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NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

150 copies of the twelve Papers on THE BATTLE OF SHREWSBURY, BATTLEFIELD CHURCH AND COLLEGE, &c., together with ten Notes from *Miscellanea*, and a full account of the Proceedings of the 500th Anniversary, have been reprinted from the *Transactions* as a special book. This Volume, which contains about 250 pages and 17 Illustrations, is bound in cloth, and will be issued to Members at 10/6, post free 11/-. Application for copies should be made to Messrs. Adnitt and Naunton, The Square, Shrewsbury.

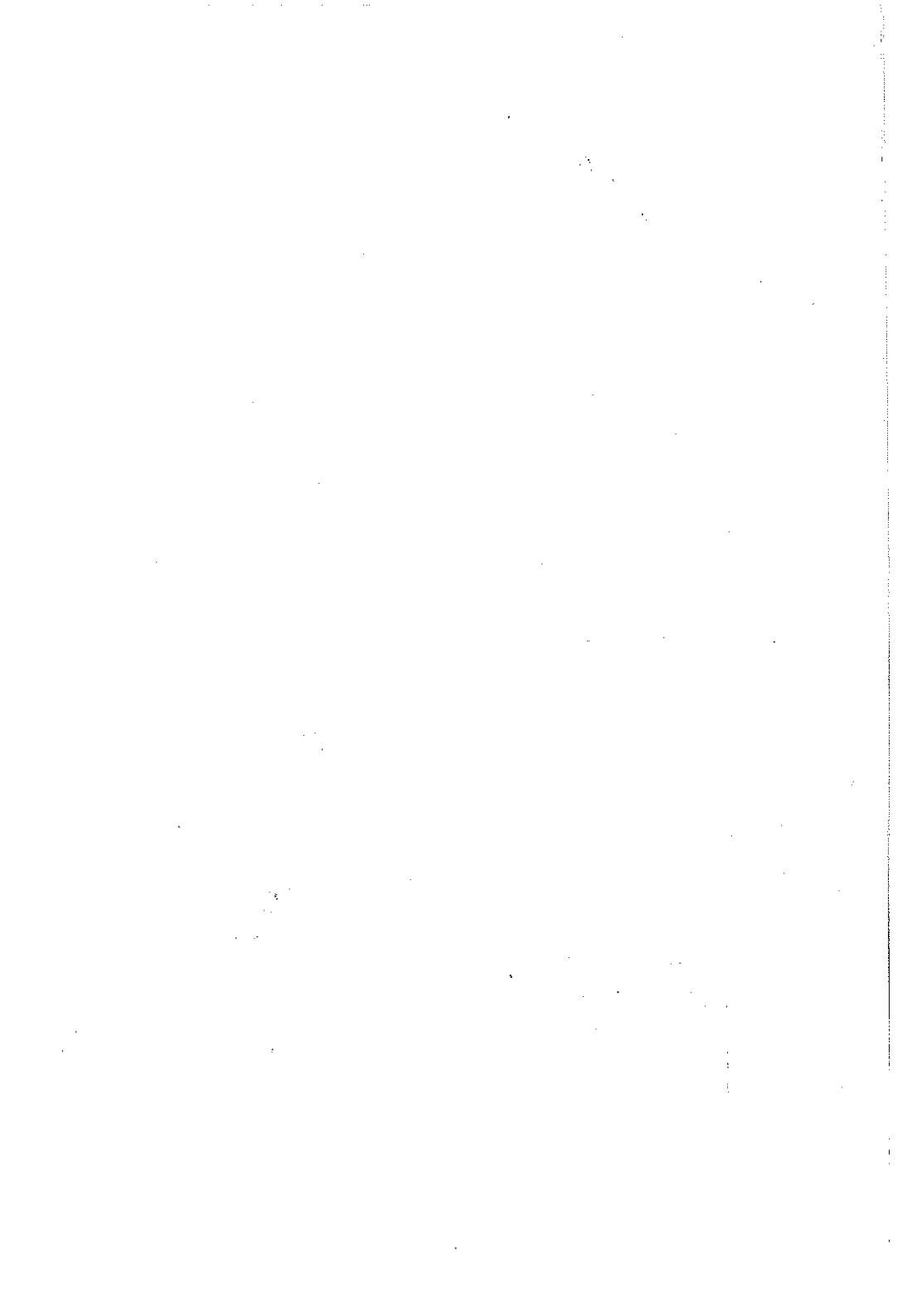


PLATE XI.



THE CHURCH BELLS OF SHROPSHIRE. III.

By H. B. WALTERS, M.A., F.S.A.

DIOCESE OF HEREFORD

(ARCHDEACONRY OF LUDLOW)

Continued.

8. DEANERY OF CLUN.

BEDSTONE. ST. MARY. Two bells.

1. THOMAS HIBBINS WARDEN **1684**

2. *No inscription.*

In a small spirelet or turret requiring a lengthy ladder, but in good order.

The first bell is inscribed in the same lettering as the 3rd at Shipton and the first at Tugford, but the date is in very large figures, about twice the size. Founder unknown, but possibly Thomas Roberts (?).

The other is long-waisted and square-shouldered, and probably mediæval.

2 June, [1549]: 'ij belles.'

15 May, 1553: 'to belys.'

1740: '2 Bells.'

1752: '3 Bells.'

BETTWS-Y-CRWYN. ST. MARY. One bell.

The original bell of this church was replaced in 1898 by a small one cast by Taylor of Loughborough. It was removed to the school-house, to be hung there. It has no inscription, and the diameter is only $11\frac{1}{4}$ in., the weight $38\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., the note D.

Many thanks to Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell, to whom I am indebted for this information.

2 June [1549]: 'BETTUS. A belle.'
 11 Aug., 1552: 'BETTHOWSE. One bell; a sacryng bell.'
 15 May, 1553: 'BETTUS. One belle.'
 1740: '1 little bell.'

BUCKNELL. ST. MARY. Three bells.

1. JOHN GRETTON FRANCES MATTHEWS
 WARDENS **1684** (25 in.)

2. MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON **1869** (26½ in.)

3. MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON, **1871** (28½ in.)

Treble, by the same founder as Bedstone 1st, which it closely resembles. The other two both date from the time when the restoration of the church took place, although the 2nd antedates it by two years.

All in good order; clock strikes on tenor.

Weight of bells: 3 cwt.; 3 cwt. 2 qrs. 22 lbs.; 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 8 lbs.
 The two old ones weighed 3 cwt. 17 lbs. and 4 cwt. 2 qrs.

No extant Inventories.

On Sundays the three bells are chimed for a quarter of an hour before services; then the 1st and 2nd for ten minnites; finally the 1st for five minutes.

CHAPEL LAWN. ST. MARY. One bell.

Church erected about 1845. The Rev. A. E. Llcyd Kenyon, Vicar of Clun, kindly informs me that the single bell (in a gable-cot) is dated 1846.

CLUN. ST. GEORGE. Six bells.

1. JOHN LATWARD RICHARD BOWEN WAHDENS 1681
Below, in an irregular line:—
 PEARTE OF THIS IS THE GIFT OF JOSEPH IACTSON
 (28½ in.)

2. * ALL PRAYSE AND GLORY BE TO GOD
 FOR EVER T P E B C W OF CLUN 1668

Below:—



(30 in.)

3 * IESVS BEE OVR GOOD SPEEDE 1668

Below :—

(31½ in.)

4 * SING WEE MERILY PEACE BE TO CLVN
1668*Below* :—

(34 in.)

5 * SOLI DEO GLORIA PAX HOMINIBVS 1668

Below :—

(36½ in.)

6. GOD SAVE THE KING THOMAS POWELL
EDWARD BOWEN C W 1668*Below* :—

(40 in.)

Treble : by Thomas Roberts (cf. Hope Bowdler 2nd) ; weight, 5 cwt. The Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell describes the letters to me as "knife-edged, broad at the base, and coming to an edge at the top" (see my remarks under Badger). An ugly long-waisted bell, with numerous heavy mouldings, the inscription low down on the shoulder. Similarly shaped bells at Edgton and Ryton.

2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, by John Martin of Worcester, whose large trade-mark (Plate XIV., fig. 4) appears on all ; the cross on the four middle bells is Pl. VI., fig. 4. All are inscribed in his thin lettering, and on the sound-bow of the 3rd, 4th, and 5th are impressions of coins of Charles II. The tenor weighs 13 cwt. Mr. Clark-Maxwell says : "I don't think John Martin had any call to be proud of the five he cast ; they are all bad except the fourth."

These five latter bells were put up at the re-building of the tower in 1667 ; the upper storey appears to be of this date. The treble is probably an addition, not a recasting. The ladder leading to the bells is of considerable antiquity. The clock strikes on the tenor.

These bells have been fitted with new stocks and stays, but are not in a satisfactory condition. The Report of the Diocesan Guild of Bellringers for 1891 notes :—"The Bells are perfect, but of miserably poor tone. Ringing accommodation very bad. The bells require to be recast and rehung." I understand that it is in contemplation to replace them shortly by a new ring of eight, and that the late Vicar, Prebendary Warner, bequeathed a sum of money for the purpose. It is to be hoped that if this is done, the old inscriptions will be preserved

2 June [1549]: 'iiij belles of one accord.'

11 Aug., 1552: 'It iij bealls and a lytell beall. It. ij^o picsis of selu' and a bell and also the said p'ishe have sowld a bell in Juli last past for v marks and payd it for Repayryng of ther church charges.'

15 May, 1553: 'CLONNE v bellys'

Before the tower was destroyed by fire in the Civil War, there appear to have been four bells in it, as appears from the Brief issued in 1665-6.¹

1752: '5 Bells' (sic).

The inscriptions are given in *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, ii., p. 61. The Churchwardens' Accounts only begin in 1686, and are not therefore important as regards the bells; the Vicar kindly sends the following extracts from the year 1718:—

	s. d.
To the Ringers at Christmas	5 00
Ringers' Expences 20 th October	3 6
To the Ringers on 29 th May	3 6

There are also allusions to ringing on November 5th.

There is a local rhyme:—

"Hop, skip, and run
Say the bells of Clun."

(Burne, p. 605; quoted by Hare, p. 65).

A tradition says that there used to be eight bells here, and that one was taken to New Radnor. The Vicar was told by an inhabitant of Clun that his brother had dug up a large fragment of a bell in the field behind the church not many years ago.

CUSTOMS :

On Sundays, for 8 a.m. service, the fifth bell is rung for ten minutes, and then the treble; previously to the introduction of the service a bell had always been rung at 8 a.m., and until 12 or 14 years ago it used to be continued even during the service. At the 11 and 6 30 services chiming begins half an hour before, the 5th bell is rung at five minutes before, and finally the treble for a minute or so.

The Passing Bell is rung as follows: Tenor chimed three strokes three times repeated, with pause between, for a man; three strokes twice repeated for a woman; then after a pause, one stroke for each year of age. This is done the night before the funeral, at any time between 7 and 10 p.m.

Certain families in Clun used to have chimes rung at their funerals, *i.e.*, twice down and once backwards. This was done by tying the clappers and fastening the ropes to hooks in the floor; one man then worked the bells with hand and elbow. The bells were muffled. When a ringer died his

¹ Cranage, *Shropshire Churches*, pt. v., p. 432.

bell was muffled, the others not, and a peal was rung in that manner. The only present custom at funerals is that the tenor is chimed for 15 minutes before the service and a few strokes at the end of it.

The bells are not now rung at all owing to their condition, but are *chimed*—when men can be got to do it—on Christmas Day and Easter Day at 6 a.m., on Ascension Day at 4.30 a.m., and New Year's Eve at midnight. Formerly they were rung for a month before Christmas almost every night, and on New Year's Eve; also for Weddings when the ringers were paid for it, and on May 29th ('Oak Apple Day') and 5th of November.

A faded copy of the rules of the Hereford Diocesan Guild of Bellringers hangs in the tower, but as the bells are useless, the Guild has ceased to exist here, and all interest in ringing has died out.

Very many thanks to Rev. A. E. Lloyd Kenyon, Vicar, for much interesting information; also to Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell for help.

TRINITY HOSPITAL.

The Hospital was built in 1618, but the chapel only dates from 1845, and possesses a bell of that date hanging in an open gable-cot at the west end. There is, however, in a lumber-room in the Hospital a disused bell (with stock and lever still attached), which appears to have been formerly used as a clock-bell in the turret in the quadrangle. It bears the following quaint inscription:—

[ M]AI :DO: BECUR: :BEC BE: MAD OF BRAS

Height, 10½ in., diam., 12 in. The cannons are of iron and very small. This bell is somewhat difficult to date, and is certainly not later than 1618; but it is doubtful if it can be so late. The Rev. T. M. N. Owen suggests that it may be by Richard Holdfeld, a Cambridge founder of the time, who often placed quaint English inscriptions on his bells; but his lettering is not the same, and he is too far distant, unless the bell came second-hand from East Anglia. In that case, however, it need not necessarily be so late as 1618. Although English inscriptions do occur on pre-Reformation bells, the lettering is not of very early character, and I hardly think it can be earlier than the middle of the sixteenth century at most.

Thanks to Rev. H. J. Scott.

CLUNBURY. St. Swithin. Six bells.

1. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1887

On the waist:—Vivos Voco Mortuos Plango
(27 in.)

2 As 1.

On the waist :— **R**ING IN THE LOVE OF TRUTH AND
RIGHT (28½ in.

3. As 1.

On the waist :— **A**TTENDITE POPULI. (30½ in.

4. RECAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1887

On the waist :— **J**ESUS BEE OUR SPEED 1631 (33 in.

5. As 4.

On the waist :— 1631
JUBILEE 1887
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN (35 in.

6 

1620

On the waist :—  (38 in.

Warner's bells have angular cannons. All in excellent order and well looked after. The tenor, by William Clibury, is a beautiful bell. On the waist is a large medallion, which I have not met with elsewhere; in the centre is a shield with a bell and his initials, W C; and round the edge runs the legend WILLIAM CLEBRY MADE ME. The spelling of the name appears to be phonetic. The handsome Gothic capitals used as initials to the words have an interesting history. They originally belonged to the famous foundry of the Brasiers of Norwich in the 15th century. There appear to have been two or three sets of the stamps, as we find them used *contemporaneously* by founders at London, Reading, and Leicester; their use here by Clibury seems to be unique. For the medallion and initial letters, see Plate XI; the initial mark is Plate XII., fig. 1; the borders between the words, Plate XIII., fig. 2.

Formerly there were here three bells, the old inscriptions on which are given in *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, vol. iii., p. 161, as follows: "1. JESV BEE OVR SPEED 1631. 2. GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO 1640. 3. (Present tenor). In 1887 the treble and second were recast, and three smaller ones added. It will be seen that the inscription on the old treble is reproduced, and a wrong version of the date on the second. It has been pointed out to me by my friend the present Vicar that the Churchwardens' Accounts (extracts from which are given below¹)

¹ The Vicar kindly transcribed these entries for me.

clearly show that one bell only was cast in 1631, and another in 1639. The date reproduced on the present 5th is therefore inaccurate. The discrepancy of one year between the Accounts and the inscription on the bell is not a serious one. The bell cast in 1631 cost £3 13s. 4d., whereas the other cost £4; this, as Mr. Clark-Maxwell pointed out to me, seems adequate evidence for supposing the former to be the smaller of the two.

This being assumed, we further note that the treble was cast at Orleton (five miles beyond Ludlow), the second in Ludlow itself. Now, it has been noted above, under Munslow, that an itinerant founder, Richard Oldfield, was at this time working in the neighbourhood, and the formula IESVS BEE OVR SPEED is one which he especially favoured (e.g. at Easthope and Caynham). The inscription on the second is also used by this founder at Munslow. I therefore attribute both these bells to Richard Oldfield, and further, we may suppose that he was at Orleton in 1631 and at Ludlow in 1639 (he cast a bell there in 1640, as the Churchwardens' Accounts show; see vol. iv., p. 62).

The entries referred to are as follows:—

1620	The accompts of Richard Foorde & Charles Rowton Churchwardens for this yeare 1620.		
	Imp'mis for expencs one the Bellfounder att his first com'ynge	iiijd.	
	Item spent in chardges att the takinge downe of the Bell	vjs. xd.	
	Item spent att the loadinge of the Bell when hee went out of towne to be cast... ...	iiijd.	
	Item spent at the takinge downe of the Bell out of the Steeple	js.	
	Item laide out att the puttinge upp of the Bell	ijs.	
	Item laide out for nayles for the stock & Braces	iijd.	
	Item to the Smith for mending the Clapp' ...	js. viijd.	
	Item for the carriage of the Bell	xvjjs.	
	Item our chardges in goinge w th the Bell ...	xijjs.	
	Item the castinge of the Bell	v <i>l</i> .	
	Item spent one the founder when he came for his moneye	iiijd.	
		Sum' vij <i>l</i> . ijs. ix <i>d</i> .	

[The above entries, of course, refer to the casting of the existing tenor. It was evidently sent to Wellington to be cast, as evidenced by the charge for the carriage.]

1628	Item Mr ^{is} Lawley for three tunn of timber (for the bell-frame)	il.	iijs.
	Castinge of the Brasses of the Bells and the carriage of them to & from Wellington	il.	iijs. viijd.

	paid to Barnabas Horton for timber & for makinge of the bell-frame & for some other worke ...	... ...	ijij <i>z.</i>	xvij <i>s.</i>	vjd.
1631	Spent in chardges one the Bellfounder w ^{ch} came first ...	... ...	... ...		vjd.
	For the like expense upon the last Bell- founder ...	... ...	... ...		vijjd.
	Our expenses when wee went to Orlton to seale the Articles betwixt the Bell- founder & the p'ish ...	... ...	... ...		vijjd.
	Spent at the takinge downe of the Bell out of the Steple ...	... ...	... ...		ixd.
	Our chardge for twoe days & one night att Orlton when we went to cast the Bell				
	Spent the daye that the Bell was hanged, beinge the Kings holly daye, the v th of November ...	... ...	... ...	ijjs.	
1639	for the castinge of the Bell ...	... ...	ijij <i>z.</i>	xiijs.	iiijd.
	Item paid to the s ^d Barnabas (Horton) for takinge downe of the bell and hang- inge of hym upp againe ...	... ...	o	3	4
	Item for the castinge of the bell ...	... ...	4	o	o
	Item for the carriage of the s ^d bell to & from Ludlowe ..	... ...	o	15	o
	Item for our expencs at Ludlowe the same tyme for 3 daies & twoe nights our- selves & one horse ...	... ...	o	13	4
	Item paid to the Bailiefe for towle goinge through the gate w th the s ^d bell ...	... ...	o	o	4
	Item bestowed in ale upon them that carried the bell ...	... ...	o	o	6
	Item paid for the makinge of a bond w ^{ch} the bellfounder did enter into ...	... ...	o	1	o

The Edwardian Inventories show that there were three bells also previous to these dates :—

2 June [1549] : 'ijj belles of one accord.' [See also under CLUNTON below.]

11 Aug., 1552 : 'Imp'mis ijj belles and other ijj sacring belles.'

15 May, 1553 : 'CLONBURY ijj bellys.'

CUSTOMS :

On Sundays, for 8 a.m. service, 4th bell rung for 15 minutes. For Morning Service, chime for 10 minutes, and again after five minutes interval for 10 minutes ; then tenor tolled for three and treble for two minutes. For Evening Service the same, or ringing.

At funerals the tenor is tolled for an hour beforehand.

Ringing on Christmas Day and Easter Day from 7 to 8 a.m. ; on New Year's Eve a half-muffled peal till midnight ; then twelve strokes tolled ; then muffles removed and bells rung. Also ringing for weddings by arrangement and on occasions of public rejoicing.

Very many thanks to my friend the Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell, Vicar, for much kindness and assistance.

CLUNGFORD. ST. CUTHBERT. Three bells.

1. RECAST 1895 * J: TAYLOR & Co. FOUNDERS
LOUGHBOROUGH * (29 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

2. **† MISSI S DE S CELIS S HABEO S DOMEN
S GABRIELIS** (32 in.

3. *** CVCBRCI [K] PRECE [Q] DVCE [K]
SONAC [Q] ECAMENE** (35 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

1st bell: The words RECAST 1895 and the two ornaments are engraved, not in relief. The old treble which I saw in 1894 (but unfortunately took no rubbing) was inscribed :

ÆTERNIS: ANNIS RESONET CAMPANA IOANNIS
HADLEY FECIT 1703 (Diam. 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

I regret the disappearance of this bell almost more than any in Shropshire. The inscription had a double interest, for not only does it record the previous inscription before 1703 (showing that it was coeval with the other two), but it gives the name of a rare and puzzling founder. It is, to say the least, surprising that no effort has been made to follow Hadley's excellent example and retain the old inscription. The only other bells in the Midlands with this founder's name are at Docklow, Herefordshire (1702), and Great Kyre, Worcestershire (1703) ; but I must reserve an account of him for the chapter on Shropshire founders. His lettering is very good for the period, neat and sharply cut ; his foundry was at that time at Leominster, as will be seen from the extracts given below.

2nd : by the same founder as Neen Sollars 1st, with same initial cross, etc., i.e., John of Gloucester (c. 1350). The cross is here in a square, not an octagon ; the D also is of an entirely new type, resembling that used on the tenor (Plate IX., fig. 4).

3rd : by a Worcester founder of the 15th century ; cf. Munslow and Bitterley. Note the dedication (being the tenor bell) to the patron saint of the church.

Weight of new treble, 4 cwt. 1 qr. 26 lbs. ; of the old, 3 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs. Weight of 2nd bell, 5 cwt. 3 qrs. 18 lbs.

When I visited these bells first in 1894 they were still in the old wooden turret, which was in a very dangerous condition, and bells, frames, etc., in a most neglected state; but the new tower (built in 1895) is in every respect a model, and the same may be said of the belfry, which has been refitted throughout by Messrs. Taylor. All the bells are without canons.

2 June [1549]: 'ijj belles of on accord.'
 11 Aug, 1552: 'Furst thre gret bells Itm a sacryng bell.'
 15 May, 1553: 'CLONGONFFORT ijj bellys.'
 1740: 'Clungonford al's Clungunnas 3 Bells.
 1752: 'Clungonas 5 bells (*sic*).

From about 1400 down to 1703 there were then three medieval bells in the tower; the one recast by Hadley was, doubtless, of the same type as the tenor, judging by the inscription. The bells are mentioned by O. Baker, *Ludlow and Neighbourhood*, p. 129, and by Hare, p. 58, but without noting that one bell was not medieval.

The local rhyme runs :

'Axes and brummocks (*i.e.*, broom-hooks)
 Say the bells of Clungunnus.'

I owe to the kindness of the Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell the following interesting extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts (which extend from 1673 to 1769):—

1702	Paid at W ^m Howels when we met the Bel-							
	founder	00	02 06
	Paid to Steph. Hastnet for going to Leominster	...	...	...	...	00	01 00
	givn in earnest to the founder	...	...	...	...	00	02 06
	Paid att Leominster when wee went with the							
	bell to be cast	...	...	...	...	00	03 06
	Paid at the casting of the Bell	...	...	...	...	00	04 00
	Paid at the hanging of the Bell	...	...	...	...	00	07 06
	Paid the man that did hang the bell	...	...	...	...	00	09 07ob.
	his dyet	...	...	...	...	00	02 06
	for 2 journeys to Leomt ^r	...	...	...	...	00	03 00
	for 2 days att the Church	...	...	...	...	00	02 00
	Paid att Alice Lun's when the founder hims.							
	was over	...	...	...	...	00	04 09
	Paid to Edw ^d Mullart for smith work and his							
	assistans in hanging the bell	...	...	...	...	00	09 00
	Paid to Vincent Bore for bringing & fetching							
	back the bell and his assistance in hang-							
	ing the bell & for timber had of him	...	...	...	...	00	15 0
	Paid Tho. Harley for 2 journeys	...	...	...	...	00	03 00
	Paid the founder for casting the bell	...	...	...	...	02	6 00

CLUNTON.

One bell.

There was a chapel here in medieval times, which was disused after the Reformation, and gradually disappeared. The bells are referred to in the Edwardian Inventories:—

2 June [1549]: 'ij belles of one accord.'

11 Aug., 1552 (under the heading of Clunbury): 'It' as concerning the chapell of clinton one oliver lloid toke two belles fro' thenis in the king's name whiche was p'sented before,' etc.

The present church, a chapelry to Clunbury, was erected in 1870. It has one modern bell in a western gable-cot, very small, and quite plain, as I am informed by the Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell.

HOPESAY. ST. MARY. Four bells.

1. ☀ ☀ ☀ ☀ ☀ I. RUDHALL FECIT ☀ ☀ ☀ ☀ ☀ 1822.
(26 in.)

2. JOHN RUDHALL GLOUCESTER FECIT ☀ 1822 ☀ (26½ in.)

3. F. MARSTON & W. DAVIES CHURCHWARDENS ☀
1822 ☀ I. R. FECIT ☀ (28 in.)

4. GLORIA: DEO: IN: EXCELSIS: 1652: ☀ :

Below:—



(30 in.)

The rosette on the first three is Plate V., fig. 7; the other ornament (as at Bishop's Castle), Plate XIV., fig. 4. The tenor is by John Finch of Hereford (see under Greete in Vol. II., p. 216); the marks are a fleur-de-lys (Plate V., fig. 4), and the trade mark with his initials (Plate V., fig. 6); letters on paterae.

The first three have the clappers tied; the stay of the 3rd is broken. The Report of the Hereford Diocesan Guild of Bellringers for 1891 says: "Hung in a primitive manner; good but odd."

The clock strikes the quarters on 1st and 3rd, hour on tenor.

2 June [1549]: 'ij belles of on accord.'

11 Aug., 1552: 'ijj bellys . . . s^d caret campanu' p'um.'

15 May, 1553: 'HOPSAV ijj bellys'

1740: '3 Bells.'

Evidently there were three down to 1822, and the metal of the two smaller then went towards three new ones.

The local rhyme is:

"Buttermilk and whey
Say the bells of Hopesay." (Burne, p. 605).

Thanks to Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell.

HOPTON CASTLE. ST. MARY. Two bells.

Both devoid of inscription, hanging in a double open gable-cot; the smaller one is the more ancient of the two, and may

be medieval. There is no ladder available to reach them, but one would hardly be repaid for the trouble. The Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell has also examined them for me through glasses, and failed to find anything in the way of an inscription.

2 June [1549]: 'ij belles of on accord'
 1552: 'ij bells in the steple a corse cell (*sic*) and a sacryng bell.'
 16 May, 1553: 'ij béllys.'
 1740: '2 Bells.'
 1752: '3 Bells.'

LLANFAIR WATERDINE. ST. MARY. One bell.

1. GRIFFITH BOWEN & IAMES HVGHES CH-
 WARDENS A  R ~~1723~~ 1723 ~~1723~~ (21 in.

Hung high up in the spire and very difficult of access, owing to the narrowness of the tower, absence of flooring and framework, and impossibility of introducing a long ladder. I am much indebted to the Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell for most valuable assistance. The bell is by Abraham Rudhall, in his smallest alphabet; the borders are bits of fig. 2.

2 June [1549]: 'WATTERDYN a belle.'
 11 Aug., 1552: 'LLANVAYR WATERDENE Itm oon bell.'
 15 May, 1553: 'WATERDENE one belle and a lytyl bell.'
 1740: 'One bell by Abraham Rudhall 1723.'

NEWCASTLE (IN CLUN). ST. JOHN EVANGELIST. One bell.

In an open gable-cot, and so far as I could see through glasses, devoid of any inscription. The church was erected in 1845, and the bell may be presumed to be of that date.

STOW. ST. MICHAEL. Three bells.

1. *No inscription; 13th century.* (Ht. 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Diam. 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.)
 2. *The same.* (Ht. 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Diam. 22 in.)

3.  I H E S V S B E E O V R E S P E D E

Below:—



1637

(Diam. 25 in.)

All very filthy, in old A-shaped frames, which need putting in order. Cannons of 3rd broken.

The two smaller bells are, from their shape, obviously of very great antiquity. They have hemispherical heads, and an inscription band round the shoulder; also curious thin clappers, almost the same size throughout, and in respect of tone are regular tin kettles. Both in shape and quality of tone they closely resemble a remarkable bell at Caversfield in Oxfordshire,¹ which can be dated in the early years of the 13th century; I see no reason why they should not be equally ancient.

The tenor is by Richard Oldfield (see under Munslow); for the shield see Plate XIV., fig. 2. A rubbing of this in Mr. North's collection (taken in 1883).

2 June [1549]: 'strowe ijij belles of on accord.'

11 Aug., 1552: 'Imp'nis ijij bells in the steple. It'm on' leche bell.'

17 May, 1553: 'Remayninge thre Belles.'

1740: '3 Bells.'

CUSTOMS :

On Sundays the 1st and 2nd are rung for twenty minutes before all services, then the three for five minutes, followed by one bell for the last five minutes; also one bell at 8 a.m. for Celebration on 2nd Sunday in month.

For Funerals the third bell is tolled for 15 minutes.

Thanks to Rev. J. J. Peglar, Vicar.

9. DEANERY OF BISHOP'S CASTLE.

BISHOP'S CASTLE. ST. JOHN BAPTIST. Six bells.

