from the Council, and many are entered in the Register for 1586—1642 (Brit. Mus. Egerton MS. 2882), but this document would seem to have been filed among the Council's records at Ludlow Castle. The Order shows that the complaint against the Court of the Marches of extending its jurisdiction over cases which could be sufficiently determined by common law was not always justified. The Order was issued during the presidency of Sir Henry Sydney (1559-86). It is signed by Thomas Sherer, who was Clerk of the Council for many years: details of his work are given in the preface (p. 25) to the Calendar of the Register of the Council in the Marches of Wales (1569-1591) published as No. 8 of the Cymmrodorion Record Series (1916).

Apud Bridgnorth Quarto Julii anno Regni domine nostre Elizabethæ dei gracia Angliæ frauncie et hibernie Regina fidei defensor etc. decimo tertio, Inter Richardum Culmer et florens uxorem eius Querentes et Johannem Edwardes, Rogerum Tanner, Richardum Budd, Johannem Bluck, Johannem Smythe, Johannem Tanner senior (*sic*), Johannem Robertes, David Waters, Richardum Waters, Aliceam Wotton, Maltildam (*sic*) Tanner, Edwardum Lewis, Thomam Robins, Lawrence Waters, Thomam Wotton, Johannem Tanner Juniozem, David Rowland et Edwardum Gittoes deffendentes (*sic*).

At which daye Richard Culmer and fflorence his wyeff planytiffes and John Edwardes one of the deffendauntes together with Charles Bouthie, Attorney for the other

deffendautes, appeared before the Quenes majestie's Counsaill In the marches of Wales. By whom the matter touchinge the arrerages of rente in these bookes menconed was examyned. And consideracions had unto the answeare of the deffendaunt whereby it appeareth that the said plaintiffes heretofore exhibited their bill of Complaynte unto this Courte againste the said Awardes as well of for and conteyninge the rentes of the premysses as alsoe the use and occupacion of the landes in the byll menconed, uppon which bill exhibited and the matter pleaded to Issue and delyberat hearynge and examinacion of the same the said deffendaunte was by order beringe date the Vth day of ffebruary Anno Regni Regine Elizabethe etc. decimo dismissed owte of this Courte and reserved to the tryall of the common lawe, of which order of dismission there is not any mention made in the bill of Complaynt hereunto annexed nor yet of any order made and taken by the said Counsaill dated decimo tertio die Januarii Anno Regni Reginae Elizabethe etc. Septimi, whereby it appeareth that the said deffendaunte was ordered unto the rentes in these bookes menconed. Therefore it is by the said Counsaill considered and ordered that the deffendautes be eftesones dismyssed owte of this Courte and referred to the tryall and order of the Comon lawe—where the said John Edwardes upon on accion broughte against hym shall answeare the plaintifffe without any synister delaye, and in case the plaintifffe recover or have any verdicte or Judgement upon demurrer with them or eyther of them upon an accon broughte againste the said Edwardes by order of the Comon lawe, then the plaintifffe to take their remedy againste thother deffendautes (and euery of them by order of the comon lawe or elles where, any order heretofore taken in any wise notwithstandinge.

examinatur per Bouth

T. SHERER

Sol(utum)

endorsed

RICHARD CULMER.

(on the left-hand side of the order are two parallel incisions showing that it has been filed).

MEDICAL MEN IN PRACTICE IN SHROPSHIRE,
1779—1783.

By R. R. JAMES, F.R.C.S.

In the Library of the Royal College of Surgeons of England there are three small volumes, copies of the earliest Medical Directories published in this country; these volumes are very scarce, and to find a complete set in one library must be almost unique; I believe I am correct in stating that the library of the British Museum is without one.¹ After the year 1783 no further attempt to publish a complete list of the medical men in practice in Great Britain was made till 1845, when the Directory which is issued annually at this day was published in two small volumes, Vol. I. the London Directory, and Vol. 2, the Provincial Directory.

Of these three early Directories, that for 1783 is indexed, the others are not; the volume for 1779 was printed for J. Murray, of 32, Fleet Street; that for 1780 by Fielding and Walker, of Paternoster Row; and the last of the three by Joseph Johnson of 73, St. Paul's Churchyard.

Besides other matters of medical and surgical interest, the medical men in practice in the various English counties are given, arranged together under their particular county. I propose in this article to group the names together in the order in which they are printed and to give notes about such of the men, that I have been able to discover, under their individual names; were I to transcribe the list afresh for each of the three years there would be much needless repetition.

I hope that readers of the Transactions will be interested to see the number of men in practice in any particular town or part of the county, in comparison with that of the present day.

¹ There is a complete set in the Library of the Royal Society of Medicine, 1, Wimpole St., W.

The sources from which the annotation notes are drawn are the usual ones, I have a very good collection of books dealing with my native county and I have searched everywhere for details; in addition I have derived much assistance from Anderson's lists of Edinburgh Medical Graduates, 1705-1866, Foster's Alumni Oxoniensis, and the various lists of Cambridge graduates. The lists printed by the company of Surgeons are preserved in the library of the Royal College of Surgeons, of those who passed their qualifying examinations, they begin in 1777 and last to 1799; in 1800 the company became the Royal College of Surgeons of London, and later the Royal College of Surgeons of England, but these later lists hardly concern us here.

I may perhaps be allowed to draw attention to three milestones in the medical history of this country, the separation of the Surgeons from the Barber Surgeons Company in 1745, the passing of the Apothecaries Act in 1815, which was the first attempt made by law to regularise the position and status of the general practitioner and the formation of the General Medical Council and the institution of the Medical Register, in 1858.

Medical men of the period 1779-1783 may be divided into three classes, Physicians, Surgeons and Apothecaries, the physicians were of course graduates of a University, usually either Edinburgh, Cambridge, Oxford or Leyden. Surgeons obtained their right to practice either by passing a qualifying examination at Surgeons' Hall, or much more frequently by being apprenticed for a term of years to some surgeon already in practice, either in London or in the provinces; as regards the apothecaries, they, like the surgeons, were apprenticed, either at the Hall in London, or to a country apothecary; in Shrewsbury the apothecaries names as a rule seem to be entered on the books of the Mercers' Company.

Men who were apprenticed to the more eminent of the London surgeons often paid very large sums of money for their apprenticeship; if they could afford the time and money to do so, they would most likely take out a course of instruction at some London or Provincial hospital, and

walk the hospital as it was called; many of the Salopian practitioners during the latter part of the XVIIIth century became pupils at St. George's Hospital, partly I suppose owing to the fact that Sir Cæsar Hawkins, Bart., an old Ludlow boy, was surgeon to the hospital from 1735 to 1774, and also probably to attend the teaching of the celebrated John Hunter, surgeon to the hospital from 1768 to 1793. There would have been nothing to stop their attending the practice of other hospitals if they could afford the necessary time and fees, the Borough Hospitals, St. Thomas's and Guy's, had a deservedly high reputation as a teaching school, while the reputation of Pott and later that of Abernethy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital must have attracted many students to that famous old hospital.

SHROPSHIRE.

SHREWSBURY. The Salop Infirmary founded in 1747, for all diseases save small pox is supported by voluntary contributions and contains about 70 beds. Mr. William Sandford, Apothecary to the Infirmary resides in the house.¹

William Sandford was appointed to his post Sept. 30th, 1777, it may be that the William Sandford who entered at St. George's Hospital on Oct. 1, 1782, for a six months course under John Hunter is identical with this man, he retired from his post at the infirmary on Oct. 19, 1784; this is presumably the same William Sandford who later settled in Worcester, who was surgeon to the Worcester Infirmary for 27 years and who died on Jan. 26, 1823, aged 64. He was the author of an article on the medicinal effects of wine and spirits. In his obituary notice in the Gentleman's Magazine it is stated that he was born in Shrewsbury, the son of a surgeon.

PHYSICIANS. Cheney Hart, M.D.; Price Owen, M.D.; Samuel Harwood, M.B.; John Evans, M.D.; W. H. Muckleston, M.B.

Cheney Hart, who heads the list in 1779 and 1780, was born at Warrington, Co. Lancs. in November 1726, he was educated at Warrington, Glasgow and Edinburgh, he became

¹ This is an abstract from the 1783 Directory.

M.D. Edin. in 1748, the title of his thesis being "*de cortice peruviano*." He was in practice in Shrewsbury for 33 years, his election to the staff of the Salop Infirmary took place on October 13, 1750; he resigned his office on November 5, 1765, and was succeeded by Dr. Berington, the latter dying 1766, Dr. Hart was re-elected on March 18 and served till February 5, 1782. On his retirement he was elected Physician Extraordinary. Dr. Hart died June 21, 1784, at the age of 58, and was buried in St. Giles' Churchyard, he was J.P. Salop and was the father of Robert Cheney Hart, M.D., of Shrewsbury. He published in 1748 his thesis, *De Cortice Peruviano*, Edinburgh, quarto, and was the author of an article entitled, An account of the effects of electricity in the county hospital at Shrewsbury, which was published in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. 48, 49. In the Shrewsbury Free Library there is a MS. by Dr. Cheney Hart, entitled "*The History of Anatomy*"; also a MS. in three volumes, "*Remarks on the Materia Medica*"; collected chiefly from the Lectures of Dr. Charles Alston 1744-1747, with additional observations by Cheney Hart (Nos. 139, and 140-142.)

Pryce Owen was son of Lingen Owen esq. and great nephew of Hugh Owen, M.D. of Shrewsbury, he graduated M.D. at Edinburgh in 1757, the title of his thesis being "*de mercurio*;" he was Physician to the Salop infirmary from November 22, 1757 till his death in 1786. He was Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1763. His wife was Bridget only daughter of John Whitfield of Shrewsbury, and Archdeacon Hugh Owen who was baptized at St. Mary's in 1761 was their only son. Pryce Owen died on July 31st, 1786, aged 55 and was buried in St. Julian's Church where there is a tablet to his memory. He was the author of an essay on the good effects of large doses of musk in convulsive disease, in the third volume of medical observations and enquiries. A copy of his bookplate is in my collection of the plates of medical men.¹

Samuel Harwood was a son of Samuel Harwood, esq., of Cound, he was baptized at Cound 12 December, 1744, and

¹ The plate is identical with that of E. Pryce Owen, M.A., figured in Trans. Shrops. Archaeol. Soc. 3rd series, vol. 5, p. 298, No. 14, with a different inscription.

matriculated at Christ Church College, Oxford on November 16, 1762, at the age of 17. He was the grandson of John Harwood who matriculated at Christ Church College Oxford in 1679. He became B.A. in 1766, M.A. and M.B. 1772. Samuel Harwood entered as a pupil at St. George's Hospital in April 1771; he was Physician to the Salop Infirmary from August 6, 1771 to June 27, 1789, when he sent in his resignation and was elected Physician Extraordinary. In Foster's Alumni Oxoniensis he is given as of Crickheath and Kenwick, while from his obituary notice in the Gentleman's Magazine we learn that he was a J.P. Salop (appointed 1799), and that he died at his seat, near Oswestry, Sept. 14, 1816, aged 72. It is probable that some of his medical education was received in Edinburgh, for a Samuel Harwood was elected a member of the Medical Society of Edinburgh on December 31, 1768.

John Evans was born at LLwyngwes, Co. Montgomery, on July 4, 1756, he graduated M.D. at Edinburgh in 1778, the title of his thesis being "*de Foetus Humani Nutrimento*"; he was Physician to the Salop Infirmary from Feb. 5, 1782 to Dec. 17, 1814, and also for many years Physician to the County Gaol, which latter post he also resigned in 1814. I am informed that he lived in the Council House and that he died at Heversham Vicarage (the house of his second son, Archibald Evans) in 1846. On the death of his father in 1795, he succeeded to the paternal estate of LLwyngwes. He was the author of a book on bee culture.

William Hawkins Muckleston was a son of Richard Muckleston, esq of London and a brother of Joseph Muckleston of Merrington, Sheriff of Shropshire in 1788. Dr. Muckleston was born in 1756, baptised July 23, he matriculated at Brazenose College Oxford, Jan. 26, 1774, he became B.A. in 1777, M.A. in 1780, and proceeded to the degree of M.B. from Pembroke College in 1782. He was Physician to the Salop Infirmary from Feb. 5, 1782 to May 10, 1783, when he was elected a Governor and appointed Physician to St. George's Hospital, London, by a majority of 15, 127 Governors voting. He resigned his appointment for reasons of ill health on May 2, 1787, and died in the same year, being

buried at Baschurch. His wife was Frances, daughter of Thomas Presland of Walford, Salop, their only daughter Elizabeth, was heiress to her uncle Joseph, the Sheriff above mentioned and in 1812, she was married to Robert Aglionby Slaney esq of Hatton Grange. Dr. Muckleston's letter of resignation, a copy of which is preserved on the minutes of the Weekly Board of St. George's Hospital, was written from his wife's house at Walford.

SURGEONS. Mr. Peter Blakeney, Mr. William Cooper, Mr. Samuel Sandford, Mr. Francis Lomax, Mr. John S. Dod, surgeons to the Infirmary. Mr. Morris, Mr. Birtles, Mr. Samuel Winnall (member of the company of surgeons), Mr. Allen Wheeler.

Mr. Peter Blakeney,—(his name is given correctly in the 1780 and 1783 Directories as Blakeway)—was the first surgeon elected to the Salop Infirmary, on April 25, 1747. In Bevan's records of the Infirmary he is said to have resigned on October 8, 1766, but as Bevan gives no other surgeon to the Infirmary of the name of Blakeway at about the time I am writing of, I assume that the Directory is in error. He was born in 1707, married Dorothy, only daughter of Joshua Johnson, one of the masters of the Free School, and died 12 June, 1794, aged 87. His grandson was the historian of Shrewsbury.

William Cooper was surgeon to the Infirmary from October 8, 1765, to his death, he died in 1781, aged 43, and was buried in old St. Chad's. A man of the same name was a student at St. George's Hospital in September 1765. A William Cooper (son of William) was baptized at St. Chad's on 18 April 1734), and another of the same name on 16 October, 1739.

Samuel Sandford entered as a surgical pupil at St. George's Hospital in June 1764, he was surgeon to the Salop Infirmary from October 8, 1766, to February 25, 1812, when he retired and was elected Surgeon Extraordinary. He died in Shrewsbury in January 1813, aged 69. I assume that he was a relation, possibly an elder brother of William Sandford, the

resident apothecary. Samuel Sandford, esq., and Miss Hannah Sandford were married at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, on 7 June, 1791. William Sandford was a witness to their marriage.

Francis Lomax was surgeon to the Infirmary from November 1, 1768, to October 9, 1781; he died in 1782, aged 44, and was buried 6 July in St. Chad's churchyard. He was the son of Francis Lomax, and was baptized at St. St. Chad's September 2, 1737.

John Salusbury Dod was elected surgeon to the Infirmary on the resignation of Lomax, on October 9, 1781; he served till February 1, 1791; he and his wife Hannah had a son, Charles Sandford Dod, who was baptized in St. Chad's in 1784; it is possible that J. S. Dod was a brother of Robert Dod of Calverall, who was born in 1724, if so, he must have been a son of John Dod and his wife, who was a daughter of Charles Sandford.

William Morris was elected surgeon to the Infirmary on October 9, 1781, he resigned on December 21, 1786; I have not been able to find out anything further about him.

Mr. Allen Wheeler (see below) entered as a pupil at St. George's Hospital in February 1764, he was apothecary to the gaol from 1780 to 1784.

Mr. Samuel Winnall was the only surgeon in Shrewsbury at this time who was a member of the Company of Surgeons. I find the Winnalls of Shrewsbury a little perplexing; it will be seen later that among the apothecaries in practice in the town were Messrs. Winnall and son. I assume that Samuel was the eldest son of James Winnall, (for the pedigree, see *Transactions* 4th series, vol. 4, page 103). He was born in 1748, was admitted a burgess of Shrewsbury on July 2, 1777, and he was of Muxton Parish in 1786. The 1780 directory informs us that Mr. Allen Wheeler (see above) had lately removed from Kidderminster to Shrewsbury to replace Mr. Samuel Winnall who is now an army surgeon. Johnston's roll of the army medical service tells us that Samuel Winnall was appointed surgeon, 91st Regiment of Foot on December 1, 1779, and that he retired on half pay (the regiment being

disbanded) in 1783. He was appointed surgeon to the army of reserve, Salop district, July 30, 1803, presumably succeeding William Fleming, surgeon to the recruiting district of Salop, who died in 1803, and who was buried in Shrewsbury. Winnall retired from this appointment January 24, 1804. He died April 25, 1816.

Mr. Birtles. I have been unable to find out anything about this man.

APOTHECARIES. Mr. Thomas Boteogle, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Fowke, Messrs. Holt and Bromfield, Mr. William Sandford (apothecary to the Infirmary), Mr. Symonds, Mr. Tudor, Messrs. Winnall and Son, Mr. Wynne, Mr. Yeomans.