1. WHEN YOU US RING WE'LL SWEETLY SING



R 1767

(27½ in.

2. ABR: RVDHALL OF GLOUCESTER CAST VS ALL 1718



(28½ in.

3. PROSPERITY TO THIS TOWN AND PARISH



A R 1718

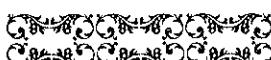


(29½ in.

4. PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD A



R 1718



(31 in.

¹ See Cocks, *Church Bells of Bucks*, p. 4.

5. SAM^L BRIGHT CHURCHWARDEN 1820I. RUDHALL FEC^T ☾ ☽ ☽

(33½ in.)

6. I TO THE CHVRCH THE LIVING CALL & TO
THE GRAVE DOE SVMMON ALL 1718 (36½ in.)

An original ring of five, augmented to six by Thomas Rudhall's treble in 1767. Cabled cannons to 1st and 3rd; cannons of 2nd and 4th gone; the 4th is square-shouldered and has a new stay.

Rather dirty and greasy; stairs to belfry in bad condition.

Borders: on 2nd, fig. 1; on 3rd, two lines of fig. 2, and fig. 1; on 4th, two lines of fig. 2, with fig. 4 at end. For the stamps at the end of the inscription on the 5th, see Plate VI., fig. 7, and Plate XIV., fig. 6.

[1549]: 'ijj belles.'

11 Aug, 1552: 'BVSOP CASTELL ijij bells of the w'ich oon of them
the burges of the towne of bishops castill do
clayme as th' owne & not the p'ishon's for
because & to thentent to be rong to call the
burges together & outcries. It' oon
sauncts bell.'

24 May, 1553: 'BVSOPH CASTELL ijj bellys one sante bell.'

1740: '5 bells 1718.'

1752: '5 Bells.'

Inscriptions given in *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, ii., p. 47.

The local distich is "Wristle, wrastle, say the bells of Bishop's Castle." (Burne, p. 605; Hare, p. 66).

There are no old Churchwardens' Accounts.

CUSTOMS:

On Sundays bells chimed for half an hour before services; tenor for Celebrations at 8 a.m.

At Funerals, tenor tolled for an hour, and as soon as the funeral comes in sight the first three bells are chimed (a modern custom introduced by the late Vicar to inform him when it was necessary to come to the church).

Peals rung on New Year's Eve; occasional ringing for Weddings. Tenor bell tolled for Vestry Meetings.

Thanks to Rev. C. E. Warner, Vicar.

TOWN HALL.

Two clock bells.

1. 2. G. MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1860

Hung dead in cupola on top of Town Hall. The clock was erected in 1861 by Simmons of Warwick, who appears to have taken the old clock and bell in part payment. It seems probable that,

as indicated in the Inventory above quoted, one of the church bells was used as the " Town Bell " in the sixteenth century, and that as a result of the Commissioners' enquiry this bell was handed over to the Burgesses for use as an alarm and meeting bell.

A Minute of 1616 among the Corporation Records has reference to this bell (fol. 91), with an order for ringing it daily at 4 a.m. and 7 p.m. for a quarter of an hour, and folios 84 and 91 also give various regulations in regard to the keeping of the clock. The present Town Clerk, Mr. E. Griffiths, remembers hearing the bell rung on Saturdays to call the Burgesses to their meetings. The present bells are, however, used exclusively for the clock.

In Dr. Prattinton's MSS. Worcestershire Collections, preserved in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries, under the heading of the Parish of Honeybourne, the inscriptions on the ring of bells existing there in or about 1820 are given. Among them is a bell with an inscription in Gothic characters, as follows:—

ORATE PRO BONO STATV OMNIV'
EVRGENSIV' DE CASTRO EP'I

(“Pray for the welfare of all the burgesses of Bishop’s Castle”) It would be very interesting to trace the history of this bell, which obviously must have been once at Bishop’s Castle, and one is tempted to regard it as the one referred to in the Inventory. It is, however, impossible to discover when it came to Honeybourne. The bell was cracked in Dr. Prattinton’s time, and was recast not long afterwards. At all events, it is certain that it cannot be the one disposed of in 1860-61.

I have to thank Mr. E. Griffiths for some notes relating to this subject, *per* Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell, and also for kindly looking up the entries in the Corporation Records.

1 *On the waist* :—EDWARD TILLEY

Round the shoulder :—FFRANCIS BEYNON WARDENS

1678

2. GOD PRESERVE THE CHVRCH A: R

1713

In a double gable-cot on the west end of the church, chimed by levers. When I visited the church first in 1894 it possessed a wooden turret at the west end, supported on massive timbers, by clambering up which it was possible to reach the bells, though a tight fit. As usual, the present gable-cot is no improvement either on aesthetic grounds or for the convenience of the "steeple-chaser."

Note that the inscription on the smaller bell begins on the lower line; it is by Thomas Roberts "of Salop." The other is, of course,

by Abraham Rudhall, the ornament being a fragment of fig. 3. The former is a long-waisted square-shouldered bell of the type affected by Roberts (cf. his bells at Badger and Clun).

2 June [1549]: 'ij belles.'
 11 Aug, 1552: 'ij smale bells j sacren bell.'
 18 May, 1553: 'EGYTUN ij lyttaill bellys.'
 1740: '2 Bells.'

The local rhyme is:—

"A stick and a stone,
 Say the bells of Edgton."—Burne, p. 605.

HALFORD. Two bells.

1. 6451	(18 in.
2. VICKERS SONS & CO 1875 6213	(24 in.

In a double gable-cot, which is quite unapproachable on the west side, owing to the steep bank immediately beyond the church; on the other side all can be seen through glasses without the necessity of a climb. For the date and number of the larger bell and diameters of both I am indebted to the courtesy of Messrs. Vickers, Son, & Maxim, Limited, of Sheffield, who have fortunately preserved a record of the details of these two bells, supplied in 1876 to Mr. Samuel Jukes, ironmonger, of Mardol, Shrewsbury. They are ugly-looking bells, hung in arched iron frames; the smaller has a cubical iron stock, the larger a circular one.

The two old bells were taken by Mr. Jukes in exchange for the two new ones supplied by him. He has been dead for some time, and the firm, I believe, no longer exists, so that it is impossible to ascertain what became of them. The smaller of the two was blank, and irretrievably cracked, but the larger, which weighed 2½ cwts., was a medieval bell, inscribed:

**O AVE MARIA GRATIA PLENA
 DOMINVS TECVM.**

One of its cannons was broken. This information is recorded in *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, ii. (1876), p. 81.

In Messrs. Taylor's Bell Catalogue (1894), p. 53, it is stated that they have supplied a second bell of a ring of three, weighing 11 cwt., to Halford. This is obviously a mistake, and probably Clungunford is intended, but the new bell there only weighs 4 cwt.

LYDBURY NORTH. ST. MICHAEL. Six bells.

1. PRESENTED BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF POWYS 1870	(27 in.
---------------------------------------------------------------	---------

2. PRESENTED BY THE BARON DE FERRIERES
1870 (28 $\frac{3}{8}$ in.)

3. PRESENTED BY JOHN BETTON BRIGHT
Esq^{RE} 1870 (30 in.)

4. THOMAS BAKER JOHN BRIGHT PLEDGES.
1660 RECAST 1870 (31 $\frac{7}{8}$ in.)

5. LONG LIVE JOHN WALCOTT Esq^{RE} 1660
RECAST 1870 (34 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.)

6. GOD SAVE HIS CHURCH OUR QUEEN AND
REALM. 1870. (38 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.)

This ring of six was cast by Barwell of Birmingham, and put up January 31st, 1871, in place of four old ones, the inscriptions on three of which (see below) are reproduced on the present 4th, 5th, and tenor, with the substitution of QUEEN for KING on the last-named. The letters are widely spaced throughout, at intervals of about a quarter of an inch.

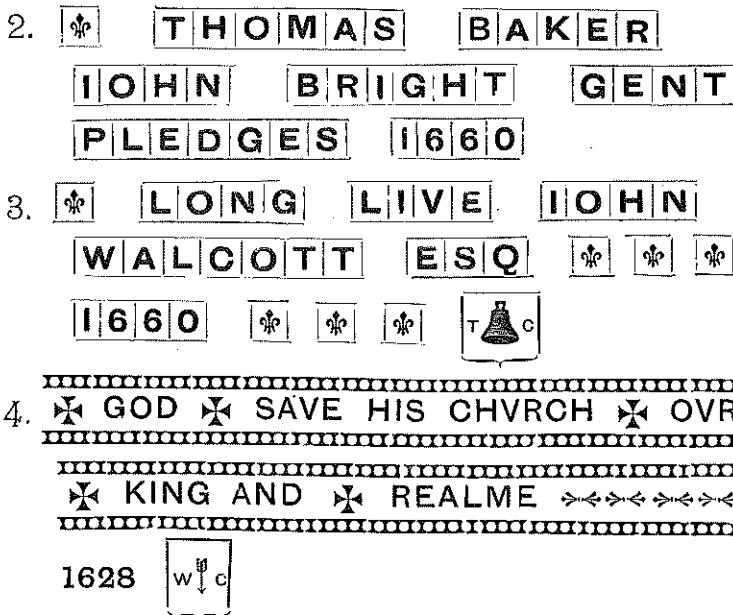
All have angular cannons, and the two largest are square-shouldered bells. Clappers tied; curious double stays as at Rushbury. Pits for eight; the bell-frame is very elaborately carved, and was erected in 1685, as may be gathered from the Churchwardens' Accounts. It is, however, now said to be in an unsafe condition, and no ringing is allowed.

The weight of the bells are as follows:—

	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
(1)	4	1	21
(2)	4	2	12
(3)	5	0	27
(4)	5	2	20
(5)	6	3	10
(6)	8	3	8

The inscriptions on the four old bells were preserved in an admirable set of rubbings now in the possession of one of the Churchwardens, Mr. R. H. Newill, agent to Lord Powis. Thanks to his courtesy, I am enabled to give a reproduction as follows:—

1.  SOLI GL^ANDI DEO GL^ANDI IM-
MORTALIA GL^ANDI SET GL^ANDI
GLORIA GL^ANDI
1628 



It will be seen that they form an interesting quartette, with several notable features. The first and fourth must have been cast by William and Thomas Clibury working together; the other two are by Thomas alone.¹ The 1st is in the ordinary Clibury lettering, with the cross as at Culmington, and between the words the effective oak leaf border as at Stokesay (fig. 8); the date and shield are immediately below the word GLORIA. The 2nd and 3rd are in the later thick type as at Barrow, Diddlebury, and elsewhere, with the fleur-de-lys stamp (Plate XII., fig. 6) occurring at Benthall and Diddlebury, and on the 3rd the larger trade-mark (Plate V., fig. 2); the letters are on separate *paterae*.

On the tenor we have a remarkably early use of this type, and of the arrangement of the inscription in a sort of panel between cable mouldings, as at Ditton Priors; there is no trace of separate *paterae* to letters or words. The running border at the end is Plate XIII., fig. 3, as at Diddlebury; the shield is not the same as at Stoke St. Milborough, but has an arrow pointing downwards introduced.

The Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell kindly investigated the Churchwardens' Accounts for me; unfortunately those for the year 1660 are wanting, but for 1628 we have the following entries:—

¹ I think that future investigations in the Wellington registers will probably show that there were two Thomas Cliburys; but the subject must be reserved for the general chapter on founders.

It'm for making men drinke at the pulling downe
 of the Bells ^{j⁸} vj^d
 It'm charges at Wellington ^{j¹¹} iiij^s
 It'm to the Bellfounder xxij^{j¹¹} xij^s iiij^d
 It'm for three Bauldricks ij^s x^d

It further appears that in 1623 the *great* bell was cast at Wellington, and that three were cast in 1628 ; of these four the middle two were recast in 1660 ; but as the tenor or great bell existing previous to 1870 was dated 1628, it seems likely that the bell of 1623 was unsatisfactory, and had to be recast within five years. It is not, however, absolutely certain that the order of the old bells given above is the right one ; the numbers are not indicated on the rubbings, and there is little to go upon beyond the fact that it corresponds to the reproduced inscriptions on the new bells. The present six do not weigh much more than the old four, as only $2\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of metal was added.

2 June [1549] : 'iiij. belles of on accorde a S'c'us bell.'

1552 : 'Itm iiij^s belles in the Styple w^t a Corse belle and a Sakaryng belle.'

The local rhyme runs :

" We must all die

Say the bells of Lydbury " (Burne, p. 605).

The Earl of Powis, who gave the first of the present ring (Edward James, third Earl), was born 5 Nov., 1818, and died unmarried 7 May, 1891, when he was succeeded by the present holder of the title. He was Lord-Lieutenant of Montgomeryshire, D.C.L., LL.D., and High Steward of the University of Cambridge.

The Baron de Ferrières, who gave the second, was Member of Parliament for Cheltenham in the 1880—1885 Parliament.

John Walcot of Walcot, who is commemorated on the present 5th (the old 3rd) was born in 1624, and married, firstly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Lucy of Charlote ; secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Clerke of Watford, Northants. He was High Sheriff of the county in 1661, and elected M.P. for the same in 1685.

CUSTOMS :—

On Sundays, bells chimed for morning and evening services.
 'Sermon Bell' rung (the tenor) at 8 a.m.

Ringing on New Year's Eve from 11 p.m. to midnight ; also on birthdays of Lord and Lady Powis.

Thanks to Rev. R. D. Stamer, until recently Rector.

The chapel (R.C.) at PLOWDEN HALL in this parish is an ancient one, but has no bell, as Mr. W. F. Plowden kindly informs me.

LYDHAM.

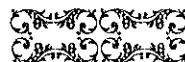
HOLY TRINITY.

Two bells.

1. No inscription or lines.

(Ht. 18 in., Diam. 19 in.)

2. MALWYD 1738



(continuous).

21 in.

In a double-arched bell-cot. Smaller bell long-waisted ; described by Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell as "perfectly plain ; a villainously ugly bell, devoid of even the usual lines."

Larger bell by Abel Rudhall ; border, fig. 2. The word or name MALWYD was read by the Rector, Rev. E. Gathercole, as MAULWYD, but Mr. Clark-Maxwell is confident of his own version, although seen "through a glass darkly." It is presumably Welsh, but has no obvious meaning ; there is a village of Mallwyd in Merionethshire.

2 June [1549] : 'LEDOM ij belles.'

11 Aug., 1552 : 'LEDOM It. ij bellys.'

1740 : '2 Bells.'

Best thanks to Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell for investigating these bells ; no easy task.

MAINSTONE.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST.

Two bells.

1.  GOD SAVE THE CHVRCH 1620

(18 in.)

2.  IESVS BEE OVR SPEED 1620

(19 in.)

Formerly in a wooden turret ; now hung in two arches of a gable-cot at the west end ; chimed by levers ; no wheels. By William or Thomas Clibury ; cross, Plate V., fig. 1. Both good castings.

Inscriptions given (incorrectly) in *Transactions*, vol. vii. (1884), p. 131.

[1549] : 'MAYNSTON, ij belles.'

11 Aug., 1552 : 'MAYNSTON. Imp'mis two littell belles.'

15 May, 1553 : 'Maynstone Chapell, to belys.'

Many thanks to Rev. W. E. Glenn, Rector, and to John Sherry, parish clerk.

MINDTOWN.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST.

Two bells.

1. *No inscription.*

(14 in.)

2.  sante  petre  ora  pronobis  uellstan of minton

(16 in.)

In a small wooden turret, shockingly dilapidated, the floor consisting of rotten matchboard ; there is only one beam to stand

upon below the bells, and the frames are so narrow that it is not possible to turn round in them ; altogether one of the most difficult, not to say dangerous, places in Shropshire. Under the circumstances, to obtain squeezes of the stamps or satisfactory rubbings was impossible, but the inscription as given I can vouch for as correct.

The smaller bell is quite plain, with a narrow band round the top, and probably mediaeval ; it seems to be by the same founder as the two at Ratlingshope.

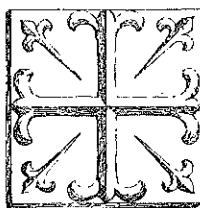


Fig. 9.

The larger is a very interesting little bell, but probably not older than 1500 ; the initial cross, a drawing of which is given in Fig. 9, I have not met with elsewhere. "William of Minton" (presumably Mindtown, not Minton in Church Stretton parish) must be a local donor. The Rector from 1361 to 1397 bore that Christian name, and the lord of the manor at that same time (c. 1380) was also named William, as may be learned from Eyton (xi., p. 274) ; but I cannot believe that a black-letter inscription without capitals could be of so early a date.

The bells have no wheels, but are chimed by levers.

[1549] : 'MYNTOWNE. ij belles.'

11 Aug., 1552 : 'Yt. ij bells w^t a saunce bell.'

18 May, 1553 : 'MYNTOWN, to bellys on lytyll bell.'

[If the two still remaining are the 'to bellys,' the 'lytyll' bell must have been very 'lytyll' indeed !]

1740 : '2 Bells.'

MORE.

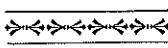
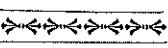
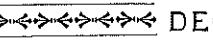
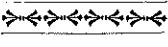
ST. PETER.

Three bells.

 IESVS +++++++ BEE  OVR +++++++

SPEEDE 1617 (29 in.

2.  CANTATE DOMENO CANTICVM NOVIM
1624 (31 in.

3.  GLORIA  IN 
EXCELSIS  DEO 1612 

Below :—



(33½ in.

Probably all by William Clibury, whose shield appears on the tenor. Letters more or less ornamented, especially on the 2nd ; all on paterae. Cross on 3rd, Plate. XII., fig. 2 ; on 2nd,

Plate XII., fig. 3 ; second cross on 1st, Plate V., fig. 1. Borders, on 1st, Pl. XIII., fig. 2 ; on 3rd, Pl. XIII., fig. 3. The cross on the 3rd is that used on the three larger at Stoke St. Milborough, but that on the 1st seems to be a smaller and rather plainer variety.

2 June [1549] : 'ijj belles of on accord.'

11 Aug., 1552 : 'ijj belles and a sacrenge bell.'

1740 : '3 Bells.'

NORBURY.

ALL SAINTS.¹

Three bells.

1. ☺ IESVS ++++++ BEE ++++++

OVR ++++++ SPEEDE ☺ ☺ ☺ ☺

1625 (27½ in.)

2. ☺ GLORIA ++++++ IN ++++++

EXCELSVS ++++++ DEO ++++++

1625 (30½ in.)

3. ☺ CANTATE ☺ ☺ ☺ ☺ DOMENO

+++++ CANTICVM +++++ NOVEM

1625 [T C] (33½ in.)

A good ring of three by Thomas Clibury, the lettering being very effective. Cross, Plate XII., fig. 1 ; borders : on 1st, Plate XIII., fig. 2 and Plate V., fig. 5 ; on 2nd, Plate XIII., fig. 2 ; on 3rd, Plate V., fig. 5 and Plate XIII., fig. 2.

Iron stays ; a bad ladder leading to the bell-chamber ; otherwise in fair order.

2 June [1549] : 'NOREBUREY ijj belles of on accorde a S'c'us bell
ij belles in the chapell of aston.'

11 Aug., 1552 : 'Imp'mis ijj bells, a Sauncts bell.'

1740 : '3 bells cast 1625.'

The inscriptions are given in Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 21237.

"An owl in the tree
Say the bells of Norbury"

is the local rhyme, of which Oswestry has a variant. (Burne, p. 605).

The "chapell of Aston" referred to in the first inventory, formerly existed at Asterton, under the Longmynd, in this parish. Eyton gives no information about it.

¹ Eyton (xi., p. 216) says that the original dedication was to St. Etheibert.

RATLINGSHOPE. ST. MARGARET. Two bells.

Both plain, without inscription, apparently mediaeval and resembling the smaller one at Mindtown ; chimed by levers, and of poor tone. The clappers are of curious and rustic form, very thin. Diameters, 15 in. and 17 in. Turret in bad condition.

Many thanks to Rev. T. R. Glenn, Vicar.

[1549] : 'ROTHYNCHOPP. ij belles.'
 11 Aug, 1552 : 'ROTHYNCHOPP. ij bellys.'
 18 May, 1553 : 'ROTHYNCHOPP. to bellys.'
 1740 : '2 Bells.'
 1752 : '1 Bell' (*sic*).

SIBDON CARWOOD. ST. MICHAEL. One bell.

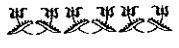
1. HAST AWAY WITHOUT DELAY A  R 1748 

By Abel Rudhall, in his smallest lettering ; border, fig. 1.

No Edwardian Inventories.

1740 : '1 Bell.'

WENTNOR. ST. MICHAEL. 4 bells.

1. ABR: RUDHALL OF GLOUCESTER BELL-
FOVNDER 1716  (26 in.)2. WILLIAM MEDLICOTT & THO. MEDLICOTT
CH. WARDENS 1716 (28 in.)3. PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOVRHOOD
A  R 1716  (30 in.)4. GOD PRESERVE THE CHVRCH OF ENGLAND
 A  R 1716  (32 in.)

All in good order ; the three larger have cabled cannons. The tenor weighs about 8 cwt. Borders : on 3rd, fig. 1 ; on 4th, fig. 3 ; ornament on 1st, fragment of fig. 3.

2 June [1549] : iiiij belles of on accord.'

11 Aug, 1552 : 'It. iiiij bells of the whyche won beyng brokyn
was solde abowte ij yeres past by the vj men
of wentnor forsayde partly for the repayring
of ther church yn tylng and lymyng the same

churche the w^e bells the p'esheners bougt of
won Mast^r Rydmor and won Mast^r burgyn
owt of the late suppressyd howse of hagmownde
the beyng the kyngs com'yssynars.'

4 May, 1553: 'iij bellys'
1740: '4 bells c^b 1717.'
1752: '2 Bells' (*sic*).

CUSTOMS:

On Sundays the bells are chimed as follows:—

At 10 30 a.m. the tenor is rung; at 10 40 all four bells chimed for a short time; at 10 55 the tenor rung up again for a few minutes, followed by the treble on the approach of the minister until service begins.

For funerals it is customary to toll each bell 20 times, beginning three or four hours before the time of the funeral; after this the bells are slowly chimed for five minutes, the tongues of the clappers being tied; they are then slowly chimed in the same manner every hour. Just before the funeral approaches the tenor is slowly tolled until it comes in sight of the Churchyard gate, when it is tolled a little faster, to give notice to the clergyman of its approach. After the funeral service the bells are untied and all four are chimed out for a few minutes as on Sundays, to give notice that the ceremony is over.

Mr. Thos. Caswell informs me that originally a payment was made from the Church rate to the ringers for ringing at Christmas, New Year's Eve, on the 5th of November, and on the night of Church Stretton Fair.¹ Since the abolition of the rates these customs have fallen into disuse with the exception of the last-named. According to another account (in the Rev. H. North's notes) this was known as a "Dead Man's Peal," rung in memory of a Wentnor man named Smith who perished in crossing the Longmynd on his way home one wintry night. His family left a sum of money to be devoted to ringing this peal every year, as a guide to those crossing the hills. Though the money appears to be lost, the peal is continued by the ringers out of good will. Mr. Caswell also notes the origin of this peal, though attributing the fund for it to a different source.

To Mr. Caswell I am also indebted for the following note:—
"The parish clerk says 'so sweet and silvery are the tones of our bells that some years ago they attracted the notice of a celebrated firm of Bell founders, who offered to cast and hang a peal of six if the parish would give them the present peal of four.'"

¹ According to Whitaker's *Almanack*, the last Thursday in November.

Best thanks to Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell (who transcribed for me the Rev. H. North's notes), and to Mr. Thomas Caswell of All Stretton, for the above information.

WISTANSTOW. HOLY TRINITY. Eight bells.

1. BARWELL FOUNDER BIRMINGHAM
TO THE GLORY OF GOD
AND IN MEMORY OF HIS PARENTS¹
GIVEN BY J. G. SWAINSON RECTOR 1903. (27 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.)

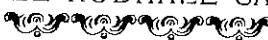
2. BARWELL FOUNDER BIRMINGHAM
GIVEN BY JOHN & MARY HILL
IN GRATITUDE FOR THE SAFE RETURN
OF THEIR SON JOHN KENYON HILL
LIEUTENANT IMPERIAL YEOMANRY
FROM THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR 1903 (28 in.)

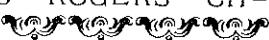
3. PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD A  R
 1758  (28 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.)

4. PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH A  R 1758

Below, a border (fig. 2) continuous. (29 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.)

5. PROSPERITY TO OUR BENEFACTORS A  R
 1758  (31 in.)

6. ABEL RUDHALL CAST US ALL 1758 
 (32 in.)

7. SAMUEL LLOYD THOMAS ROGERS CH=
WARDENS A  R 1758 
 (35 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.)

¹ This bell commemorates the Rev. E. C. Swainson, Rector of the parish from 1854 to 1874, the son of a previous Rector (1816-54) and father of the present incumbent.

**8. I TO THE CHURCH THE LIVING CALL AND TO THE
GRAVE DO SUMMON ALL 1758**

On the waist:—RECAST 1903

BARWELL FOUNDER BIRMINGHAM (39½ in.)

Borders, fig. 1 throughout except the lower row on the 4th. Nos. 3—7 have cabled cannons. Until 1903 the tenor had been cracked for at least five-and-twenty years, from the crown downwards, but was used for ringing up to 1900; and on the occasion of my visit in May, 1902, the then 1st had a broken stay and the clappers of the 5th and 6th were tied. Owing to the shaky condition of the bells there had been no ringing for three years. The two new bells and the recast tenor with old inscription preserved (for information about which I am indebted to the kindness of the Rector), were put up in December, 1903, and the new ring opened on the 22nd by the Hereford Diocesan Guild Ringers.

On a beam of the tower roof is carved ES : RP : CW : 1712.

The two new bells weigh respectively 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs. and 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lbs., the recast tenor, 10 cwt. 14 lbs.¹ The weights and notes of the late ring were as follows:—

(1) 5½ cwt.	D sharp.	(4) 8 cwt.	A sharp.
(2) 6 cwt.	C sharp.	(5) 9½ cwt	G sharp.
(3) 7 cwt.	B	(6) 13 cwt.	F sharp Diam. 39 in.

These, as given on a board in the ringing chamber, differ considerably from those given in the Parish Books (see below).

15 May, 1553: 'WYSTONSTOW iij bellys.'

Down to 1758 there are supposed to have been four, which were then melted into five (as shown below), with a new one added.

The inscriptions are given by Rev. E. Williams (Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 21237).

On Sundays the bells are chimed at 8 a.m., whether there is service or not, and at the later services for five minutes; then the tenor for twenty-five minutes and the treble for the last five. They are also rung for weddings by request. They were formerly rung on May 29 and November 5.

The local distich runs:—

"Ivy, holly and mistletoe
Say the bells of Wistanstow."

But the Rector thinks that a more correct version omits the word "ivy."

I am greatly indebted to the Rector, Rev. J. G. Swainson, for much help and information; also to Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell for

¹ I owe this information to the kindness of Messrs. Barwell.

obtaining the diameters. To the former's kindness I owe the following extract from the Parish Books (which only go back to 1730), relating to the new ring of 1758:—

"We whose names are Hereunto subscrib'd at a Parish meeting Holden at the Parish Church of Wistanstow the third Day of July 1753 for the Casting of oure Bells of oure s^d Parish Church Have accepted (?) of the Proposall of M^r Abel Rudhall

Witness oure hands

Sam^l Lloyd Thomas Rogers } Churchwardens

The mark of Thos + Good.¹

Mr. Abel Rudhall Wil Cast the bells and make them into five and at one pound four shillings pr^r Hundred and to produce them as much mettle as Wee shall Deliver and If there shall Bee any mettle Aded to them he Is to have one Shiling and two Pence pr^r Pound for Every Pound and If they are not as mane pounds as Delivered to him He Is to allow to the Parishioners of oure s^d Parish and theire Church Wardens one shilling a Pound for Every Pound of mettle that shall Be found Wanting. And the Bels are to be Delivered to Him at Glocester and to be Taken from him from Glocester at y^e Charge of the Parish ; And M^r Abel Rudhall Is to Provide Clapers for them at sixpence a pound and Doath Warant them sound for one Whole Year with faire Ringing

Abel Rudhall

The weight of the New Bells

First Bell	5 : 0 : 2
Second	5 : 0 : 27
Third	5 : 1 : 19
Fourth	5 : 2 : 26
Fifth	7 : 2 : 20
Sixth	10 : 1 : 14

39 : 1 : 24

10. DEANERY OF MONTGOMERY.

CHIRBURY.

ST. MICHAEL.

Six bells.

1. CHURCH AND KING. T. MEARS & SON OF LONDON
FEBRUARY 1808. £. £. (30*1* in.)

¹ He was parish clerk and a bell-ringer at the time; his tomb is in the churchyard.

2. PEACE AND GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD ♫ ♫ T. MEARS & SON OF LONDON:

Below:—FECIT 1808

(32½ in.)

3. THE WOODEN WALLS OF ENGLAND ♫ ♫ T. MEARS & SON OF LONDON:

Below:—FECIT 1808

(34 in.)

4. MAY THE SINGLE BE MARRIED AND THE MARRIED HAPPY ♫ ♫ T. MEARS & SON

Below:—OF LONDON FECIT 1808

(36 in.)

5. REV'D THOS FARMER VICAR WM JACKS WM GOUGH CHURCH WARDENS T. MEARS & SON

Below:—OF LONDON FECIT 1808

(38 in.)

6. I TO THE CHURCH THE PEOPLE CALL AND TO GRAVE.
I. SUMMON ALL: T. MEARS. & SON. OF LONDON

Below:—FECIT 1808

(41 in.)

In good order; new hangings by Greenleaf of Hereford; chiming apparatus. Letters of inscriptions set more widely apart than usual on Mears' bells. The couplet on the tenor is evidently a reminiscence of the Rudhalls, but is hardly an improvement on their version.

Weights and notes:—(1) 5½ cwt. D sharp.
(2) 6 cwt. C sharp.
(3) 7 cwt. B
(4) 8 cwt. A sharp.
(5) 10 cwt. G sharp.
(6) 13 cwt. F sharp.

[1549]: 'iii belles.'
13 Aug., 1552: 'Imp'mis three bells whiche they boght of the kynge Ite' one saynts bell.'
'To the Chapell of Roryston¹ belongythe Ite' one bell.'
Do. 'The P'ochianers there do saye that aboute ix yeres past they sold three bells of theires for the some of xijⁱⁱ whiche xijⁱⁱ was delyvered

¹ This has now entirely disappeared, and no trace of it can be found. Roryston is a hamlet between Marton and Middleton.

unto oon S^r John Braye clerke for the space of sixe yeares then next folowyng and he for his s'veice there to have the'ncrse thereof duryng the said terme & to redelyver the said xij^h to the p'ochioners there at thende of the said sixe yeres and althoghe he was desyred dyverse times to redelyver the sume as yet he had not so done.'

9 May, 1553: 'Three bells.'

There is an ancient bell at Snead, on the confines of Montgomeryshire, which is dedicated to St. Etheldreda, and is supposed to have been part of the spoils of Chirbury Priory. There was, at all events, some connection between the two places in medieval times. It is of the same type as those at Astley Abbots, etc., and a rubbing is in the British Museum (Add. MSS. 33203), marked Church Stoke. This bell is also mentioned in *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, v., p. 135, where it is spoken of as a "disused bell at Hyssington."

The three bells left in 1552 were recast in the succeeding century, and the inscriptions have been preserved by Dr. Williams (Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 21237). They were as follows:—

1. CANTATE DOMINO CANTICVM NOVVM 1635
2. WILLIAM SMITH THOMAS CARADINE WARDENS
1647
3. O COME LET VS SINGE VNTO THE LORD 1614.

The two former were by Clibury of Wellington, as will be seen from the Churchwardens' Accounts given below; the accounts for 1614 are wanting, but, doubtless, the third bell was also from that foundry. The extracts relating to the recasting in 1635 and 1647 I owe to the kindness of the Rector, Prebendary Burd, who has permitted me to copy them:—

1635	It. for the casting of the Bell	...	...	..	6	0	0
	It for carriage of the Bell.	...	...	...	0	14	0
	It. for the Clapper of the Bell	...	...	...	0	5	0
	It. for charges of my selfe & others at Wellington & for the hire of a messenger from Wellington & for taking downe the bell at Churbury & Wellington	...	...	...	1	0	0
	It. for hanging of the bell to Rich: Powell	...	...	..	0	2	0
	It. for the bellfounders mans charges in hanging y ^e bell	...	...	...	0	0	6
	It. for charges when the bell was taken downe	...	...	..	0	1	0
	It. to the Bell founder	...	...	..	2	0	0
1647.	Imprimis to y ^e bell founder for casting y ^e bell my parte and for mettle	...	...	..	6	8	0

It. for casting y ^e bell brasses my parte	...	...	o	14	2
It. for my iourney to Wellington at fetching home						
y ^e bell	o	12	8
It. for carriage of y ^e bell my parte	...	...	i	0	0

In 1740 there were still three bells (Browne Willis), but in 1808 it was determined to have a new ring of six. The following abstract from the Churchwardens' Accounts, for which I am again indebted to the kindness of the Vicar, gives all the necessary detail:—

"At a special meeting of the parishioners held February 26th, 1808, it was determined to sell these [three bells] and to substitute for them a new peal of six Bells. A contract was accordingly entered into with Messrs. Mears, Whitechapel, London, who undertook to cast a new and musical peal of six Bells, the tenor to weigh 12 cwt., and the whole peal to weigh 48 cwt.,¹ for £403 4s. od.; the clappers, frames, and fittings to be £77 extra. And they agreed to allow for the three old Bells the sum of £194 2s. 8d.; the peal to be completed by the 1st day of November, 1808. To raise this very considerable sum the Churchwardens borrowed £100 from Mr. Edward Humphreys of Walcot, £50 from Mr. John Robinson of Timberth, and £50 from Mr. Powell Beaman of Aldress; the deficiency was made up by subscriptions from the parishioners (a list of which may be seen on a tablet in the Belfry). The contract was duly carried out, and in the Churchwardens' Accounts for the year 1810 we find the sum of £337 16s. 8d. paid to the Messrs. Mears, who seem to have completed their work in the most punctual manner, as there is an entry in the Parish Book in the year 1808 of £2 16s. 8d. paid for the carriage of the Bells from Shrewsbury, and for 2s. 4d. for ale at the same time by one of the Churchwardens, and of £2 13s. 7d. for carriage and of 7s. for ale at the same time by the other Churchwarden."

The tablet, to which reference has been made, hangs in the ringing-chamber, and gives the list of subscribers, including the Devisees of the late Earl Powis (£30) and the Trustees of Shrewsbury School (£15 15s). It is also there recorded that the bells were set up 12 Sept., 1808 (W. Gough and W. Jacks, Churchwardens).

D. Parkes (Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 21181), writing in 1818, says, "A fine old deep-toned priory bell used for ringing the curfew remained till 1805, when that and two small ones were recast into a peal of 6 bells."

CUSTOMS:—

On Sundays bells chimed before every service; the tenor is rung at 7 a.m. in summer and 8 a.m. in winter.

¹ It will be noted that this weight was exceeded by 1*1/2* cwt.

The Death-knell is rung as follows ; each bell struck three times in succession and three times over, for a male ; twice each and twice over for a female. At Funerals the tenor is tolled for an hour before, or longer, according to the wish of representatives, and a call-bell for the parish when the funeral reaches the lych-gate.

funeral reaches the lych-gate.
The Pancake Bell is rung (the treble) at noon on Shrove Tuesday.
Ringing at Christmas, on Easter Day, New Year's Eve and
morning, and special occasions; for weddings when desired;
and on the birthdays of the Earl of Powis and Lord Clive.

Very many thanks to the Vicar, Rev. Prebendary Burd.

The Rector (Rev. E. B. Bartleet) writes:—"We have but one bell—in an inaccessible position. It cannot be more than sixty years old, and I can only suggest that it came from the 'Dinnabel' Foundry."

Church built 1843, and the bell probably of that date. The parish was formed out of Worthen.
The late Dr. Bush, Rector of Chirbury for obtaining information.

Thanks to Preb. Burd of Chirbury for obtaining information.

MARTON. ST. MARK. One bell.

The Vicar (Rev. A. C. Higgins) writes:—“No name or inscription, it seems, appears on our Church Bell. The diameter of it is 17 inches, and the height is 13 inches. It is thought that a Mrs. Bevan (deceased) gave the Bell.” The bell hangs in a spirelet or closed turret of stone.

Church built 1859; parish formed out of Chirbury.

Church built 1859; parish 1860.
Thanks to Preb. Burd (as before).

MIDDLETON-in-Chirbury. HOLY TRINITY. One bell.

1 THOMAS MEARS FOUNDER LONDON (19 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.)

Church built 1843; bell obviously of that date; parish formed from Chirbury. Rev. H. J. Jerrom, Vicar.

Thanks to Preb. Burd (as before), and Rev. H. J. Jefferon, vicar

SHELF. ALL SAINTS. One bell.

1. PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH APR 1726 (18½ in.)

By Abraham Rudhall, in his smallest type; border, fig. 2.
 Hung with complete wheel of peculiar construction, very heavy
 and nearly solid. Belfry very dirty, and apparently has not been
 visited for years.

[1549]: 'SHELF. One bell a S'c'us bell.'

13 Aug., 1552: 'Oon bell . . . oon sanct bell.'

1740 and 1752: '1 bell.'

WORTHEN. ALL SAINTS. Six bells.

1. C AND G MEARS FOUNDER'S LONDON

2. *The same.*

3. C AND G MEARS FOUNDER'S
LONDON

4. *The same.*

5. *The same.*

6. C AND G MEARS LONDON

The date of the ring is 1850.

	Weights. cwt. qrs. lbs.	Diameters. in.	Notes.
(1)	3 : 2 : 27	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	F sharp.
(2)	3 : 3 : 20	26	E.
(3)	4 : 2 : 22	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	D.
(4)	5 : 0 : 27	30	C sharp.
(5)	6 : 1 : 20	32	B.
(6)	7 : 2 : 20	35	A.

31 : 2 : 24

Not in very good order; way up to bells dark and awkward, but
 at the time of my visit (May, 1903), alterations in the tower were in
 progress. Meanwhile two of Mears' bell-cards were lying *on* the
 altar (!).

Mears seems to have been affected by the Gothic revival of the
 fifties, often breaking out into medieval lettering, as on the rings
 here and at St. Barnabas and St. Gabriel, Pimlico, London.

[1549] : 'ijj belles one S'c'us bell.'
 13 Aug, 1552 : 'Imp'mis ijj belles, one sancts bell, one cois bell.'
 9 May, 1553 : 'Three bells and a sanctus bell.'
 1740 : '4 bells.'
 1752 : 'Worthyn 5 bells' (*sic*).

From the George Morris MSS. at Shrewsbury and from Dr. Williams' in the British Museum (Add. 21237) we learn that the four bells existing previous to 1850 (which weighed 30 cwt.) were dated 1616-17, being inscribed as follows :—

1. IESVS BE OVR SPEED 1616
2. GOD SAVE HIS CHVRCH 1616
3. GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO 1616
4. RICHARD DRAPER AND THOMAS CLOUGH
C WARDENS 1617

The founder may either have been William Clibury or R. Oldfield (cf. Easthope, Munslow, etc.). The tenor is said to have weighed over 20 cwt. The old inscriptions are also given in *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, iii, p. 247.

The Rector informs me that there are many entries in the Churchwardens' Accounts as to new ropes and minor repairs, but nothing else of interest.

CUSTOMS :—

On Sundays, for services, the bells are chimed twice for three minutes, then a single bell for six minutes. A bell is rung at 8 a.m. and 10 a.m. every Sunday.

In the 17th century the morning bell was rung at 4 a.m., and up to about sixty years ago it was rung at 5 a.m., also the Curfew at 8 p.m. In reference to this the Rector has kindly sent me the following extract from the Parish Register :—

May 10, 1683—"It was agreed that Alexander Ridge y^e present Clerke doe for y^e time to come looke to y^e parish Clocke, ringe y^e eight of Clocke bell, com'only called Curfall, and Day bell at fower of y^e Clocke in y^e morning, keep clean y^e seates and y^e Allyes, and toll y^e knell of any deceasing person."

The Pancake Bell was rung at noon on Shrove Tuesday up to about fifty years ago.

The Passing Bell is not rung, nor ever has been ; but sometimes the bell was tolled for an hour every morning and evening so long as the corpse was in the house. This was last done about thirty years ago, at the death of Sir John Kynaston. For Funerals a bell is sometimes tolled for an hour or more previously (at a shilling per hour). It was tolled for three

hours in this way in June, 1903. Until thirty years ago the "Parson's Bell" was rung (two rounds on all bells) at 10 a.m. on the morning of a funeral.

Ringing at Weddings is paid for, the time varying with the amount of the fee.

The bells were rung down to 1808 on 29 May and 5 November, the churchwardens paying 2s. 6d. on each occasion.

They are now very rarely rung, but with the old ring of four, the Clerk states, "there was ringing nearly every day in the week, whenever they could raise a couple of shillings."

Best thanks to Rev. H. P. Alford, Rector.

SHREWSBURY GILD MERCHANT ROLLS OF
THE 14TH AND 15TH CENTURIES.

TRANSCRIBED AND EDITED BY
THE REV. C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A.

THE six Rolls which follow are those which form parcel No. 57 in the Calendar of the Shrewsbury Borough Records, and are there given with the regnal and ordinary dates as regards five of them, but one roll is neither dated nor is the heading given, viz., No. 5 of this list.

1. Rotulus de Gilda mercatoris, 1384-5, 8th Rich. II., with 52 entries.
2. Rotulus de Speciali Gilda mercatoris, 1397-8, 21st Rich. II., with 112 entries.
3. Rotulus de Generali Gilda mercatoris, 1404-5, 6th Hen. IV., with 56 entries.
4. Rotulus de Generali Gilda mercatoris, 1407-8, 9th Hen. IV., with 42 entries.
5. Gilda Mercatoria, not formally dated, but of 1407-8, 9th Hen. IV., with 46 entries.
6. Rotulus de Generali Gilda mercatoris, 1412-13, 14th Hen. IV., with 20 entries.

The Rev. W. D. Macray in his report to the Historical MSS. Commission has overlooked the 5th Roll, and for the same reason as the Borough Records' Committee, viz., because the short heading, in which the date is involved, was concealed by the stitching used to combine these rolls into one bundle. The roll itself is not of much consequence, being nearly a duplicate of No. 4, but the slight differences in the one may serve to illustrate the conciseness of the other.

These rolls indicate a great falling off in the membership of the Gild Merchant, which, no doubt, is owing to the unusual mortality in the latter half of the 14th century. The 234 entries of the 1318 roll are found to have now dwindled

down to 112, i.e., less than half. There is no roll of "foreigners" to be compared with that of a century before, but we cannot doubt that, if there had been, a similar decrease would have been noticeable.

There are many suggestive entries, such as
1st Roll, line 20, "Hugo filius Johannis le Wolfs de Nesse
Baxter."

3rd Roll, line 44, "Johannes del Watur, Degorius (et tres
alij) filij eiusdem."

About such entries something might be said like to what the Rev. W. D. Macray says about the 1st line of the 4th Roll, "Johannes Capitaneus d'Osewestre," on page 8 of his report. At the end of the 3rd Roll there is "a memorandum" slightly imperfect, stating some new conditions of enrolment, one of which is to deprive any Welshman (Wallicus) of Gild privileges and, if I read it aright, to prevent his recovering any "Caution money" paid, if he had been inadvertently accepted, but the memorandum is badly written and a few words are not legible. Some circumstance had arisen to cause bad feeling between the English and the Welsh, which bad feeling continued for ages, quite down to modern times.

Many of the surnames, appellations and occupations are to modern notions strange and unusual, and among the Place-names are a few which defy identification.

Of Personal Names the following seem new—Janyn, Joram, Emota, Hannes, Vrianus.

Among the *Surnames and Designations* we may note—Attebech, Attehope, Attehull, Atteyate, Buyst, Bynecheweye, Conwalley, Culmere, Jakkus, Twyteney, Vanallus, Procatour (? Proctor), Howlyn, Seintpiere, Spyney, Staleworthman, Le Wolfs and Del Watur. New *trades* are Cardmaker, Fuyster, Hywestre and Cotiller.

From these rolls much information may be gathered respecting the evolution of Surnames; these are either patronymics, or arise from trades, occupations, and places of origin. One instance of the latter may suffice. Roll 4, line 22, "Johannes Welynton filius Johannis Acton de Welynton," where the son's surname not merely differs from that of his father, which is plainly derived from *his* place of origin, but is taken from what was, no doubt, the place of his own birth,

Very many similar instances will be found which will throw great light upon the interesting subject of the origin of surnames.

ROTULUS de Gylda mercatoria Libertatis Villa Salop de forincesis ad novam assisam primus dies sessionis fuit die mercurij in festo sancte Margarete Virginis Anno regni regis Ricardi ij. viij^{uo} (Wednesday, 13th July, 1384).

- 1 Rogerus filius Philippi de Bokelton xl.s.
- 2 Robertus de Graffeton c.s.
- 3 Ricardus filius Johannis attehull de Lopynoton hywestre xlvj.s. viij.d.
- 4 Rogerus filius Johannis de Aldescote lx.s.
- 5 Edwardus filius Griffini Gough de Eggerley xl.s.
- 6 Ricardus filius Ricardi de Kyneley de Osewaldestre xljj.s. iiij.d.
- 7 Thomas Balle de Cantelop' Barker xl.s.
- 8 Johannes filius Johannis le Tayllor de Mynsterley lx.s.
- 9 Johannes filius Ricardi de Beystan Sherman xl.s.
- 10 Thomas de Paunteley de Synyngton xlvj.s. viij.d.
- 11 Robertus le Draper de Salop' lx.s.
- 12 Ricardus filius Johannis de Aldescote xl.s.
- 13 Thomas filius Ricardi filij Galfridi de Drayton feror xl.s.
- 14 Willelmus Cokkus de Bermyngham mercer xl.s.
- 15 Robertus de Horseyler mercer lx.s.
- 16 Johannes fforbor de Sutton Maddoc xl.s.
- 17 Willelmus filius Johannis de la Tour' xl.iij.s. iiij.d.
- 18 Willelmus filius Rogeri atteyate fuyster xl.s.
- 19 Willelmus de Trentham Sadeler
- 20 Hugo filius Johannis le Wolfs de Nesse Baxter xl.s.
- 21 Hugo de la Hale Baxter xl.s.
- 22 Johannes de Alston xl.s.
- 23 Robertus Trompe Cardmaker xl.s.
- 24 Ricardus le Dean filius Johannis le Dean de Nantwych liij.s iiij.d.
- 25 Willelmus filius Willelmi Clodde de Wroclardyn xl.s.
- 26 Rogerus de la March de Osewoldestre Carnifex xl.s.
- 27 Johannes de Eyton de Wildemor' Baxter xl.s.
- 28 Johannes de Westby hywestre xl.vj.s. viij.d.
- 29 Ll(ewelyn) le coupere de Dewdor lx.s.

30 Ricardus Dygon pouchmaker xl.s.
 31 Thomas Gondberd's filius Ricardi Gondberds Skynnere xl.s.
 32 Johannes de Mutton ffischer xl.s.
 33 Ricardus de Betton filius Johannis de Betton xl.s.
 34 Janyne le plomere nunc super Wylam xl.s.
 35 Isolda la houpere lx.s.
 36 Johannes filius Willelmi de Chestrefield' xl.s.
 37 Johannes de Coneweye Draper xl.s.
 38 Johannes de Laken Baxter xl.s.
 39 Thomas atte hull Baxter xlij.s. iiiij.d.
 40 Hugo Huberdes Ropere xl.s.
 41 Johannes atte Bech' plomere xl.s.
 42 Thomas de Besselowe hywestre xl.s.
 43 Maurice le ffletchere de Monmouth xl.s.
 44 Willelmus Bynecheweye xl.s.
 45 Willelmus filius Johannis Colle de Longeley xl.s.
 46 Johannes filius Johannis de Broton' Sadeler xl.s.
 47 Johannes filius Willelmi Peyghe Boucher xl.s.
 48 Rogerus filius Thome de Broton Sadeler xl.s.
 49 Rogerus filius Willelmi Hancokkes de Wythyngton xl.s.
 50 Ricardus atte hope ffysshore xl.s.
 51 Johannes Louessone de Alburbury sherman xl.s.
 52 Johannes de harley filius Thome de harley Coruyser xl.s.
 Summa totalis C et viij. libras xl.d.

Memorandum est quod de summa predicta deliberatur
 collitoribus domini Regis viz. Galfrido Corbet et Johanni Say
 pro decima Ville Salop' die martis proxima ante festum
 purificacionis beate Marie termino Sancti Hillarij anno Regis
 octauo lxxx xiiij. libras viij.s. ij.d. (31 Jan., 1385)

et remanet in manu balliuorum Willelmi de Ruyton' et
 Reginaldi de Mutton' de predicta summa x. libras. xij.s.

PERSONAL NAMES (WITH TIMES OF RECURRENCE).

John, 25, Richard 11, William, 11, Thomas, 9, Roger, 7,
 Robert, 4, Hugh, 3, Edward, 1, Galfrid, 1, Griffin, 1, Isolda,
 1, Janyne, 1, Llewelyn, 1, Maurice, 1, Philip, 1.

DESIGNATIONS AND TRADES (WITH REFERENCE TO LINES).

Le coupere, 29, le Dean, 24, le draper, 11, le ffletchere, 43, la houpere, 35, le plomere, 34, le tayllor, 8, le wolfs, 20.

PLACE-NAMES (WITH REFERENCE TO LINES).

Alburbury, 51	Eggerley, 5	Nantwych, 24
Aldescote, 4, 12	Graffeton, 2	Nesse, 20
Alston, 22	Hale la, 21	Osewaldestre, 6, 26
Bermyngham, 14	Harley, 52	Ruyton, note at end
Besselowe, 42	Horseley, 15	Salop, 11
Betton, 33	Kyneley, 6	Sutton, 16
Beystan, 9	Laken, 38	Synyngton, 10
Bokelton, 1	Longeley, 45	Tour la, 17
Broton, 46, 48	Lopynoton, 3	Trentham, 19
Cantelop, 7	March la, 26	Westby, 28
Chestrefield, 36	Monmouth, 43	Wildemor, 27
Conewey, 37	Mutton, 32, note at end	Wrocwardyn, 25
Dewdor, 29	end	Wyla, 34
Drayton, 13	Mynsterley, 8	Wythyngton, 49

TRADES, &c. (WITH REFERENCE).

Barker, 7, Baxter, 21, 27, 38, 39, Boucher, 47, Cardmaker, 23, Carnifex, 26, Coruyser, 52, Draper, 37, fferor, 13, fuyster, 18, ffysher, 32, 50, Hywestre, 3, 28, 42, Merser, 14, 15, Plomere, 41, Pouchmaker, 30, Ropere, 40, Sadeler, 19, 46, 48, Sherman, 9, 51, Skynner, 32.

SURNAMEs, &c. (WITH REFERENCE).

Attebech, 41, Attehope, 50, Attehull, 3, 39, Atteyate, 18, Balle, 7, Bynechewye, 44, Clodde, 25, Cokkus, 14, Colle, 45, fforbor, 16, Gonberds, 31, Gough, 5, Hancokkes, 49, Huberdes, 40, Louessone, 51, Peyghe, 47, Trompe, 23.

ROTULUS de Speciali Gilda Mercatoris ad novam assisam
primis dies sessionis fuit die Jouis proxima ante festum
Natalis Domini Anno regni regis Ricardi secundi vicesimo
primo Coram Willelmo Williley et Nicholao Jerard tunc
(1397) Balliuis ville Salop' Thoma Skynner Reginaldo de

Mutton Roberto Thornes Roberto de Graffeton' Johanne
 Geffrey, Willelmo de Biryton seniore Symone Towr
 Jacobo Dyere Johanne de Acton Roberto Lyes Philippo
 Godberd Thoma Porter, Thoma Parys Reginaldo Skryveyn
 et Willelmo de Weston Clerico (1397, 8).

1 Petrus Bastard soluit xl.s.
 2 Thomas fforster Taillor de Hortumley de} comitatu Cestrie } soluit xl.s.
 3 Johannes filius predicti Thome
 4 Ricardus Peyton brasyer sol. xl.s.
 5 Willelmus Taillor de vpton subtus Haghmon sol. xl.s.
 6 Johannes filius Willelmi le mulleward de Sokeden
 sol. xl.s.
 7 Johannes Dolphyn Carnifex sol. xl.s.
 8 Thomas Wenlok ironmonger sol. xl.s.
 9 Willelmus filius Johannis Gilbert de Betton sol. xl.s.
 10 Johannes Tuggef ord Corueiser'
 11 Ricardus Cokerell Corueiser'
 12 Thomas de Newbolde Spicer filius Johannis de Newbolde
 13 Thomas Dolphyn Carnifex
 14 Ricardus Horton Barker
 15 Radulphus de Cundore filius Thome Henryus de Cundore
 16 Willelmus Johannes Thomas et Nicholaus filij eiusdem } Radulphi
 17 Rogerus vanallus Barker
 18 Willelmus Dagur de Cundore pistor
 19 Johannes Hordley Scheremon
 20 Johannes Leget de Scheynton Corueiser'
 21 Walterus filius eiusdem Johannis
 22 Ricardus Jonsone Carpenter
 23 Johannes Raues
 24 Hugo de Hachurley filius Hugonis de Hachurley
 25 Willelmus Dun Cissor filius Johannis Dun de Schra-
 wardyn
 26 Rogerus de Yvory de Emnstre pistor
 27 Willelmus Ryton Barker
 28 Jchannes Kynton Corueiser'
 29 Dauid de Knokyn Tayllor Super Prydehulle
 30 Willelmus filius eius et Johannes filius eius
 31 Johannes Couper de ffisschstrete

32 Willelmus beistan filius Hugonis de Beistan
 33 Dauid de Holbache
 34 Thomas Preston de Asteley yrenmonger
 35 Petrus de Burgh' de Burdews
 36 Johannes Goldston Skynner
 37 Willelmus Spyre de Chestre
 38 Dauid Maynsmore de powys seruiens Thome Conewey
 39 Johannes Walcote filius Henrici Walcote
 40 Nicholaus filius Willelmi Jakkus de Westbury Webbe
 41 Johannes filius eius
 42 Jacobus Blyke *mortuus sine herede de corpore*
 43 Griffinus filius Johannis Bakere
 44 Jacobus de Wlonkuslowe de Welynton
 45 Thomas filius Johannis burton de Sundrun
 46 Willelmus Noniley pistor
 47 Walterus de Beorton
 48 Willelmus Hayward
 49 Johannes filius Thome Hugyns de Haburley Carnifex
 50 Dauid Radebon
 51 Reginaldus de Burton
 52 Johannis Hulle
 53 Rogerus Horsley
 54 Willelmus Clebury de Eyton
 55 Matheus Bromfeld fflisschere
 56 Rogerus fforster filius Willelmi florster de Salop'
 57 Thomas Conewey filius Ricardi Conewey draper
 58 Ricardus Culmer' Webbe
 59 Hugo filius eius
 60 Henricus Lewys Carnifex
 61 Nicholaus Willelmus et Thomas filij eiusdem Henrici
 62 Howelus ap Eynyon tayllor frater Llewelini Couper
 Johannes filius eius
 63 Willelmus (et) Ricardus filii Symonis Towr
 64 Rogerus Madyns seruiens Symonis Towr
 65 Jeuanus Ballyng
 66 Thomas Wyllabog
 67 Ricardus Brome filius Johannis Brome de Longefeld
 68 Ricardus Harley Corueiser
 69 Edwardus Hager de Acton Pygot'
 70 Robertus mercer de Pola

71 Philippus mercer ffrater predicti Roberti merceri
 72 Johannes filius Thome Williāmus de Oswastre
 73 Rogerus filius Thome Williamus de Oswestre
 74 Willelmus filius Willelmi de Hanewode
 75 Matheus ap Jeuan ap *Jorum*
 76 Willelmus Taillor de Pola
 77 Ricardus Pylyn de Clotley coyucerus
 78 Thomas filius Willelmi de Wyllyley
 79 Ricardus Dunthull filius Henrici Schepherde de Har-
 lascote
 80 Walterus Pirye (or Parry) de Comitatu Northamton
 81 Matheus Bron Coruiser filius *Johannis* Bron
 82 Ricardus Harnage filius Johannis Parry de Harnage
 83 Johannes filius Thome Harley de Longeley
 84 Willelmus huwestre
 85 Thomas filius eius
 86 Thomas filius eius
 87 Johannes Vpton Corueiser
 88 Hugo Caryas de Burleton seruiens Edwardi Kynardley
 89 Willelmus Altramer Coruieserus
 90 Reginaldus de Oswastre Coruieserus
 91 Robertus Vyne de Meole Brasy
 92 Ricardus filius Willelmi Hardynge de Wychurley
 93 Edwardus filius eius
 94 Alyw' filia eius
 95 Margareta filia eius
 96 Ricardus Hulle de Homursley
 97 Rogerus Hammes de Meole Bracy
 98 Rogerus Heylyn Corueiser
 99 Rogerus Wallop couper
 100 Dauid Lyneale ffletcher
 101 Johannes Twyteney Clerk' ad terminum vite
 102 Johannes Powys tayllor
 103 Johannes filius eius
 104 Willelmus Russell Tayllor
 105 Griffinus ffletcher de Moughnant
 106 Johannes et Willelmus filij eius
 107 Ricardus Orchard pistor
 108 Thomas et Johannes filij eius
 109 Johannes Chestre de Mardefole pistor

110 Edwardus de Conewey pistor
 111 Philippus Glouere de Codynton
 112 *Johannes filius eius*

Endorsement

Gilda mercatoria Ville Salop'

PERSONAL NAMES (WITH TIMES OF RECURRENCE).