The first of these names does not occur in the 1779 or the 1780 Directory; it is obviously a misprint, for Thomas Botevyle, who was a son of Richard Botevyle, sadler, of Shrewsbury, and of Elizabeth his wife; he was baptized at St. Chad's January 15, 1705, and buried there November 11, 1783. He was apprenticed to Rowland Jencks, Apothecary of Shrewsbury, in 1720; among his own apprentices on the books of the Mercers' Company (see *Transactions*, vol. 8), occur the names of George Adney, son of the Rev. George Adney, of Cleobury North, in 1735, and of his nephew, Richard Botevyle, in 1748.

Mr. Cartwright is William Cartwright, Apothecary, probably more famous as a non-juror and for his Chronological History of the town (see *Transactions*, 4th series, vol. 4, page 1), where the late William Phillips states that he was a surgeon in practice in Shrewsbury, and was better known as Bishop Cartwright. He was a son of William Cartwright, an exciseman, of Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffs. He was apprenticed to John Dod, of Shrewsbury, Apothecary, in 1745. He married Sarah Sophia, daughter of Thomas Deacon, a non-juring bishop residing in Manchester. For our present purposes it will be sufficient to state that he died in October, 1799, aged 69, and that he was buried in St. Giles's churchyard. His widow died on October 6, 1801, aged 70, and was buried in the same tomb. Mr. Cartwright had a partner, William Thomas, Apothecary.

Among the apprentices of William Cartwright were his son Thomas Theodorus, in 1778, William Meteyard, of Nantwich, Cheshire, in 1795, and Richard Careless, of Shrewsbury, ward of Richard Oakley, of Stapleton, in 1781. Mr. Cartwright was apothecary to the gaol from 1784 to 1789, at a salary of £24 per annum.

Mr. Fowke. I have not been able to find out anything about this man.

Messrs. Holt and Bromfield were evidently in partnership; I have no notes about Holt, but in Leighton's Guilds of Shrewsbury I find an entry that a Thomas Bromfield was admitted an apothecary by purchase (£10) May 30, 1771. Mr. Bromfield, surgeon of Shrewsbury, was an original subscriber to Phillips' History of Shrewsbury.

Mr. Symonds I take to be Samuel Symonds, Apothecary, a son of Samuel Symonds, joiner, of Shrewsbury; he was apprenticed to his uncle Joshua Symonds, Apothecary of Shrewsbury in 1742. He married Priscilla, daughter of the Rev. John Cotton, vicar of St. Alkmund's, and dying in 1805, was buried in St. Alkmund's churchyard. His son Robert was apprenticed to him in 1777.

Mr. Tudor is Thomas Tudor who was resident apothecary to the Infirmary, or House Surgeon as it would be called now, from May 1, 1770 to September 20, 1774. I have no further notes about him save that some of his children were baptized in St. Mary's, and that he subscribed to Phillips' History of Shrewsbury.

Messrs. Winnall and Son. The father must be James Winnall, who was descended from a Worcestershire family of that name. He was apprenticed on the books of the Mercers' Company on June 16, 1736, to Benjamin Stanier, of Shrewsbury, apothecary, and is described as the stepson of Richard Rowley, of Oakengates. He was admitted an apothecary on June 17, 1745; a burgess of Shrewsbury, October 5, 1761, and he was mayor of Shrewsbury in 1773; he was the father of Samuel Winnall, mentioned above; I assume that he is the Mr. Winnall, Apothecary in Shrewsbury, who died in July, 1793, buried, St. Julian's July 19, 1793. (Musgrave's Obituary).

The son may be either James Winnall of Shrewsbury, ironmonger, admitted a burgess August 27, 1773, admitted to the Mercers' Company, Salop, June 14, 1773, or John Winnall, born in 1753, and admitted a burgess of Shrewsbury June 7, 1796; a Mr. Winnall, junior, was apothecary to the gaol from 1780 to 1784, with Mr. Allen Wheeler, above mentioned, at a salary of £10 per annum.

Mr. Wynne is probably the John Wynne admitted an apothecary by purchase (£10) on June 28, 1770; he was elected warden of the Apothecaries' Company in 1787. He married Elizabeth Davies at St. Chad's Church in 1771, and seven of their children were baptized there. From 1769 to 1772 Mr. Wynne was steward of the company. In 1802 a R. Wynne was the senior apothecary in practice in the town of those who signed a memorial to Edward Jenner, possibly this was his son.

Mr. Yeomans; all that I have been able to discover about him is that he was dead in 1800, when his daughter married Henry Smith, esq., banker of Haddington, the marriage notice in the Gentleman's Magazine states that she was a daughter of the late Dr. Yeomans, Physician in Shrewsbury, but I assume that an apothecary is meant, he was possibly a son of Joseph Yeomans, churchwarden of St. Julian's from 1756 to 1770.

ALBRIGHTON. Mr. Crump. George Crump, surgeon of Albrighton, his wife's christian name was Sarah and they had a large family, figuring frequently in the Albrighton parish registers. George Crump died in 1799, aged 54 and was buried at Albrighton on June 5.

BISHOPS CASTLE. Mr. Drew, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Meyrick, Mr. Woollaston, these names occur in the 1779 directory, while in the 1780 directory the name of William Nathaniel Davies is added and that of Mr. Meyrick drops out in the 1783 directory.

Enquiries which have been made for me at Bishop's Castle have not been very productive, I am informed that Mr. Drew owned some property in the town, that Mr. Woollaston was probably a member of an old Bishop's Castle family and that Mr. Davies left a charity for the use of the poor of the town,

but I was not able to get the dates of the deaths of any of them for certain, though the Mr. J. Woollaston, senior Alderman and many years coroner of that district of the county, who died at Bishop's Castle in 1830, aged 84, may possibly be the Mr. Woollaston referred to here.

BRIDGNORTH. Mr. Beale, Mr. Evans, Mr. Hall, Mr. Wilkes, these names occur 1779, in 1780 the name of Mr. Coley appears for the first time and they were all in practice there in 1783.

Here again my enquiries have not resulted in gaining much information, Mr. Hall may possibly be the Joseph Hall, elected a freeman of the borough in 1799, while Mr. Coley must be William Coley, who was elected a freeman in 1789 and and who was bailiff in 1804, 1815, 1821 and who was the father of John Coley, freeman 1805, and Mayor in 1824. In the Gentleman's Magazine for February, 1785, is an article by William Coley describing a form of ague which was then prevalent at Bridgnorth and its treatment. William Coley, surgeon, died at Bridgnorth, July, 14, 1841, aged 84.

BROSELEY. Mr. Corbett, Mr. Wyke, Mr. Rowley, these names occur in all three directories. I have no positive facts about any of them, Daniel, William and Richard Corbett and James Wyke, all figure in Langley's Parish Registers of Broseley, but my letter to the Rector did not produce anything definite.

CHURCH STRETTON. Mr. Home, Mr. Richard Langslow, these names occur in 1779, 1780. In 1783 Mr. Langslow is noted under Ludlow to have recently moved there from Church Stretton, and Mr. Home stands alone. I have no notes about him.

CLEOBURY MORTIMER. Mr. Whitcombe, this name occurs in 1779, the name of Mr. Seager appears for the first time in 1780. Mr. Whitcombe was Edmund Whitcombe, Apothecary, he was also one of the coroners of the county of Salop, from 1763 till his death: he died January 17, 1782, being buried on January 20, at Cleobury Mortimer, aged 49; for not attending the county sessions in January 1765, he was fined the sum of ten shillings.

Mr. Seager was Edmund Seager, also one of the Coroners of the county ; in my possession is a copy of the findings at an inquest held by him at Stanton Lacy, on the death of a child and the deodand resulting therefrom.

DRAYTON. Mr Beardmore, Mr. Grosvenor, Messrs. Nicholls & Son, Messrs. Pretty & Son, Mr. Judgson. All these names occur in 1779, 1780; Mr. Beardmore's name is omitted in 1783 and the name of Mr. Arthur Blainey is added. In Lee's History of Market Drayton I find references to a Robert Beardmore, a John Grosvenor, a Thomas Nicholls, and a Princeps Pretty, for the most part under sittings in the church at about this time. Mr. Judgson was James Weston Judgson, a member of the Company of Surgeons, his name occurs on the lists at the Royal College of Surgeons from 1777 to 1786, and as it does not figure there in any subsequent years, it is probable that he died then. It may be that he was related to the Rev. W. Judgson, Rector of Drayton from 1785 to 1794. A John Pretty died on November 20, 1800, aged 86, while Dr. Princeps Pretty died between 1816 and 1820 (Salopian Shreds and Patches).

ELLESMERE. Mr. Betenson, Mr. James. I have no notes about either of these men.

HALESOWEN. Mr. Dixon, Messrs. Gaunt, father and two sons. Mr. Dixon's name is omitted from the 1780, 1783 Directories, but I have not been able to find out anything about them.

LLANYMYNECH. Mr. Llewyllyn. A George Llewellyn's name occurs on the Barber Surgeons lists in 1776, he was Warden in 1789 and steward in 1777 (see *Transactions*, vol. 5, page 278).

LUDLOW. The Ludlow Dispensary opened in February, 1781; 391 patients were treated in the first year; the first year's subscriptions amounted to £66 and the expenditure to £52.

PHYSICIANS. Dr. John Ward, lately removed from Gainsborough, Lincs., this name occurs in 1779, 1780, but is omitted in 1783. He does not appear to have been a graduate at either Edinburgh, Oxford, Leyden or Cambridge. Martin Dunne, M.B., this name occurs in all three years. He was a

son of Thomas Dunne, esq. of Aymestry, Herefordshire, he matriculated at Brazenose College, Oxford, March 26, 1760, aged 19. became B.C.L. from Oriel College in 1768, and M.B. in 1770, he was afterwards of Gatley Park, Hereford and died at Ludlow in 1814, aged 74.

SURGEONS. Mr. Richard James, Mr. Richard Turner. Mr. James was the first surgeon elected to the Ludlow Dispensary, he was a subscriber (6 copies) to Hodges' Historical account of Ludlow Castle. Mr. Turner was a member of the Company of Surgeons, his name occurs on the College lists from 1777 to 1788, but I have no more notes about him.

APOTHECARIES. Mr. Herbert Cole, Mr. Gilley Pritchett, Mr. Henry Davies, Mr. William Baldwyn, (Mr. Langslow in 1783.)

Mr. Cole was the apothecary to the Dispensary, I assume that he was a son of the Rev. Brian Cole, Rector of Ludlow, he was twice married, first to Catherine Hawkins, sister of Sir Cæsar Hawkins, Bart. and daughter of Cæsar Hawkins, surgeon of Ludlow, by her he had two children, a daughter, Jane and a son named Peneal in the Ludlow Registers, who is undoubtedly the Pennell Cole who entered as a surgical pupil at St. George's Hospital in March 1772, he was House Surgeon to the Hospital in July 1772, and became a member of the Company of Surgeons. Pennell entered the Army Medical service as Regimental Mate in the Guards, 1774, in January 1776 he was appointed Staff Surgeon to the forces in North America and he served in the American War of Independence. He was on half pay December 1783 and retired from the service on half pay, April 25, 1816. In July 1821, he became Brevet Deputy Inspector of Hospitals and he died at Worcester on June 25, 1833. Mr. Herbert Cole's second wife had the christian name of Mary and by her he had a large family. He was Low Bailiff of the town in 1757 and High Bailiff in 1764, 1770. He was buried at Ludlow on January 6, 1791.

Mr. Gilley Pritchett may have been a son of Gilley Pritchett of Richard's Castle and Mary Dale of Culmington, who

were married at Ludlow on April 17, 1727. He entered as a twelve month's pupil at St. George's Hospital on October 9, 1775, under the care of Mr. Charles Hawkins, son of Sir Cæsar Hawkins, Bart. In 1794 a Mr. Gilley Pritchett of Ashford subscribed to Hodges' Historical account of Ludlow and this is probably the same man.

Mr. Henry Davies may possibly be the Henry Davies, Gent. who was buried at Ludlow on December 18, 1800. A. H. Davies of Ludlow was a subscriber Hodges' Historical account of Ludlow Castle. Mr. Baldwyn does not figure in the 1783 Directory, a William Baldwyn, Gent., was buried at Ludlow on November 7, 1780, which may very well be the same man.

Mr. Langslow was Richard Langslow late of Church Stretton, his name figures in the Ludlow registers as the father of a family; can it be that the Richard Langslow, M.D., member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and late Physician to the Lying In Charity in London, who died at the Hot Wells in 1813 and one of whose sons died at Tiverton in 1807, aged 18, is identical with our Ludlow apothecary of 1783?

MADELEY WOOD. Mr. Stanley, Mr. Wright, Mr. Bowden. These names occur in all three years; enquiries which have been made at Madeley for me have not resulted in any information.

NEWPORT. Mr. Browne, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Collins, Mr. Jones. Of these Mr. Jones is William Clunn Jones, a member of the Company of Surgeons. Mr. Stanley's name is omitted in 1780 and the name of Mr. Collins is added.

NORNCOTT. Mr. Francis Bray. This name appears in the 1780 and 1783 Directory but I have not found out anything about him.

OSWESTRY. Mr. Cotterell, Mr. Evans, Mr. Griffith, Mr. Langford, Mr. Lovett, Messrs. Price and Son, Mr. Reade. All names occur in each year. Although the first name is spelt throughout, Cotterell, I assume that it is an error for Cockerell, the father of Roger Mercer Cockerell, surgeon, of Oswestry, and Mayor in 1827. His father was a surgeon and his mother a professional midwife.

Mr. Griffith must be William Griffiths, apothecary, Mayor of Oswestry in 1775, who died on November 14, 1791, aged 80, and to whom there is a memorial tablet in the old church.

Mr. Lovett is presumably John Lovett, surgeon, Mayor of Oswestry in 1762, who died on May 11, 1795.

Messrs. Price and Son. The father I assume to be Richard Price, apothecary, Mayor of Oswestry in 1762, Alderman in 1778, who died on September 26, 1790, aged 80, and to whose memory there is a tablet in the old church. I have no information about any of the others, save that Mr. Evans is John Evans who was the author of two articles in the Medical Commentaries, vol. 6; the first, the history of a case of retroverted uterus; the second, on certain obstinate affections of the bowels.

PRESTON BROCKHURST. Mr. Johnson. This may be Benjamin, son of Samuel Johnson, of Shrewsbury, school-master, who was apprenticed to John Wood, apothecary of Shrewsbury in 1754.

SHIFFNALL. Mr. Stanier, Mr. William Young.

Mr. Young was a member of the Company of Surgeons; his name occurs on the College lists from 1777 to 1788, so he probably died in the latter year; Mr. Stanier may be the Francis Stanier who entered at St. George's Hospital in January 1764; the name is a very well known one in the county, but I have not been able to find out any facts for certain about him.

WELLINGTON. Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Doughty, Mr. Roe, Mr. Shelton. These names occur in all three years. Mr. Cartwright is William Cartwright, surgeon, of Wellington; he was a subscriber to Phillips's History of Shrewsbury, his original copy is now in my possession; bound in full calf, it is in perfect condition and it contains a copy of his bookplate, which is subscribed William Cartwright, Surgeon, Wellington. I have not been able to find out anything further about him. I know nothing about either Mr. Doughty or Mr. Roe, but Mr. Shelton may possibly be the Mr. Shelton who entered at St. George's Hospital as a pupil of Mr. Hawkins's in 1774.

WEM. Messrs. Beetenson and son, Mr. Higgins. Arthur Beetenson was a subscriber to Garbett's History of Wem, he lived in New Cripple Street, while the son may possibly be the A. Beetenson who died at Wem on April 9, 1825.

WENLOCK. Mr. Edward Grainger, Mr. Edward Corfield; the latter I assume to be the Edward Corfield, son of William Corfield, of Harley, Salop, Gent, who was apprenticed to John Dod, apothecary, of Shrewsbury, in 1739.

WHITCHURCH. Mr. Brookes, Messrs. Wickstead and Meakin, Mr. Edward Jones; of these Mr. Jones was Edward Jones, a member of the Company of Surgeons, his name occurs on the College lists from 1777 to 1799, so it is probable that he died in the latter year. Messrs. Wickstead and Meakin were evidently in partnership, Mr. Wickstead may possibly be the Archibald Wickstead who was a pupil at St. George's Hospital in 1764.

In presenting this article for publication in the *Transactions* I am conscious of having assumed much that I cannot at present prove, I hope I shall be forgiven for any mistakes which I may have made; the subject of the biography of the rank and file of the medical profession is one that has never been satisfactorily worked out, anyone who has had to consult either the obituary notices in the Gentleman's Magazine or any of even the later medical directories will know how difficult it is to place one's men, so frequently they are entered as plain Mr. and no Christian name or initial is given. I can only say that I have spared no pains to try and get the information as complete as possible; I owe a deep debt of gratitude to Miss H. M. Auden and to the Rev. W. G. Dimock Fletcher for much assistance with those men who were in practice in Shrewsbury. The minutes of the weekly Board of St. George's Hospital are open to my inspection at any time by leave of the chairman of the Board, the records of the medical school are in my custody as Dean.

THE SEQUESTRATION PAPERS OF JOHN YONGE THE ELDER OF PIMLEY, AND OF JOHN YONGE HIS SON.