John, 34; William, 24; Thomas, 20; Richard, 16; Roger, 9; Dauid, 5; Henry, 4; Hugh, 4; Edward, 4; Mathew, 3; Nicholas, 3; Robert, 3; Walter, 3; Griffin, 2; James, 2; Jeuan, 2; Peter, 2; Philip, 2; Reginald, 2; Symon, 2; Alyn, 1; Eynon, 1; Howel, 1; Jorum, 1; Llewelyn, 1; Margareta, 1; Radulph, 1.

DESIGNATIONS AND TRADES (WITH REFERENCE).

Le mulleward, 6.

PLACE-NAMES (WITH REFERENCE).

Acton Pygot, 69	Haburley, 49	Oswastre, 72, 73, 90
Asteley, 34	Hachurley, 24	Pola, 74, 76
Beorton, 47	Hanewode, 74	Powys, 38
Betton, 9	Harlascote, 79	Prydehulle, 29
Burdews, 35	Harnage, 82	Salop', 56
Burgh, 35	Holbache, 33	Scheynton, 20
Burleton, 88	Homursley, 96	Schrawardyn, 25
Burton, 51	Hortumley, 2	Sokeden, 6
Cestria, 2, 37	Knokyn, 29	Sundrun, 45
Clotley, 77	Longefeld, 67	Upton subter Hagh-
Codynton, 111	Longeley, 83	mon, 5
Conewey, 110	Mardefole, 109	Welynton, 44
Cundore, 15, 18	Meole Brasy, 91, 97	Westbury, 40
Emnstre, 26	Moughnant, 105	Wlonkuslowe, 44
Eyton, 54	Newbold, 12	Wyllyley, 78
ffisschstrete, 31	Norhamton, 80	Yuory, 26

SURNAMES, &c. (WITH REFERENCE).

Altramer, 89; Bakere, 93; Bastard, 1; Beistan, 32; Blyke, 42; Brome, 67; Bromfeld, 55; Bron, 81; Burton, 45; Bylyng, 65; Caryas, 88; Chestre, 109; Clebury, 54; Cokerell, 11; Conewey, 38, 57; Couper, 31; Culmer, 58;

Dagur, 18 ; Dolphyn, 7, 13 ; Dun, 25 ; Dunthill, 79 ; ffletcher, 105 ; fforster, 56 ; Gilbert, 9 ; Glouere, 111 ; Goldston, 36 ; Hagur, 69 ; Hammes, 97 ; Hardynge, 92 ; Harley, 68, 83 ; Harnage, 82 ; Hayward, 48 ; Henryus, 15 ; Heylyn, 98 ; Hordley, 19 ; Horseley, 53 ; Horton, 14 ; Hugyns, 49 ; Hulle, 52, 96 ; Huwestre, 84 ; Jakkus, 40 ; Jonsone, 22 ; Kynton, 28 ; Leget, 20 ; Lewys, 60 ; Lyneale, 100 ; Madyns, 64 ; Maynsmore, 38 ; Noniley, 46 ; Orchard, 107 ; Peyton, 4 ; Pirye, 80 ; Powys, 102 ; Preston, 34 ; Pryde, 82 ; Pylyn, 77 ; Raues, 23 ; Radebon, 50 ; Russell, 104 ; Ryton, 27 ; Schepherde, 79 ; Spyre, 37 ; Taillor, 5 ; Towr, 63, 64 ; Tuggefard, 10 ; Twyteney, 101 ; Upton, 87 ; Vanallus, 17 ; Vyne, 91 ; Walcote, 39 ; Wallop, 99 ; Wenlok, 8 ; Williamus, 72, 73 ; Wyllabeg, 66.

TRADES, OCCUPATIONS, &c.

Bakere, 43 ; Barker, 14, 17, 27 ; Brasyer, 4 : Carnitex, 7, 13, 49, 60 ; Carpenter, 22 ; Cissor, 25 ; Clerk', 101 ; Corueiser, 10, 11, 20, 28, 68, 77, 81, 87, 89, 90, 98 ; Draper, 57 ; ffischere, 55 ; ffletcher, 100, 105 ; Glouere, 111 ; Huwestre, 84 ; Ironmonger, 8, 34 ; Mercer, 70, 71 ; mulleward, 6 ; Pistor, 18, 26, 46, 107, 110 ; Schepherde, 79 ; Scheremon, 19 ; Skynner, 36 ; Spicer, 12 ; Taillor, 2, 5, 29, 62, 76, 102, 104 ; Webbe, 40, 58.

ROTULUS de Generali Gilda Mercatoris Nouam Assisam
 Primus dies sessionis fuit die Jouis proxima ante festum
 Natalis Domini Anno regni Regis Henrici quarti post
 Conquestum sexto Coram Thoma Skynner et Ricardo
 Stury Balliuis Ville Salopie Johanne Scryueyn Willelmo
 Biryton seniore Johanne Perle juniore Willelmo Tour
 Ricardo Aldescote Johanne Glouer et Ricardo Swetenham
 Clerico (1404-5).

- 1 Ricardus filius Thome Swetenham de Midelwyche in
 Comitatu Cestrie ac Johannes et Thomas filij dicti
 Ricardi ac eorum heredes de eorum corporibus
 legitime procreatis xlvj.s. viij.d.
- 2 Johonnes Dod de Pontesbury xlvj.s. viij.d.
- 3 Johannes filius Petri Cambray de Pola et Radulphus
 filius eius liij.s. iiiij.d.
- 4 Ricardus Burnell de Pola xlvj.s. viij.d.

5 Johannes Dun Junior Taillor xlviij.s. iiiij.d.
 6 Rogerus Gatacre liij.s. iiiij.d.
 7 Johannes Kynton glouere filius Johannis Kynton.
 xlvj.s. viij.d.
 8 Edwardus Walsyngham mercer liij.s. iiiij.d.
 9 Johannes Gryme mercer seruiens dicti Edwardi.
 xlvj.s. viij.d.
 10 Willelmus ffleshewer de Pola et Ricardus filius eius
 xlvj.s. viij.d.
 11 Ricardus Procatour Coruyser de Pola. xlvj.s. viij.d.
 12 Thomas Bouche filius Johannis Bouche de Ellarton
 Willelmus filius eiusdem Thome liij.s. iiiij.d.
 13 Johannes Vaghan filius Philippi Vaghan de Karlyon L.s.
 14 Thomas Greene ffleshewer Ricardus et Willelmus filij
 eius xlvj.s. viij.d.
 15 Thomas Haken Sadler Hugo Johannes et Willelmus
 filij eius xlvj.s. viij.d.
 16 Ricardus Dun et Elianora filia eius xlvj.s. viij.d.
 17 Willelmus filius Willelmi Twyford Ricardus et Johannes
 filij eius ac Johanna et Alicia filiae eiusdem Willelmi
 liij.s. iiiij.d.
 18 Simon Barker de Ellesmere Johannes Ricardus et
 Johannes filij eiusdem Simonis xlvj.s. viij.d.
 19 Nicholaus Rodene Barker Johannes filius eius xlvj.s. viij.d.
 20 Ricardus Wynwode Coruyser filius Rogeri Wynwode de
 Kynletslye et Emota filia eius xlvj.s. viij.d.
 21 Willelmus filius Johannis Kynarley Barker et Walterus
 filius eiusdem Willelmi xlvj.s. viij.d.
 22 Thomas filius Henrici Spragge de Newcastell bocher et
 Willelmus filius eius xlvj.s. viij.d.
 23 Willelmus filius Willelmi Wolascote xlvj.s. viij.d.
 24 Willelmus Preston de Asteley. xlvj.s. viij.d.
 25 Willelmus Nonyley Skynner xlvj.s. viij.d.
 26 Johannes Norhampton mercer liij.s. iiiij.d.
 27 Willelmus Brugge Taillor et Johannes filius eius
 xlvj.s. viij.d.
 28 Ricardus Colfox de Muridon' et Radulfus filius eiusdem
 Ricardi xlvj.s. viij.d.
 29 Rogerus Barbour et Willelmus filius eiusdem Rogeri
 xlvj.s. viij.d.

- 30 Rogerus hulle ffyssher xlvj.s. viij.d.
- 31 Petrus filius Johannis Barbour de Pola xlvj.s. viij.d.
- 32 Johannis filius Ade Genowe de Pontesford mercer et Johannes filius eiusdem Johannis xlvj.s. viij.d.
- 33 Willelmus Joynor filius Henrici Joynor de Salop' Taillior xlvj.s. viij.d.
- 34 Willelmus Ellesmere de Pola filius Ricardi Philippes draper et Willelmus filius eius xlvj.s. viij.d.
- 35 Johannes Barbor filius Johannis Cook de Pole et Galfridus filius eius xlvj.s. viij.d.
- 36 Willelmus Jurdan filius Willelmi Jurdan de Walton iuxta Lodelowo xlvj.s. viij.d.
- 37 Petrus Cambray senior de Pole et Petrus Cambray filius eiusdem lijs. iiij.d.
- 38 Thomas filius Johannis Longe de Lodelowe et Johannes filius eius xlvj.s. viij.d.
- 39 Johannes Sont de Cronkehull seruiens domini Principis
- 40 Rogerus filius Hugonis de Baystan xlvj.s. viij.d.
- 41 Johannes Taillior de Pole quondam seruiens domini de Powys. lijs. iiij.d.
- 42 Johannes Baker de Dallyiey ferror et Ricardus Willelmus Margeria Alicia et Agnes filii eiusdem Johannis Baker xlvj.s. viij.d.
- 43 Johannes filius Edmundi Taillior de Walleford Ricardus Thomas filij eiusdem Johannis xlvj.s. viij.d.
- 44 Johannes del Watur Ricardus Johannes Degorius et Willelmus filij eiusdem. xlvj.s. viij.d.
- 45 Johannes Bron Glouer & Walterus filius eius xlvj.s. viij.d.
- 46 Ricardus filius Johannis Eyre de Wylcote Johannes Thomas Willelmus filij eiusdem Ricardi xlvj.s. viij.d.
- 47 Rogerus filius Thome Lowe de fforest de Kynfar. Guido Edwardus Thomas et Johannes filij eiusdem Rogeri lx.s.
- 48 Willelmus Haston Cook et Willelmus filius eius de Salop' xlvj.s. viij.d.
- 49 Philippus Glouer filius Johannis de Codynton xlvj.s. viij.d.
- 50 Willelmus Fynche de Baggeley Johannes et Willelmus filij eiusdem Willelmi Fynche xlvj.s. viij.d.
- 51 Willelmus Cambray filius Petri Cambray senioris de Pole Rogerus et Willelmus filij eiusdem xlvj.s. viij.d.

52 [in ^{plus} dorso] Ricardus Norton smyth. filius Roberti de Norton
et Willelmus filius dicti Ricardi xlvj.s. viij.d.

53 Rogerus Atkynsone de Ednesdon Johannes et Johannes
filii eiusdem Rogeri xlvj.s. viij.d.

54 Ricardus Lloit filius Johannis Lloit de Pole Willelmus
filius eiusdem Ricardi Lloit xlvj.s. viij.d.

55 Willelmus Frensshe de Welynton liij.s. iiiij.d.

56 Johannes Lloit filius Janyn Lloit de Osewestre xlvj.s
viij.d.

(N.B.—To lines numbered 54, 55 and 56 is prefixed
“ non juratus ”).

Summa vj^{xx}xiiij.li. xj.s. viij.d.

Jsti burgenses ad gildam predictam facti, electi fuerunt sub
condic'o'e quod si aliquis eorum non tenuerit articulas in gilda
mercatoria eis recitatas secundum eorum Juramentum fregerit
aut si aliquis illorum burgensium in futuro probari poterit
quod fuerat aut erit Wallicus ex parte patris quod perdet
libertatem suam predictam et *prolusiones semper* aliquid illorum
facere pro libertate predicta habenda perderet seu perdet &c.

PERSONAL NAMES (WITH TIMES OF RECURRENCE).

John, 44; William, 36; Richard, 26; Thomas, 13; Roger,
11; Peter, 4; Edward, 3; Alicia, 2; Henry, 2; Hugh, 2;
Philip, 2; Radulph, 2; Walter, 2; Agnes, 1; Edmund, 1;
Elianora, 1; Emota, 1; Galfrid, 1; Guido, 1; Janyn, 1;
Johanna, 1; Margerico, 1; Nicholas, 1; Robert, 1; Simon, 1.

SURNAMES AND DESIGNATIONS (WITH REFERENCE).

Aldescote, heading of roll; Alkynsone, 53; Bakere, 42;
Barbour, 29, 31, 35; Barker, 18, 19; Biryton, heading and 1;
Bouche, 12; Bron, 45; Brugge, 27; Burnell, 4; Cambray,
Ellesmere, 34; Eyre, 46; flesshewer, 10; Frenche, 55;
Fynche, 50; Gatacre, 6; Genowe, 32; Glouere, heading, 49;
Grene, 14; Gryme, 9; Haken, 15; Haston, 48; Hulle, 30;
Joynor, 33; Jurdan, 36; Kynarley, 21; Kynton, 7; Lloit,
Longe, 38; Lowe, 47; Noniley, 25; Norhampton,
26; Norton, 52; Perle, heading; Preston, 24; Procatour,
Scryueyn, heading; Skynner, heading; Sont, 39;

Spragge, 32; Stury, heading; Swetenham, heading and 1; Taillior, 41, 43; Tour, heading; Twyford, 17; Vaghan, 13; Walsyngham, 8; Watur del, 44; Wolascote, 23; Wynwode, 20.

PLACE-NAMES (WITH REFERENCE).

Asteley, 24	Karlyon, 13	Pontesbury, 2
Baggeley, 50	Kynfar, 47	Pontesford, 32
Baystan, 40	Kynletlye, 20	Salop', 33
Cestria, 1	Lodelowe, 38	Walleford, 43
Codynton, 49	Midelwyche, 1	Walton, nr. Ludlow,
Cronkehull, 39	Muridon, 28	36
Dalliley, 42	Newcastell, 22	Watur del, 44
Ednesdon, 53	Osewestre, 56	Welynton, 55
Ellarton, 12	Pola, 3, 4, 10, 11, 31, Wylcote, 46	
Ellesmere, 18	34, 35, 37, 41, 51, 54	

TRADES, OCCUPATIONS, AND TITLES (WITH REFERENCE).

Barker, 19, 21; Bocher, 22; Cook, 35, 48; Coruyser, 11, 20; Dominus, 41; Draper, 34; Ferror, 42; ffleshewer, 10, 14; ffyssher, 30; Glouere, 7, 45, 49; Mercer, 8, 9, 26, 32; Princeps, 39; Sadler, 15; Skynner, 25; Smyth, 52; Taillior, 5, 27, 33, 41, 43.

SALOP § ROTULUS de Generali Gilda mercatoris
Nouam Assisam Prima dies sessionis fuit die Martis
 proxima post festum Conuersionis Sancti Pauli Anno
 regni regis Henrici quarti nono. Coram Johanne Glouer
 et Dauid Rathebon balliuis Ville Salop' Thoma Skynner
 Reginaldo Mutton Roberto Thornes Willelmo Tour
 Nicholao Shotton. Roberto Horseleg Waltero Beurton et
 Ricardo Swetenham Clerico (1407, 8).

1 Johannes Wele Capitaneus dosewestre pro amore et
 bono auxilio suo Burgensibus Ville et *Comitati* ac
 libertati eiusdem Ville habitis et imposterum
 habendis.

2 Ricardus de Laken eadem forma

3 Vrianus Seintpiere pro se et heredibus de corpore suo
 legitime procreatis finiuit xlvj.s. viij.d.

4 Johannes filius Thome Skynner eadem forma xxxvij.s. iiij.d.

- 5 Willelmus Poyner de Wrokextre senior et Willelmus filius eius ac Hugo et Johannes filii eiusdem Willelmi filii Willelmi necnon Margeria et Johanna filie dicti Willelmi filii Willelmi liij.s. iiiij.d.
- 6 Johannes filius Willelmi Hampton de Bewmarreys xlvj.s. viij.d.
- 7 Walterus Coneway de Salop barker filius Johannis Coneway draper et Johannes filius eiusdem Walteri xlvj.s. viij.d.
8. Dauid filius Johannis Williames de Leghton mercer liij.s. iiiij.d.
- 9 Willelmus filius Hugonis Mullewarde de Wotton fless-hewer xlvj.s. viij.d.
- 10 Johannes Caumbrugge Cotiller xlvj.s. viij.d.
- 11 Ricardus Kenley xlvj.s. viij.d.
- 12 Willelmus Hochekes de Orleton in Comitatu Herford Tauerner xlvj.s. viij.d.
- 13 Johannes filius Johannis Cambray mercer de Pole xlvj.s. viij.d.
- 14 Henricus Goldesmyth de Salop' xlvj.s. viij.d.
- 15 Ricardus Berde de Tierne Webbe et Ricardus filius Hugonis Berde de Oketon xlvj.s. viij.d.
- 16 Willelmus filius Willelmi Rouleton de parochia de Ercale xlvj.s. viij.d.
- 17 Ricardus filius Rogeri Lynyale barker xlvj.s. viij.d.
- 18 Rogerus Bulkeley de Cundore Walker. L.s.
- 19 Johannes Swyfte Goldesmyth. xlvj.s. viij.d.
- 20 Ricardus filius Thome Harlescote ferror. xlvj.s. viij.d.
- 21 Hannes Manneys Goldesmyth xlvj.s. viij.d.
- 22 Johannes Lynyale de Hordeley et Johannes filius eius. xlvj.s. viij.d.
- 23 Thomas filius Willelmi Stalworthman de Dienbegh et Willelmus filius eiusdem Thome ffleshewere xlvj.s. viij.d.
- 24 Johannes filius Willelmi Preston de Salop baxter et Johannes filius Rogeri Gode de Besseford etatis xij Annorum xlvj.s. viij.d.
- 25 Willelmus de Conwalley de Wedneslowesdale Wolleman et Willelmus filius eius et Aliciae filia eiusdem Willelmi Conwalley l.s. viij.d.

26 Johannes filius Johannis Buyst' de Haburley liij.s. iiiij.d.
 27 Johannes Coly de Ellesemere xlvs.s.
 28 Ricardus Rondulff de Whitechurche baxter xlvj.s. viij.d.
 29 Willelmus filius Ricardi Balle de Monkeforyate et
 Johannes filius eius xlvj.s. viij.d.
 30 Willelmus Duke de Monkeforyate xlvj.s. viij.d.
 31 Willelmus filius Ricardi Balle de Whitechurche glouer
 xlvj.s. viij.d.
 32 Johannes Culmere heuster et Johannes filius eius
 xlvjs. viij.d.
 33 Johannes Howlyn de Walsyngham Tauerner xlvj.s. viij.d.
 34 Johannes Paunton' filius Rowland Paunton' xlvj.s. viij.d.
 35 Johannes Worthyn Sadeler et Willelmus frater eiusdem
 Johannes xlvj.s. viij.d.
 36 Ricardus Bradeley plummer xlvj.s. viij.d.
 37 Alicia Chattefford et Willelmus Botte frater eiusdem
 Alicie xlvj.s. viij.d.
 38 Ricardus Hagur nuncius domini Hugonis Burnell et
 Ricardus filius eiusdem Ricardi xxvj.s. viij.d.
 39 Johannes Blymehull Taillor filius Rogeri Blymehull et
 Rogerus. Betton Sadeler filius Rogeri Gibon de
 Betton xlvj.s. viij.d.
 40 Thomas Rathebon filius Dauid Rathebon de White-
 churche xxvj.s. viij.d.
 41 Ricardus filius Thome Ercale Webbe xl.s.
 42 Johannes Welynton Glouer filius Johannis Acton de
 Welynton et Ricardus filius eiusdem Johannis
 Welynton ac Ricardus Worthyn de Salop Glouer
 liij.s. iiiij.d.

Summa totalis iij^{xx}. xij. libræ.

(Endorsement)

Rotulus de Gilda mercatoris tempore J. Glouer et Dd. Rathebon } Balliuorum

PERSONAL NAMES (WITH TIMES OF RECURRENCE).

John, 29; William, 23; Richard, 16; Thomas, 7; Roger, 7; Hugh, 4; Alicia, 3; Dauid, 3; Walter, 3; Robert, 2; Hannes, 1; Henry, 1; Johanna, 1; Margeria, 1; Nicholas, 1; Reginald, 1; Rowland, 1; Urianus, 1.

SURNAMES AND DESIGNATIONS (WITH REFERENCE).

Acton, 42; Balle, 29, 31; Berde, 15; Betton, 39; Blymehull, 39; Botte, 37; Bradeley, 36; Bulkeley, 18; Burnell, 38; Buyst, 26; Cambray, 13; Capitaneus, 1; Caumbrugge, 10; Chatteford, 37; Coly, 27; Conewey, 7; Conwalley, 25; Culmere, 32; Duke, 30; Ercale, 41; Glouere, Endorsement; Gode, 24; Goldesmyth, 14; Hagur, 38; Hampton, 6; Harlescote, 20; Hochekis, 12; Howlyn, 33; Kenley, 11; Lynyale, 17, 22; Manneys, 21; Mullewarde, 9; Paunton, 34; Poyner, 5; Preston, 24; Rathebon, 40; Rondulf, 28; Rouleton, 16; Seintpiere, 3; Skynner, 4; Stalworthman, 23; Swyfte, 19; Wele, 1; Welynton, 42; Willianes, 8; Worthyn, 35, 42.

TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS (WITH REFERENCE).

Barker, 7, 17; Baxter, 24, 28; Capitaneus, 1; Cotiller, 10; Draper, 7; Ferror, 20; flesshewer, 9, 23; Glouer, 31, 42, 42; Goldesmyth, 14, 19, 21; Heuster, 32; Mercer, 8, 13; Mullewarde, 9; Nuncius, 38; Plummer, 36; Sadeler, 35, 39; Taillor, 39; Tauerner, 12, 33; Walker, 18; Webbe, 15, 41; Wolleman, 25.

PLACE-NAMES (WITH REFERENCE).

Besseford, 24; Betton, 39; Bewmarreys, 6; Cundore, 18; Dienbegh, 23; Ercale, 16; Ellesmere, 27; Haburley, 26; Hordeley, 22; Laken, 2; Leghton, 8; Monkeforyate, 29, 30; Oketon, 15; Orleton, 12; Osewestre, 1; Pole, 13; Salop', 7, 14, 24, 42; Tierne, 15; Walsyngham, 33; Welynton, 42; Wannelowesdale, 25; Whitechurche, 28, 31, 40; Wotton, 9; Wrokestre, 5.

Membrane.

- 1 Gilda mercatoris tempore Johannes Glouer et Dauid de Rathebon Balliuorum &c. (1407, 8)
- 2 Johannes Wele
- 3 Ricardus Laken
- 4 Vrianus Seintpiere
- 5 Johannes filius Thome Skynner
- 6 Willelmus Paynor Senior
- 7 Willelmus Paynor junior Hugo Johannes filij eius
- 8 Johannes Hampton de Bewmarreys
- 9 Walterus Conewey Barker

- 10 Dauid filius Johannis Williames de Leghton mercer
- 11 Willelmus filius Hugonis Mulleward de Wotton' fless-hewer
- 12 Johannes Cambrugge Cotiller *mortuus sine herede*
- 13 Ricardus Kenley
- 14 Willelmus Hochekes de Orleton tauerner
- 15 Johannes filius Johannis Cambray de Pole mercer *mortuus sine herede*
- 16 Henricus Goldsmyth *mortuus sine herede*
- 17 Ricardus Berde Webbe et Ricardus filius Hugonis Berde
- 18 Willelmus filius Willelmi Rouleton
- 19 Ricardus filius Rogero Lynale barker
- 20 Thomas Stalworthman et Willelmus filius eius
- 21 Johannes filius Willelmi Prestan baxter et Johannes filius Rogeri
- 22 Gode de Befford
- 23 Rogerus bulkeley Walker
- 24 Johannes Swyfte Goldesmyth *mortuus sine herede*
- 25 Ricardus filius Thome Harlescote
- 26 Willelmus duke de Monkeforyate *mortuus sine herede*
- 27 Hannes Goldesmyth *mortuus sine herede*
- 28 Johannes Lynyale de Hordeley *mortuus sine herede*
- 29 Willelmus de ConWalley
- 30 Johannes Buyst de Haburley
- 31 Johannes Coly de Ellesmere *mortuus sine herede*
- 32 Ricardus Rondul Baxter
- 33 Willelmus Balle de Monkeforyate
- 34 Willelmus Balle de Whitechurche
- 35 Johannes Culmere heuster
- 36 Johannes Howlyn Tauerner
- 37 Johannes de Paunton *mortuus sine herede*
- 38 Johannes Worthyn et Willelmus frater eius
- 39 Ricardus Bradeley plumer *mortuus sine herede*
- 40 Alicia Chatefford et Willelmus frater eius
- 41 Ricardus Hagur Ricardus filius eius *mortuus sine herede*
- 42 Johannis Blymehull & Rogerus Betton
- 43 Thomas Rathebon
- 44 Ricardus filius Thome Ercale
- 45 Johannes Welynton glouer et Johannes filius eius ad (sic)
- 46 Ricardus Worthyn glouer.

PERSONAL NAMES (WITH TIMES OF RECURRENCE.)

John, 21; William, 14; Richard, 11; Thomas, 5; Roger, 4; Hugh, 3; Alicia, 1; Dauid, 1; Gode, 1; Hannes, 1; Henry, 1; Rous, 1; Urianus, 1; Walter, 1.

SURNAME AND DESIGNATIONS (WITH REFERENCE).

Balle, 1, 33, 34; Berde, 17; Blymehull, 42; Bradeley, 39; Bulkeley, 23; Buyst, 30; Cambray, 15; Cambrugge, 12; Chatteford, 40; Coly, 31; Conewey, 9; Culmere, 35; Duke, 26; Ercal, 44; Goldsmyth, 16, 27; Hagur, 41; Hampton, 8; Harlescote, 25; Hochekes, 14; Howlyn, 36; Kenley, 13; Laken, 4; Lynale, 19, 28; Mulleward, 11; Paynor, 6, 7; Prestan, 21; Rathebon, 2, 43; Rondul, 32; Rouleton, 18; Seintpiere, 5; Skynner, 6; Staleworthman, 20; Swyfte, 24; Wele, 3; Welynton, 45; Williames, 10; Worthyn, 38, 46.

TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS (WITH REFERENCE).

Barker, 9, 19; Baxter, 21, 32; Cotiller, 12; Flesshewer, 11; Glouer, 45, 46; Goldsmyth, 16, 24, 27; Heuster, 35; Mercer, 10, 15; Plumer, 39; Skynner, 6; Tauerne, 14, 36; Walker, 23.

PLACE-NAMES (WITH REFERENCE).

Befford, 22; Bewmarreys, 8; Conwalley, 29; Ellesmere, 31; Haburley, 30; Hordeley, 28; Leghton, 10; Monkeforyate, 26, 33; Orleton, 14; Paunton, 37; Pole, 15; Rathebon, 2; Whitechurche, 34; Wotton, 11.

ROTULUS de Generali Gilda mercatoris Nouam Assisam
 primus dies sessionis fuit die lune proxima post festum
 omnium Sanctorum anno regni regis Henrici quarti quarto
 decimo coram Dauid Holbache et Ricardo Stury balliuis
 Ville Salop Johanne Gamel seniore Vriano Seintre Willelmo
 Byriton Ricardo Hord Rogero Colle et Johanne Grafton
 sex sessoribus et Ricardo Swetenham communi clero
 dicte Ville (1412).

1	Ricardus Attyngham pro se et hered' de corpore suo legitime procreatis	xlvj.s. viij.d.
2	Johannis Hagur Coruyser	xlvj.s. viij.d.
3	Johannis Baret Coruyser	xlvj.s. viij.d.
4	Johannis Engelond Coruyser	xlvj.s. viij.d.
5	Johannes filius eius	xlvj.s. viij.d.

54 GILD MERCHANT ROLLS OF 14TH AND 15TH CENTURIES.

6	Willelmus bolle Coruyser	xlvj.s. viij.d.
7	Edwardus Cleobury cleric (<i>sic</i>) Thomas et Nicholaus filij eiusdem	xlvj. viij.d.
8	Ricardus Cleobury coruyser Willelmus et Willelmus eiusdem	xlvj.s. viij.d.
9	Rogerus Camboun de Pole fflesshewer Ricardus et Johannes filij eiusdem	xlvj.s. viij.d.
10	Johannes Jurdan fflesshewer et Willelmus filius eiusdem	xlvj.s. viij.d.
11	Johannes Glouer de Namtewyche et Johannes filius eiusdem	xlvj.s. viij.d.
12	Hugo coruyser filius Thome Ibbes de Pontesbury	xlvj.s. viij.d.
13	Thomas Spyney fflesshewer Johannes Thomas Ricardus et Willelmus filij eiusdem Thome Spyney	xlvj.s. viij.d.
14	Willelmus Webbe baker	xlvj.s. viij.d.
15	Johannes halle barker et Johannes filius eiusdem	xlvj. viij.d.
16	Ricardus Benteley	xl.s. et vj.s. viij.d. qu ^a
17	Johannes filius Willelmi Jawkyns de Grafton	xlvj.s. viij.d.
18	Willelmus Hagur Chaloner	xlvj.s. viij.d.
19	Willelmus Nesse Webbe seruiens Ricardi Culmere	xlvj.s. viij.d.
20	Willelmus filius Willelmi Malehurst de Newport	xlvj.s. viij.d.

PERSONAL NAMES (WITH TIMES OF RECURRENCE).

John, 12; William, 11; Richard, 6; Thomas, 5; Edward, 1; Hugh, 1; Nicholas, 1; Roger, 1.

SURNAMES, &c. (WITH REFERENCE).

Attyngham, 1; Baret, 3; Benteley, 16; Bolle, 6; Cleobury, 7, 8; Culmere, 19; Engelond, 4; Gamboun, 9; Glouer, 11; Hagur, 2, 18; Halle, 15; Ibbes, 12; Jawkyns, 17; Jurdan, 10; Malehurst, 20; Nesse, 19; Spyney, 13; Webbe, 14.

TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS (WITH REFERENCE).

Baker, 14; Barker, 15; Chaloner, 18; Clerc, 7; Coruyser, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12; Flesshewer, 9, 10, 13; Glouer, 11; Webbe, 19.

PLACE-NAMES (WITH REFERENCE).

Grafton, 17; Namtewyche, 11; Newport, 20; Pole, 9; Pontesbury, 12.

THE SHROPSHIRE LAY SUBSIDY ROLL OF 1327.

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

(Continued from 2nd Series, Vol. XI., page 390).

THE HUNDRED OF PIMHILL is the seventh of the Hundreds contained in the Shropshire Lay Subsidy Roll of 1327. The Hundreds dealt with in previous volumes of the *Transactions*¹ are those of Bradford, Munslow, Purslow, Chirbury, Ford and Condover. There still remain the Hundreds of Brims-tree, Stottesdon and Overs, the town of Shrewsbury and its Liberties, and the town of Bridgnorth and its Liberties.

At the time of the Domesday Survey the Hundred of Pimhill was known as the Hundred of Bascherch, and the Hundred-Court was held at Baschurch, Earl Roger de Montgomery receiving the whole profits of the Hundred. A little later the Manor of Baschurch passed to Shrewsbury Abbey, and the Hundred-Court was removed to Pimhill. Earl Robert de Belesme's estates were forfeited to the Crown, and Henry I. became lord of the Hundred, which henceforth was known as the Hundred of Pimhill. The Domesday Hundred of Bascherch and the thirteenth century Hundred of Pimhill were mainly identical, but at a later period many of its manors became merged in the Liberties of Shrewsbury. Sleep Magna, Moreton Corbet and a portion of Preston Brockhurst were, however, annexed to the Hundred of Bradford North, and Ruyton-xi-Towns to the Hundred of Oswestry.²

The whole of the historical notes, which add so greatly to the value and interest of the Subsidy Roll, are in this as in the case of the previous Hundreds entirely due to the kindness and careful research of Miss Auden.

¹ See the *Transactions*, 2nd Series, I. 129; IV. 287; V. 343; VIII. 44; X. 113; and XI. 347.

² Cf. Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, x. 40, 42.

HUNDR' DE PEMENHULL'.

BASTCHYRCH'.

[BASCHURCH.¹—This is connected by tradition with the earliest history of Shropshire, when Llywarch Hen in his elegy on the death of Cynddylan speaks of his burial in the "Churches of Bassa." The Berth Hill remains to show that in that day a strong British post existed near Baschurch, but Mr. Eyton claims Bassa as a Saxon name, in which case the church cannot have been there in the 6th century. The Church of Baschurch was given before 1086 by Earl Roger to Shrewsbury Abbey, together with its three estates of Prestcot, Noniley and Bagley. In Saxon times the manor had been held by Edward the Confessor, and was the head of the Hundred. In 1086, Earl Roger held one hide in demesne, on which he had four teams, while six villeins and two bordars possessed two. There were eight neatherds and three fisheries worth 2d. Two-thirds of the dues of the Hundred went to King Edward, and the whole estate had brought in £7 yearly to the King. The Abbey of St. Peter held the Church and two and a half hides of land, on which they had five teams, with thirteen Bordars. This portion of the manor was valued at 26s. 8d. yearly, and was probably situated at Prestcot, Noniley and Bagley. The hide held by Earl Roger in demesne was given by his son, Robert de Belesme, to the Abbey of Shrewsbury, and is his only good deed preserved by history. This gift was ratified by Henry I. after the rebellion of Earl Robert. Baschurch thus became wholly the property of the monks, but they do not seem to have obtained any rights over the Hundred, and the change made by Henry I. in appointing Pimhill the head of the Hundred in place of Baschurch seems to show a wish to prevent any claim being made by the Abbot to a wider jurisdiction than that he already possessed over the manor. In 1256, Henry II. granted the Abbot license to hold a weekly market on Tuesdays in his Manor of Baschurch, and a yearly fair on the vigil, the day, and two days following the Feast of All Saints (Oct. 31—Nov. 3). The Abbot also received a grant of free warren in his Baschurch demesnes. In 1339, the Abbot granted special privileges to his tenants and burgesses in the "New Vill" of Baschurch (i.e., Newtown). They were to hold their houses, recently built, or about to be built, on a 100 years' lease, paying each a rent yearly of 2s. to the Abbey, and a heriot of 2s. on the death of any burgess. The Abbot's burgesses were to share his right of selling toll-free throughout England, and he gave them rights of common throughout the manor; liberty to assize bread and beer, and to elect their own Bailiff. In 1490, an Abbey Rent Roll mentions that every tenant in Baschurch paid two hens yearly to the Abbey. In 1534, the Abbey received £26 17s. 8d., and in 1542 £26 19s. from its estates at Baschurch, including Newtown, Prescot, Acton (i.e., Boreatton), Birch, Noniley and Bagley.

The long list of the Subsidy Roll shows that in 1326 the Abbot possessed many tenants, who probably, though not wealthy, were fairly prosperous. Several took their names from neighbouring hamlets.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e fil' Rog'i	...	xix	Rog' de la More		
Joh'e fil' Herb'ti	...	xvijjo'	[? Mere]	...	xij
Rog' Pecok'	...	xix	Isolda vidua	...	xij
Ric'o Donesone	...	xvij	Rog' Broun	...	ix
Ric'o de la Hull'	...	xvj	Ric'o Geyemon	.	vijj
Thom' fil' Ric'i	...	xv	Ric'o Dey	...	xij

¹ Eyton x. 129.

	s	d		s	d
Will'o Geyemo'	...	xx	Adam fil' Joh'	...	xij
Ric'o fil' Ric'i	...	xvj	Will'o Daa	...	xiiij
Rog' Dolute	...	xij	Will'o Peye	...	xij
Ric'o Bercar'	...	vij	Will'o fil' Stph'i	...	x
Joh'e fil' Will'i	...	xob'	Rad'o de Hordeleye	xvj	
Rog' Serjaunt'	...	vij	Joh'e fil' Hug'	...	xij
Thom' fil' Will'i	...	vij	Thom' fil' Thom'	...	xij
Marg' vidua	...	xij	Joh'e Godestr'	...	xvij
Agn' vidua	...	xij	Agn' vidua	...	xvij
Will'o Coly	...	xij	Madoco fil' vidue	...	xij
Ty'bot' vidua	...	x	Hug' fil' Alani	...	xv
Agn' vidua	...	xj	Ric'o le Noble	...	xij
Ric'o Pecok'	...	xv	Ric'o fil' Cristiane	xxj	
Joh'e Madoc	...	xij	Howelo	vj	
Joh'e de Hordeleye	...	xv	Alano le Taylour...	xij	
Will'o de Tongge...	...	vij	Rog' de la Lowe	...	xvj
Joh'e de Franketon'	...	vij	Ric'o fil' Ric'i	...	xvij
St'ph'o Treoweloue	...	xvij	Regin' de la Lowe...	xvj	
Thom' Grym	...	xij	Ric'o fil' Ade	...	xiiiij
Rog' fil' Will'i	...	xij	Thom' de Halgh'	...	x
Rog' Dobbe	...	xvij	Agn' Geymo'	...	vij
Ric'o le Whyte	...	xj	Nich'o de Nonyleye	xij	
Joh'e fil' Ric'i	...	xvj		Will'o de	
Will'o Dey	...	xx		Nonyleye	xvij
Isolda vidua	...	xx	s'bt'	Adam de	
Joh'e fil' Matill'	...	xij	ibid'm	Prestecot'	xiiiij
Thom' fil' vidue	...	xx		Will'o de	
Will'o de Assheleye	...	xv		Baggeleye..	xv
Will'o fil' Will'i	...	xij		p' Sm ^a	lxxvij ^s
Regin' fil' Will'i	...	xij		jd	
Will'o Fynch	...	xv			

BESSEFORD.

[BESFORD,² Parish of Shawbury.—This manor of three hides was held in Saxon times by two franklins, Oschotel and Dodo. In 1086, Gerard de Tournai had become its over-lord, and a tenant, Robert, held under him. There were three serfs and three villeins, and two widow women. Can these last have been the widows of its two Saxon owners? In King Edward's time the manor had been worth 7s. yearly, later the value fell to 5s., but in 1086 had risen to 20s. The manor was held later under the lords of Shawbury, who may possibly have

been descendants of Robert, the *Domesday* tenant. Wido de Shawbury (who was murdered in 1200-1), gave the mill of Besford to Haughmond Abbey in support of the Conventual Infirmary. Between 1236 and 1239 there was a law-suit carried on between the Audleys and the Erdington family as to the lordship of Shawbury, Besford and part of Preston Brockhurst. Between 1218 and 1236, while Henry de Audley wrongfully held Shawbury, he enfeoffed Bertram Griffin at Besford. Bertram's brother Geoffrey was Rector of Edmond, and held a virgate of land in Besford under Haughmond Abbey. This land he seems to have made over to Bertram when the latter was ejected by Giles de Erdington from Henry de Audley's enfeoffment. Bertram Griffin died in 1254, leaving a young son, Geoffrey, heir to his estates in Staffordshire and 16s. rent in Besford and Preston Brockhurst, and with this Geoffrey the family's connection with Shropshire seems to have ceased. Henry de Erdington before 1279 enfeoffed Roger Pryde, a burgess of Shrewsbury, in Besford. Roger, a few years later, sold the manor to Robert Corbet of Moreton, who also by some means acquired also the overlordship from Henry de Erdington.

The tenants here seem to have lived quietly and peaceably, for no record of their names has been handed down in any law-suits or presentments.

Tradition speaks of a Chapel at Besford, but there is no documentary record of its existence.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o Carpenter'	...	xvij	Henr' Bercar'	...	vj
Joh'e Fabro	...	x	Agn' de Haugh-		
Thom' de Aula	...	xij	mond	...	xv
Will'o Bercar'	...	xij	Joh'e fil' Henr'	...	vij

PRESTONE.

[PRESTON BROCKHURST,³ Parish of Moreton Corbet, and of Shawbury.—This was a divided manor in 1086. Gerard de Tournai held part, and a tenant Robert (who also held Besford) held under him. In Saxon times it had been the property of a franklin, Bertuut, but in 1086 it was simply a virgate of waste land.

During the law-suit between the Audleys and Erdingtons, Roger de Harpcote, tenant of 7s. rent in Preston, held his property independently of either. In 1255, Roger de Preston held the manor under the heirs of Bertram Griffin, Bertram having apparently acquired it from Roger de Harpcote. Robert Corbet became lord of this part of Preston when he bought Besford, but a Roger de Preston, probably son or grandson of the Roger of 1255, continued to hold under him. About 1290, Roger de Preston enfeoffed his son, Bartholomew, in 2 messuages, a virgate of land, and 8 acres of meadow, all said to be "in Besford." Bartholomew was later outlawed for felony, and the land reverted to the overlord.

The other portion of the manor was held in 1086 by Turold de Verley, and under him by a tenant, Hunnit. In Saxon times Hunnit and Ulriet had held it as two franklins, and it had not lost in value during the troubles of the Norman Conquest, but was worth annually 13s. There was land for 2 teams. In demesne there was one team with two Serfs and three Villeins. The estates of Hunnit the Saxon passed to the descendants of Toret, his countryman, and from them to the Corbets of Wattlesburgh and Moreton, who held Preston Brockhurst under the De Chetwynds. In 1301 Preston was accounted a member of Moreton Corbet.

In 1255, Robert de Preston held the manor under John de Chetwynd by service of one *montaris* at *Album Monasterium* for 40 days in time of war. Possibly by Robert de Preston was meant Robert Corbet, who held Preston in 1284. Roger de Preston of the Subsidy Roll may have been the father of Bartholomew, the outlaw.

³ Eyton x., 178.

Richard de Shawbury and Alan de Staunton took their names from neighbouring villages, while Geoffrey the Woodward probably found his employment in the wood of Brockhurst, from which Preston takes its modern name.

[In the 16th century or earlier Preston Brockhurst was the home of the Wingfield family, who also were connected with Alderton, near Ness.]

	s	d		s	d
Rog' de Prestone ...	xiiij	Will'o Gogh'	...	vij	
Ric'o de Shawbur'	xiiij	Will'o fil' Isabell'	...	vij	
Alano de Staunton'	xv	s'bt'	Will'o fil'		
Will'o Addesone ...	xvj	ibid'm	Fabri ...	xij	
Galfr'o le Wodeward	xv		Joh'e Grey	x	
Joh'e de Addesone	xiiij				
Joh'e Bercar' ...	xij		p' Sm ^a	xvij ^s	x ^d

LOPYNTONE.

[LOPPINGTON.⁴—This was held in Saxon times by Edric Sylvaticus, and after the Conquest became part of the demesne of Earl Roger de Montgomery. It was a large manor of 5 hides. On the demesne land were 2 teams with 4 serfs, and 15 villeins had 6 teams, and 2 more might be employed. In King Edward's time it was valued at £3 annually, and in 1086 its value had risen to £6 10s.

Later the manor was held under the King by the family of De Loppington, one of whom, Alexander de Loppington, about 1190 gave the Church of Loppington to Wombridge Priory. He also gave Burton to his daughter, the wife of William de Burwelton, and half Loppington to another daughter, the wife of Adam de Strange. In 1221 Richard de Loppington, the heir of Alexander, disputed the right of William Le Strange to this land given to his mother, but the case was decided in favour of William. In 1255, Richard de Loppington held five hides in Loppington and Burton by service of one knight in Wales for 40 days in time of war. In 1257 this Richard was dead, and his heir, another Richard, allowed to pay less than 100s. on his succession to his estates on account of his excessive poverty. About this time one Richard de Loppington (probably Richard I.) confirmed the gift of the Adivowson of Loppington to the Canons of Wombridge, and gave rights of common pasture and free pannage for the animals of the Canons and their men, and license to get wood for any purpose throughout his land of Loppington and Burton. He also allowed any of his tenants there to give or bequeath lands or rents to the Canons. In 1274, Richard de Loppington (II.) held only the half of Loppington proper. He had enfeoffed John fitz Alan as over-lord of Burton, and the Strange half of Loppington had been given to the Abbot of Lilleshall, and was held under him by Sir William de Botiler, to whom before 1278 Richard made over the last remaining part of his inheritance. In 1279, William le Botiler, son of Ralph le Botiler of Wem, held Loppington under the King. It remained with the Barony of Wem for several generations, descending from the Botilers to the Lord Ferrers of Wem and to the Barons Greystoke, the heiress of whom in the time of Henry VII. married Thomas, Lord Dacre.]

	s	d		s	d
Thom' Carias ...	xx	Will'o de Sta'warthyn		xv	
Thom' fil' Will'i ...	xvij	Ric'o Treweloue ...	ij		
Thom' fil' Rob'ti ...	xx	Ric'o fil' Will'i ...	ij		

⁴ Eyton x., 224.

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Slepe ...	xij	Joh'e fil' Regnery...		xij	
Joh'e fil' Ric'i ...	xiiij	Rog' Nyghtegal' ...	ij		
Rog' del Water ...	xvj	Ric'o fil' Joh's ...		xx	
Rog' de Franketon'	xv			Will'o fil	
Thom' Steuene o thom ...	xvj	s'bt' { Joh'is ...		xij	
Rog' Fabro ...	xij	ibid'm { Henr' fil'			
Ric'o fil' Ric'i ...	xvijj			Will'i ...	xij
Will'o Rotar' ...	xvj			p' Sm ^a	xxvij ^s viij ^d
Adam Nyghtegal'...	xij				

MUDLE.

[MIDDLE.⁵—This manor of 8 hides had been held in Saxon times by Seward, and was then valued at £6 annually. In 1086 it was in the hands of Rainald the Sheriff, and its value had fallen to £3 10s. There was land for 20 teams, one of which was employed on the demesne. There were 8 bordars, 2 Frenchmen, and a priest living in the manor, and there was a wood capable of fattening 40 swine. The mention of a priest shows the existence of Middle Church, which before this date had been given by Warin the Sheriff to Earl Roger's Abbey of Shrewsbury. In 1165, John le Strange held the greater part of the Domésday Manor of Middle, and in 1172 he gave the mill of Middle to Haughmond Abbey. In 1255, John le Strange (IV.) held Middle and his other lands in Shropshire under John fitz Alan by service of 4 men-at-arms for 40 days at Oswestry. In 1308, John le Strange (V.) received the King's license to fortify his Mansion of Middle with a wall of stone and lime. This John died the following year, and the John le Strange of the Subsidy Roll was a comparatively distant kinsman of the then Lord of Knockin, Roger le Strange, the heir of the former Lords of Middle. In 1383 the manor was again in the hands of the elder branch, in the person of John le Strange (VIII.), grandson of Roger. Middle remained with the Stranges till the time of Henry VII., when it passed by marriage to the Stanleys, Earls of Derby, who a century later sold the manor to Lord Keeper Egerton, as Gough in his *History of Middle* calls him. The Stanleys and their successors did not live at Middle, but some of the Kynaston family were their Constables of the Castle there. Gough says that it went to ruin in the time of Wild Humphrey Kynaston, but gives a description of the walls standing in his own memory, in the middle of the 17th century.

William de Burghton was possibly a son of John de Burghton, who paid a certain rent of 6s. 8d. in Middle to John le Strange (V.).

John and Alice de Marton took their name from the hamlet and pool. One John de Marton exchanged Thorneford Mill with John le Strange (apparently John V.) for a virgate and two messuages in Marton.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e Lestraunge ij	ijo'		Ric'o le Sonnour	xvj	
Rog' fil' Rob'ti ...	vj		Ric'o Bercar' ...	ij	
Rog' fil' Reyneri'	xiiij		Rog' Valk' ...	ij	
Ric'o Wyllies ...	vijj		Thom' de Roshal	xx	

⁵ Eyton x. 65.

s	d	s	d
Joh'e de Hulstude	x	Jul' vidua	vij
Adam knybbe	iiij	Thom' Brunel	vj
Rog' knybbe	xvj	... Yuor	x
Ric'o knybbe	xvij	Joh'e de Marton'	ij
Will'o knybbe	xv	Alic' de Marton'	ij
Will'o de Burghton'	vij	Rog' s'bt' ibid'm	xij
Thom' Hose	vj		
Regin' fil' Joh'is	ij		Broun
Joh'o de Haston	xv		xvij
Joh'ole Somynour	xvj		
Regin' fil' Will'i	xij		
Rog' de le Hull'	xvij		
		p' Sm ^a xxxvij ^s viij ^d ob'	

SHREWARTHYN.

[SHRAWARDINE,⁶—The Saxon lord of this manor of two hides was Aeli. He made way to Rainald the Sheriff, but the manor suffered no diminution of its annual value of 40s. by the change. There were in 1086 2 teams on the demesne land, and 4 herdmen, 3 villeins and 4 bordars possessed two teams and a half. There is no mention of a priest, and Rainald gave the tithes of Shrawardine to the Abbey of Shrewsbury. The Castle of Shrawardine seems to have been built by the Crown early in the reign of Henry I., and the King was charged with the repairs and maintenance of it till 1221, when after having been destroyed by the Welsh in 1215, it was handed over to the Fitz Alans, the Lords of the Manor, who rebuilt it, and seem to have given it the name of Castle Isabel. In 1302, on the death of Richard, Earl of Arundel, the Castle was not valued, but there were in demesne 80 acres of arable land, 6 of meadow, and 40 of woodland, with £12 11s. in rents from various tenants, while £4 in rents was received from Ensdon. The Subsidy Roll shows that these Free Tenants were mainly prosperous men. A few years later the parish seems to have been less prosperous, for in 1341 the parish was rated at £2 instead of the £5 at which it was assessed in 1291, as 3 carucates lay waste through the poverty of the tenants and 3 had been taken into the Castle park, and a large quantity of growing wheat had been destroyed by a flood of the Severn.

William and Stephen Monk of the Subsidy Roll may have been in some way connected with the Abbey of Shrewsbury, to which the tithes of the parish had been given, or perhaps more probably, with the neighbouring monks of Grandmont, whose house of the "White Abbey" was on the other side of the Severn, in the parish of Alberbury, of which Shrawardine was a daughter chapel.

The Castle of Shrawardine was bought from the Earl of Arundel by Sir Thomas Bromley, the Lord Chancellor, who in 1584 settled it upon Sir George Bromley and his heirs, with whom the estate remained till the end of the 18th century, when Thomas Bromley, the second Lord Montfort, sold it to Robert, Lord Clive. The Castle was dismantled and destroyed in 1645, when the church also was pulled down during the siege by the Parliamentary forces.]

s	d	s	d
Will'o le Yungge	ij	Rog' fil' Pet'	ij
Will'o Penwyn	ij	Joh'e de Forton'	ij

⁶ Eyton x. 94.

	s	d		s	d
Thom' fil' Ric'i ...	xvij		Hug' Daa ...	...	vij
Hug' fil' Ph'i ...	ij		Hug' Mapkyns ...	...	vij
Joh'e fil' Regin' ...	xvj		Hug' de Hull' ...	ij	
Will'o de Bast-			Adam fil' Regin' ...	ij	iiij
chirche ...	xvj		Rog' Crompe ...	..	xij
Hug' de Fennymer'	xvij		Will'o fil' Ric'i ...	...	xvij
Will'o de Addecot'	xxij		Will'o Monacho ...	ij	vj
Will'o de Mulefe ..	xxij		St'ph'o Monacho ...	ij	
Ric'o de Addecot'	ij		Will'o Gorthyn ...	..	vj
Hug' fil' Rob'ti ...	xij			Regin'	
Adam Piscatore ...	vj			s'bt'	
Will'o fil' Ric'i ...	ij			Caret ...	xij
Will'o de Pusselowe	xij		ibid'm	Rob'to	
Will'o fil' Will'i ...	ij	vj		Corbet...	xij
Hug' fil' Ric'i ...	ij				
Will'o fil' Ade ...	xvj			Sm ^a	l ^b
				iiij ^d	

NESSE EX^aNEA.

[NESS STRANGE.⁷—The *Domesday Book* calls this manor *Nessham*. It was in 1086 held in demesne by Earl Roger de Montgomery as it had been in Saxon times by Earl Morcar. It comprised five hides, and 4 *Berewicks* and a league of wood. On the demesnes were 5 teams and 10 herdsman; 15 villein and 5 bordars had 5 teams, and three more might be employed. Six Welsh tenants paid a rent of 20s., and a certain Robert had 4 Villein tenants paying 5s. The Church and a virgate of land belonged to the Church of St. Peter (Shrewsbury Abbey), to whom it had been given by the Earl himself. In Saxon times the manor had been valued at £3 annually, and in 1086 its value had risen to £13 10s. Later Ness came into the hands of Henry II., and was occasionally known as King's Ness. In 1156 it was given temporarily to Cadwallader, Prince of North Wales, who allied himself with the English against his brother Owen Gwyneth. Two years later Ness was given to John le Strange (I.), and his descendants held it till the 16th century.

Roger le Strange of the Subsidy Roll was brother and heir of John le Strange (VII.), who died in 1323. John's mother, Isolda, held a third of Ness in dower, and his widow Matilda two-thirds. Matilda seems to have married again, but the Subsidy Roll has no mention of her second husband. John le Rous was the husband of Mabel, daughter and coheir of John de Knokyn of Faintree, who held land at Ness under the Le Stranges.

The church of Ness continued with the Abbey of Shrewsbury till the Dissolution.

Ness passed from the Stranges to the Kynastons, and in 1662 became the home of the Edwards family, to whom Ness Strange still belongs.]

	s	d		s	d
Rog' Ex ^a neo ...	ij		Rog' de Fonteneye ...	..	vij
Isolda Lestraunge...	ij		Alano fil' Joh'is ...	..	xij
Joh'e le Rous ...	ij		Will'o Martyn ...	..	xij
Sibill' de Olneye ...	xij		Alano Bercar' ...	..	vij

KYNTON'.

[KINTON,⁸ Parish of Ness.—A large portion of Kinton was held by the Abbey of Haughmond, by gift of the Le Stranges. In 1275, John le Strange (V.) confirmed the gift of John le Strange (II.) of a virgate at Kinton, and gave also the Vill of Wilcot and the *Vivary* (fish-pond) there, with leave to raise the Stank and found a mill there. In 1323, John le Strange (VII.) granted to the Canons all his claim to the Moor, near the *Hogh*, from *Whitewelle*, through the *Schet* called *Wyteleye-sich*, to *Schetewalle*, and thence to *Coppeile-grene*, over *Schopestowes-dich*, and so on between the aforesaid bounds and the field of Wilcot. He also confirmed the messuage and virgate given by his ancestors, and now held by Einion Heylins.

Bishop Reynel of St. Asaph bought Wilcot from John le Strange (II.) to endow his hospital at Oswestry, and provided that should the Hospital ever become annihilated the Vill and land of Wilcot should go to Haughmond Abbey to "sustain the poor at the Gate of the Abbey." Before 1210 the Bishop made an agreement with the Canons that they should hold Wilcot, and provide for the service of a Chantry or Chapel within the Hospital at Oswestry.

The Canons retained their interest in Wilcot till the Dissolution.

The family of Heylin was settled for many generations at Alderton, and one of the family was living at Kinton as late as 1591, when Richard Heylin of Kinton married Katherine Thomas of Hopton.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e Heylyn	...	xx	Eynon ap Heylyn		vj
Joh'e Crambel	...	xij	Ric'o Bryd	...	xij
Walt'o Morgan	...	xv	Joh'e Moldesone	...	xij
Thom'le Wodeward		xvj	Will'o Rauen	...	vj
Hug' Moldesone	..	vij	Rog' Crompe	...	xx
Thom' Willesone	...	vij	Will'o Henr'	...	x
Ric'o de Cantel'op		vj			

HOPTON'.

[HOPTON,⁹ Parish of Ness.—Very little is known of the history of Hopton. The Abbot of Haughmond held land there under the Le Stranges, but John Le Strange (IV.) about 1269 gave the Plat Mill at Ruyton to Shrewsbury Abbey, and "all suit of his men, as far as he could have in his manors of Ruyton, Muddle, Ness, Hopton and Kinton."

Stephen de Felton in 1324 was tenant for life under the Abbot of Haughmond of the fishery of Marton Pool, then called *Bassenere*. He paid a rent of 6s. 8d., and the Abbot had power to distrain for the same on Stephen's tenants at West Felton, Tedsmore and Weston Lullingfields. Stephen occurs frequently as a witness of local deeds.

William de Onslow's name also occurs as a witness, and in 1292 he was a juror for the Hundred of Pimhill. The Manor of Onslow, from which he took his name, was partly in the Hundred of Ford and partly in that of Pimhill.

William the Traventer probably owed his name and his trade to the nearness of the road between Shrewsbury and Oswestry, on which his horses would be used.]

⁸ Eyton x. 284.

⁹ Eyton x. 287.

	s	d		s	d
Adam le Coup'e ...	vj	Will'o le Trauenter'		xij	
Jordano de Hopton'	xij	Will'o fil' Will'i ...	ij		
Henr' de Hopton'	xijij	Ric'o fil' Rog'i ...	ij		
Alano de Hopton' ...	xvj	Rog' le Fox ...		vj	
Ric'o Baret ...	xijij	Ric'o Balle ...		xij	
Thom' de Hopton'	vijj	Henr' Tunstall' ...		xij	
Thom' D'd ...	xij	Ric'o			
Will'o Howell' ...	xij	s'bt' Warde ...		xvj	
Joh'e Cane ...	vijj	ibid'm Joh'e fil'			
Will'o pr' nr' ...	vj	Ric'i ...	ij		
St'ph'o de Felton' ...	ij				
Ric'o del Herne ...	ij			Sm ^a	xlviij ^s
Will'o de Ondeslowe	xx				v ^d

FYTTES.

[*Fitz*.¹⁰—This was held in 1086 by Picot de Say, Lord of Clun. Its Saxon lord had been the franklin Hunnit. There were three hides geldable, and land there for five teams. In demesne there were two teams; and nine serfs, four villeins, one radman and a smith had two teams among them. In the time of King Edward it had been worth 40 shillings, then 60 shillings, and in 1086 £6.