By the Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.

John Yonge the elder of Pimley and John Yonge his son and heir apparent were fined as delinquents in May 1646, for adhering to the Royal cause, at one-tenth, £200. In the following March they were assessed by the Committee for the Advance of money at £150, which they were ordered to pay, and they were not finally discharged until October 1651. Their offence was that the father left his own house at Pimley, and went to live in Ludlow which was one of the King's Garrisons, where he acted as Steward of the household belonging to the Council of the Marches of Wales, whilst the son was in Arms for the King until about September 1645.

The Yongs of Pimley were not connected with the old Shropshire family of Yonge of Caynton, whose pedigree is recorded in the Visitation of 1623 (see Harleian Society, XXIX., page 517), but were descended from the Staffordshire family of Yonge of Charnes, whose pedigree was entered at the Visitation of that county in 1614 (see William Salt Collections, vol V., part ii., page 336). A full pedigree of both families of Yonge is given in the late Joseph Morris's MSS., vol. VII. As the pedigree of Yonge of Pimley has never been printed, it is here given, founded on the pedigree in Morris's MSS., folios 3478-9, with many additions from Wills, Deeds, and the Registers of Fitz and Uffington, &c.

PEDIGREE OF YONGE OF PIMLEY.

ARMS: Azure a buck's head cabossed or, a chief sable. (But John Yonge of Charnes was disclaimed in 1583, and Thomas Yonge of Charnes was declared to be "Ignobilis" in 1614).

I. JOHN YONGE of Charnes Hall, co. Stafford, (son of James Yonge of Charnes by his wife Anne, daughter of . . .

Perynne of Brocton), living 1546-1600. He had also an estate at Pimley, co. Salop. His Will dated 10 Dec. 1600, was proved in P.C.C. 19 May 1701. (34 Woodhall). He married Anne, daughter of Robert Pigott of Chetwynd, and had issue:

1. Thomas Yonge of Charnes Hall.
2. John Yonge of Pimley, of whom next.
3. A daughter married to John Sudley.
4. Mary, buried at Uffington 1 Nov. 1626.

II. JOHN YONGE of Pimley, co. Salop. In 1551-2 he had a release from Anthony Forster of Watling Street of all his right in the great tithes of Roden in the parish of High Ercall. In 1588 his father levied a Fine to Edward Hussey and John Badeley of all his messuages, lands, &c., in Salop, Uffington and Pimley; and on 30 September 1590 executed a deed, whereby he declared the uses of the Fine to be to the use and for the promotion of his son John Yonge the younger. On 3 Jan. 1618, John Yonge of Pimley, in conjunction with his son and heir apparent John Yonge junior and Ellener his wife, conveyed the tithes of Roden chapel to Sir Francis Newport of High Ercall. In the list of Trained Soldiers in 1587, John Yonge, gent. of Pymley is named as having a bow and arrows, sword and dagger, skull and callyver furnished. He was buried at Uffington 13 January 1634-5, Inventory at Lichfield 1635. He married Joyce, daughter and coheir of Richard Horner of Pimley, by his wife Joan, daughter and coheir of Philip Upton, and by her (who was buried at Uffington 23 May 1607) he had issue:

1. John Yonge of Pimley, of whom next.
2. Anne, baptized at Uffington 2 Feb. 1581-2, married there 17 Nov. 1603 to Francis Lokier, gent., bailiff of Wenlock in 1622 (see pedigree of Lokier in Vis. Salop 1623). He was buried at Wenlock 15 February 1635-6.
3. Dorothy, baptized at Uffington 23 October 1583, buried there 5 Sept. 1606, married there 12 Nov. 1601 to George Dodd of Stoake, gent., and afterwards of Petsey, and had a daughter Margaret, who was baptized at Uffington 26 Aug. 1606 (see pedigree of Dodd in Vis. Salop 1623).

III. JOHN YONGE (called "the elder" in the Sequestration Papers), of Fitz and afterwards of Pimley, co. Salop. Espoused the royal cause in the Civil War, was sequestered as a delinquent, and fined £200. In 1637 he was engaged in a lawsuit with the Corporation of Shrewsbury for enclosing Pimley Wood out of the Old Heath, and obtained a judgment in his favour in the King's Bench in Easter Term 1638. In Trinity Term 1639 he obtained a similar judgment against Humfrey Raven and others, as tenants to one Mr. Thomas Jones, who claimed common of pasture in Pimley Wood. He does not appear to have taken any very active part in the Civil War, beyond leaving his dwelling-house,—which he says he did only for the preservation of his wife and family and to save his personal estate from plundering,—and going to reside in Ludlow, where he was employed as Steward of the household belonging to the Council of the Marches. Becoming "sensible of his error," he returned to the Parliament's Quarters about 10 November 1645, and made an application to compound. He was seised of the capital messuage or farm and lands in Pimley, worth £95 per annum, of a messuage in Corvisor's Row in Shrewsbury, and of personalty valued at £60, and his wife had a moiety of a messuage in Mitton. He was baptized at Uffington 19 March 1585-6, and buried there 13 Dec. 1655, M.I. His Will dated 18 May 1653, was proved in London 18 Feb. 1655 (72 Berkeley). He was twice married, first at Upton Magna 2 Nov. 1603, to Eleanor daughter of Thomas Charlton, gent. (she was baptized at Upton Magna 2 Nov. 1603); and secondly at Fitz 30 August 1608, to Eleanor daughter of George Southern (or Sotherne) of Fitz (she was baptized at Fitz 8 October 1591, and buried at Uffington 10 October 1671). By his second wife he had issue nine children:

1. A child unbaptized buried at Fitz 2 Nov. 1609.
2. John Yonge, of whom next.
3. Lucretia, baptized at Fitz 16 Jan. 1612-13, married to Richard Wickstead, and had issue—John, Thomas, and Eleanor, all baptized at Uffington.

4. George Yonge, baptized at Fitz 14 Feb. 1615-16.
5. Richard Yonge, baptized at Fitz 28 July 1617. Living 1654 and 1672.
6. Thomas Yonge, baptized at Fitz 2 Nov. 1618, buried at Uffington 7 March 1621-2.
7. Francis Yonge, baptized at Fitz 15 Nov. 1621.
8. Henry Yonge, baptized at Fitz 5 Nov. 1622; named in his father's will 1653 as disobedient to his father and mother.
9. Alexander Yonge, called "youngest son" in his father's Will 1653.

IV. JOHN YONGE of Acton Reynold. A royalist, and sequestered as a delinquent for being in arms against the Parliament, but laid down his arms about September 1645. He was about 31 years of age when the Civil War broke out. He was baptized at Fitz 28 July 1611, and died at Shelvock early in 1677. His Will dated 12 Dec. 1676, was proved in the Manor Court of Ruyton 26 April 1677. He married Elizabeth, fifth daughter of Sir Andrew Corbet, Knight, of Moreton Corbet, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of William Boothby (she was baptized at Shawbury 13 Nov. 1618, and buried at St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury, 26 Feb. 1644). They had issue a son and a daughter.

1. Thomas Yonge of Acton Reynold, living 1680 and 1696. Admon. granted at Lichfield 4 April 1711. His wife Dorothy occurs in 1696.
2. Elizabeth, baptised at Uffington 11 August 1640, married to Peter Leigh.

I am unable to carry on the pedigree any further.

Will of John Younge of Charnes, co. Stafford, Gent. 1601.

Dated 10 Dec. 1600. To be buried in the churchyard of Eccleshall. To my son Thomas Younge cattle, implements of husbandry, etc. To my son John Younge two oxen in his possession and one steere in Wales. To my son-in-law John Sudley and my daughter his wife, each 5s. My nephew John Hinton. (Other relatives are named). My daughter Marye Yonge is

to live with my son John, and to have £40 at marriage. Executor: my son the said John Younge. Overseer: my cosen Robert Peshall.

Will proved P.C.C. 19 May 1601 by John Yonge, the son and executor. (34 Woodhall).

Will of John Younge of Pimley, co. Salop, Gentleman. 1655.

Dated 18th May 1653. To be buried without any great cost or charge. To my eldest son John Younge my best bed and bedstead and the furniture belonging thereto. To my son Richard Younge 20s. To my grandchild Elinor Wickstead £5. To my son Henry Yonge (notwithstanding his disobedience to me and especially to his mother) £30.

Whereas a great sum of money is due to me by Humphery Mackworth, esq., and William Jucke, gent. (brother-in-law to the said Humphery Mackworth), I direct my executor to get it, and to pay thereout to my son Henry Yonge £20, to my son Richard Yonge £10, to my servant Richard Whilstone £5, to my daughter Lucretia Wickstead £5, and to my son Alexander Younge £5; and the residue of the said debt between my eldest son John Yonge and my youngest son Alexander Yonge, my grandchild Elinn Yonge and my wife Elenor Younge.

My wife is to have for her own use all moneys in her hands, or arising from the sale of a tenement in Mitton in the parish of Fitts to one Henry Highley, and all rings, jewels, &c., in her trunke, and the bedstead, etc. And I appoint my wife Elenor Yonge executrix.

Will proved in London 18 February 1655 by Elline Yonge, the relict and executrix (72 Berkley).

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION FORMERLY AT UFFINGTON.

(From Additional MS. 21,236, folio 366. Rev. Edward Williams's MSS.)

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF
JOHN YONGE OF PYMLEY
GENT. WHO DECEASED THE
13 DAY OF DECEMBER 1655.

In the Shrewsbury Corporation Court Books, William Yonge of Pymley occurs in 1508, but I cannot locate him. John Yonge gent. of Pimley occurs in 1564, and John Yonge gent. and John Yonge junior in 1597. "Alexander Younge 1656" is scribbled on the second page of the Uffington Register.

Thomas Young of Fitz names in his Will, dated 20 March 1728, and proved at Lichfield 29 Oct. 1729; his wife Martha, his son Thomas, his daughter Martha, and his brother William Young of Albright Hussey and John Young of Bickton. William Young of Albright Hussey, names in his Will, dated 5 Oct. 1743, and proved at Lichfield 31 Oct. 1746, his niece Jane Eddowes, William Yonge son of his late brother John Yonge, and Francis France son of his brother-in-law Francis France.

No part of the old house of the Yonges at Pimley remains. The present house was erected by Andrew William Corbet, esq. in 1849. The history of Pimley is given in the Shropshire Arch. Society's Transactions, 2nd Series, vol. VIII, page 160, &c.

The Sequestration Papers which follow were extracted by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher from the original documents preserved in the Public Record Office.

SEQUESTRATION PAPERS.

I.

JOHN YONGE THE ELDER AND JOHN YONGE THE YOUNGER
PETITION TO COMPOUND.

Interregnum G. 180. No. 453.

To the hon^{ble} Com^{tees} at Goldsmiths Hall for
Compounding with Delinquents.

The humble peticon of John Younge the elder of Pimbley in the County of Salopp gen. and of John Younge his sonne and heire apparent.

Sheinge. That yo^r Pet^r John Younge the elder, did onely for preservacon of his life wife, Children, and family, and to saue his personall estate from plunderinge absent from his owne dwellinge house and went into Ludlowe a neere Garrison

of the Kings, where he staid for some tyme, and was then employed as Steward of the household belonging to the Councell for the Marches of Wales, where after some tyme, being sensible of his error, returned into the Parliam^{ts} Quarters about the 10th of November 1645, at which tyme he sent upp an expresse to John Crewe Esqr. a member of the hon^{ble} howse of Comons, that he would be pleased that some Course might be taken to make his Composicon with the Parliam^{to} for cleering him from his Sequestracon at as easy a rate as might be, and not longe after yo^r Petr came upp hither and peticoned the hon^{ble} Com^{tes} of Lords and Comons for Sequestracons, hopeinge to haue cleered himselfe of his Delinquency his offence beinge noe other than as aforesaid.

Yo^r Petr John Younge the younger, haueinge bin in Armes hath laid downe his Armes about September last, and submitted himselfe to all orders and Ordinances of Parliam^{to} and the said John the elder haueinge taken the Negative oath and Nationall Covenant, and his said son likewise as he will make it appeare, or to undertake that he shall soe doe hereafter.

Therefore the said John Yonge the elder, for himselfe and his said sonne doe pray that they may be admitted to their Composicon to free their p'sons and estates as others. And they shall praye &c.

John yonge.

II.

A PARTICULAR OF THEIR ESTATE.

G. 180. No. 448.

A iust Particular of all the estate reall and personall of John Younge the elder of Pimbley in the County of Salopp gen. and John Younge the younger of the same his sonne and heire apparent.

Impr. I the said John Younge the elder am seized of a ffranckten'te for and duringe tearme of my life, the remainder to my wife for life, the remainder to my said sonne

for life, and to his eldest sonne in taile, and soe to all other his sonnes in taile with seuerall remainders over, the remainder to the right heires of me the said John Younge the elder, of and in one Capital messuage or ffarme and divers Lands and Ten'ts to the same belonginge lyinge and beinge in the County of Salopp of the yeerely value before theis troubles 95 li. out of which there is yeerely paid to Sr. Vincent Corbet Knight for a quit rent 13s. 4d. per ann. for euer.

That I the said John the elder am seized of a ffranckten't duringe the tearme of three liues yet in beinge of and in another Messuage or Ten'te with the Appurtenances lyinge and beinge in Corvisor's rowe in the towne of Salopp of the cleere yeerely value before theis troubles ouer and aboue the rent reserved—6li. 17s.

That I am seized of a ffranckten'te duringe the life of my wife Elinor Younge, whereof shee is seized in fee, and I as Tennant by the Cnrtesye, of and in one moyety of a Messuage or Ten'te lyinge and beinge in Mitton in the said County of the yeerely value before theis troubles 7 li.

That I the said John the elder was owner and possessed of a personall estate in Goods, Cattel, Chattells debts and howsehold stufte to the value of 60 li. the greatest parte of which the Sequestrators have seized, and I am oweinge to divers other persons in the some of 260 li.

This is a true p'ticular of all our Estates reall and personall for which wee onely desire to compound to free them out of Sequestreon and doe submit unto and undertake to satisfye and pay such ffine as by this Com^{tee} for Composicons with Delinquents shall be imposed and sett to pay for the same in order that the freedome and dischargd of our p'sons and estates.

JOHN YONGE.

G. 3. No. 78.

16^o April 1646.

Mr. Stephens

Mr. Bateman

Mr. Shute

Mr. Jenner

Mr. Alexander

Mr. Waring

Sir D. Watkins

Mr. Moyer

Mr. Herring

John Younge of Salop Peticoned, refer'd to the Sub-Committee.

III.

REPORT.

G. 180. No. 446.

John Younge the elder of Pimbley in the County of Salopp, gen., and John Younge his sonne and heire apparent.

The fathers Delinquency, for disertinge his owne howse and goinge to Ludlowe to live there, beinge one of the King's Garrisons and holden against the Parliamen^{ts}, and was the Steward for the Kings howse for providinge things necessary for the lord President and Councell and their officers and attendance in the Marches of Wales.

And it doth appeare by the Certificate of John Crewe esq. one of the members of the hon^{ble} howse of Comons, that whiles the Compounder was yet in Ludlowe, he did wright to him divers monthes sithence, wherein he desired to come off without chardge or if that could not be that he might compound upon easy tearmes and sent by an expresse which the lord Roberts doth certefye to have seene, and the Compounder doth depose that this letter was sent about the beginninge of November 1645, in manner as is certefyed, but his peticon came in sithence the first of December last.

He hath taken the Naconall Covenant before Willm. Barton minister of John Zacharies the 14th of March 1645, and the Negative oath heere the 12th of March 1645.

The sonnes Delinquencye, that he was in Armes against the Parliam^t and rendered himselfe in September last.

They compound upon a perticuler deliuered in under their hands, by which the fater for both doth submit to such ffine &c. and by which it doth appeare.

I have
p'used
this
deed.

value
94 li. 6s. 8d.

That the said John Younge the elder is seized of a ffranckten^{te} duringe tearme of his life, the remainder to his wife for life, the remainder to the said sonne for life, and to such wife as he should marry for life, and to his eldest sonne in taile, and to the heires males of the body of such sonne, and soe to his other sonnes in taile, with othe^r remainders over, the remainder to his right heires, of and in one Capitall Messuage or ffarme, and of diuers Lands and Ten'ts to the same belongeinge lyinge and beinge in Pimbley aforesaid in the County of Salopp of the yeerely value before theis troubles ouer and aboue the rents issueinge—94 li. 6s. 8d.

value
67 li. 17s.
Pd 8d.
Junij:
1646.

That the said John Younge the elder is seized of a ffranckten^t duringe tearme of 3 lives yet in beinge, of and in another Messuage on Ten'te with the Appurten^{ces} lyinge and beinge in Corvisor's rowe in the towne of Salopp of the cleere yeerely value before theis troubles ouer and aboue the rents reserved—6 li. 17s.

value
7 li.

That the said John Younge the elder is seized of a ffranckten'te duringe the life of his wife Elinor Younge who is seized in ffee, of and in one moyety of another Messuage or Ten'te lyinge and beinge in Mitton in the said County of the yeerely value before theis troubles 7 li.