Picot gave two-thirds of the tithes of Fitz and his neighbouring manor of Gellidone to Shrewsbury Abbey. Fitz was among the manors that Isabel de Say took to her husband, William fitz Alan. In the 12th century Robert de Gyros held Fitz, and his son Robert de Gyros (II.) about 1225 gave his two mills at Fitz to the Canons of Haughmond. This deed was followed by another, by which he gave the Chapel of Fitz to the Canons, only reserving an annual sum of 22s. payable to the Church of St. Mary, Shrewsbury (in which parish Fitz originally was). Other deeds followed by which he transferred almost all his estate to Haughmond. Robert died about 1251, and was succeeded by Walter de Hopton and Thomas de Constantine. This Walter married the Baroness of Wem, and was a great man during her life. He died in 1305, and was succeeded by his son, the Walter of the Subsidy Roll, who in 1316 was sole lord of Fitz. The manor continued with his descendants until the daughter and heiress of Thomas Hopton of Hopton Castle, Sheriff of Shropshire in 1430, married Sir Roger Corbet of Moreton Corbet.

Adam de Mutton took his name from the adjoining Manor of Mytton, which though originally an independent manor belonging to the Canons of St. Mary's, became merged in Fitz, and was held by its lords. Fitz was held by service of one knight for 15 days in war time at Oswestry.]

	s	d		s	d
Walt'o de Hopton'	xvj	Agn' relicta Ric'i ...		xv	
Ric'o fil' Will'i ...	xvj	Ric'o fil' Thom' ...		x	
Thom' de la Wer' ...	xvj	Ric'o Shyreue ...		vijj	
Rog' de la Wer' ...	x	Thom' fil' Joh'is ...		xijij	
Thom' Cl'ico ...	xij	Thom' le Carpenter' ...		xij	

¹⁰ Eytون x, 144.

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o Bielenfaunt'		xvj	Thom' fil' Thom'...		xijj
Regin' fil' Thom' ...		xijj		(Rog' fil'	
Will'o le Fremo' ...		xij	s'bt'	Thom' ...	x
Ric'o Baronn ...		xijj	ibid'm	Adam fil'	
Thom' Baronn ...		xij		Will'i ...	x
Adam de Muttone...		xijj			
Mabill' relict' Joh'		vijj		Sm ^a	xxj ^s
Rog' Ony'ot' ...		xijj		vj ^d	

STANWARTHY-IN-CAMPO.

[STANWARDINE-IN-THE-FIELDS,¹¹ Parish of Baschurch.—This was held in Saxon times by Eldred, and in 1086 by Robert Pincerna, who was probably Chief Butler to the Norman Earls of Shrewsbury. It was a manor of two hides; and a villein, a bordar and a smith there possessed half a team, and two more teams might be employed. It had remained the same value (10s.) *per annum* throughout the troubles of the Conquest. Robert Pincerna's estates seem to have gone after the forfeiture of Robert de Belesme to the Honour of Montgomery. In 1201, William fitz Gilbert was tenant of Stanwardine and of Walford under the then Lord of Montgomery. Walford, Stanwardine and Eyton seem to have formed the *Fee of Stanwardine*, which at the beginning of the 13th century was held by Walter le Fleming. Walter left six or more daughters to share his estates. One of these, Juliana de Stanwardine, is mentioned in 1240 as with her coparceners holding a knight's fee in Stanwardine under William de Cantilupe. In 1255, William de Leighton, Philip de Hugford, Hugh de Patinton, Hugh de Esseford, and the Abbot of Haughmond held Stanwardine by service of one knight yearly in war time. This divided ownership of Stanwardine lasted for more than one generation.

Robert de Stanwardine may be the same as the Robert fitz Henry of Stanwardine who, with Richard, son of William de Leighton, were concerned in 1292 in a law-suit with the representatives of five of the daughters of Walter le Fleming.]

	s	d		s	d
Rob'to de Stan-			Ranulph' de Feltone	xij	
warthyn...	... ij		Rog' de Mere	... xij	
Joh'e de Stanwarthyn	ij				

WALLEF.

[WALFORD,¹² Parish of Baschurch.—This was held also by Robert Pincerna, and passed like Stanwardine to the Honour of Montgomery. Its Saxon tenant was named Seward, and Robert Pincerna's tenant was Sturmid. It was a manor of two hides; half a team was in demesne, and one herdman, two villeins and two bordars possessed a team and a half. In the time of King Edward the manor had been worth 15s.; then it lay waste for a time, but in 1086 was worth 20s.

Walford, like Stanwardine, passed to the heirs of Walter le Fleming. Richard Hord married Eva, sister and coheir of John de Wotherton, of Wotherton and

¹¹ Eyton x. 298.

¹² Eyton x. 291.

Rodenhurst, one of Walter le Fleming's daughters, Isolda, having married a De Woþerton. In 1307, Richard Hord received a grant from the Abbot of Haughmond of land at Walford. Richard died in 1326, and was succeeded by his son, the Richard of the Subsidy Roll. This Richard's grandson Roger was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1381, and is said to have been ancestor of the Hords of Hords' Park, near Bridgnorth. The direct line of the Hords of Walford ended with John, the son of Roger, who died in Ireland in 1398, leaving his estates in the hands of trustees. His heirs were Fulk Sprenchose and John Gotmund of Yockleton.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o Hord	..	ij	Ric'o de Bastchyrch'	xij	
Tybot' le Fox	..	ij	Ric'o Eddemon	...	xv
Ric'o le Trauent'	...	vj	St'ph'o de Wallef	ij	

EYTON'.

[EYTON,¹³ Parish of Baschurch.—This was waste at the time of the Conquest, but in 1086 was valued at 5s. *per annum*. Leuni had held it in Saxon times, and Robert Pinceina became its Norman lord, with another Robert as his tenant. One villein and three bordars had a team and a half, on the hide of land of the manor. The further history of Eyton is that of Stanwardine and Walford. Its tithes belonged to Shrewsbury Abbey, to which William son of Radulph de Eyton was a benefactor between 1220 and 1230.

In 1292, William le Chapman was tenant of part of Eyton, probably under the Leightons or the Stanwardines, both which families had an interest in Eyton. He occurs again in 1323, in connection with land at Eyton.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o le Champmo'	xx		Rog' Dolute	...	ij
Will'o de la More...	xiiij		Joh'e de Eyton'	...	xx

FENNYMERE'.

[FENNYMERE,¹⁴ Parish of Baschurch.—Roger de Montgomery held this manor of half a hide in demesne, probably on account of the mere. Its Saxon lord had been a franklin, Seward. There was land for one team, but in 1086 it was and had been waste.

Probably soon after *Domesday* one of the Norman Earls gave Fennymerie to Reiner, Provost of Shrewsbury, who granted it to Shrewsbury Abbey, early in the 12th century. This grant, however, seems not to have taken effect, for Fennymerie was later held under the Fitz Alans.

In 1279, Reginald de Acton held the manor under Richard fitz Alan. In 1298, Sir Richard de Leighton granted to Richard Vicar of Baschurch, a 12 years lease of land in Eyton; a share of the Weir of Walbrook; and liberty for the Vicar and his heirs to fish in the Mere of Fennymerie during the term of the lease.

A William Vaughan was a Burgess of the Parliament for Shrewsbury in 1357. He may be identical with the William of the Subsidy Roll.]

	s	d		s	d
Will's Vaghan	...	iiiij	Ph'o de Mudle	...	ij

¹³ Eyton x. 306.

¹⁴ Eyton x. 289.

LYNCHEs.

[LINCHES.¹⁵—This place is not mentioned by Mr. Eyton, but in 1226 Thomas de Linches and Emma his wife occur in a law-suit with Stephen fitz Warin and Alice de Fennimere regarding common pasture in Fennymere.]

	s	d		s	d
Rog' de Lynch' ...	ij		s'bt' ibid'm	Ric'o Hord...	xiiij
Henr' le Masonn ...	xij			Joh'e de Stan-	
Will'o de Muridon'	xij			warthyn ...	xij
				Sm ^a	<u>xxxij^s</u> <u>v^d</u>

BYKEDON'.

[BICTON.¹⁶—This was one of the manors belonging to St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, which had held it in Saxon times. In 1086 the tenant was named Wiger. On the two hides of which the manor consisted, there was one team in demesne, and four villeins and one free man had two teams, but two more might have been employed. Its value had risen from 10s. *per annum* to 15s. The church's tenants here later bore the name of De Bicton, one of whom, William, in 1247 conceded to Nicholas, Abbot of Buildwas, "2½ virgates of land, with the site of a grange, and with three seillions, near the manor house of Gilbert fitz William, and with a road from Bicton into the King's Highway, which went from Monford Bridge to Salop; and with heather for the Abbot's Granges at Monk Meole and at Bicton."

In 1255, William de Bicton was dead, leaving two daughters, Isabel and Margery, his heirs, but other members of the family continued apparently to have an interest in Bicton. Thomas, son of another William de Bicton, in 1279 gave land there to the Monks of Buildwas, they paying 5s. 6d. yearly to the Dean of St. Chad's and appearing at the Dean's Court.

In 1288, Geoffrey Randulf, a burgess of Shrewsbury, held part of Bicton, and gave to the Monks of Buildwas the manor house there. Geoffrey Randulf appears six times as Baillif of Shrewsbury, and Thomas de Bicton no less than twelve times between 1273 and 1319.

John Baylli may have been the representative of the Monks of Buildwas, who retained their estate at Bicton till the Dissolution.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e Baylli ...	ij	ij	Rad'o de Bykedon'		xvj
Thom' fil' Will'i ...	ij		Joh'e fil' Math'i ...		xij
Ric'o fil' Ade ...		vij	Ph'o Wyn ...		xx

ROSHAL'.

[ROSSHALL,¹⁷ Parish of Bicton.—This was another of St. Chad's *Domesday* manors. On the one hide in 1086 were two *iadmans* and seven *bordars*, who had three teams and a half. Its value had increased from 8s. to 15s. It is difficult in subsequent history to distinguish between Great Rossall, a *Domesday* manor of Rainald the Sheriff, and Little Rossall, this estate of St. Chad's.

¹⁵ Eyton x. 290.

¹⁶ Eyton x. 164.

¹⁷ Eyton x. 168.

Reginald de Rossall occurs as a witness to Bicton deeds at the close of the 13th century, and he was living in 1301, when he sold land in Bicton to his son Reginald.

In 1325, Adam de Bykedon of Little Roshale bought land in Woodcote from Thomas, son of Hugh de Woodcote.]

	s	d		s	d
Regin' de Roshal'...	xx	Pet ^o fil' Joh'is	...	xij	
Rog' de Fyttes ...	xx	Regin' de Bykedon'	ijj	ijj	
Adam de Bykedon'	ijj				

ONDESLOWE.

[ONSLOW.¹⁸ Parish of St. Chad.—This was a divided manor, partly held in 1086 by Robert fitz Corbet, and partly by the Church of St. Chad. The modern boundaries of the parishes still witness to the division, Onslow being now partly in the parish of Pontesbury and partly in that of Bicton. It is now within the Liberties of Shrewsbury, but in mediæval times it was partly in Ford and partly in Pimhill Hundred.

A family of De Onslow were tenants here of St. Chad's Canons, while the other portion was held by the Barons of Longden by a family of Arundel. In 1086 the St. Chad's estate had been waste, but was then worth 4s. It consisted of one hide, on which four villeins had one team.

The Onslows were here till 1617, when Edward Onslow sold the estate to Sir Thomas Harris of Boreatton. It then passed through several hands till 1780, when it was bought by the Wingfields, who had long lived at Preston Brockhurst.

John de Halle was possibly of the family of De Aula (or Sale), who lived at Woodhall, near Hanwood. There was also an important family of the same name at Newport.

Roger Waring of the Subsidy Roll had a son Richard, who in 1397 held land at Woodcote. The family was also connected with Shelton. They continued to hold land at Woodcote till the 17th century.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Halle ...	ijj				
Rog' Warynge ...	xiiij	s'bt'	Will'o de		
Hug' Crompe ...	xvj	ibid'm	Leton' ...	xij	
Joh'e de Wallef' ...	xij		Will'o le		
Will'o fil' Alani ...	vijj		Dekene...	xj	
			Sm ^a	xxvijj ^s	x ^d

HADENHAL'.

[HADNAL.¹⁹—This in 1086 was an important manor of 4 hides, held under Rainald the Sheriff by a tenant, Osmund. Its Saxon tenant had been Godwin. There was one team in demesne, and two herdmen, six villeins, one bordar, and 2 Frenchmen had three teams, but four more might have been employed. There was a wood capable of fattening 40 pigs. It had been valued at 6s. *per annum*; afterwards its value fell to 10s., but had risen in 1086 to 20s.

¹⁸ Eyton x. 169.

¹⁹ Eyton x. 44.

Gilbert, son of William de Hadnall, about 1255 gave the whole of Hardwick and part of Hadnall to the Canons of Haughmond. Gilbert left an only daughter, Lettice, the wife first of Nigel Banastre; and secondly of William Hussey. William, son of Nigel, was a benefactor to Haughmond. He was dead in 1240, when his son William Banastre (II.) held half a knight's fee in Hadnall, Haston, Shotton and Smethcote under the Fitz Alans, doing the service of one knight at Oswestry in war time. The Banasters continued at Hadnall and in the neighbourhood for many generations.

Roger Banaster of Hadnall occurs before 1350 as exchanging a house and plot of ground with the Abbot of Haughmond.

Thomas de Bosco may be the Thomas Attewode to whom the Abbot granted land in Hadnall in 1324.]

	s	d		s	d
Rog' Banastr' ...	xx		Edith' Alfrych' ...	xiij	
Agn' de Bosco ...	xij		Will'o de Haden-		
Thom' de Bosco	xij		hal'	xv	
Henr' Glayne ...	xq ^u		Henr' de Wallef'	vij	
Richard de			Joh'e de Slep ...	x	
Hadenhal' ...	ij		Will'o de Stoupe	xij	
Rog' Broun ...	x				

HASTAN.

[HASTON,²⁰ Parish of Hadnall.—This was a member of Hadnall. A family of De Haston lived here, and occur on local deeds. The Canons of Haughmond had a considerable interest in Haston. In 1330 John, son of Roger de Haston, sold to Master Robert de Preston, clerk, for 12 marks and a robe, a house and land in Haston. In 1334, Robert de Preston in turn granted it to Edmund, son of Sibil de Cherrington, on condition of his paying 4s. *per annum* to the Canons of Haughmond to celebrate the grantor's anniversary in the Monastery of Haughmond.

In 1340, Roger Banastre of Hadnall and William his son witness a deed by which Edmund gave to the Abbey all the land that had been John King's, in Haston.

John de Smethcote took his name from the neighbouring township. He occurs as witness of a deed in 1320.]

	s	d		s	d
Cecil' de Hastan	ij		Regin' de Fenny-		
Rob'to de Preston'	xiiij		mer'	xiijq ^u	
Thom' fil' Hynde	xv		Ric'o knotte ...	vij	
Will'o fil' Joh'is...	xij		Will'o		
Rog' le Heyr ...	xiijo'q ^u		s'bt' { Swyft'	xiiij	
Will'o Banastr' ...	ij	vjq ^u	ibid'm { Ric'o		
Ric'o fil' Ph'i ...	xij		Grobbe	xij	
Ric'o fil' Hynde	xiijq ^u				
Joh'e de Smethecot'	xvj				
Will'o Bercar' ...	xv		Sm ^a	xxx ^s	ix ^d q ^u
Ric'ode Hostedon'	xij				

²⁰ Eyley x. 57.

FRANKETON'.

[FRANKTON,²¹ Parish of Cockshutt.—This was a manor of two hides held in 1086 by a tenant Robert under Rainald the Sheriff. Its Saxon lord had been Aldi. In demesne there was one team and two herdmen (Bovarii), and three villeins had another. Its value had risen from 10s. in Saxon times to 15s. In the 12th century a family of De Frankton held the manor under the Fitz Alans by service of half a knight's fee at Oswestry for 40 days. In 1279, Richard de Frankton (II.) was said to hold it by service of 15 days. Possibly the Juliana de Frankton of the Subsidy Roll was widow of this Richard. She also appears on the list for Felton Butler.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o fil' Thom' ...	ij	q ^u	Joh'a de Felton' ...	xvij	
Ric'o fil' Ph'i ...		xvo'	Hug' fil' Ph'i ...	xijij	
Jul' de Franketon'	xx		Thom' Hord ...	xijq ^u	

BOREWEL'TON.

[BOREWELTON,²²—This possibly is Boreatton in the parish of Baschurch, but there is nothing to show its identity. Boreatton has no early history apart from Baschurch. It was known simply as Acton, or Atton, in the 13th century.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o Carias ...	ij		Rog' Bercar' ...	ij	
Alic' ux' Joh'is ...		xij	Thom' de		
Joh'e fil' d'ni ...	xij		s'bt' Sydenhal' xij		
Will'o de Hopton' ...	x		ibid'm Thom'		
Hug' fil' d'ni ...	xij		Broun . x		
Ric'o Bercar' ...		xv			
Ric'o Broun ...	xvij			Sm ^a	xxj ^s
Will'o de Holsteden'		vj			vij ^d

FELTON' BOTILER'.

[FELTON BUTLER,²³ Parish of Ness.—This small manor of three virgates had three tenants in Saxon times, the franklins Aluric, Alward and Alchen. In 1086 there was land for 5 teams. In demesne there was one team, and three serfs and three villeins had a team. The Norman lord was Helgot, the Baron of Castle Holgate in Corvedale, and his tenant at Felton was Bernard, who may possibly have been ancestor of the Butlers, who held the manor from an early period. The manor was valued in Saxon times at 14s., and in 1086 at 15s.

At the beginning of the 13th century John Butler of Felton, son of Hamo, was a benefactor to the Chapel of St. Mary de Rochero (*du Rocher*) at Nesscliff. This chapel seems to have been founded by the Le Stranges, lords of Ness. It was a Hospital served by brothers, but of what order no record remains. John Butler and Illaria his wife, a daughter of Walter le Fleming, granted a considerable estate in land, of which the boundaries are carefully given. A few years later the endowment of the Hospital was further increased by John le Strange (III.), who gave the advowson to the Nuns of Acornbury

²¹ Eyton x. 166.

²² Eyton x. 137.

²³ Eyton x. 201.

in Herefordshire. The Prioress and Convent were to administer the land of the Hospital and to find a priest to serve in the Church there. It is doubtful how far this arrangement took effect, for at the Dissolution the Nuns had no interest at Nesscliff, though they possessed property in other parts of Shropshire.

In 1255, Felton was held by Hamo le Botiler by knight's service for 40 days at Montgomery in war time. Sir Hamo Butler appears several times as a Juror for Pimhill Hundred. In 1272 he was sued by the Templars, who were then lords of Holgate, and so over-lords of Felton Butler, on the ground that he owed 40s. *scutage*, and service every three weeks at the Court of Castle Holgate. Hamo maintained that he only owed suit twice yearly to Holgate, and the 40 days castle-guard at Montgomery at his own charges.

In 1278 Hamo Butler settled land in Ness and Felton Butler on his younger son William, and estates at Stanwardine-in-the-Field, Aston near Twyford, and Winsbury on his son John. Five years later he seems to have settled these latter also on William and his heirs, John having become his eldest son and heir. John only survived his father some three years, dying about 1293, and in 1295 William Butler held Felton under Philip Burnel, lord of Holgate. In 1322, Thomas Butler held Felton.

A curious survival of the ancient over-lordship of Holgate is shown in a terrier of Great Ness, which states that Felton Butler is in the parish of Holgate, but annexed to Ness "for communion."]

	s	d		s	d
Thom' le Botiler ...	ij		Jul' de Franketon' ...	xij	
Henr' fil' Henr' ...		xx	Ric'o Hardyng' ...		x
Thom' fil' Rog'i ...		xvij	Regin' Cok' ...		x
Joh'e le Tayllour ...		vij	Will'o Body ...		vij
Joh'e de Felton' ...		xvij	St'ph'o del Hull' ...		x
Joh'e Dod ...		ix	Joh'e de Wytherleye		x

COLMER'.

[COLEMERE.²⁴ Parish of Ellesmere.—This was held in 1086 by Norman Venator under E^rl Roger as a manor of two hides. There was land for four teams and a half. There was one team in demesne, and two villeins and two bordars had half a team, while there were four tenants (*hospites*) who paid a rent of 40d. Aldiet had held it in the time of King Edward the Confessor, when it was worth 10s. It was waste when Norman received it, but in 1086 was worth 30s.

This manor, like many of those held by Norman Venator, passed to the De Pichfords, who, possibly, were his descendants. Engelard de Stretton was a De Pichford, and his sister and heiress Alice took a share of the Pichford estates to the family of De Burgh. In 1155, Hugh de Lacy was holding Colemere, and he was succeeded there before 1172 by William de Wootton, who appears as attesting Engelard's gift of Broom Mill to Haughmond Abbey. About 1250 Robert de Lacy, lord of Colemere, gave further privileges to the Canons. In 1255, Robert de Lacy complained of the exactions of the Royal Bailiff at Ellesmere, and a jury of 12 freeholders from each of the Hundreds of Pimhill, Ford and Conduver, and six knights, was called to adjudicate the matter. The jury found that Robert did not owe suit at Ellesmere, as he held Colemere under Bertram de Burgh by service of a knight's fee, and that the seizure of his boats and nets on the mere of Colemere by the King's Bailiff was unjust. Robert de Lacy died before 1271, when Amicia, his widow,

²⁴ Eyton x. 194.

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brought a law-suit against Hamo le Strange, who had bought the manor from Peter de Montfort, who had acquired it from Robert. Hamo le Strange was succeeded at Colemere and at Hampton by his brother Roger. Roger in 1276 surrendered the two manors to the King, and received them back to hold for his lifetime, with remainder to the King and his heirs; and in 1316 the Queen of England is given as Lady of Colemere and Hampton.]

	s d		s d
Regin' fil' Joh'is	... xijq ^u	Will'o de Pectone	... viij
St'ph'o fil' Rog'i	... xijjob'	Rog' fil' Ric'i	... xijij
Will'o Eddesone	... vijq ^u	Will'o de Lake	... x
Joh'e Hamund'	... xiiijjob'	Ph'o de Barewe	... xijjo'
St'ph'o fil' Rob'ti	xvob'		

.HAMPTON'.

[WELSH HAMPTON.²⁵—In Saxon times this manor of 3 hides had the same lord as Colemere. After the Conquest it passed to Rainald the Sheriff, who in 1086 had here a tenant, Albert. There was one team in demesne, and three serfs, six villeins and four bordars had two teams, but two more might have been employed there. Its Saxon value of 15s. had been doubled in 1086. Rainald's over-lordship passed to the Fitz Alans, and Albert's tenancy to the De Rosshalls of the Isle. In 1255, it was held (as 2½ hides) by Thomas de Rosshall under John Fitz Alan by knight's service at Oswestry for 40 days in war time.

Thomas de Rosshall, or his son Vivian, alienated Hampton to Sir Peter de Montfort, who sold it to Hamo le Strange. In 1279 it was held by Hamo's brother Roger by knight's service for 15 days at Oswestry in war time. In 1280 there were four free tenants at Hampton; Owen fitz Gronow, Stephen de Frankton, Richard de Prene, and Richard fitz Elyas. After the death of Roger the manor passed to his heirs, the Stranges of Knockin.

There was an early chapel at Welsh Hampton, which was re-founded in 1391 by John, son of Madoc de Kynaston, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Leonard.

Philip de Brome took his name from a neighbouring hamlet.]

	s d		s d
Hamone le Tayllour	xvij		
Will'o Bryd	... ij		
Ph'o de Brome	... ij		
Rob'to Jot'	... vj	s'bt'	
Ric'o Elyot'	... xij	ibid'm	
Ric'o de Preone	... vj		
Ric'o fil' Will'i	... xij		
Ric'o fil' Hamonis	xx		
Ric'o Scot'	... xij		
			p' Sm ^a xxxvjs' j ^d ob'

ACTON' REGNER.

[**ACTON REYNALD**,²⁶ Parish of Shawbury.—This manor of three hides was held in Saxon times by a franklin, Seward, who was also lord of Stanton-on-Hine-Heath. Rainald the Sheriff, its Norman lord, had here a tenant Richard. There was land for five teams, and a wood capable of fattening 30 swine. Two soldiers (*milites*) had one team. The manor had been worth £4 *per annum*, but in 1086 was only worth 10s.

Acton was later held by the De Stanton, and under them by a family of De Acton, three of whom bore the name of Reyner. In 1279 the manor was held by Reyner de Acton (III.) by service of a man-at-arms for 40 days at Oswestry in time of war, and the same Reyner held Fennymere under John fitz Alan. In 1288 there was a dispute concerning a Chantry in the Chapel of Acton Reyner, between the Canons of Haugmond and Sir Reyner de Acton. It was settled by Sir Reyner conceding the Chapel as subject to the Mother-Church of Shawbury, and quit-claiming the land and tithes in dispute to the Abbey; the Abbot in return to provide a chaplain to perform Divine Service in the Chapel on Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays. In 1292 Sir Reyner granted Acton and a fourth part of Grinshill to Sir Philip Burnell. They passed later to Philip's sister Petronilla, wife of William de Ercall (IV.), and the William de Ercall (V.) of the Subsidy Roll was her son. The estate of Acton Reynald was early in the 17th century in possession of Sir Andrew Corbet, who built himself a house there, which still remains the home of his descendants.

Richard Gery occurs frequently as a witness of local deeds. In 1326 the Abbot of Haugmond demised land in Acton Reyner to Robert de Acton, son of Richard Gery, and in 1335, the Abbot granted Richard Gery and Alier his wife a "place" of waste land on Grinshill Hill, near Sherwood, for their lives at a rent of 2s.]

	s d		s d
Will'o de Ercalewe ...	xvij	Will'o Fox ...	... xij
Ric'o Gery ...	xv	Thom' Henri ...	... xv
Joh'e Will'i ...	xij	Rog' Bray ...	... xij
Ric'o Henri ...	xij	Henr' fil' Fabri ...	... x
Thom' de Slepe ...	x	Will'o le Wolf ...	... vj

GREUELESHULL'.

[**GRINSHILL**,²⁷—This manor of two hides was four manors in Saxon times held by four franklins, Leuiet, Godric, Seward and Algar. There was land for two teams. It was held in 1086 by Walchelin, lord of Faintree, under Earl Roger. There were also three free tenants there who paid 7s. *per annum*. In King Edward's time it was worth 32s., but the value in 1086 is not given.

Grinshill was held later under the Fitz Alans partly by the family of De Orleton and partly by the De Stanton. The Orletons granted their portion to Haugmond Abbey, which retained it till the Dissolution. Wombridge Priory received a rent of 3s. from the Abbot, probably through an earlier grant of Ralph de Orleton to that house.

The other portion of Grinshill was held under the De Stanton by the De Actons, and shared the history of Acton Reynald.

Richard Gery also occurs on the list for Acton Reynald.]

²⁶ Eyton x. 61.

²⁷ Eyton x. 141.

	s	d		s	d
Thom' Wylot'	...	xv	Will'o Dod	...	vj
Will'o D'd..	...	xv	Rob'to Broun	...	xij
Adam de Marchun-			s'b't	Ric'o Gery	xij
leye	...	xij	ibid'm	Thom'	
Will'o Henr'	...	xvij		Dawesone	xij
Hanys q' fuit' ux'					
Will'i	...	xij			
Ric'o de Hales	...	vj		p' Sm ^a	xxij ^s
Thom' Henri	...	xij			vj ^d

CLYUE.

[CLIVE.²⁸—This was included with Broughton in the manor divided both in Saxon and Norman times between the Shrewsbury Churches of St. Mary and St. Chad. Clive seems to have been in the St. Mary's portion, which at *Domesday* consisted of five hides. In 1086 a priest there possessed half a team, and seven villeins had two teams and a half. Three more teams might have been employed there. There was a wood capable of fattening 24 pigs. The value of the manor had increased from 10s. to 15s. In 1255, the Dean and Canons of St. Mary, Salop, held four hides in Clive, “and it is the King's almoign to his Chapel of Salop.” In 1279 the Dean and Canons were said to hold Clive and Sansaw in Frank-almoign of the king; and the men of Clive and Sansaw held in free socage under the Canons.

William Gery appears as making an agreement with the Abbot of Haughmond, as does also Robert de Acton in 1326.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o Gery	...	xx	Will'o Gonnesone...	...	xv
Will'o in the Hale	...	xv	Ric'o le Wolf'	...	xvij
Will'o fil' Will'i	...	xv	Joh'e Robert'	...	xvj
Will'o Matheu	...	xx	Rob'to de Acton'	...	ij
Will'o D'd...	...	xx	Ric'o Broun	...	ij
Rog' Bonggy'	...	xvij	Bercar'	—	ij

SONDSAWE.

[SANSAW.²⁹ Parish of Clive.—Sansaw was part of St. Mary's Manor, and seems to have no separate history. It is curious that of the eight names on the Subsidy Roll four are widows.]

	s	d		s	d
Dyonis relict' Joh'is	xvijo'		Will'o de		
Alic' relict' Thom'	xij	s'bt'	Clyue	...	xij
Agn' relict' Joh'is...	xij'o'	ibid'm	Will'o fil'		
Rog' fil' Ph'i	...	xij	Walt'i	...	xij
Isabell' relict' Will'i	xij				
Joh'e Rastard	...	xj	Sm ^a	xxvij ^s	ij ^d

²⁸ Eyton x. 160.