That he was possessed and Owner of a personale estate in Goods Chattells, debts and howsehold stuffe, to the value of 60 li. which the Sequestrators in the County haue seized, and he is oweinge as he alledgeth to diuers persons seuerall somes of money, amountinge to the some of 260 li.

D. WATKINS.

16^o Maij 1646

JERO^m ALEXANDER.

Fine—200 li.

IV.

CERTIFICATE OF THE COUNTY COMMITTEE AS TO HIS

DELINQUENCY.

G. 180. No. 460.

To the right hon^{ble} the Committee of
Lords and Comons for sequestrations.

Wee the Committee for Sequestracons in the Countie of Salopp doe certifie: That wee find by the testimonie of one witnes that John Younge of Pimley in the Countie of Salopp gent: was at Ludlow a garrison kept against the parliament. And that hee did execute the place of a Collector for the gatheringe of moneies for payment of souldiers there, and that hee did reside in the said Towne for aboute half a yeare And beinge called to his answeare hee saied. That hee aboute a yeare and half paste was chosen in the place and roome of Henry Ecleston esquire to bee Steward for the kings house at Ludlow Castle for providinge of things necessarie for the Lord p'sident and Counsell and their officers and attendaunce in the Marches of Wales, Sir Thomas Milward and Sir Adam Littleton twoe of the Justices of the said Counsell and their attendauntes and other officers belonginge to the same beinge then resident there. And by reason thereof hee did repaire to Ludlow Ludlow Castle and did execute the place of a Steward there accordingly. But denieth that hee was a Collector for payment of souldiers. All weh wee humblie referre to the iudgm^t of this h^{ble} Committee whether the said John Younge bee sequestrable by the ordinaunce of sequestracons.

TH. NICCOLLS

H. MACKWORTH

LEIGH. OWEN

AND. LLOYD

xi^o Marcij 1645.

ROBT. CHARLTON.

To the right h^{ble} the Committee
of Lords and Comons for
sequestracons.

[Endorsed:] John Yonge

May

No. 339,

1646.

of Pimbley, Salop.

Report past 24^o Dec., 1647. ffine 200 li.

V.

CERTIFICATE THAT HE TOOK THE NEGATIVE OATH.

G. 180. No. 455.

These are to certifie all whome it may Concerne that the bearer hereof John Younge hath freely and voluntarily taken the Oath prescribed by Parlym^t the 12th of March 1645 Att Gouldsmiths hall Lond.

Jo. Leech, Cl.

VI.

CERTIFICATE THAT HE TOOK THE NATIONAL COVENANT.

G. 180. No. 456.

These are to certifie that John Yonge of Pimley in the County of Salop, Gent. did freely and fully take the Nationall Covenant and subscribe the same. Upon the ffourteenth day of March 1645 The sayd Covenant being administred unto him according to order by me.

William Barton Minister
of John Zecharies London.

VII.

FINED AT £200.

G. 3. No. 118.

23^o Maij 1646.

Mr. Jenner	Mr. Shute	Mr. Herring
Sr. David Watkins	Mr. Packe	
Mr. Moyer	Mr. Wareing	

John Younge sen' of Pimbley in the County of Salop gent., and John Younge his son and heir apparent. ffine 200 li.

VIII.

DEPOSITION THAT HE APPLIED TO COMPOUND IN
NOVEMBER 1645.

G. 180. No. 458.

John Yonge of Pimbley in the Countye of Salop doth make oathe that he by his 1^{re} beeringe date aboute 3 weeks before the 1st of December 1645 did desire John Crewe esq. one of the members of the hon^{ble} house of Commons that he would please to use his beste meanes, that a composicon might be

made for the saide John Yonge at as easye a rate as it possibllye might be paied, or in words to that effecte, And that the wife of the saide John Yonge did hire a messenger on purpose to goe to London wth the said letter, that it mighte Come in due time to the hands of the said Mr. Crewe.

JOHN YONGE.

Jur. 14^o Maij 1646.

JOHN PAGE.

Mr. Crew did some months since shew a letter to the comittee of both kingdoms which imported a desire of composition from one in the kings quarter. This I certifie 15th May 1646.

J. ROBERTES.

Mr. Young aboue mentioned being at Ludlow dyd write me a letter divers months since, wherein he desired if he might to come offe without charge, or if that could not be that he might compound uppon easy termes. His letter was to that effect, and sent, as I take it, by a messenger on purpose diverse months since, I cannot charge my memory wth the particular time.

JO. CREWE.

May 14, 1646.

IX.

NOTE AS TO THEIR DELINQUENCY, THE VALUE OF THEIR ESTATES,
AND THE FINE IMPOSED.

G. 180. No. 450.

December 20th 1647.

Co. 74
339. John Younge sen. of Pimbley in the County of Salop gen., and John Younge his sonne and heire apparent. The ffathers delinquency That hee left his habitacon and resided in the enemies Quarters; The delinquency of the sonne that hee was in Armes against the Parliament. They rendered before December 1645 The estate in ffee per Annum 94 li. 6s. 8d. ffrom 3 lives per Annum 6 li. 17s. ffor one life per Annum 7 li. ffor which the ffine at a tenth is 200 li.

COMMITTEE FOR THE ADVANCE OF MONEY.

I.

JOHN YONGE SENIOR IS ASSESSED AT £150, AND IS
SUMMONED TO PAY.

A. 112. No. 106.

March 6^o 1646.

These are to give you notice, that you are Assessed by the assessors sitting at Haberdashers-Hall, London; appointed to asseesse such as have not contributed upon the Propositions of both Houses of Parliament, or not in Proportion to their Estates, at the summe of *One hundred and fiftie* pounds, by vertue of the late Ordinance of both Houses of Parliament for assesment of the twentyeth part; And you are hereby required to appear at Haberdashers-Hall, London; to give satisfaction to the said assesment within ten dayes after notice hereof.

To John Younge seni^r of Pimbley in Com^r Salopp.

ff 71.

J.H.D.

Copia June 12^o

[Printed form, except words in italics]

A. 71-71.

March 6, 1646. John Younge sen of Pimbley in Com. Salop.
Somes assessed 150-00-00.

II.

CERTIFICATE BY THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS THAT HE
PAID £20^s TO THE COUNTY TREASURY.

A. 112. No. 107.

These are to Certifie to all whom it may concerne that John Younge of Pimly in the Countye of Salop gentl^r hath been Assessed within the said Countye by order of this Com^{tee} upon the proposicons of Parl^t of the ffifte and Twentieth parte And upon the xxvith daye of ffebruary 1645 Contributed and payde the Some of Twenty pownds into the Treasurye of said Countye for the use of the State accordinge to the Ordinance of Parl^t in that behalfe (a Note of Receipt whereof under the handes of some of the Members of the said Comittee bearinge date of the said xxvith daye of february 1645 remayneth in the Custodye of the said Mr.

Younge for his security for repayment of the same upon the publique ffayth). In testimony whereof Wee of the said Committee for safety of the said County of Salop whose names are subscribed have hereunto put or handes this xith daye of June in the three and twentyeth yeare of the raigne of or Soveraigne Lord Kinge Charles of England &c. Annoque d^m 1647.

H. Mackworth

Tho. Niccols

Leigh Owen.

III.

ORDER THAT THEY PAY £43, HALF IN FOURTEEN DAYS,
AND HALF IN A MONTH.

A. 9. No. 423.

Die Veneris 7mo. ffebr. 1650.

YOUNG. In the case of Mr. John Young of Pimley in the County of Salopp and John Young his sonn concerning an Assessm^t upon them for their 20th part Upon perusall of the Perticular of their Estates and calculating the same deduction being made of such Debts as they owed upon the 20th of May 1642 It is ordered that the said John Young thelder and John the younger do pay to Mr. Dawson Tre'r the some of fforty three Pounds in this manner vizt. one halfe thereof within foureteene dayes and thother halfe thereof within a moneth after, In which time they haue liberty to produce Certificate to be proued upon oath before the Comiss' for Sequestracons in the said County of what they haue paid for their 5th and 20th partes in the Country which shalbe defaultked out of the said fyne And your entry of their acquittance wth the Auditor shall then haue a full discharge of and from their Assessm^t for ye 20th part.

IV.

CERTIFICATE BY HUMPHREY MACKWORTH THAT HE PAID £20
INTO THE COUNTY TREASURY.

A. 112. No. 108.

These are to Certifye all whome it may Concerne that John Yonge of Pimley in the Countye of Salop gent. hath bene assessed within the said Countye by order of the Committee

there upon the proposicons of Parliamente of the fife and Twentieth p'te, And upon the xxvith day of ffebruary 1645, Contributed and payd the somme of Twentye pounds into the Treasurye of the said Countye, As upon enquiree appeares, for the use of the states, beinge the somme assessed upon him by the Committees of the said Countye of Salop, Witnes my hand this xxvith day of Aprill 1651.

H. MACKWOTH.

V.

CERTIFICATE OF JOSEPH PROWDE TO THE LIKE EFFECT.

To the Honorable the Commitionors for Advuanc of money sitting at Haberdasher's Hall, London.

Thease may Certify that Mr. John Younge of Pimly in the County of Salop was Aseased by the Commite for safety of this County uppon the ordinanc off the 5th and 20th at the some off 20 li. wich some was payd into the treasury of this County and the Committee gave him a recayt for it under theare one hands: all wich I make bold to Certify your Honors off and rest Yor Honors seruant

JOSEPH PROWDE.

Salop this 25th of June 1651.

VI.

ORDER THAT THEY HAVE TWO MONTHS TO PROVE THAT THE £20
IS NOT DOUBLED, SOLD, OR GIVEN AWAY.

A. 112. No. 110.

Haberdashers hall London. ffryday 27^o June 1651.

By the Comiss'rs for aduance of money &c.

In the Case of John Yonge of Pimley in the County of Salop and John Yong his sonne concerning an assessm^t upon him for his 20th part, upon reading our order of the 7th ffebr^y last whereby the sume of ffortie three pounds was imposed upon the said partyes as a fine for their 20th part Twenty three pounds whereof they paid unto o^r Tre'r. Now upon heareing of Mr. Walter Harris on their behalfe who produceth Certificates of Twentie pounds payd in the Countrey for their 20th part desireing deduction thereof out of the said fine according to our order of the 7th of ffebruary last It is ordered

That the said John Younge senior and junior haue two moneths tyme to make othe before the Comiss^{rs} of the County of Salop, that the money menconed in the said Certificates is not doubld sold giuen away or made use of and then wee shall take the same into consideracon.

ffr. Squibb

Ja. Russell

Willm. Molins

Ric. Moores

Vera Copia: Exr. Tho. Detton.

Mallison.

Intr.

VII.

DEPOSITION BY JOHN YONGE THE ELDER THAT THEY HAVE NOT
DISPOSED OF THE £20.

A. 112. No. 111.

John Younge the elder of Pimbley in the Countye of Salop gent. maketh oath this fifteenth day of Auguste 1651 before us, That neither he nor his sonne John Younge the younger, have sould, given away, doubled, or anye other way disposed of the Twentye pounds, w^{ch} he paid into the Treasurye at Shrewsburye to the use of the State, for his fifth and Twentieth p'te, nor of any p'te or p'cell of the same.

John Yonge, sen.

Sworne before us by vertue of
an order from the Com^{rs} for
aduance of money dat' 27^o
Junij 1651.

W. Crowns

William Kynge

} Com^{rs} for seqns
} in Shropshire.

VIII.

CERTIFICATE THAT JOHN YONGE SENIOR WAS EXAMINED UPON OATH.

A. 112. No. 112.

Honoble:

In persuaunc of yor order of the xxvith day of June last in the Case of John Yonge senior and John Yonge junior of Plimley in the County of Salop concerning their twentieth part Wee did in order thereunto Examine upon othe the said

John Yonge senior touching the same and haue herein
enclosed sent you his Deposition humbly leaveing the same
to yo^r hon^{rs} Consideration and remayne

Yo^r hon^{rs} humble servants

W. Crowns

William Kyng.

Salop 15th of August 1651.

IX.

ORDER FOR THEIR DISCHARGE, 22 OCTOBER 1651.

A. 17. No. 63.

Wednesday: 22 Oct. 1651.

Present:	{	Mr. Moyer	Mr. Molins
		Mr. Squibb	Mr. Winslow
		Mr. Berners	

Young.	{	John Young upon order 27 June
Intr.		Discharged.

SIR THOMAS HARRIS, THIRD BARONET OF
BOREATTON.

SUPPLEMENTAL NOTES.

BY THE REV. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.

Through the kindness of Mr. Richard Hunt of Boreatton Old Hall, I have been permitted to see some old title deeds, which throw a good deal of fresh light upon the Harris family and their Shropshire property. To the Rev. C. S. James I am indebted for abstracts of several Harris Wills preserved at Lichfield. And Mrs. E. H. Martin, who has made considerable research into the life of General Mytton and his connections, has supplied me with several additional facts relating to Sir Thomas Harris. All this additional information, as also some documents from the Public Record Office and Somerset House, I have put together in the form of these "Supplemental Notes" to the Paper on Sir Thomas Harris's Sequestration, which is printed in the present volume of the *Transactions*, pages 43-92.

The Manor of Baschurch was conveyed in 1604 by Sir William Leighton of London, knight (cozen and next heir of Thomas Onslow of Boreatton, Esquire, deceased) and George Onslow of Walton Grange, co. Stafford, gentleman, to Thomas Clyve, of Walford, gentleman, and his heirs. In December 1607, Thomas Clyve (son and heir apparent of Edward Clyve of Walford, Esquire) married Mary Onslow, a daughter of George Onslow then of Boreatton, and on their marriage the Manor of Baschurch, the capital messuage mansion house and tenement in Bore Atton, and lands in Noniley, Baschurch, and Byrch, were settled on George Onslow for his life, with remainder to Thomas Clyve and Mary in tail, ultimate remainder to Thomas Clyve in fee.

In 1613 Thomas Harris of Shrewsbury, Esquire, had a lease for seven years of lands in Egerley, Baschurch, Newton Baschurch and Birch, and a capital messuage in Cayhowell, from Thomas Clyve. The Cayhowell property had belonged to Clyve's mother Blanche Clyve, who was a daughter of Thomas Lloyd of Cayhowell, and had married Edward Clive of Walford. On 20th April 1617 Thomas Harries purchased from Thomas Clyve, for £3,300 the Manor of Baschurch, the capital messuage in Boreatton, and all Clyve's lands in Baschurch, Boreatton, Birch, Bagley, Prescott, Noniley, Ley, and Newton Baschurch, in fee. Seven months later, on 12 November 1617, George Onslow and Thomas Clyve and Mary his wife, convey to Thomas Harries and Paule Harries his son and heir apparent, and the heirs of Thomas Harries, the Manor of Baschurch, eight messuages in Baschurch, the capital messuage of Bore Atton and lands in Baschurch, Bore Atton, Birch, Bagley, Prescott, Noniley, Meyre, Ley, Newtowne Baschurch and Stanwarden in the fields, three parts of the manor of Wooderton, and a capital messuage in Edgerley. In 1621, Thomas Harries bought for £90 a messuage in Baschurch from Thomas Cotton of Prescott and William and Francis his sons. All the foregoing deeds relate to purchases by the first Baronet. Those which follow relate to dealings with the property by the third Baronet.

In 1649, Sir Thomas Harries of Boreatton, Baronet, leased the Manor of Baschurch and the capital messuage of Boreatton for 99 years to John Merrick In Trust for Lady Anne Harries (his step-mother); and the following year he conveyed his lands in Boreatton, Birch, Wyllaston, Hargreave, Winnington and Travenant, to trustees, to provide a marriage portion of 1000 marks for his sister Lettice Harries. She was the only daughter of the above Lady Anne Harries, and was then but five years old.

Owing to his sequestration Sir Thomas had to raise money. In December 1654 he mortgaged his manors of Boreatton, Birch, Lybotwood and Ratlinghope to Richard Hampden of London, Draper, for £2000; and four years later this mortgage was transferred to James Beverley, Esquire,

of Begwraye, Bedfordshire. On 3 July 1661, Rowland Hunt of Shrewsbury, Esquire, lent Harries £1500 on mortgage of the Manor of Baschurch, Boreatton, Byrch, Lybotwood and Ratlinghope. On 9th January following Sir Thomas Harris and Sir James Beverley (his mortgagee) for £3500 conveyed to Rowland Hunt in fee the Manors of Boreatton, Birch, Lybotwood and Ratlinghope. This is the last deed to which Sir Thomas Harries was a party. In the Chirk Castle Accounts he is named as living on 20 November 1661, but he must have died shortly afterwards.

Sir Thomas's brothers and sisters evidently had some interest in the estates, for in December 1664, in consideration of £5200, Sir George Harris of Boreatton, Baronet (brother and heir of Sir Thomas Harris, Baronet deceased), and Paul Harris, Elianor Harris and Anne Harris (brother and sisters of Sir George), convey to Rowland Hunt in fee the Manor of Baschurch, and lands in Baschurch, Boreatton, Birch, Newtown Baschurch, Bagley, Prescot, Noniley, Meere and Lee, and all other the lands of them, and of Sir Paul Harris their father deceased, in the said manor and townships. Also in consideration of £1700, they convey to him the manor of Ratlinghope, Stanwardine in the fields, and lands in Leebotwood. When Lettice Harries came of age in 1665, she quit-claimed her interest in the property, in consideration of £620.