²⁹ Eyton x. 160.

BEOREWYKE.

[BERWICK,³⁰—This manor was one of the Shropshire estates of Edric Sylvaticus, and later was held by Earl Roger himself. On the hide and a half of the manor were two teams in demesne, and 4 serfs and a maid (*ancilla*) and eleven villeins with five teams. It had been worth 30s., but its yearly value had risen to £9 in 1086.

Henry I. gave Berwick to William de Gorram, of a family settled at La Tannière in Maine, and William's daughter Damietta took it to her husband Randolph de Broc. Damietta's eldest daughter Edelina took it to her husband, Stephen de Turnham. In 1214 Edelina, then a widow, gave the Chapel of Berwick and all her right in Haremore to Lilleshall Abbey. One of Stephen de Turnham's five daughters and co-heirs was Alienor, wife of Roger de Leybourne, who became in her right lord of Berwick. Roger seems to have been succeeded by a John de Leybourne, and he in 1244 by another Roger. This Roger de Leybourne (II.) sold Berwick to Sir Geoffrey Despenser. In 1255, Geoffrey's son John held Berwick by the service that whenever in war time the King should pass into Wales, he should provide one horseman, one man, and one greyhound, carrying with them one gammon of bacon; they must follow the King till the gammon was consumed, and if afterwards they remained it should be at the King's charges. In 1265, Roger de Leybourne's faithful services to the King were rewarded by the grant of the lands of Adam Despenser, and Berwick returned to the Leybournes. In 1279, Simon de Leybourne held the manor by the same service as John Despenser had done. Simon died in 1308, leaving a son John, the John de Leybourne of the Subsidy Roll, who married Beatrice, widow of the last Baron Corbet of Caus, but left no heir. In 1369 the manor was held by the De Trumpingtons, of Blunham, co. Bedford, who retained it till 1457, when it was sold to Matilda, widow of John Enderby. Her grandson sold it to his stepfather, Sir Edmund Lucy, in 1507, and in 1619 the Lucy's sold it to Isaac Jones, whose son, Sir Samuel, was the founder of the almshouses. His great nephew sold the manor in 1699 to Richard Hosier, who in turn sold it in 1728 to Thomas Powys, who built the Manor-house. Stephen de Rosshall occurs very frequently as witness to local deeds, once in company with Sir John Leybourne.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Leyborne	ijj		Will'o le Thecher'	vijj	
St'ph'o de Roshal'	... ijj	ij	Galfr'o Gylbert'	... vij	
Will'o otte Ree	... ij	vj	Will'o Moyne	... xvijj	
Ric'o atte Loue	... xij				

ROSHAL'.

[ROSSHALL,³¹ Parish of Bicton.—This manor of one hide was held in Saxon times by Hunni, and after the Conquest by Rainald the Sheriff and his tenant Albert. There was one team in demesne, and four serfs, two villeins and four bordars had one team, and there was sufficient land to employ one more. The manor had been worth 20s., but in 1086 was valued at 12s. Albert's descendants continued to hold the manor, and Vivian de Rosshall, lord in 1190, was probably among them. Sir Vivian was an important man, as was his successor, Sir Thomas, who was on a Commission to re-arrange a truce between Henry III. and Llewellyn. His son, Sir Vivian de Rosshall (II.) was in 1265 Constable of Oswestry. In 1279 he had been succeeded by his son Thomas (II.), who in 1300 was a Knight of the Shire for Salop. He died in 1310, and was succeeded by the Thomas (III.) of the Subsidy Roll, who in

³⁰ Eyton x. 213.

³¹ Eyton x. 168.

1316 was lord of Preston Gobalds and Rosshall. He was Knight of the Shire in the Parliaments of 1316, 1319 and 1322. In 1324 he was returned from the three Counties of Salop, Northampton and Bedford to attend a great Council at Westminster.

The Rosshall estates passed with an heiress in 1417 to the Englefields, and on the forfeiture of Sir Francis Englefield in 1572, to the Sandfords.

The site of the old manor-house of the De Rosshalls is still to be traced by its moat, and the place of the chapel beside it is still remembered.]

	s d		s d
Thom' de Roshal'	v	Joh'e fil' Ric'i	...
Joh'e Gamel	...	xiij	x

ETON'.

[? YEATON.³²—Mr. Eyton was of opinion that Eyton (the *Aitone of Domesday*) represented the Isle, but the late Mr. Humphrey Sandford considered that it was Yeaton, near Fitz. The De Rosshalls held property in that neighbourhood at Jagdon, a place now lost, unless it be represented by Agdon's Lane, between Walford and Leaton.

The *Domesday* notice of Eyton tells us that its Saxon lord was Leurie, and that like Rosshall, it was held in 1086 by Rainald the Sheriff and his tenant Albert. It was a manor of two hides, on which there were two teams, one in demesne, and one belonging to the four serfs, two villeins and three bordars that formed the population. There was a mill worth 10s., and the value of the whole manor was 30s., twice its yearly value in Saxon times. The descent of Eyton was identical with that of Rosshall. On the death of Thomas de Rosshall (II.) in 1310, he was said to have held Rosshall with its members of Eton and Yatedon, under Edmund Earl of Arundel by service of one knight's fee. The chief features of his estate were a capital messuage, a small wood, a water mill (worth one merk), and a wind mill (worth half a merk yearly).

There was considerable connection in later years between the Isle and Fitz, and funerals from the Isle were in the 17th century taken to Fitz.]

	s d		s d
Hug' de Eton'	...	xvj	(Ric'o Tra-
Joh'e Gamel	...	xv	s'bt' ynel ... xij
Will'o p'po'ito	...	xij	ibid'm Thom' fil'
Will'o fil' Ph'i	...	xij	Regin' ... x
Ric'o fil' Matill'	...	x	
Adam Benet	...	vijj	p' Sm ^a xxvijj ^s

ADBRYGH'TON HEOSE.

[ALBRIGHT HUSSEY,³³ Parish of Battlefield.—Rainald the Sheriff held two manors in 1086, either of which may have been Albright Hussey. Both Albrightons had been held by Seward, and both were manors of two hides, though in one case the land was not assessed to the Danegeld. This manor seems to have been held by Rainald himself, but in the other he had a tenant Herbert. On the *ungeldable* land were three villeins and one radman, and one Frenchman with four bordars, who had two teams and a half. It retained its Saxon value of 15s. At the other Albrighton there was one team in demesne, and eight villeins and four bordars with two teams. It had been worth 14s., but in 1086 it had risen to 25s.

³² Eyton x. 86.

³³ Eyton x. 80.

The Husseys, from whom the place took its name, were settled there as early as 1165, about which date Walter Hussey gave a parcel of his land of Harlescott to the Canons of Lilleshall, to whom Hencott already belonged. In 1279, John Hussey, probably a great-grandson of Walter (I.), held 2 hides of land in Albrighton and Harlescote under John fitz Alan by service of one man-at-arms at Oswestry in war time. The Richard Hussey of the Subsidy Roll was son and heir of a second John, who in 1310 allowed his tenant Robert de Buckenhale to sell 3 messuages and 3 virgates to Shrewsbury Abbey. Another Richard Hussey held Albright Hussey in 1403, and granted to Roger Ive, the chaplain of his chapel of Albright Hussey, the ground on which to found the Church of Battlefield. In the 17th century the manor passed to the Corbets, with whose heirs it still remains.

[Roger de Herlavescote took his name from Harlescote.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o Hebbe	...	ij	Regin' P'le	...	xx
Thom' Bonggy	...	xij	Adam Mandepas	...	xij
Rog' de Herlascot'	xiiij		Galfi'o Janot'	...	xiiij
Thom' Bronn	...	xv	Ric'o Heose	...	ij

ALBRIGHTONE MONACH'.

[ALBRIGHTON,³⁴ near Shrewsbury.—The *Domesday* notice of this manor is supplementary to those of the other of Rainald the Sheriff's manors. Alcher held it under Warin the Sheriff, Rainald's predecessor. Gheri, a franklin, had held it in Saxon times. It was a manor of three hides with land for six teams. There were two teams in demesne, and four serfs and one Frenchman, and six villeins and a bordar had three teams. In Saxon times it was worth 20s., and later 15s., but in 1086 the value had risen to 25s. Alcher early (probably before 1086) gave Albrighton to Shrewsbury Abbey, and the Monks retained it till the Dissolution, when it was bought by Thomas Ireland, and remained with his descendants till 1804.]

	s	d		s	d
Rog' fil' Ric'i	...	xvjob'		Godefro	
Ric'o fil' Galfri	...	xvob'	s'bt'	de Her-	
Ric'o Holyn	...	xiiij	ibid'm	lascote	xij
Alic' vidua	...	x		Joh'e	
Joh'e Gylberd	...	xvjo'		Muesone	x
Amic' vidua	...	vijq ^u			
Ph'o Hobyn	...	xx	p' Sm ^a	xxiijs	vij ^d ob'q ^u
Jul' vidua	...	ij			

P'STON' GOBALD.

[PRESTON GOBALDS,³⁵—This manor belonged in both Saxon and Norman times to St. Alkmund's Church, Shrewsbury. In 1086 it was held by Godebold, the Priest, whose name it still bears. It was a manor of four hides. In demesne was one team, and two villeins and three bordars and two Frenchmen had two teams, and two more might be employed. It had been waste, but was worth 10s. in 1086. Like the other estates of St. Alkmund's, Preston Gobalds passed to Lilleshall Abbey, which retained it till the Dissolution.

³⁴ Eyton x. 107.

³⁵ Eyton x. 171.

John de Lee was one of the family who held Lea-under-Pimhill under the Abbot of Lilleshall. The Lees retained Lea Hall till 1660, when it passed with an heiress to the Cleatons, who sold it to the family whose descendants still own it.]

	s d		s d
Ric'o fil' Rog'i ...	xx	Jul' vidua ...	xx
Thom' le Prees...	xiiij'jo'	Joh'e Alet' ...	ij
Ric'o fil' Galfri ...	ij	Rog' fil' Galfri' ...	xix'o'q ^u
Will'o de Peu'yn-ton ...	...	Joh'e Rosote ...	vijj
Ric'o Peynn ...	xxq ^u	Rog' Crompe ...	vijj
Amelyna Dun ...	xxo'q ^u	Joh'e de Lee ...	xvo'

MURIDON'.

[MERRINGTON,³⁶ Parish of Preston Gobalds.—This manor, under the name of *Gulidone*, was held in 1086 by Picot de Say. Hunnith had held it in Saxon times. It was a manor of two hides, with land for five teams. There was one team in demesne, and four serfs, four villeins, four bordars and a radman had two teams among them. It had been worth 15s., and in 1066 was worth 40s. Its later history was that of Fitz. A family named De Gulidon, who held land here, gave it with the consent of Robert de Gyros to Haughmond Abbey, and in 1279 the Abbot held the whole manor of *Gulidon*, or *Muridon*, as it began to be called.

Richard le Fremon of Muridon occurs on a jury in 1274, and Thomas de Muridone occurs about the same period as a witness of deeds. The family of Colfox continued at Merrington for many generations.]

	s d		s d
Will'o de Muridon...	ij	Yuor de Muridon'...	xixq ^u
Will'o fil' Matill' ...	xiiij	Henr' le Hayward	xv
Ric'o le Fremo' ...	xx	Ric'ode Cron'lesmer'	xij
Joh'e le Rotour ...	xj	Will'o Colfox ...	xiiijq ^u

PETTON'.

[PETTON,³⁷—Robert Pincerna held this manor of a hide and a half, and a tenant Radulf held under him. Leuenot had held it in Saxon times. There was one team in demesne, and two villeins and two bordars had one team. Its Saxon value of 5s. had been doubled in 1086. Radulf was possibly the ancestor of the De Constantines, but their interest in Petton disappeared early, and the manor was held under the lords of Montgomery by a family of De Petton. Before 1155, Richard appears as having given land to Shrewsbury Abbey. In 1255, Richard de Petton (II.) held 1½ hides in Petton by service of attending the Lord of Stanwardine (then George de Cantilupe) with a bow and two unfeathered arrows for 15 days at the cost of the said lord. He also held half a hide in Petton under the Abbot of Salop at a rent of 2s. yearly.

The Richard of the Subsidy Roll was Richard de Petton (IV.). He was in 1306 patron of the Chapel of Petton, when John de Pecton, Clerk, was instituted, but in 1344 the Abbot and Convent of Shrewsbury held the advowson.]

³⁶ Eyton x. 154.

³⁷ Eyton x. 308

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o de Pecton' ...	ij			Walt'o de	
Thom' de Hordeleye	xv			Preston'	xij
Thom' fil' Henr' ...	xv		s'bt'	Ric'o le	
Joh'e le Blake ...	xv		ibid'm	Roter ...	xij
Joh'e de Borewol-				Regin' fil'	
ton'	xiiij			Will'i ...	x
Ric'o Mayst'	... xij				
Joh'e Peye ...	... x			p' Sm ^a	xls
Hug' fil' Ric'i	... viij			xj ^d q ^u	

YORTON'.

[YORTON.³³ Parish of Broughton.—This was a manor of two hides held by St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, before and after the Conquest. There was land for four teams, and a priest and a villein had one team. The Saxon value of 8s. had fallen to 5s. in 1086. In 1255 the Canons of St. Chad were said to hold four hides in Broughton and Yorton under the Bishop of Chester. Several of the Canons' tenants bore the name of De Broughton. One, Martin de Broughton, a Juror in 1272 and other years, was the father of the John Martin of the Subsidy Roll, a Juror in 1292.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e Martyn ...	xxq ^u		Joh'e Pymot' ...	ij	vj
Joh'e Hug'yn ...	xvij		Will'o Banastr' ...	ij	
Will'o de Adbrygh-			Ric'o fil' Thom' ...		vj
ton'	xv		Ric'o Catel' ...	vij	
Joh'e fil' Ric'i ...	xij		Will'o Pymot' ...	ij	vj

BURGH'TONE.

[BROUGHTON.³⁴—The *Domesday* notice of St. Chad's Manor of Broughton speaks of it as manor of two hides with land for five teams, where three villeins had two teams. Its value had increased from 10s. to 11s. 2d. The later history of Broughton and Yorton is all one. It is curious to note that *Domesday* places the priest at Yorton, though the Church was, probably, then as now at Broughton.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o le Whyte ...	xx		Ph'o de Burgh'ton		xij
Will'o Cl'ico ...	ij		Agn' de Burgh'ton'	ij	

LETONE.

[LEATON.⁴⁰—This manor of one hide had been held by a franklin, Hunni, and after the Conquest was held under Earl Roger by Anschitel. There was land for two teams, and in demesne there was one team. Two tenants (*hospites*) paid a rent of 4s. 8d. The manor had been valued at 8s., and was worth 10s. in 1086.

Leaton was early held by a family of De Leton. In 1211, Adam de Leton held his land here by service of doing ward at Shrewsbury Castle with his cross-bow (*balista*), serving for 8 days at his own charges, and if he stayed

³³ Eyton x. 162.

³⁹ Eyton x. 162.

⁴⁰ Eyton x. 208.

longer, at the King's expense. In 1247 his son Roger was said to hold by service of 15 days at his own cost in war time, and in 1255 the service was said to be commuted for an annual rent of 40d. paid to the King's Escheator. In 1308, Richard de Leton, father of the Roger of the Subsidy Roll, was found to have held Leton by 40 days' ward at Shrewsbury Castle, during which time he was to provide one man with a bow and three unfeathered arrows, in event of war; and after the 40 days ended, the man was to shoot his arrows into three quarters of the said Castle, and depart, unless the King wished to detain him. Among the possessions of the manor in 1308 was a Mill, producing 6s. 8d. yearly.

Roger de Leton (II.) died in 1353, and his heir was Richard de Burleton. Leton in the 16th century was the home of the Pontesburys, who were much connected with Shrewsbury. At the close of the 17th century it passed to the Lloyds of Domgay, now of Leaton Knolls.

John Ive was of the same family as Roger Ive, the founder of Battlefield Church. He occurs in 1292 as witness of a deed relating to land at Leaton.]

	s	d		s	d
Rog' de Leton'	ij			Will'o	
Joh'e Iue	xij		s'bt'	Mallesone	xij
Mabill' le Bredleder'	xiiij		ibid'm	Regin' de	
Ric'o fil' Thom'	xv			Burghton	xij
Rog' Clek'	xv				
				p' Sm ^a	xxvij ^s
					x ^d q ^u

ASTLEYE.

[ASTLEY.⁴¹—This was a Manor of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury. In 1086 it was three hides, inhabited by a priest, nine villeins and two bordars, who had three teams, and there was employment for two teams more. The wood-land was capable of fattening 50 pigs. The Saxon value of 20s. had risen to 25s. The Church continued to hold the manor till later times. In 1279 the Canons held it under the Crown, and their tenants held under them in free socage.

John le Skymysour occurs in the Haughmond Cartulary in 1339 as giving an acre of waste land in Astley wood to the Abbot and Convent of Haughmond.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o de Actone	xx		Ric'o de Clyue	xij	
Will'o de Goldene	xv		Rog' de Roshal'	ij	
Rog' Bieufrer'	xiiij		Ric'o de Hatton'	ij	
Rad'o Storout'	x		Rog' fil' Hug'	vj	
Will'o de Hagh'ton	xiiij			Ric'o	
Thom' fil' Rad'i	xij		s'bt'	Gamel	xij
Ph'o Bargh'	xij		ibid'm	Joh'e de	
Ric'o fil' Henr'	xij			Walleford	xij
Joh'e fil' Rad'i	xij				
Joh'e le Skymysour	vjo'			p' Sm ^a	xix ^s
Rog' de Hagh'	xij			ij ^d ob'	
			pb' Sm ^a	tot' Hundr' xxxj ^{li}	iiijs ^s
					vijj ^d

⁴¹ Byton x., 157.

FOUR SHREWSBURY MERCHANT GILD ROLLS
OF THE 15TH CENTURY (1450 TO 1459).

TRANSCRIBED EXTENDED AND EDITED BY
THE REV. C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A.

PACKET No. 59 of the Shrewsbury Borough Records is said to consist of two rolls, ranging from 1450 to 1452. This is, however, scarcely an accurate description, as there are in all five membranes, one of them distinct but incomplete, and the other four stitched together with separate dates and headings. Nor is this statement absolutely correct, for the first is merely a duplicate of the first part of the long roll, with some trivial differences in reading. This fact was not apparent until it had been transcribed and analysed, then it was seen to be an incomplete roll, of which the remainder had been lost. It afforded a little help in the transcription of the rest, for some of the technical terms were less abbreviated, and some of the names were differently written. It is not, however, now printed, as serving no useful purpose.

The dates of the four membranes are as follows:—

1. Dies Jovis proxima ante festum Sancti Dionicij Martiris
29th Hen. VJ. (Oct. 8th, 1450).
2. Dies lune in vigilia Sancti Petri ad vincula. 30th
Hen. VJ. (July 31st, 1452).
3. Dies lune martis et mercurij proximi ante festum
Nativitatis B.V.M. 30th Hen. VJ. (Sept. 3rd, 4th
and 5th, 1452).
4. Dies lune, octaua dies mensis Octobris, 28th Hen. VJ.
(Oct. 8th, 1459).

The help which, *inter alia*, these four documents afford in the evolution of surnames is again apparent, for very few entries are now found without a permanent appellation, and

many that are found are unmistakeably Welsh. The first occurrence of the name *Jones* (No. 142), is one example; it runs thus—"Galfridus Jones de Salop' corueser filius Jeuan ap Mapefflur de Kedewen," to which may be added (No. 131), "Johannes ap Yollyn de Salop' Tayllour filius Yollyn ap Dauid de Brocsereith in Moghen," from which latter we may expect would be evolved in the next generation a *William Yollyn*. Again the *del Watur* of 1404 has now become *Watur* or Water without the preposition, and therefore instead of *Degory del Watur* we have *Degory Watur*; all reference to the Place-name, if such it be, being lost; but we are able to see how the surname *Watur* arose. The family still exists under the altered name of Warter. *Lloyd* too, of present day nomenclature, is here seen as *Luyt* and *Lloyt*. In short similar instances are very numerous among both the Personal and Place-names which will repay the careful study of pedigree hunters and genealogists, for which purpose separate analyses with references are given at the close of the paper.

I SALOP' §Rotulus Gilde Mercatoris ibidem tente Die (1450-1). Jouis proxima ante festum Sancti Dionicij martiris Anno regni regis Henrici Sexti post Conquestum xxix^o coram Roberto Scryven et Thoma Luyt Balliuis Ville Salop' et coram Johanne Game Ricardu Stury Johanne Knyght Thoma Otteley Roberto Thornes Thoma Byriton Edmundo Bastard Ricardo Draper Willelmo Nesse Willelmo Otteley Thoma Wynnes et Johanne ffox Sadiller' Sessoribus dictis Balliuis associatis de Assensu totius comitatis pro factura Burgensium Sub hijs forma et condi'cone videlicet quod omnes et singule persone inferius specificate cum omnibus et singulis exitibus suis legitime post hanc Sessionem procreandis sint liberi Burgenses ville predicte omnibus libertatibus eiusdem ville imperpetuum congaudentes Et quod nulli exitus predictorum Burgensium inferius specificati nec aliquis exitus eorundem burgensium ante hanc Gildam procreatus quorum nomina hic inferius per Sacra-

mentum eorum parentum particulariter nominantur nullo modo ad hanc Gildam ob diversas causas sint burgenses nec aliquis eorum vel earum sit Burgensis nec libertatibus eiusdem ville ut burgensis vel burgenses vlo modo habeant nec gaudeant nec ad hanc Gildam gaudere permittantur nec eorum aliquis nec aliqua gaudere permittatur (Oct. 8th).

- 2 Nicholaus Stafford' Armiger filius Johannis Stafford nuper de Comitate Derb' coram prefatis Balliuis et Sessoribus factus et admissus est liber burgensis ville predicte et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum ante gildam predictam legitime procreaturn et dat de fine pro libertate predicta habenda *xlvj.s. viij.d.*
- 3 Nicholaus ffytzherber' Armiger filius henrici ffytzherber' nuper de Norbury in comitate Cestrie armigeri et ibidem Juratus prout moris est. factus est liber burgensis Ville predicte et ibidem per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitus ante Gildam predictam videlicet Rogerum Margaretam Radulphum Johannem Robertum et Nicholaum Edmundum et Johannem et dat de fine *xlvj.s. viij.d.*
- 4 Ricardus Colet de Salop' Bruer' in forma predicta factus est liber et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat de fine pro libertate predicta habenda *xlvj.s. viij.d.*
- 5 Thomas Goldsmyth de Salop mercer in forma predicta admissus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat de fine *xlvj.s. viij.d.*
- 6 Thomas Beeston de Salop' Armiger in forma predicta factus est liber burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere diversos exitus videlicet Johannem Hugonem Henricum Ricardum et Willelmum et dat de fine pro libertate predicta habenda *xlvj.s. viij.d.*
- 7 Johannes Lloyt armiger in forma predicta factus est liber burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Willelmum et Nicholaum. Elizabetham et Aliciam et dat de fine *xlvj.s. viij.d.*
- 8 Robertus Vryen de Salop' Sadiller in forma predicta factus est liber burgensis et per eius Sacramentum

cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Ricardum
Margeriam et Johannam et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

9 Willelmus Barbour alias dictus Willelmus Adams de
Salop' Barbour factus est liber burgensis et per eius
Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum videlicet
Agnetam Aliciam Margaretam et Elizabetham et dat
de fine pro libertate predicta habenda xlvj.s. viij.d.

10 Thomas Ballyon' de Salop' Scherman factus est liber
Burgensis Ville predicte et per eius Sacramentum
nullum habens exitum et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

11 Johannes Hopkes de Salop' fforor filius Johannis
Hopkes de Scherehales factus est liber et per eius
Sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat de fine
xlvj.s. viij.d.

12 Thomas Ball de Salop' Glouer factus est liber
burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere
exitum videlicet Ricardum Philippum Julianam et
Johannam et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

13 Ricardus Lloyt de Salop' Baker factus est liber
Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se
habere exitum viz Willelmum et dat de fine
xlvj.s. viij.d.

14 Johannes Powys de Salop' Baker factus est liber
burgensis et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens
exitum et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

15 Johannes Mynton filius Thome Mynton seruiens Thome
fforster de Salop' factus est liber (burgensis) et per
eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat de
fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

16 Thomas Botfeld' filius Thome Botfeld' de Salop'
Bocher apprenticius Ricardi Higges de eadem Bocher
factus est liber burgensis et nullum habens exitum
xlvj.s. viij.d.

17 Willelmus Sporyor de Salop' Sporyor factus est liber
burgensis et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens
exitum et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

18 Johannes ap Thomas alias dictus Johannes Wooton' de
Salop' Baker factus est liber Burgensis et per eius
Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum videlicet
Thomam Agnetam et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

19 Willelmus Gambon de Salop' Corueser factus est liber burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum Thomam et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

20 Dauid Brayles de Salop' armiger factus est liber burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum Walterum Johannem Elizabetham Nicholaum Philippam Mariam Elizabetham et Aliciam xlvj.s. viij.d.

21 Johannes Norhander' alias dictus Orhander' de Salop' Tayllor factus est liber et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere Johannem et Willelmum et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

22 Rogerus Sorysby de Salop' Tauerter factus est liber et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum Agnetam et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

23 Johannes Hugyns de Salop' Weuer filius Willelmi Hugyns de Westbury factus est liber et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

24 Johannes Lewys de Salop' Draper factus est liber et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum xlvj.s. viij.d.

25 Johannes Reynalds de Salop' Cutteler factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum Thomam Elizabetham et Agnetam et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

26 Chr'oforus Prilkynton de Salop' Weuer factus est liber et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum Johannem et Johannam et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

27 Johannes Carter Corueser filius Thome Carter de Loton factus est liber et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum Agnetam et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

28 Johannes Sonsowe Barber filius Rogeri Sonsowe de Clyve factus est liber et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere Aliciam exitum procreatrum xlvj.s. viij.d.

29 Robertus Wyrall alias dictus Wysewall de Salop' Scherman factus est liber et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere Johannem et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

30 Dauid ap Reynalds alias dictus Dauid Bagh Tayllor factus est liber et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere Nicholaum Johannam et Margaretam et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

31 Johannes Wyrall alias dictus Wysewall flecher factus est liber et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere Thomam et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

32 Rogerus Wyrall alias dictus Wysewall Draper factus est liber et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum xlvj.s. viij.d.

33 Thomas Norhandyr alias dictus Orhander' factus est liber et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere Ricardum Robertum Thomam et Aliciaam xlvj.s. viij.d.

34 Robertus Jonesone de Salop' Barbor factus est liber et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere Johannem et Johannam et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

35 Lodowicus ap Dauid de Salop' Draper factus est liber et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum xlvj.s. viij.d.

36 Willelmus Sadiller de Salop' Sadiller filius Dauid Sadiller de Pola factus est liber et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

37 Willelmus ap Rees de Salop' Tayllour nuper de Ellesmere in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Margaretam Katrinam. Isabellam et Johannam xlvj.s. viij.d.

38 Johannes ap Griffith de Salop Barber in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum Thomam Henricum et Agnetam et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

39 Johannes Wright de Salop' Glouer filius Edwardi Wright de Oswastre in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere Johannem Ricardum et Thomam et dat xlvj.s. viij.d.

40 Ricardus Pope de Salop' Scherman filius Willelmi Pope de Witton in parochia de Leyntwardyn in forma

predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere Agnetam &c
xlvj.s. viij.d.

41 Matheus ap Deycus de Salop Tayllor in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Thomam Johannam Rogerum Ricardum Johannam et Katerinam
xlvj.s. viij.d.

42 Hugo Pymley alias dictus Hugo Deythour de Salop' Draper in forma predicta factus est Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum
xlvj.s. viij.d.

43 Dauid ap Deycus de Salop' Weuer in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Ricardum, Willelmum X'triana et Katrinam et dat de fine
xlvj.s. viij.d.

44 Johannes Gogh de Salop' Cowper in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Johannem X'roforum, et Sibillam et dat de fine
xlvj.s. viij.d.

45 Radulphus Adams de Salop' Barber in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Edmundum et dat de fine pro libertate predicta habenda
xlvj.s. viij.d.

46 Johannes Wall de Salop' Scherman factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Thomam Agnetam et Johannam et dat de fine
xlvj.s. viij.d.

47 Edmundus Plouden de Salop' Armiger in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Johannam Roulandum Ricardum Annam Sibillam et Aliciam et dat de fine
xlvj.s. viij.d.

48 Johannes Phelyps de Salop' Goldsmyth filius Ricardi Phelyps de Wyke in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat de fine
xlvj.s. viij.d.

49 Johannes Westbury de Salop' Weuer in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum

cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Walterum et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

50 Johannes Gogh de Salop' Scherman filius Deyo Gogh de Alburbury in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere nullum exitum heredum et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

51 Thomas Oseley de Salop' Glouer filius Johannis Oseley de Patton in Corvedale in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Thomam et dat xlvj.s. viij.d.