Sir George Harris must have died in 1665, for on 6 March 1665-6 "Sir Paul Harris of the town of Salop, Baronet" entered into a Bond with Rowland Hunt, Esquire.

In March 1670, Elianor Harris and Anne Harris of London spinsters, "for a competent sum of money to them paid," bargained and sold to Rowland Hunt of Boreatton, Esquire, the capital messuage called Boreatton, and the manor, advowson, rectory and tithes of Ratlinghope. This Elianor was the Foundress of the School at Baschurch. This is the first deed in which Rowland Hunt is described as "of Boreatton."

It is clear from these deeds that Rowland Hunt was the purchaser of Boreatton, and not his father Colonel Thomas

Hunt, as is stated on pages 69 and 72. The succession of the Baronets is quite correctly given in the pedigree on page 71, as these deeds witness. A note endorsed on the Conveyance to Hunt of 9 January 1661, states that Rowland Hunt is deceased, and the Manors, &c. descended to Thomas Hunt his son and heir, who is about to marry Jane Ward; and that the Manors, &c. were conveyed to Trustees by Indentures dated 29 and 30 April 1701.

The Boreatton and Baschurch property had belonged to the Harris family only for about fifty years. It is clear that Rowland Hunt's first interest in it was as mortgagee, in July 1661, though he became purchaser of it six months later. He does not however appear to have gone into residence at Boreatton much before 1670. Rowland Hunt was a strong Puritan, and it might be mentioned that he and Thomas Hunt of Shrewsbury (presumably his son) were two of the executors of the Will of the Rev. Richard Baxter.

There was a Suit between Eleanor Harris and Anne Harris, plaintiffs, and Rowland Hunt and others, defendants, in 1668, but of this suit I have no details. I have however the Bill and Answer of a Chancery Suit,—William Mountgomery v. Rowland Hunt and others—in 1667, which throws some fresh light on the descent of the baronetcy, and as to the dealings with the property.

(Chancery Proceedings before 1714, Hamilton 482. 89.)

Bill of complaint to Edward, Earl of Clarendon, Chancellor of England, dated November, 1667, by William Mountgomery of co. Salop, gentleman. That Sir Thomas Harris of Boreatton, Baronet, was seised of the manors of Bastchurch, Booreatton, Byrch, Lybottwood, Ratlinghope and Coates, co. Salop, &c. of the yearly value of £1500; and in the year 16 .. he borrowed of Thomas Taylor £144, and plaintiff and Richard Scriven of Frodgeley, esquire, became bound with Sir Thomas to Thomas Taylor for the payment thereof. That Thomas Taylor died, and his widow married Bevis Lloyd gent. who sued plaintiff and Scriven, and obtained judgment. That the said manors &c. were conveyed to several persons, namely Rowland Hunt of Boreatton, esq., Thomas Hunt of

Shrewsbury, esq., John Thomas of Shrewsbury mercer, John Shelvock and Richard Reynolds both of Shrewsbury, Eleanor Harris and Anne Harris sisters and heirs of Sir Thomas Harris, and to Sir Roger Harris uncle of Sir Thomas Harris. And he prays that they may appear and answer.

The Answer of John Shelvocke and Richard Reynolds alone is preserved, and it is dated 19 January 18 Charles II. They say that Sir Thomas Harris is dead, that deft. Reynolds was his servant for several years, and therefore Sir Thomas gave him a messuage in Baschurch of the yearly value of £14. for his life. That "Sir Paul Harris [fifth] baronet deceased, who was brother and heyre to Sir George Harris [fourth baronet] deceased, dying without issue, who was brother and heyre to the said Sir Thomas Harris," was seized of lands and tenements parcel of the said real estate whereof the said Sir Thomas Harris died seised. That Sir Paul Harris on 16 July last past made his Will, and appointed the defendants Shelvocke and Reynolds his executors, and devised his estate (except three tenements in Lyebottwood) to his executors, to sell and raise money for the payment of his debts, and a debt of £60 owing by Sir Thomas to Sir Joseph Sheldon, and discharging his funeral expenses which cost above £70, and paying legacies, and the overplus to Sir Roger Harris [6th baronet] who was uncle to the said Sir Paul [5th baronet] to witt his father's brother. And as to the three tenements in Lyebottwood, testator devised one to deft. John Shelvock, another to deft. Richard Reynolds, and the other to his friend Richard Jordan for his life with the remainder to the said Sir Roger Harris and his heirs.

The Writ of Subpoena to Sir Roger Harris baronet, John Shelvocke, and Richard Reynolds, gen. is dated 11 December 18 Charles II., but I have no note of any further proceedings in this Suit.

Of the younger daughters of Roger Harris named in the pedigree on page 46, Eleanor the 4th daughter became the wife of William Kinge, and Sara the 5th daughter, who was baptized at St. Julian's on 5 August 1570, was married there on 22 May 1592 to Richard More of More, Larden and Linley.

The eldest son of this marriage was Samuel More, and a younger son John was baptized at St. Julian's on 16 Jan. 1602-3. Roger Harris had two younger sons who are not named in the pedigree, namely William his 6th son, who was baptized at St. Julian's 22 November 1573, and buried 3 July 1583, and John his 7th son, baptized there 16 April 1575, presumably dead in 1685, when Roger entered his pedigree.

Sir Thomas, the first Baronet, served the office of Sheriff of Shropshire in 1619. The *Calendar of State Papers* (Domestic Series, James I.) shows that Captain Simon Leeke, who had been employed by his son Paul Harris to procure the necessary certificates in support of the pedigree, received in payment for his services £30. (See p. 54.)

The State Papers give some further particulars about Lady Anne Harris, the second wife of Sir Paul Harris, second Baronet. A letter written by Robert Jones, dated Shrewsbury 6 August 1648, states—"we have taken the Lady Haris and divers others prisoners." In a petition dated 1 July 1660, she mentions that in 1648 she was herself imprisoned for sixteen weeks. Some time after her husband's death she married John Wroth of Hollingbourne, and now she petitions for a place for him.

"On 1st July 1660, appeared Dame Anne, the widow of Sir Harris of Boreatton, Shropshire, and now wife of John Wroth, and petitioned for a place for her husband. She had shown extraordinary zeal for the late King, had concealed Lord Byron when the Shropshire gentry rose, was herself imprisoned for sixteen weeks. Sir Paul Harris, a Commissioner of Array for the late King, had dyed the 18th of July 1644, distracted at the disasters of Marston Moor."

This Lady Anne Harris was the second daughter of Sir William Caulfield, 2nd Lord Caulfield of Charlemont in the Peerage of Ireland, and she was three times married: first to Sir Ralph Gore, 2nd Baronet of Manor Gore, M.P. for Donegal (he died before 1 Feb. 1661-2); secondly 19 April 1643 to Sir Paul Harris, 2nd Baronet; and thirdly to John

Wroth of Blenden Hall in Kent (he was created a Baronet 29 Nov. 1660, and died about 1672.)¹ She had children by each of her husbands, namely

1. Sir William Gore, 3rd. baronet.
2. Lettice Harris, born in 1644.
3. Sir John Wroth, 2nd baronet.
4. Henry Wroth.
5. Sophia Wroth.

The Chirk Castle Accounts, written by Thomas Pritchard, steward and secretary to Sir Thomas Myddelton, Bart., have these entries relating to Sir Thomas and Lady Mary Harris:—

1656-7, Jan. 4. Paid yor selfe in the draweing roome the day my ladye Harries was att the Castle £1-0-0.

1657-8, Jan. 11. Paid Monsieur Myddleton at hys goeing to my ladye Harrys 1s.

["Monsieur Myddleton" was Samuel Myddelton, son of Richard Myddelton of Jersey, by his wife Elizabeth le Cousteur. He died at Chirk Castle in 1678, aged 98.]

1661, Nov. 20. Paid to my Mr. att the Beare in Drury Lane with Sr. Tho. Harris 10s.

The Will of John Harreys the younger of Condover, 1556, is noticed on page 53. The Wills of two of his brothers, William and Thomas, are as follows:—

Will of William Harreys of Condover, 1554.

Dated 28 August 1553, To be buried in the churchyard of St. Andrew, Condover. To my brother John £20, and I make him executor. To my brother Thomas the yeres and takyng of the parke. My brother Roger. My sister Kateren. The residue to my father and mother. Overseers: my father, Sir Thomas my brother, and my brother Roger.

Will proved at Lichfield, 21 April 1554.

Inventory, Sum £38 5s.

Will of Thomas Harreis, clerk, parson of Stapleton, 1581.

Dated 13 January 1580-1. To be buried in Cundover Church. My brother Roger Harreis' sons, Thomas, Richard,

¹ This is entirely due to the researches of Mrs. Martin.

and eight other children. My brother Richard Harreis' son Thomas, and six other children. William Harries' son of Condovery. Catherine Harreis. The blind Harreis. Richard Harries my kinsman. Richard Smythe my brother-in-law. William Adams my brother. Executors: William Crompton and Roger Harreis.

Will proved at Lichfield 1 March 1580-1.

These three Wills give the following pedigree of the testators' immediate relations. It should be compared with the tabular pedigree on page 46.

John Harris of Condovery, residuary legatee of his sons William in 1554 and John in 1556, by Margaret his wife had issue:

1. William Harris of Condovery, Will 1554.
2. John Harris of Condovery, Will 1556.
3. Thomas Harris, parson of Stapleton, Will 1581.
4. Richard Harris, had issue—Roger, Thomas, and five other children.
5. Roger Harris of Shrewsbury. Will P.C.C. 1598.
Had issue—Richard, Thomas (the first Baronet), and eight other children.
6. Katherine.
7. A dau. mar. to Richard Shmethes [or Smythe].
8. A dau. mar. to William Adams.

The Will of George Harris, 3rd son of Roger Harris, and next brother of Sir Thomas the first Baronet, is an interesting Will. He was baptized at St. Alkmund's 24 Oct. 1564, and buried at Baschurch 10 May 1636. (See page 47.)

Will of George Harris of Boreatton, co. Salop, Gentleman, 1637.

Dated 22 Jan. 1635. To be buried in the parish church of Baschurch in the vault there lately made by me. Executor: my well-beloved nephew Sir Paule Harris, knt. and baronet.

To the children of Sir Paule Harris, namely, George Harris, my godson, £100; Thomas Harris, his eldest son, £10; Paul Harris another son £10; Mary, Sara, Elinor, and Anne, four of his daughters, each £3 6s. 8d. for a ring.

My executor to put out £20, to purchase an annuity for my cosen Roger Harris, one of the sons of my late brother Sir Thomas Harris, baronet, deceased.

To Richard Lateward, a servant of Sir Paule Harris, 20s.
To Jeffery Beddowe, butcher, 20s.

By a Codicil, dated 3 May 1636, George Harris revoked the legacy to George Harris, and bequeathed £5 to the Ladie Harris, wife of Sir Paul, for a ring.

Will proved P.C.C. 4 November 1637 by Sir Paul Harris, knight and baronet. Sentence &c. (145 Goare.)

Will of William Harreys of Stepulton, Condover, 1556.

Dated 4 February 1556. To be buried in the churchyard of St. Andrew of Condover. To Rychard my son in tail two tenements in Chatford, after the decease of Jone my wife. To Margaret, Mary and Alys my iii deytterne [?daughters] £10 each at marriage. To Roger my son, goods. The residue to Jone my wife, she to be executrix. Overseers: my brother Sir Thomas and my brother Roger Harreys. Witnesses: Thomas Harreys prest, John Harreys the elder, John Harreys the yoner, wt. other.

Debts I owe: my brother Sir Thomas £3, my brother John 26s. 8d., Maured Butter 20s. Total £5 6s. 8d.

Will proved at Lichfield 4 May 1556.

Inventory appraised by David ap bowen and Rychard Harreys the younger. Sum £27 10s.

Will of Richard Harryes of Condover, 1590.

Dated 29 May 1590. To be buried in the churchyard of Condover. Elynor, daughter of my son John Harryes. Roger, son of my son William Harryes. Executors: my wife Katherine and son John Harryes. Overseer: my kinsman John Heynes of Condover, yoman. Witnesses: Thomas Fletcher clerk Vicar of Condover, John Heynes of Condover, &c.

Will proved at Lichfield 24 September 1590.

Inventory taken 31 August 1590. Sum £41 11s. 4d.

Will of Dorothee Harries of Bickton, widow, 1597.

Dated 8 Oct. 1597. To be buried at Monford. My sons George, Thomas, Roger, John, and Andrew Harries. My son in law John Burlom [?]. Executors: Harrye Cunde clerk and John Danlom. Witness: Richard Harries, Thomas Harries, John Harries, Andrewe Harries, Syna Chesshyre, and others.

Will proved at Lichfield 18 January 1597-8.

Inventory taken 19 October 1597. Sum £78 6s. 8d.

Will of William Harrys of Salop, draper, 1604.

Dated 16 August 1604. My son-in-law Thomas Browne, taylor, executor and residuary legatee.

Will proved at Lichfield 5 February 1604-5.

Inventory taken 4 February 1604. Sum £1 5s. 6d.

Will of Roland Harris of Uffington, husbandman, 1609.

No date. To be buried at Uffington. My son Thomas, and two other children. Executrix: my wife Joane. Witness: my brother Thomas Hotchkiss and others.

Will proved at Lichfield 4 May 1609.

Inventory taken 26 March 1609.

The next Will is that of Dorothy Harris, daughter of John Harrys of Brocton, and widow of Arthur Harris (the youngest brother of the first Baronet). She was buried at Condover 16 August 1631, and left three daughters and coheiresses, viz. (1) Anne wife of Richard Harrys of Stockton, (2) Sarah baptized at Condover 19 August 1595, married at St. Chad's 16 January 1622-23 to Robert Betton of Salop, and (3) Martha, baptized at Condover 14 January 1596-7, wife of Thomas Wynne of Garth. (See page 47). Their only son Roger was baptized at Condover 7 November 1603 and buried there 30 December 1605.

Will of Dorothy Harris of the town of Shrewsbury, widow, 1632.

Dated 18 November, 1630. To be buried at Condover. To my son in law Robert Betton and Sara his wife £8 for

mourning, and £20 to said Sara. To my son in law Thomas Wynn and his wife £8 for mourning, and £20 to my daughter Wynn.

To my brother Arthur Harris 20s. for a ring. To my kinsman John Harris, eldest son of my brother Richard Harris, 20s. for a ring. To Katherine wife of Roger Harris of Conover 40s. To Jane Jennins my now servant maid £3 and goods.

To the said Robert Betton all my lands tenements etc. in Stockton for 21 years, or until my son in law Richard Harris pays £100 to William Whittingham (for the payment whereof the said Robert Betton and Richard Harris became bound). And then the Mill Meadow and the Mill Leasowe in Stockton, occupied by Edmonde Lloyd, to my grandchild Richard Harris, eldest son of my said son in law Richard Harris; and the residue of the premises at Stockton to my daughter Anne Harris for life, remainder to my grandchild Richard Harris.

To my daughter Sara Betton my best beare boule and best wine boule. To my daughter Martha Wynn my other two silver bowls. To my daughter Anne Harris silver salt, bedding, etc.

Executrix: my daughter Anne Harris.

Witness: Arthure Harris, Tho. Lloyde clerke, Abraham Higgons.

Will proved at Lichfield 4 April 1632.

Inventory of Dorothy Harris of St. Alkmund's parish, co. Salop, widow, appraised 2 April 1632 by Thomas Lloyde clerk, John Rusback clerk, and John Walthall.
Sum £33 16s.

The next Will is that of Hugh Harries, mayor of Shrewsbury in 1640, who was buried at St. Chad's 16 June 1641. By his second wife Elinor Purcell he had issue an only son, Thomas Harries (who by his wife Mary daughter of Edward Corbett of Newton had issue—Elinor, Sara, and Anne), and six daughters,—Sara wife of Richard Moynes, Martha wife of John Gibbes, Anne wife of William Sturchley, Dorothy wife of Andrew Bayne, Hester (or Easter), and Winifred. (See page 47, and Harleian MS. 1241, fo. 65 b.)

*Will of Hugh Harries of the town and county of Salop,
esq., and mayer of the said town. 1640.*

Dated 19 March 1640. To be buried in the parish church of St. Chad's in Shrosbury, near my toume I there caused to be made at the burial of my first wife as may appeare, and then I caused my second wiffe lickwise to [be] buried there, and wold be myself lickwise be there buried.

To my only son Thomas Harries my now dwelling house, with all wonscott tabell bords benches which joyn therunto, and other things in the brewhouse wheare nowe he dwelleth, excepting the hey bed and truckell bed in my brothers Mores chamber, which I will hereafter bequeath to some other of my children, on condition that he pay for my funeral. If he refuse, he is only to have the house I dwell in, the brewhouse and malthouse, but the moveable things to go to my executors. But I hope he will performe to pay for all that belongeth to my funeral, natur sholde soe bynde him, knowing howe loveing a father I have byn to him, that had power in myself to sett my forsaid house from him to what child I wold for three liffes or one and twenti yeres, but did not, and hee beyng soe disobedient a child to mee in all his liffe time, as hee was and yet is, and maring agaynst my mynde and comfort, which had but a honderd pounnds with her, wheare I might have had eight hounderd pounds. And of the roo li. hee had with his wiffe, hee had all the money to himself, and I never had penny thereof, and soe my affection was soe towards him made a perfect estate to him of my howse in consetheration of xxx li. od money and sessers of hyt indifferently chossen as is expressed in deade to uses, unto wch deade reffere myself. For all the writings of the howse is in the custody of Mr. Howse, Mr. Homffrey [———] them indifferent betwixt me and my sonne in a box. And nowe for the disposings of my temporall estate, if my sonne dooth performe my desire before expressed for my funerall, I am willing he should have all the particullers before expressed and bequeathed unto him, if not, then my will is my executors

and oversears of this my will shall have all the disposing of all my goods movabell to performe my funerall and paying of my debts, &c.

I give to my daughter Easter Harris bed, &c.

To my daughter Wynefred the standing bedd and truckle bed in my brother Mores chamber, &c.

To my grandchild Elynore Sturchley, bed &c., for that she was bred and borne in my howse and hath been trewe and trustie to me and her granmother.

To my daughter Martha, quilt in my brother More's chamber.

And if I had more I would have byn more bountiful, the mean tyme, I hope you will all of you tacke hit in good parte.

My cossen Abraham Griffies. Danell Ryder.

My son in law William Sturchley.

To my daughter Anne Stnrchley, her mother's silke gowne.

My daughter Sara Moyes.

To all my sonne Thomas' two daughters Elynor and Sara, ros. each; and lickwise to the six other children of William Sturchley which nowe is living, besides Elyner Sturchley, ros. each.

To Sara Moyes now living ros.

My goods in the house or in Mr. Thomas Bettones by inventory.

Executors: Mr. Edward Griffies and Thomas Griffies of Bentall.

Overseers: Mr. Robarte Betton the younger and Mr. Thomas Betton.

Witness: Daniel Porta, John Watmer, Homfray Richards.

Debts I owe: Mr. John Birch mercer, £3. Thomas Meredieth cooper, £8. My daughter Wynefrede £5 by bill. Beatreche Anderton, widow, by bond due 24 August next, £10. Item I owe [blank] brethren, being yonge men and mercers without bill, according to their note for stoffe I had of them for my use.

Edward Griffithes of Edgerley gent. and Thomas Griffithes of Bentall gent., the Executors, renounce executorship 19

June 1641; and appoint Richard Walmsley gent. proctor on 15 Sept. 1641. Witnesses: Thomas Harris, Thomas Meredieth, Rowland Tenche, John Lande.

Administration was granted at Lichfield 21 October 1641 to Richard Venables, a creditor, the executors named in the will having renounced.

[For account of Hugh Harris, mayor in 1641, see *Transactions*, 3rd Series, V. 136, VI. 197.]

Will of Elizabeth Harris of Pitchford, spinster, 1681.

Dated 10 October 1680. I give the interest of £100. left me by the Will of my aunt Joane Browne, to my father Richard Harris and my mother Margaret Harris for their lives; and after their decease I give £30 to my sister Sarah Harris, £30 to my sister Margaret Harris, £5 to my cozen Thomas Russel, and £5 to his sister Joane Russel, £20 to my cozen Richard Russel, and £5 each to my executors.

Executors: William Cound and William Russell, both of Pitchford.

William Cound renounced executorship 22 February 1680-1.

Inventory 22 February 1680, sum £15 9s. 2d.

Will proved at Lichfield 19 April 1681.

Will Nuncupative of Richard Harris of Leebotwood, 1681.

Dated 20 March 1680-1. My grandchildren Thomas Russell, Richard Russell and Joan Russell, and my daughter Margaret.

Executors: My wife Margaret Harris and my youngest daughter Sara Harris.

Inventory 28 March 1681, £62 10s.

Will proved at Lichfield 19 April 1681, by Margaret Harris, Sarah Harris [or Hughes] having renounced.

Will of William Harris, of Shrewsbury Town, esq., 1684.

Dated 21 November 1684. All to my wife Anne Harris, whom I appoint executrix. [*Seal*: three hedgehogs; and crest.]

Inventory 18 December 1684. Sum £66 13s. 10d.

Will proved at Lichfield 3rd April 1685.

I presume that this last Testator was the eighth child of the first Baronet, and was baptized at St. Julian's 30 April 1609. He entered Shrewsbury School 19 April 1624. His father left him by Will an annuity of £15 per annum for his life. He was buried at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, 14 December, 1684. Had he lived four months longer he would have succeeded to the baronetcy.

An error that has crept into G.E.C.'s *Complete Baronetage*, vol. I. page 216, may well be corrected here. G.E.C. states that the Will of Lady Anne Harris, widow of Sir Paul Harris, second baronet, was proved in the P.C.C. in 1676, (39 Box.) A reference to this Will shows that the Testatrix was quite another person. This Dame Anne Herris mentions in her Will her daughters Mrs. Argall and Mrs. Port, her son Sir William Bowyer, her sisters Mrs. Anne Harris and Mrs. Mary Harris, and her sons Edward, Arthur, and Thomas Harris. She appoints her son Mr. Thomas Harris executor, and desires to be buried at Arnall in Essex, where her son Port did dwell. This testatrix died on 1 April 1676; her will was proved 20 April 1676 by her son Thomas Harris; and on 23 March 1692 Administration de bonis non was granted to Alice Argan widow, the daughter and next-of-kin of Lady Anne Herris deceased. The names of her children show that there was no connection with the Shropshire family.

CORRIGENDA.

Page 46.—Pedigree, line 19. Ursuley the daughter married Henry Griffiths of Bentall, and not Henry Bentall as stated.

Page 53, line 24. For "Rychard Shurethes" read "Rychard Shmethes."

BISHOP'S TRANSCRIPTS AT HEREFORD.

BY THE REV. F. C. NORTON.

The Transcripts of Parish Registers at Hereford were formerly supposed to begin in 1660, but as a matter of fact they certainly began at least as early as 1600. From that date to 1660 only 49 Shropshire Parish Registers have been found. They were discovered by me in the summer of 1903 when cleaning up the muniment room over the north porch of the Cathedral at Hereford. The surnames in the Shropshire Returns for the Archdeaconry of Ludlow were all copied, and in some cases the whole of the Return.

The early Returns from parishes in the Archdeaconry of Hereford were indexed, but not copied. The early Returns of both Archdeaconries were made up into bundles and placed on the shelves in the room. Other Returns may have been found since 1903, but the following lists prove that Returns certainly began as early as 1600, and *not* 1660.

Early Returns before 1660.

Shropshire 37.
Herefordshire 16.
Worcestershire 6.
Montgomeryshire 5.
Radnorshire 3.

Early Shropshire Parish Returns.

Acton Round 1638.	Meole Brace 1638.
Acton Scott 1638.	Madeley 1638.
Aston Botteral 1638.	Neen Sollers 1638.
Alberbury 1638.	Oldbury 1631.
Bagsore 1638, 1640.	Preen (Church) 1638, 1640.
Bentall 1638.	Ratlinghope 1638.
Bettus 1638.	Shrawardine 1638.
Cleobury North 1637.	Stretton (Church) 1638.

Deuxhill and Glaseley 1638.	Shelve 1638.
Ditton Priors 1638.	Sibden 1638.
Downton 1638.	Sidbury 1638.
Eaton u: Haywood 1638.	Tugford 1638.
Edgton 1638.	Upton Cressett 1637, 1638.
Habberley 1638.	Wentnor 1638.
Hopton Wafers 1638.	Wenlock (Parva) 1638.
Munk Hopton 1638.	Whistanstow 1638.
Milsom 1638.	Willey 1600, 1605, 1608, 1614,
Myntowne 1630, 1638.	1620, 1622, 1626, 1638.
Middleton Scriven 1638.	

Early Montgomery Parish Returns.

Buttington 1638.
 Churchstoke 1638.
 Forden 1638.
 Hussington 1638.
 Woolstanmind 1635.

Early Radnorshire Parish Returns.

Knighton 1639.
 Norton 1631.
 Brompton Bryan 1638.

Early Worcestershire Parish Returns.

Bockleton 1638.
 Clifton on Team 1638.
 Hanley William 1638.
 Knighton on Team 1639.
 Mamble 1638.
 Rock 1638.

Early Herefordshire Parish Returns.

Aston 1630, 1631, 1638.	Edwin Loach 1638.
Bayton 1638.	Henley 1638.
Dowles 1638.	Kyre Wyard 1638.
Edwin Ralph 1640.	Leintwardine 1638.

Lindridge 1638.	Sapey Lower 1638.
Leisters 1638.	Stockton 1638.
Pensax 1638.	Shelsley Walsh 1638.
Rochford 1638.	Stanton on Arrow 1642.

From 1660 the returns of 191 Parishes in the Archdeaconries of Ludlow and Hereford, including:—

113 Shropshire Parishes.

55 Herefordshire	„	(„	2	„)	.
10 Worcestershire	„	(„	6	„)	.
7 Montgomery	„	(„	6	„)	.
6 Radnorshire	„	(„	1	„)	.

These were cleaned, arranged and tied up in bundles, and a complete copy made of 95 Shropshire Parish Returns for the Archdeaconry of Ludlow, in which 27 Church Registers were lost, and 89 gaps missing. These were all restored, and a copy made of the whole collection from 1600 to 1812, which is now in the College of Arms, London, E.C.

NOTE :—There is a Bell in the Old Church.

Apr. 4, 1790.—The Committee appointed to view the state of the Old Church having viewed the same—reported the state thereof. It is ordered that the Surveyor be directed to fill up the Dimmery and level the ground thereabout in the best manner he can.

Jan. 6, 1791.—The propriety of giving the old stained glass belonging to the old Church of St. Chad for the use of St. Mary's Church in this town—having been considered. It is resolved unanimously that the same be given for that purpose accordingly.

NOTE :—In later years the seats in the Bishop's Chancel were taken down, some of them being used for wainscoting against the walls, and further repairs were made from time to time.

J. A. MORRIS.

IX.

HIGH ERCALL HALL.

Since my paper was printed I have learnt that the arches at High Erccall Hall are not *in situ*. It seems that they were removed and re-erected in their present position some half-century ago when the Stedman family were residing there. A drawing in Mrs. Stackhouse Acton's *Castles and Mansions*, shows them as forming part of the main building on the same side as the Church. This disposes of my suggestion that they were possibly the entrances to wooden stables for the cavalry horses during the famous siege, and I now withdraw that theory altogether.

H. E. FORREST.

X.

GRANT OF ARMS TO WILLIAM PYTT OF THE PIRRIE, 1570.

(also of Kyre Wyard and Broome, Hopesay, Salop.)

To all & singular as well as nobles & gentlemen & others to whom these presents shall com Robert Cooke Esq alias Clarencieux principall Herault & Kinge of Armes of the Southe easte & weste partes of this Realme of England from the river Trent Sowthwards sendeth greeting In our Lord God everlasting Whereas aunciently from the beginning the valiaunt & vertuous actes of worthy persons have been comended to the world with sundry monuments & remembrances of their good deserts & amongst the which the chefest & most usuall hath ben the bearynge of signes In shildes caled armes which are evident demonstracon of prowes and valour dyversely distributed according to the qualities & descente of the persons, which order as yt was prudently devised in the begening to stir & fondell the hartes of men to the ymitation

of vertue & nobles even so hath the same ben & yet so continually observed to thend that suche as have don comendable servyce to their prince or contry either in warre or peace may both receive due honor in their Lives and also devise the same successively to their posteritie And Whereas Wyllm Pitt of the Pyrry in the Countie of Hereford gentleman hath required me Clarencieux Kyng of Armes to make search in the registers & recordes of my office for suche armes & creast as he may lawfully beare without preiudiceng of any person, whereuppon I have found that he may lawfully beare the armes and creast hereafter following that ys to saye barry of ten peses gold & azur an urle of Inscochens silver and to his creast on a Torse gold & azur standing on a branch of oke a rowe buck in proper coolar, horned golde mantled gules doubled argent as more playnly appeareth depicted on the margin To have & holde the saide armes & creast unto the said Willm Pitt gentleman & to his posteritie with their dewe difference & they the same to use & beare and shew for ever In their cote armour or otherwise & therein to be revested & his & their libertie & pleasure without prejudice let or interruption of any person or persons.

In witnes whereof I have set herewith my hande and seale the fyve and twentieth day of June in the yeare of oure Lord God a thousand five hundred and seventy and in the 12th yere of the reign of our sovereign lady Elizabeth by the grace of God Queen of England France & Ireland, defender of the faith &c.

Rob. Cooke Alias Clarencieux

Roy Darnes

William Pitt who died 1571 to whom these Arms were granted was the Representative of an ancient family settled at Kyre Wyard and the Perrie in Worcestershire in the 14th Century. His brother Thomas in his finely emblazoned Pedigree describes himself as "Standard Bearer to King Henry 8th at the Battle of Bologne." William had several sons,—Sir Edward knighted in 1602, and William of Brome in Hopesay, Shropshire, who signs the Shropshire Visitation of 1623. He was also connected with Pontesbury, probably through his wife, a daughter of Leonard Lister and widow of Richard Tipton of Pontesford. There are two coats of Arms granted, one by R. Cooke Clarencieux, and the other of about the same date with the quarterings of Hinckley, de la Pole and Hyde granted by Norroy Roy D' Armes. At the back of Cooke's grant there is contemporaneous writing partly illegible but also giving (in Sir Edward Pitt's handwriting) the births of his children.

OLD PEDIGREE.

The Pedigree & Descent of the ancient family of Pitt Keyer Wyard in the County of Worcester.

Pitts Coat with quarterings of Hyde Pole & Hinckley.

Motto : " ASTRA REGUNT."

These are the Armes of the ancient family of Pitt of Kyer-Wyand in the Countie of Worcester as they are registered in the office of Armes.

Edwd. Norgate Windsor.

F. C. BALDWIN CHILDE.

XI.

THE JERSEY HOUSE, SHREWSBURY.

By the statute of 43 Elizabeth (1602) Church Wardens and Overseers were required to maintain and employ the "impotent and poor" of their several parishes, they were authorized to build or purchase suitable premises, and to "contract with any persons for the lodging, keeping, maintaining and employing of all such poor in their respective parishes." In 1728 the Corporation made an order that St. Chad's Parish should have the Jersey House "for their work house." This building still exists at the end of St. Austin's Street, opposite Claremont Bank. Excepting that it has a comparatively modern brick front, it might date from the time of the passing of the Act of 1602. It has two floors and a basement, and internally remains much as its original condition.

The parish officers at first, appear to have managed it themselves, but in 1730 they decided "to give ye woman at the work-house a month's notice to make up her accounts with the officers, and deliver the accounts of the parish to such person as the officers should place in her room." In 1732, the parish agreed "to contract with George Alker of Wigan for the erection of a work house, and the employment and maintenance of the poor of the parish for a period of 7 years." In 1738, they further decided that they "would indemnify the Wardens from any lease for a term of years that they should make with Mr. Cole for the work house."

In 1744 a parish meeting decided to purchase three messuages in Barker Street, adjoining the work house, as stated in the following resolution :—

Copy of a Parish meeting from the Old Church Book, Folio 174, relating to the purchase of the Old Work house :—

At a public meeting of the Parishioners of Saint Chad assembled in the Church after usual notice the thirteenth day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand, seven hundred and forty-four. It was unanimously agreed and ordered. That the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the said Parish should purchase of

Samuel Pearson, Clerk all those three Messuages with the Appurtances situate in the Barker Street in the Town of Shrewsbury in the Names of Trafford Barnston, William Tayleur, William Turner Esqs., Richard Wooley, Wine Merchant, Joseph Muckleston, John Gorton Gentm. William Bennett, Timber Merchant, John Scott, Draper. Richd. Gwynn, Milliner, John Spencer, Grocer, Richard Morgan, Ironmonger as Trustees for the said Parish. And should give him the sum of Two hundred and thirty-five Pounds for the same. And it was further agreed and ordered That One Hundred Pounds given by the Will of Frances Swift Widow, for the benefit of the Poor of the said Parish in such manner and for such uses as appears in the Church Book Fo. 117. Ten Pounds given by the Will of Mr. John Lloyd, the Interest whereof is to be distributed in Bread to the Poor of the said Parish every second Day of November, and every second day of February for ever. Ten pounds which was in the hands of Widow Grosvenor, the Interest whereof has with other Money been given in Bread to the Poor of the said Parish every Sunday. And One Hundred Pounds secured by Willm. Tayleur Esqr. to be paid at his Mother's Death, to the said Parish, to be disposed of for the benefit thereof, in such manner as the Parishioners at their meetings from time to time shall direct and appoint. Should be laid out in the purchase aforesaid.

John Leigh.	John Walford.	Edmd. Littlehales.
Fra. Lomax.	Thos. Bennett.	Richd. Baxter.
Thos. Addenbrocke.	Jno. Gorton.	Robt. Evans.
Willm. Grosvenor.	Josh. Muckleston.	Robt. Hill.
Thos. Prosser.	Richd. Gwynn.	Edwd. Jones.
Thos. Warter.	S. Cheeke.	

In 1746 Mr. Newall was appointed Master at a salary of £20 a year. In 1785 the property was leased to James and Thomas Baker, Drapers, for a term of years, conditionally upon the erection of certain additional buildings, and leaving them in structural repair, at the termination of the lease. In later years Mr. Baker purchased the freehold. The old building has since been occupied as the head quarters of a company of Rifle Volunteers, it has been a church room, and is now used for office purposes. It has been little altered from the time when it served as the last refuge of the "impotent and poor."

J. A. MORRIS.

GENERAL INDEX TO VOL. VII.

COMPILED BY F. A. MACLEOD.

(The figures in parentheses show how many times the subject occurs in the same page).

A

Adams, Rev. Dr. William, of Shrewsbury, and Lord Clive, 96
 Parentage, 99
 Education, 101
 Marriage, 100
 Portraits, 101, 102
 Ecclesiastical Appointments, 102
 Master of Pembroke Coll., Oxford, 102, 105
 Death, 104
 Epitaph, 104
 Writings, 105, 106
 Alberbury, 132
 Annual Accounts xxii
 " Excursion, v
 Apley Castle, 142
 Arleston, 147, 151
 Description of house, 152 ; remarkable ceiling, 153
 ARMORIAL BEARINGS.
 Baldwyn of Munslow, *ii*
 " of Stoke, *ii*
 Bangor, 199
 Harris of Boreatton, 56, 71
 " of Prescott, 42, 73
 Jenkins, 134
 Kerry, 160
 Mackworth, v
 Pitt, *xi*
 Touchet, v
 Yonge, 221
 Civic Companies: Cloth-workers, Shoemakers, Glovers, Weavers, 178 ; Tailors, Bakers, Butchers, Smiths, 179 ; Saddlers, Bricklayers and Carpenters, Hatters, 180
 Arms, Early Grant of, 1404, v, *vi*
 AUDEN, Miss H. M., F.R.Hist.S., The Penderel Annuities in 1665, 29

AUDEN, Rev. J. E., M.A., F.R.Hist.S.,
 The Names of Boys admitted to Shrewsbury School from Nov. 16, 1734, to Nov. 15, 1746, 1

B

BALDWIN CHILDE, F.C.,
 Grant of Arms to William Pytt of the Pirrie, 1570, *xi*
 BARKER, JOHN.
 Kingsland and Shrewsbury Show, 173
 Baschurch, 54, 60, 239
 Baudewyn and Baldwyn, Memorandum as to the families of, 1672,
 The Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, *i*
 BETTON, C. STEUART,
 Dame Margaret Eyton's Will, 1642, 189
 Berwick, Great, 48
 Bicton, 132 ; Altar piece from Old St. Chad's, *ix*
 Bishop's Transcripts at Hereford, by the Rev. F. C. Norton, 254
 Boreatton, 54, 59, 239
 Boscobel, 38
 Boys admitted to Shrewsbury School, from Nov. 16, 1734, to Nov. 15, 1746, Names of, by the Rev. J. E. Auden, M.A., F.R.Hist.S., 1.
 Buildwas Abbey, x

C

Cambridge, St. John's College, 2 (2)
 Caus Castle, v
 Cayhowell, 240
 Charles I at Shrewsbury, 118
 Charles II, Escape of, 30

- Chirk Castle, 245
 CHITTY, LILY F.
 Elizabethan Coins found at
 Hanwood, *vii*
 Charlton Hill, 131
 Chivalry, Proceedings of the
 Court of, 24 Nov., 1623, 54
 CIVIL WAR, COMMONWEALTH
 and RESTORATION.
 Royalist Plot to seize Shrews-
 bury Castle, 68, 89
 Sequestration Papers; Sir
 Thomas Harris of Bore-
 atton, 43
 ditto, John Yonge the Elder
 of Pimley and John Yonge
 his son, 221
 Siege of High Ercall Hall, 138,
 141
 Siege of Caus Castle, vi
 Clive, Lord, Letter to the Rev.
 Dr. Adams, of Shrewsbury,
 96
 Condition of Bengal 1765, 96
 Death of Lord Clive, 98, 99
 Coins, Elizabethan, found at
 Hanwood, *vii*
 Condober, 44, 48, 51, ff., 108;
 Church plate, 47
 Condober Hall architect, 138
 Places: Byrrywoode, 53
 Catslowesyorde, 53
 Chatford, 53
 Cockshutt, 53
 Houghtons Lane, 52
 Shakellford, 53
 Council in the Marches, An
 Order of, July, 1571; by
 Caroline A. J. Skeel, D.Lit.,
 203
 CRANAGE, REV. D. H. S., Litt.D.,
 F.S.A., Early Stoup
 at Shawbury, *vi*
 Culloden, 7

D

- Dame Margaret Eyton's Will,
 1642; by C. S. Steuart
 Betton, 189
 Litigation, 193-196
 Diddlebury, *i*
 Dorrington, 51
 Dothill, 149
 Dothill Park 147

E

- Easthope, 147
 Eyton on Severn, 134

F

FAMILIES.

- Baldwin, *i*
 Baudewin, *i*
 Betton, 198
 Bromley, 135
 Corbet, v, 155
 Fitzalan, 21
 Fitzherbert, 159
 Forester, 145
 Harris, 42, 51, 54, 55
 Hatchett, 157
 Hatton, 29, 31
 Horton, 149
 Kerry, 160
 Peveril, 140
 Stafford, v
 Steventon, 147, 149
 Thynne, vi
 Yonge, 221

FLETCHER, REV. W. G. D.,
M.A., F.S.A.

- Grant of Arms by John
 Touchet, Lord Audley, to
 John Macworth and
 Thomas Macworth, 1 Aug.,
 1404, *v*

- Grant by Henry III to Philip
 Marmion of a Market and
 Fair at Pulverbatch, 20
 Feb., 1254, 172

- Institutions of Shropshire In-
 cumbepts, 163

- Memorandum as to the fami-
 lies of Baudewin and Bald-
 wyn, 1672, *i*

- Sequestration Papers; Sir
 Thomas Harris, 3rd Baronet
 of Boreatton, and of Lady
 Anne Harris his stepmother,
 43; Supplemental Notes,
 239

- Ditto: John Yonge the Elder
 of Pimley, and of John
 Yonge his son, 221

- Stone Hammer found at Ons-
 low, *viii*

FORREST, H. E.

- Some Old Shropshire Houses
 and their Owners, 131
 Charlton Hill, 131
 Eyton on Severn, 134
 High Ercall Hall, 139, *xi*
 Dothill, 149
 Arleston, 151
 Hadley Manor House, 154
 Lee Hall, Ellesmere, 157
 Vaughan's Mansion, *vii*

G

- Grant of Arms to William Pytt,
of the Pirrie, 25 June, 1570,
xi
Grant of Arms by John Touchet,
Lord Audley, to John Mac-
worth and Thomas Mac-
worth, 1 Aug., 1404, *v*
Grant by John de Hastings to
Robert Burnell, Bishop of
Bath and Wells of the
Manors of Condoover and
Wolverhampton, in Ex-
change for the Manor of
Wotton near Northampton,
1283, 108

H

- Hadley Manor House, 151, 154
Carpenter's marks, 154
Hanwood, Elizabethan Coins
found at, *vii*
Hargrave, Long Mountain, 132
Harris, Sir Thomas, of Bore-
atton and Lady Anne
Harris his stepmother,
Sequestration Papers of,
43, 74; Supplemental Notes
239
Harris family, origin of, 44
Pedigree, 46, 71, 242, 246, 253
Property at Condoover, 51
Large Estates held by 1st
Bart., 54, 240
Disposal of, 241
Proceedings at the Court of
Chivalry, 1623, 54
Jealousy of County gentry,
54, 64
Implication in Royalist plot,
68, 89
Descent of Baronetcy, 71
Rent Roll, 1649, 76
Henry II, 151
High Ercall Hall, 139, 143
High Ercall Almshouses, 144

I

- Incumbents, Shropshire, Insti-
tutions of, 1725 to 1730;
1800 to 1838:
Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, 163
INCUMBENTS, Shropshire.
Acton Burnell, 164
Acton Scott, 163
Aston Botterell, 167
Atcham, 3
Baschurch, 164 (2)
Beckbury, 167

INCUMBENTS—continued

- Bedstone, 14, 167
Berwick, 3
Bicton, 9, 165
Bishop's Castle, 9
Bolas, Magna, 6, 15
Broughton, 165
Bucknell, 168
Burford, 164, 168
Burwarton, 167
Cainham, 168
Cardeston, 168 (2)
Cardington, 168
Chetton, 168
Chetwynd, 165 (2)
Chirbury, 16, 160, 168
Church Stretton, 170
Cleobury Mortimer, 168
Cleobury North, 168
Clun, 168
Clungunford, 168
Cold Weston, 168 (2)
Condoover, 16, 165 (2)
Cound, 165
Culmington, 168 (3)
Diddlebury, 163
Dowles, 168
Eaton, 169 (2)
Edgmond, 165
Ercall Parva, 165
Eyton, 140
Fitz, 6
Ford, 4, 16
Frodesley, 165
Grinshill, 165 (2)
Habberley, 169
Hanwood, 169
Harley, 165
Highley, 169
Hinstock, 165
Hodnet, 165 (3)
Holgate, 102, 169 (2)
Hope Bowdler, 169
Hopesay, 169
Hopton Castle, 169
Hopton Wafers, 169
Hordley, 165
Hughley, 169
Kinlet, 16, 169 (2)
Kinnersley, 166
Leebotwood, 166
Leighton, 166 (3)
Lilleshall, 166 (2)
Little Wenlock, 169
Ludlow, 169, 217
Lydbury North, 8, 170
Lydharn, 169
Mainstone, 169
Market Drayton, 216

INCUMBENTS—*continued*

Meole Brace, 2, 17, 167
 Middleton Scriven, 170
 Mindtown, 170
 Montford, 10, 15
 Moreton Say, 166
 Munslow, 170
 Neen Savage, 15, 16
 Neen Sollars, 170
 Ness Magna, 166
 Onibury, 164
 Pitchford, 166
 Pontesbury : 1st Portion, 170 ;
 2nd, 9, 164, 170 ; 3rd 170
 Prees, 166
 Pulverbatch, 170
 Quatt, 166 (2)
 Richard's Castle, 170 (2)
 Rushbury, 170
 Salop, Archdeaconry of, 17, 164
 Sheinton, 16, 166
 Shifnal, 165, 166
 Shrawardine, 9
 Shrewsbury, Abbey, 130, 160 ;
 St. Alkmund, 164 ; St. Chad,
 10, 96, 102, 103, 177 ; St.
 Julian, 3, 16, 125 ; St. Mary,
 9, 16
 Stapleton, 53, 245
 Stanton Lacy, 170
 Stanton Long, 169
 Stockton cum Bonninghall,
 166 (2), 167
 Stockton-on-Teme, 14
 Stoke upon Tern, 166
 Stokesay, 164, 171
 Stottesdon, 170 (2)
 Sutton, 13
 Tong, 167
 Tugford, 171
 Upton Magna, 167
 Waters Upton (Upton Parva)
 13, 167 (2)
 Wem, 167
 Wentnor, 171
 Westbury, 9 ; Right Portion,
 171 ; Left, 171 (3)
 West Felton, 167
 Weston on Trent, 14
 Wheathill, 171
 Wistanstow, 171 (2)
 Withington, 167 (2)
 Woolstanton, 171
 Wombridge, 167 (2)
 Worfield, 167
 Worthen, 171 (2)
 Wroxeter, 167
 Inq. post mortem, Harris, Sir
 Thomas, 28 Sept., 1631, 59

J

JAMES, R. R., F.R.C.S.,
 Medical Men in practice in
 Shropshire, 1779-1783, 205
 James, I 152
 James II, at Shrewsbury, 121,
 123 ; Touching for King's
 Evil, 123

K

KENYON, R. LL.,
 Oswestry Borough Gaol, 21
 Kingsland and Shrewsbury Show
 by John Barker, 173
 Origin of Show, 180
 Mayor's Procession, 178
 Arbours, 187
 Shoemakers' Arbour, 177, 183
 Horse races, 176
 Kingsland, enclosure, 177

L

Lee Hall, Ellesmere, 157
 Leebotwood, 54, 55, 57, 59, 75
 LEIGHTON, RACHEL.
 Extracts from a MS. Book
 in the Library at Sweeney
 Hall, 109
 Ludlow, 223, 229
 Dispensary, 216
 Lyth, Great, 54

M

Malinslee, 197
 Marmion, Philip, Grant by
 Henry III of a market and
 fair at Pulverbatch, 20
 Feb., 1254, 172
 Medical Men in practice in
 Shropshire, 1779-1783, by
 R. R. James, F.R.C.S., 205
 Baldwyn, Wm., 217, 218
 Beale, Mr., 215
 Beardmore, Mr., 216
 Beetenson & Son, 220
 Betenson, Mr., 216
 Birtles, Mr., 210, 212
 Blakeney (Blakeway) Peter,
 210
 Boteogle (Botevyle) Thomas,
 212
 Bowden, Mr., 218
 Bray, Francis, 218
 Bromfield, Thomas, 212, 213
 Brookes, Mr., 220
 Cartwright, William, 212, 219
 Cole, Herbert, 217

MEDICAL MEN—*continued*

Coley, William, 215
 Collins, Mr., 218
 Cooper, William, 210
 Corbett, Mr., 215
 Corfield, Edward, 220
 Cotterell, Mr., 218
 Crump, George, 214
 Dixon, Mr., 216
 Davies, Henry, 217, 218
 William N., 214
 Dod, John S., 210, 211
 Doughty, 219
 Drew, Mr., 214
 Dunne, Martin, 216
 Evans, John, 207, 209, 219
 Evans, Mr., 215, 218
 Fowke, Mr., 212, 213
 Gaunt, Messrs., 216
 Grainger, Edward, 220
 Griffith, William, 218, 219
 Grosvenor, Mr., 216
 Hall, Mr., 215
 Hart, Cheney, 207
 Harwood, Samuel, 207, 208
 Higgins, Mr., 220
 Holt, Mr., 212, 213
 Home, Mr., 215
 James, Mr., 216
 James, Richard, 217
 Johnson, Mr., 219
 Jones, Edward, 220
 William, Clunn, 218
 Judgson, J. W., 216
 Langford, Mr., 218
 Langslow, Richard, 215, 218
 Llewellyn, Mr., 216
 Lomax, Francis, 210, 211
 Lovett, John, 218, 219
 Meyrick, Mr., 214
 Morris, William, 210, 211
 Muckleston, William Hawkins, 207, 209
 Nicholls & Son, 216
 Owen, Price, 207, 208
 Pretty & Son, 216
 Price & Son, 218, 219
 Pritchett, Gilley, 217
 Reade, Mr., 218
 Roe, Mr., 219
 Rowley, Mr., 215
 Sandford, Samuel, 210
 William, 207, 212
 Scager, Edmund, 215, 216
 Shelton, Mr., 219
 Stanier, Mr., 219
 Stanley, Mr., 218
 Symonds, Samuel, 212, 213
 Thomas, Mr., 214

MEDICAL MEN—*continued*

Tudor, Thomas, 212, 213
 Turner, Richard, 217
 Ward, John, 216
 Wickstead, & Meakin, 220
 Winnall & Son, 212
 Winnall, James, 212, 213
 " Samuel, 210, 211, 213
 Wheeler, Allen, 210, 211
 Whitcombe, Edmund, 215
 Wilkes, Mr., 215
 Woolaston, Mr., 214
 Wyke, Mr., 215
 Wynne, John, 212, 214
 " R., 214
 Yeomans, Mr., 212, 214
 Young, William, 219
 Medical Directory, the earliest,
 205; Classes of Practitioners,
 206; Their training, 206, 207
 MITCHELL, A. T., F.S.A.,
 A Muster Roll of Sheriff
 Hales, 1539, *ii*
 Mitton, 223, 228
 MORRIS, J. A., Old St. Chad's,
 Shrewsbury, *ix*
 The Jersey House, Shrewsbury, *xiii*

N

Newton on Heath, 48
 NORTON, Rev. F. C.,
 Bishop's Transcripts at
 Hereford, 254

O

Onslow, 54, 60
 " Stone Hammer found
 at, *x, viii*
 Oswestry Borough Gaol, by R.
 Ll. Kenyon, 21
 Oswestry, Charters, 12 Jan.,
 1262, 21; 14 Aug. 1398, 22;
 25 Jan., 1407, 22; 15 Mar.,
 1617, 23; 13 Jan., 1674, 23
 Oswestry, Manor of, 22
 Places: Beatrice Gate,
 25; New Gate, 24, 25;
 Willow Gate, 25; Pitcher
 Bank, 28; Wool Hall, 25,
 26

P

Parliament, Shropshire Mem-
 bers of,
 Clive, Robert Lord, 1761-74,
 98
 Forester, Brooke, 1738-68, 148
 Harris, Sir Thomas, 1586, 54

PARLIAMENT, SHROPSHIRE MEMBERS OF

Hill, John, 1784-90, 15
 Kynaston, John, 127
 Leighton, Charlton, 1780, 14
 Maddox, John, 1786-90, 4
 Waring, Walter, 1772-80, 9

PEDIGREES.

Adams, 107
 Edwards and Jones, 162
 Forester, 145
 Harris, 71, see 242, 246, 253
 Steventon, 149
 Wightwick, 107
 Yonge, 221

Penderel Annuities, 1665, by
 H. M. Auden, F.R.Hist.S., 29

Payments from ;

Co. Hereford, 33
 Salop, 33
 Staffs., 31
 Worcs., 35
 Religious Houses, 36
 Parish Churches, 36

Pimley, 221

PERSONS.

Adams, Sarah, 100
 " William, 96, 99
 Ambler, Thomas, 4
 Atcherley, James, 1, 8
 Atherton, Samuel, 124
 Arundell, see Fitz Alan.
 Baldwyn, Charles, 2
 " John 2
 Bagot, Mary, 132
 " Richard, 119
 Barnard, Lord, 138
 Bather, Edward, 17
 " John, 17
 Baudewyn Thomas, 2
 Baxter, Richard, 242
 Betton, John, 3 (2) 192, 193,
 199
 Blakeway, Edward, 15
 " John Brickdale, 15, 16
 " Thomas, 5 (2)
 Bolas, Charles, 2
 Bowen, James, 173, 174, 175
 Bromley, Sir George, 134, 136
 " Margaret, 134
 " Sir Thomas, 136
 Bulkeley Owen, Thomas
 Bulkeley, 158
 Burnell, Bp. Robert, 108
 Calcott, Wellings, 3
 Castlemaine, Earl of, 24
 Careswell, William de, 140
 Cartwright, William, 212

PERSONS—continued

Charleton, — 157
 Cleobury, John, 5
 Clive, Robert Lord, 17, 96
 Clyve, Blanche, 240
 " Thomas, 239
 Cole, Pennell, 217
 Corbet, Sir John, 156
 " Roger, 155
 Cotton Robert, Salusbury, 6
 Craven, 1st Earl of, 23
 Cross, Richard, 164
 Culmer, Richard, 203
 Davies, Edward, 192, 193
 Edward III, 93
 Edwards, John, 162, 203
 Ercaill, William de, 140
 Evanson, John, 91
 Eyton, Margaret, 189, 96
 " Thomas, *iii, iv*
 Farmer, Martha, 127
 Fitz Alan, John, 21
 Fitz Corbet, Robert, 159
 " Roger, v., 159
 Forester, Edward, 145, 146
 " Frances, 145, 149,
 151
 " Hugh, 145
 " John, 146, 151
 Forster, Robert, 119
 Frith, William Powell, 6
 George, Lwen, 192, 200
 Giffard, Charles, 39
 " Richard, 10
 Griffiths, Moses, 3
 " Samuel, 8
 Hadley, Seburga, 155
 " William de, 155
 Hampden, Richard, 240
 Hancock, Walter, 137
 Harper, Thomas, 69
 Harris, Anne, 42, 244
 " Eleanor, 72, 241
 " Sir George, 4th Bt., 69
 241
 " Hugh, 47, 249
 " Lettice, 240
 " Sir Paul, 2nd Bt., 44,
 60, 62
 " 5th Bt., 69,
 241
 " Richard, 47
 " Robert, 7th Bt., 70
 " Roger, 44
 " Sir Roger, 6th Bt., 70,
 243
 " Thomas, 240
 " Sir Thomas, 1st Bt.,
 44, 54, 240

PERSONS—continued

Harris, Sir Thomas, 3rd Bt.,
 43, 66, 240
 " Thomas, 42
 " Thomas Henry, 51
 Harrison, Richard, 2
 Hastings, John de, 108
 Hatchett, Richard, 157
 Hatton, Christopher, 29
 " Peter, 29
 " Richard, 29
 Hawkins, Sir Caesar, 207
 Herbert George, 137
 Hill, John, 15
 " Richard, 11
 " Robert, 15
 " Rowland, 11, 15
 Hopton, John, 193
 Hotchkiss, Leonard, 1
 Horton, Alice, 149, 150
 Howard, Philip, Earl of Arundel, 22
 " Thomas, Earl of Suffolk, 23
 " John, 186
 Hunt, Rowland, 72, 241, 242
 " Thomas, 69, 72, 242
 Jenkins, Charles B. H. Wolseley, 134
 " Richard, 131
 " Thomas, 132, 133
 Johnes, Thomas, 15
 Johnson, Dr., 100, 105
 Jones, Thomas, 15
 Johnson, Richard, 126
 Jorden, Edward, 100
 Kynaston, Ralph, 68, 89
 Leighton, Sir William, 239
 Lewis, Watkin, 14
 Mackworth, John, *v, vi*
 " Thomas, *v, vi*
 Maddox, John, 4
 Mitchell, Griffith, 113
 More, Richard, 56, 243
 Moss, Henry William, 16
 Mountgomery, William, 242
 Mytton, William, *viii*
 Newling, Charles, 9, 16
 " John, 16
 Newport, Sir Francis, 134, 140
 " Francis, 1st Earl of Bradford, 138
 Sir Richard, 136, 137
 " 1st Baron Newport, 138
 " Charles, 15
 " George, 239
 " Mary, 239
 " Sir Francis, 63

PERSONS—continued

Owen, Hugh, 16
 " Nicholas, 39
 " Richard, 194
 Penbury, Sarah, 161
 Perrott, Richard, 7
 Penderel, Humphrey, 38
 " John, 38
 " William, 38
 Peveril, Hamo, 139, 140, 155
 Pytt, William, *xi*
 Reynolds, Richard, 243
 Richard II, 93
 Rowland, Daniel, 16
 " William, Gorsuch, 16
 Scott, Jonathan, 16
 " Richard, 13, 16
 Sherer, Thomas, 203
 Shelvocke, John, 243
 Smallman, Thomas, 118
 Stafford, Alice, *v*
 " Henry, *vi*
 Steventon, Alice, 149
 " Mary, 147, 150
 " Richard, 147, 150
 " Richard, 147
 " William, 149
 Stewart, Mr. (architect), *ix, x*
 Sydney, Sir Henry, 203
 Tench, Nathaniel, 29
 Thynne, Sir Henry Fred., *vi*
 Touchet, John, Lord Audley, *v*
 Upton, Philip, 149
 Urwick, Thomas, 8
 Wakeman, Sir Henry, 161
 Waring, Edward, 14
 " John, 2
 Warner, John, 159
 Warwick, Thomas, 8
 Weld, Elizabeth, 148, 149
 Wingfield, Borlase, 6
 " John Tombes, 3
 " Rowland, 6
 Wroth, John, 244
 Yates, Francis, 38
 " Elizabeth, 30, 38
 Pre-historic remains, collection of, *xii, xiii*
 Pulley, 194
 Pulverbatch, Market and Fair, Granted to Philip Mar-mion, 20 Feb., 1254, 172
 Pytt, William, Grant of Arms to, 1570, *xi*
 R
 Ratlinghope, 54, 75
 Roden, 222
 Roman Road, (Wynne's Cottage Estate), *xii*

Korrington, The Manor of, by
Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart.,
159

Hoar Stone, 161
Holy Well, 161
Descent of Manor, 162
Pound and Stocks, 161
Ryton, 51

S

Salop Infirmary, 103, 207
Sequestration Papers :
Sir Thomas Harris, 3rd Bar-
onet of Boreatton, and of
Lady Anne Harris, his
Stepmother, 43, 74
John Yonge the Elder, of
Pimley, and John Yonge
his son, 221.
Papers already printed, list of,
43

Shawbury, Early stoup at, *ib*
Shelve, 255
Sheriff Hales, A Muster Roll of,
1539, *ii*

SHREWSBURY.

Abbey, 93; Abbey House,
132; Pulpit, ix
Bailiffs, 1372-1661, 111
Castle, 68, 119, 120
Drapers Company, 45
Histories, 173, 174, 175
Kingsland and Shrewsbury
Show, by John Barker, 173

MAYORS.

Adams, John, 1726, 95
Baudewin, Thomas, 1686, i
Betton, Robert, 1639, 199
Blakeway, Edward, 1793, 15
Bolas, Charles, 1765, 2
Harris, George, 1640, 47
Owen, Pryce, 1763, 208
Names of Villages in the Liber-
ties, 110

PLACES.

Abbey Foregate, 48
Castle Gates, 125
Corvisor's Row, 223, 228
Council House, 122
Dog Lane, 182
Dogpole, 125
High Conduit, 123
High Cross, 125
Jersey House, *xiii*
Mardol Conduit, 124
Mardol Head, 123
Oliver's Chapel, 122
Orphan's Hospital, 124

PLACES—continued

Rowley's Mansion, x
Roushill Wall, 124, 177
Stone Gate, 114
Welsh Bridge, 121
Welsh Market, 118
Wyle Cop, 48, 121
Vaughan's Mansion, *vii*
Quarry, trees planted, 176
School Names of Boys admitted
to, by the Rev. J. E. Auden,
M.A., F.R.Hist.S., 1; In-
dex to, 18

School Bailiffs, 16

MASTERS.

Atcherley, 1, 8, 15
Chaloner, 44
Hotchkis, 1
Pigott, 44
Hatton, 8
Humphreys, 10
Johnson, 13
Lloyd, 125
Moss, 16

Newling, 9, 15

SENIOR WRANGLERS.

Waring, Edward, 14
Jones, Thomas, 15
St. Chad's, 29, 181, 189, 191.
Advowson of, 29, Old St.
Chad's, *ix*
St. Mary's, 123
Statue of Edward III on the
Tower of the Abbey Church,
93

SHROPSHIRE.

HIGH SHERIFFS.
Wingfield, Rowland, 6
Griffiths, Samuel, 8
Powis, Thomas, 12

Sibdon, 255

Sidbury, 255

SKEEL, CAROLINE A. J., D.Lit.
An Order of the Council in
the Marches, July 1571, 20

Smethcote, 54

SOUTHAM, Col. H. R. H., V.D.
F.S.A., The Statue of Ed-
ward III on the Tower
the Abbey Church, Shrew-
bury, 93

Lord Clive and the Rev. J.
William Adams of Shre-
bury, 96

Statue of Edward III on
Tower of the Abbey Chu-
Shrewsbury, by Col. H.
H. Southam, V.D., F.S.A.
Grounds of identification

Sutton Maddock, 146
 Sweeney Hall, Extracts from a
 MS. Book in the Library at,
 Transcribed by Rachel
 Leighton, 109
 Names of Villages in the
 Liberties of Shrewsbury,
 110
 Remarkable Occurrences,
 Taxation, 111, 129
 Birth of Richard Duke of
 York, 112
 Plague, 114 (2) 118
 Earthquake, 115
 Flood, 121

T

Tedsmore, 158
 Trelystan, vi
 Tugford, 255

U

Uffington, 222
 Upton Cressett, 255
 Uriconium, ix(2), x

W

WAKEMAN, Sir OFFLEY, Bart.,
 The Manor of Rorrington,
 159

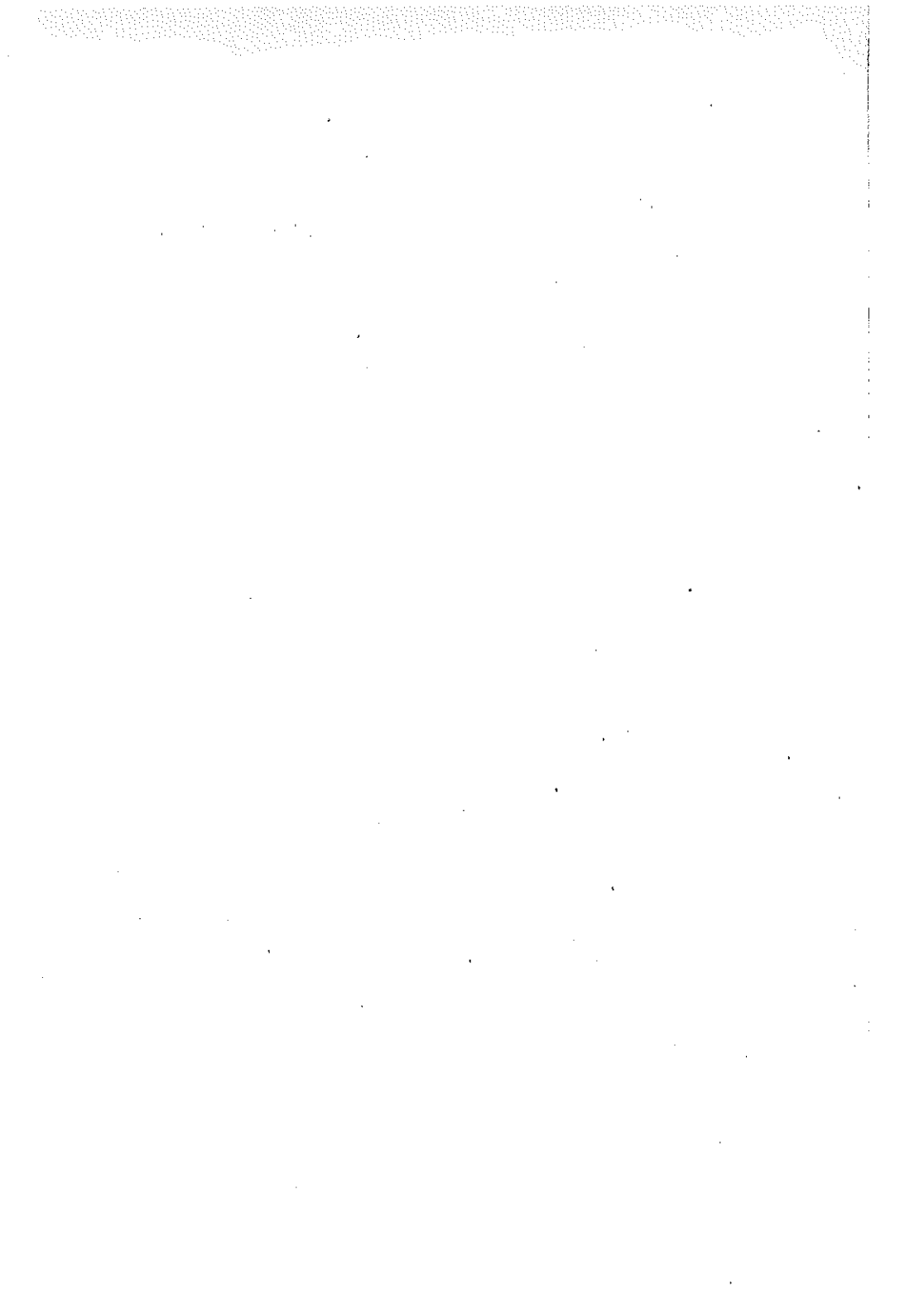
Wellington, The Old Hall, 144
 Westbury, v
 Wheathill, 52
 Whitchurch, 122
 Whiteladies, 38, 40
 Willey, 148

WILLS.

Donne, Edward, 1629, 197
 Eyton, Dame Margaret, 2 Dec.
 1642, 189
 „ Philip, 1637, 197
 Harris, Anne, 29 Apr. 1609, 49
 „ „ 20 Apr. 1676,
 253
 „ Dorothy, 8 Oct. 1597,
 248
 „ Dorothy, 18 Nov. 1630,
 248

WILLS—*continued*

Harris, Eleanor, 1709, 72
 „ Elizabeth, 10 Oct.
 1680, 252
 „ George, 22 Jan. 1635,
 246
 „ Hugh, 19 Mar. 1640,
 250
 „ John, 1556, 53
 „ Sir Paul, 1645, 65
 „ Richard, 29 May,
 1590, 247
 „ „ 20 Mar. 1680-1,
 252
 „ Sir Robert, 1694, 70
 „ Roger, 1593, 48
 „ Rowland, 248
 „ Sir Thomas, 1630, 56
 „ Thomas, 1674, 42
 „ „ 13 Jan. 1580-1
 245
 „ William, 28 Aug. 1553
 245
 „ „ 4 Feb. 1556, 247
 „ „ 16 Aug., 1604,
 248
 „ „ 21 Nov. 1648,
 252
 Tipton, Elizabeth, 1711, 198
 „ Joseph, 1693, 198
 Yonge, John, of Charnes, 10
 Dec. 1608, 224
 „ John, of Pimley, 18
 May, 1653, 225
 „ Thomas, 29 Oct. 1729,
 226
 „ William, 31 Oct. 1746,
 225
 Wentnor, vi, 255
 Wenlock Parva, 255
 Wistanstow, 255
 Wollaston, 197
 Wombridge Priory, 155
 Wooderton, 54, 60
 Worthen, vi
 Wrekin Forest, 151, 152



NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

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