52 Jeuan ap Dauid de Salop' Scherman in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

53 Willelmus Leton de Salop' Glouer filius Ricardi Leton in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Johannem Thomam et Aliciam et dat xlvj.s. viij.d.

54 Willelmus Bulkeley de Salop' Weuer filius Willelmi Bulkeley in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis Ville predice et per eius Sacramentum Cognouit se habere exitum Johannem Robertum et Johannam et dat ut supra xlvj.s. viij.d.

55 Thomas Goodale de Salop' Tayllor in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat de fine pro libertate predicta habenda xlvj.s. viij.d.

56 Ricardus Glouer de Salop' Glouer filius Laurencij Glouer in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

57 Rogerus Ondeslowe de Salop' Baker filius Deyo Ondeslowe de Ondeslowe in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

58 Thomas Burghton de Salop' Weuer in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum Cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Elizabetham et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

59 Willelmus Bent de Salop' Glouier in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum Cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Johannem Thomam Agnetam et Katerinam xlvj.s. viij.d.

60 Johannes Parker de Salop' cutteler filius Walteri Parker de Aston subtus Wreken in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat xlvj.s. viij.d.

61 Galfridus Bagh' de Salop' Baker filius Deyo Bagh' de Watlyburgh in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Thomam et Willelmum et dat xlvj.s. viij.d.

62 David Gressford' de Salop' fferror in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat de fine pro libertate predicta habenda xlvj.s. viij.d.

63 Thomas Chyrcheyorde de Salop' Corueser alias dictus Wardrop in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum Cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Willelmum Ricardum et Agnetam et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

64 Johannes Cayo de Salop' Goldsmith in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum Cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Ricardum et Johannem et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

65 Johannes Wyche de Salop' Corueser in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat de fine pro libertate predicta habenda xlvj.s. viij.d.

66 Johannes Noneley filius Ricardi Noneley de Gryllshyll in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat de fine pro lib. pred. hab. xlvj.s. viij.d.

67 Johannes Griffyth de Salop' Corueser seruiens Johannis Meghen Corueser in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis Ville predicte et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

68 Johannes ffeyremaye de Salop' Weuer in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum

78 Dauid Llynix' de Salop' Baker in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Thomam Willelmum Ricardum et Aliciam et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

79 Johannes Campyon' de Salop' Tyler in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat consili modo xlvj.s. viij.d.

80 Thomas Wantenor filius Johannis Wantenor Bochor in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Johannam et dat consili modo xlvj.s. viij.d.

81 Ricardus Wantenor filius dicti Johannis ac frater dicti Thome in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat de fine consili modo xlvj.s. viij.d.

82 Willelmus ffischer alias dictus Willelmus Scherman de Byketon nuper de Salop' Scherman filius Ricardi ffischer de Byketon in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Willelmum Johannem Isabellam Sibillam et Glenam et dat consili modo xlvj.s. viij.d.

83 Thomas Manfeld de Salop' Cook in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis Ville predicte et per eius Sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat de fine consili modo xlvj.s. viij.d.

84 Johannes Otteley filius Thome Otteley de Salop' in forma predicta factus est liber Burgensis Ville predicte et per eius Sacramentum cognouit se habere exitum videlicet Rogerum et Thomam xlvj.s. viij.d.

(End of 1st Document).

86 (2nd Document, 16 entries).

SALOP§ Sessio Gilde mercatoris ibidem tente die lune in (July 31st, 1452) vigilia Sancti Petri quod dicitur Ad uincula anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum tricesimo coram Johanne Gammell et Willelmo Bastard tunc Balliuis Ville Salop' ac Ricardo Stury Thoma fforster Philippo Glouer Ricardo Tauerne

Johanne Bulkeley Hugone Tilleley et Johanne Colton
 Sessoribus de assensu et concensu tocius comitatis
 factis et electis sub hac forma ac condic'one videlicet
 quod omnes et singuli liberi et libere utriusque sexus
 Burgensium specificatorum et ante hanc Gildam
 procreatorum prout nominatim intitulantur non
 gaudebunt nec aliquis congaudebit libertate predicta
 prout illas et illas qui et que legitime procreandi et
 procreaude tunc imposterum (1451-2).

87 Et super hoc venit Willelmus Lyster de Salop' nuper
 seruiens Johannis Burgh militis et ibidem Juratus
 prout moris est electus factus et admissus liber
 Burgensis ville predicte cum omnibus et singulis suis
 exitibus legittime post sessionem predictam pro-
 creandis Et ibidem per eius Sacramentum cognovit
 se habere exitum superstitem ante Sessionem pre-
 dictam procreatam videlicet Agnetam qui quidem a
 libertate predicta ut predictur ad hanc Sessionem
 sit excepta Et dat pro libertate predicta habenda
 xlvj.s. viij.d. cum feodis iij.s. iiiij.d.

88 Thomas Brane seruiens Johannis Knyght de Salop'
 et filius Roberti Brane de Cestria factus et
 admissus est liber Burgensis modo consili et per
 eius Sacramentum nullum habet exitum.

89 Robertus ap Eignon filius Deyo ap Eignon de Rowton
 factus et admissus est liber Burgensis modo consili
 et per eius Sacramentum nullum habet exitum.

90 Ricardus Twyford draper et parochia de ffelton factus
 est liber burgensis modo consili et per eius
 Sacramentum nullum habet exitum.

91 Thomas Bradeley de ffrankevyle in suburbio Salop'
 Barker factus est liber Burgensis modo et forma
 prout supirius (*sic*) recitatur et per eius Sacramentum
 nullum habet exitum.

92 Johannes Cloffe filius Johannis Cloffe de Salop'
 Glouer admissus est liber Burgensis modo consili et
 per eius sacramentum nullum habet exitum.

93 Adam Schrawardyn de Salop' Corueser factus est liber.
 Burgensis Ville predicta consili modo et per eius
 Sacramentum nullum habet exitum.

94 Dauid Blak de Salop' Scherman filius Johannis Blak de herford ffyscher factus est liber Burgensis modo consili et nullum habet exitum.

95 Reginaldus ap Reryth de Salop' Baker filius Reryth ap Griffith de Osewastre factus est liber Burgensis modo consili et per eius Sacramentum nullum habet exitum.

96 Johannes Schetynton alias dictus Johannes Smyth de Salop' Scherman factus est liber Burgensis modo consili et per eius Sacramentum nullum habet exitum.

97 Johannes Sylke de Salop' Glouer filius Willelmi Sylke de Salop' Bochour factus est liber Burgensis Ville predicte modo consili et per eius sacramentum nullum habet exitum.

98 Ricardus Bromley de Salop' Scherman frater Thome Bromley factus est liber Burgensis Ville predicte modo consili et per eius Sacramentum habet exitum procreatum Agnetam.

99 Johannes Hordley Junior filius Johannis Hordley de Rosshale seruiens Rogeri Horton de Salop' Baker factus est liber Burgensis Ville predicte et per eius Sacramentum habet exitum Johannam.

100 Thomas Stretton de Salop' Bochour factus est liber Burgensis Ville predicte consili modo et per eius sacramentum habet exitum procreatum Johannam.

101 Thomas Stafford de Salop' corueser admissus est liber Burgensis Ville predicte modo Consili et per eius Sacramentum nullum habet exitum jam procreatum.

102 Johannes Schrawardyn nuper seruiens Thome Wynnes de Salop' Bochour factus est liber burgensis et per eius sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat de fine.

(3rd Document, 35 entries).

103 SALOP' § Sessiones Gilde mercatoris tente ibidem Die lune Die martis et Die mercurij proximis ante festum Natiuitatis beate Marie Virginis coram Ricardo Stury et Johanne Hoord balliuis libertatis Ville Salop'

Thoma fforster Willelmo Boerley Nicholao Stafford
 Rogero Adis Thoma Wynnes Degorio Water(Draper)
 Willelmo Neose et Ricardo Wantenor Sessoribus de
 Assensu comitatis electis sub hac forma et condic'one
 videlicet quod omnes et singuli liberi et liberi utrius-
 que sexus burgensium inferius specificatorum et ante
 hanc Gyldam procreatorum prout nominatim inti-
 tulantur non congaudebunt nec aliquis eorum con-
 gaudebit libertate predicta prout illos et illas qui et
 que legitime procreandi et procreandi sunt impos-
 terum Anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum
 tricesimo sexto. (3rd, 4th and 5th Sept., 1459).

104 Dauid fferour de Salop' quondam de Cestria Clerk' et
 ibidem Juratus prout moris est electus factus et
 admissus liber Burgensis Ville predicte cum omnibus
 et singulis suis exitibus legitime post sessionem
 predictam procreandis Et ibidem per eius Sacra-
 mentum cognouit se habere diversos exitus superstites
 ante Sessionem predictam procreatos videlicet
 Thomam Margaretam Johannam Elizabetham qui-
 quidem exitus et eorum quilibet a libertate predicta
 ut predictum ad hanc sessionem omnes sunt excepti
 et eorum quilibet excepti Et Dat pro libertate
 predicta habenda de fine xlvj.s. viij.d. cum feodis

105 Johannes Birche de Salop' Glouer coram prefatis
 Balliis et Sessoribus supradictis in forma predicta
 admissus est liber burgensis Ville predicte cum
 omnibus et singulis suis et exitibus legitime post
 sessionem predictam procreandis et ibidem per eius
 sacramentum nullum habens exitum et dat pro liber-
 tate predicta habenda de fine xlvj.s. viij.d. cum feodis

106 Johannes Byrche de Salop' Glouer filius Johannis
 Byrche de Plesth factus est liber ut predicitur et
 nullum habet exitum et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

107 Galfridus Lloyt de Salop' Draper filius Jeuan Lloyt ap
 Tudor de Bola factus est liber ut predicitur et habet
 exitum Aliciam et Gwervill et dat de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

108 Rogerus ffox de Salop' mercer filius Willelmi ffox de
 Petton et habet exitum Agnetam et Sibillam et dat
 de fine xlvj.s. viij.d.

109 Willelmus Brynnynton de Salop' Tayllour alias dictus Bryllynton et habet exitus Willelmum Robertum et Katerinam xlvj.s. viij.d.

110 Johannes Dun de Salop' Draper filius Johannis Dun quondam Ville Salop' Tayllour nullum habet exitum xlvj.s. viij.d.

111 Willelmus Whithed alias dictus Willelmus Tyler de Salop' Tyler filius Johannis Whithed de Burton in Wyrall et habet exitum Johannem Editham et Agnetam xlvj.s. viij.d.

112 Willelmus Minsturley de Salop' Sadiller filius Thome Mynsturley de Ruyton in parochia de Condouer et habet exitum Thomam et Agnetam xlvj.s. viij.d.

113 Johannes Scryven de Salop' Draper filius Reginaldi Scryven filij Johannis Scryven et habet exitum Elizabetham xlvj.s. viij.d.

114 Willelmus ffitzhues de Salop' Capmaker filius Johannis ffitzhues de Oxenford et habet exitum Johannem et Margaretam xlvj.s. viij.d.

115 Thomas Sugden de Salop' Bruer filius Henrici Sugdon de Wrokwardyn et habet exitum Johannem legitime non procreatum xlvj.s. viij.d.

116 Ricardus Vpton de Salop' Draper alias dictus Ricardus Carter filius Thome Carter de Leton et habet exitum Thomam et Agnetam xlvj.s. viij.d.

117 Johannes Passevaunt de Salop' mercer filius Willelmi Passevaunt de forieta monachorum factus est liber et nullum habet exitum xvj.s. viij.d.

118 Johannes Jenkys de Salop' Draper alias dictus Johannes Sadyller de eadem Draper filius Willelmi Jenkyns quondam de Salop' et habet exitum Julianam et Agnetam xlvj.s. viij.d.

119 Ricardus Jonesone alias dictus Ricardus Plymmer de Salop Plymmer filius Johannis Robynsone de Kyrkbykendale et habet exitum Tomasyn Johannem Katerinam et Margeriam xlvj.s. viij.d.

120 Johannes Edwards de Salop' mercer filius factus est liber et per eius sacramentum nullum habet exitum xvj.s. viij.d.

121 Ricardus Walys de Salop' seruiens Ricardi Stury filius

121 Johannis Walys quondam Ville Salop' Weuer factus
est liber et habet exitum Ricardum Thomam et
Margaretam xlvj.s. viij.d.

122 Johannis Longfords de Salop' Scherman alias dictus
Johannes Pope de Salop' Scherman filius Rogeri
Longfords de Kynton in Wygmorlonds et nullum
habet exitum xlvj.s. viij.d.

123 Johannes de la Bowe de Salop' Tayllour alias dictus
Johannes Cartwright de Salop' Tayllour filius
Galfridi Bowe de Nantwyche et habet exitum Eliza-
betham et Beaticem xlvj.s. viij.d.

124 Johannes ap Griffith Gogh alias dictus Johannes
Ludlowe de Salop' Corueser filius Griffith Gogh de
Kedewen de parochia de Llandren' et nullum habet
exitum xlvj.s. viij.d.

125 Llewelyn Lloyt de Salop' Tayllour filius Mathei ap
Jeuan de Brungart de parochia de Sancti Martini
iuxta Oswestre et habet exitum Nicholaum et
Ricardum xlvj.s. viij.d.

126 Thomas Hull de Salop' Weuer filius Roberti Hull
quondam de Cestria et habet exitum Johannem et
Johannem et X'roforum xlvj.s. viij.d.

127 Johannes Lloyt alias dictus Johannes Guttyns de
Salop' Draper filius Jeuan Lloyt de Longnor Weuer
et nullum habet exitum xlvj.s. viij.d.

128 Thomas Mercer de Salop' mercer filius Hugonis mercer
de Whitchurche et nullum habet exitum xlvj.s. viij.d.

129 Willelmus ffenymere de Salop' filius Willelmi ffenymere
de Eyton iuxta Baschurch et habet exitum
Johannem Ricardum et Margeriam xlvj.s. viij.d.

130 Thomas Ynglefyld alias dictus Thomas Tauerner
seruiens Ricardi Tauerner filius Nicholas Ynglefyld
de Wrixham mason et nullum habet exitum xlvj.s. viij.d.

131 Johannes ap Yollyn de Salop' Tayllour filius Yollyn
ap Dauid de Brocsere in Moghen et habet exitum
Willelmum Johannem Aliciam Margaretam et
Agnetam xlvj.s. viij.d.

132 Dauid Ketyn de Salop' armiger filius Johannis Ketyn
de Wayforde et habet exitum per eius Sacramentum
Thomam xlvj.s. viij.d.

133 Rogerus Mariotsone alias dictus Rogerus Baker de Salop' Baker filius Ricardi Mariotsone quondam de Ruyton et nullum habet exitum xlvj.s. viij.d.

134 Johannes Ruyton de Salop' Smyth filius Willelmi Ruyton quondam de Ruyton et habet exitum Thomam Ricardum et Willelmum xlvj.s. viij.d.

135 Dauid Lloyt de Salop' Draper filius Jeuan Lloyt de Longnor Weuer et nullum habet exitum xlvj.s. viij.d.

136 Dackon Cornes alias dictus Dacken Coyde de Salop' corueser filius Dauid Coyde de Pola et habet exitum Adam Ricardum Editham et Elizabetham xlvj.s. viij.d.

137 Johannes Wyham de Salop' Iremonger et harper et habet exitum Aliciam xlvj.s. viij.d.

138 Johannes Guttyns alias dictus Johannes Webstowe seruiens Ricardi Wantnor filius Griffith ap Eignon quondam de Webstowe et nullum habet exitum xlvj.s. viij.d.

 4th Document.

139 SALOP' § Sessio Gylde mercatoris die lune octauo die mensis Octobris anno regni regis Henrici Sexti post Conquestum xxxvij^o (8th Oct., 1459) Coram Ricardo Stury Ada Goldsmith Rogero Adys Johanne Couper et Ricardo Attyncham Sessoribus (1457, 60).

140 Edwardus Esthope de Salop' filius Ricardi Esthope iuxta Plasch et nullum habet exitum xlvj.s. viij.d.

141 Johannes Vryen de Salop' Sadiller filius Johannis ap Llewelyn de Baschirch et nullum habet exitum xlvj.s. viij.d.

142 Galfridus Jones de Salop' corueser filius Jeuan ap Mapefflur de Kedewen et nullum habet exitum xlvj.s. viij.d.

143 Willelmus Kenaston de Salop' filius Griffith Kenaston de Walford factus est liber et habet exitum Rogerum Beaticum Elenoriam et Agnetam xlvj.s. viij.d.

144 Rogerus Awsten filius Thome Awsten de Newport factus est liber et nullum habet exitum xlvj.s. viij.d.

145 Robertus Stafford de Salop' mercer filius Ricardi Stafford de Baschirche factus est liber et habet

exitum Margaretam et Johannem xlvj.s. viij.d.

146 Owynus Rydley alias dictus Humfridus Rydley seruiens
Johannis Knyght¹ ac filius Hugonis Rydley de
Alghynton in Comitate Salop' et nullum habet exitum
 xlvj.s. viij.d.

147 Dacken alias dictus Dauid ap Lewes de Salop Weuer
filius Llewelyni ap Madok de Meghen factus est liber
et nullum habet exitum xlvj.s. viij.d.

148 Nicholaus Saye filius Nicholai Saye de Morton Saye
factus est liber et nullum habet exitum xlvj.s. viij.d.

149 Willelmus moyne de Salop' cutteler filius Roberti
moyne de Chalton et nullum habet exitum xlvj.s. viij.d.

150 Hugo Gyllesfeld de Salop' corueser filius Thome Tuder
de Gyllesfeld factus est liber et habet exitum Gal-
fridum procreatum xlvj.s. viij.d.

Per Johannem Phelypps.

[Endorsed] Rotuli diuersi Burgensium de Diuersis Annis.

PERSONAL NAMES (WITH TIMES OF RECURRENCE).

Males.—John, 110; Thomas, 55; William, 51; Richard, 48; Dauid, 15; Roger, 15; Robert, 14; Nicholas, 12; Hugh, 7; Jeuan, 6; Galfrid, 5; Griffith, 5; Henry, 5; Edmund, 4; Adam, 3; Christopher, 3; Deyo, 3; Llewelyn, 3; Tudor, 3; Walter, 3; Dacken, 2; Deycus, 2; Edward, 2; Eignon, 2; Mathew, 2; Radulph, 2; Yollyn, 2; Degory, 1; Laurence, 1; Lewes, 1; Lodowicus, 1; Madok, 1; Mape-
fflur, 2; Maurice, 1; Owyn, 1; Phelyp, 1; Philip, 1; Rees, 1; Reginald, 1; Reryth, 1; Reynalds, 1; Rouland, 1.

Females.—Agnes, 21; Alice, 11; Anna, 1; Beatrice, 2; Christiana, 1; Edith, 2; Eleanor, 1; Elizabeth, 12; Glena, 1; Gwervill, 1; Isabella, 3; Johanna, 17; Juliana, 2; Katerine, 8; Margaret, 10; Margery, 3; Maria, 1; Philippa, 1; Sibilla, 5; Tomasyn, 1.

¹ Master of the Gild of the Holy Trinity of the mystery of Fannars (Hist. MSS. Commission, 15th Report, App. pt. x., p. 11.

SURNAMES AND DESIGNATIONS (WITH REFERENCES).

Adams, 9, 45; Adys, 139; Attyncham, 139; Awsten, 144; Bagh, 30, 61; Baker, 133; Ball, 12; Barbour, 9; Bastard, 1, 86; Baylly, 75; Beeston, 6; Bent, 59, 69; Birche, 105, 106; Blak, 94; Blymhull, 77; Boerley, 103; Botfeld, 16; Bowe la, 123; Bradeley, 91; Brayles, 20; Brame, 88; Bromley, 98; Brynnynton or Bryllynton, 109; Bulkeley, 54, 86; Burgh, 87; Burghton, 58; Byllyn, 10; Byriton, 1; Campyon, 79; Carter, 27, 116; Cartwright, 123; Cayo, 64; Chyrcheyorde, 63; Cloffe, 92; Colet, 4; Colton, 86; Cornes, 136; Couper, 139; Deythour, 42; Draper, 1; Dun, 110; Edwards, 120; Esthope, 140; ffenymere, 129; ffeyremaye, 68; fferror, 104; ffischer, 82; ffitzhues, 114; fforster, 15, 86, 103; ffox, 1, 108; ffytzherber, 3; Gambon, 19; Gamel, 1, 86; Glouer, 56, 86; Gogh, 44, 50, 124; Goldsmith, 5, 139; Goodale, 55; Gressford, 62; Griffith, 67; Guttyns, 138; Gyllesfeld, 150; Higges, 16; Hoord, 103; Hopkes, 11; Honds, 71; Hordley, 99; Horton, 99; Hugyns, 23; Hull, 126; Jenkyns, 118; Jones, 142; Jonesone, 34, 119; Kenaston, 143; Ketyn, 132; Knyght, 1, 146; Lancaster, 76; Leton, 53; Lewys, 24; Longford, 122; Lloyt, 7, 13, 107, 125, 127, 135; Llynix, 78; Luyt, 1; Ludlowe, 124; Lyster, 87; Manfeld, 83; Mariotsone, 133; Meghen, 67, 70; Mercer, 128; Mor, 72; Morys, 73; Moyne, 149; Mynsturley, 112; Mynton, 15; Nesse, 103; Ondeslowe, 57; Orhander, 21, 33; Oseley, 51; Otteley, 1, 84; Parker, 60; Passevaunt, 117; Phelyps, 48, and signature; Plouden, 47; Plymmer, 119; Pope, 40, 122; Powys, 14; Prylkynton, 26; Pymley, 42; Reynolds, 25, 30; Ruyton, 134; Rydley, 146; Sadeller, 36, 118; Saye, 148; Scherman, 82; Schetynton, 96; Schrawardyn, 93, 102; Scryueyn, 1, 113; Sonsowe, 28; Sorysby, 22; Sporyor, 17; Stafford, 2, 101, 103, 145; Stretton, 100; Stury, 1, 86, 103, 121, 139; Sugden, 115; Sylke, 97; Tauerner, 86, 130; Thornes, 1; Tilleley, 86; Tuder, 150; Twyford, 90; Tyler, 111; Vpton, 116; Vryen, 8, 141; Wall, 46; Walys, 121; Wantenor, 80, 81, 103, 138; Watur, 103; Webstowe, 138; Westbury, 49; Whithed, 111; Wooton, 18; Wryght, 39; Wych, 65; Wytham, 137; Wylyms, 74; Wynnes, 1, 102, 103; Wyrall,

29, 31, 32; Wysenall, 29, 31, 32; Yollyn, 131; Ynglefeld, 130.

TRADES, OCCUPATIONS, &c.

Apprenticius, 16; Armiger, 2, 3, 6, 7, 20, 47, 132; Baker, 13, 14, 18, 57, 61, 77, 78, 133; Barbour, 9, 28, 34, 38, 45; Barker, 91, 95; Bocher, 16, 76, 80, 97, 100, 102; Bruer, 4, 115; Carter, 127; Clerk, 104; Cook, 83; Corueser, 19, 63, 65, 67, 69, 93, 101, 124, 136, 142, 150; Couper, 44; Cutteler, 25, 60, 72, 149; Draper, 24, 32, 35, 42, 73, 74, 90, 107, 110, 113, 116, 118, 127, 135; Flecher, 31, 75; fferor, 11, 62; ffyscher, 94; Glouer, 12, 39, 51, 53, 56, 59, 86, 92, 97, 105, 106; Goldsmyth, 48, 64; Harper, 137; Iremonger, 137; Mason, 130; Mercer, 108, 117, 120, 128, 145; Muleward, 70; Plymmer, 119; Sadiller, 8, 36, 112, 141; Scherman, 10, 29, 40, 46, 50, 52, 82, 94, 96, 98, 122; Seruiens, 15, 87, 88, 99, 102, 121, 130, 138, 146; Smyth, 134; Sporyor, 17; Tauerner, 22, 86; Tayllor, 21, 30, 37, 41, 55, 109, 123, 125, 131; Tyler, 79, 111; Weuer, 23, 26, 43, 49, 54, 58, 68, 71, 121, 126, 147.

PLACE-NAMES (WITH REFERENCES).

Alburbury, 50; Alghynton, 146; Aston subtus Wreken, 60; Baschirche, 129, 141, 145; Bola (? Bala), 107; Brocsere, 131; Burton in Wyrall, 111; Byketon, 82; Cestria, 3, 104, 146; Chalton, 149; Clyve, 28; Colneham, 70; Condover, 112; Corvedale, 51; Derby, 2; Deythour, 42; Ellesmere, 37; Eyton, nr. Baschirch, 129; ffelton, 90; Forieta monachorum, 117; ffrankevyle, 91; Grylleshull, 66; Gyllesfeld, 150; Kedewen, 142; Leton, 116; Leyntwardyn, 40; Longnor, 135; Meghen, 147; Moghen, 131; Morton Saye, 148; Nantwyche, 123; Newport, 144; Norbury, 3; Ondeslowe, 57; Osewastre, 39, 95, 125; Patton, 51; Petton, 108; Plasch, 140; Plest, 106; Pola, 36, 136; Rossdale, 99; Rowton, 89; Ruyton, 112, 133, 134; Saint Martins, 125; Salop', passim; Scheref hales, 11; Walford, 143; Watlysburgh, 61; Wayforde, 132; Webster, 138; Whitchirche, 128; Witton, 40; Wrocardyn, 115; Wyrall, 111.

TWO SHREWSBURY GILD MERCHANT ROLLS
OF THE 16TH CENTURY (1501 TO 1510).

TRANSCRIBED AND EDITED BY
THE REV. C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A.

THESE two rolls, which are numbered 60 and 61 in the Calendar of the Shrewsbury Borough Records, complete the separate lists of admission to freedom and to the privileges of Gild Merchant which now are apparently identical. Burgesses are admitted to the membership of the Gild Merchant by the Bailiffs and their Sessors for the time being. The second of these two rolls is in the form of an Indenture and is so called, but it is not stated to whom the counterpart was confided. "From this date up to 1863," says the Rev. W. D. Macray in his Report, "the admissions are found in the Assembly Books, and in several separate volumes, one of which extends from 1463 to 1758," and "to these," he adds, "there is a modern alphabetical index of names." (Historical MSS. Commission, Fifteenth Report, Appendix, Part X., page 9). These three lists, for the 1st document contains two of 1501 and 1504, are only remarkable for having prefaces, in which the conditions of membership are carefully specified. Candidates with such children, male and female, as are born after the admission of their father, are only eligible for present and future privileges; while children born before admission of the parent are carefully excluded. It is said that this restriction has, in the case of freemen, come down to the present day, although the Gild Merchant has been long extinct. These rolls give not only the name of the person admitted to the Gild, but that of his father, and also his children's names. Analyses of names and places have been, as heretofore, added, for facility of tracing pedigrees. A notable instance is found in the first entry of the second roll in the case of "Robertus Sutton alias dictus Robertus Dudley armiger filius Edmundi Dudley de Dudley in com. Stafford" (to which Mr Macray directs attention). Only Welsh personal names are found without an added or sur-name, and one

of these, in the 5th entry of the last document, has an addition, which probably represents only a place of origin: *Owen Kevlyok*. Among the occupations *Frankleyn* and *fanulus* occur for the first time, to which we may add *husbandman* and *Yeman*. No attempt has been made to identify the places; most of them are familiar, but *Estlise* (*Ystlys*, near Wrexham) and *Wigmoresland* are a little strange, though the latter has occurred once before.

Tempore { Thome Knight et } Balliuorum Ville Salop'
Edwardi Hosyer }

- 1 SALOP. ¶ Sessio Gylde mercatorie ibidem coram Thoma Knight et Edwardo Hosyer Balliuis Ville Salop' Rogero fforster Roberto Wotton Dauid Ireland Willelmo Smythe Bochor Johanne Barton Johanne Mountgomery Ricardo Vpton Weuer et Johanne Rodon Baker Sessoribus per comitatem Burgensium Ville Salop' electis quoad Recipiendis Burgenses ad gyldam predictam Qui reciperunt die Iune proximo post festum Sanctorum Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi Anno regni Regis Henrici Septimi post conquestum Anglie Sexto decimo (May 3rd, 1501) in presentia aliorum proborum et fide dignorum comburgensium ville predicte personas hic inferius specificatos cum eorum exitibus de corporibus suis post hanc Sessionem legitime procreatis seu procreandis ad gyldam mercatoriam Ville predicte proviso semper quod omnes et singuli eorum exitus qui ante hanc sessionem fuerunt et sunt procreati ab hac libertate gilde mercatorie penitus sunt dismissi et admiserunt tres subscriptos videlicet.
- 2 Willelum yeman de Salop' corueser filium Thome yeman de Colnham in suburbio Ville predicte Qui per juramentum suum dicit quod habet exitum Margeriam et Elizabetham Et Juratus est more Burgensis.
- 3 Rondulphum Byeston de Salop Draper filium Ricardi Byeston de Byeston in Comitate Cestrie Qui per

juramentum suum dicit quod habet exitum Johannem Edwardum et Johannam Et Juratus ut supra.

4 Johannem Meredith Tayler de Salop' filium Meredith ap Llewelyn ap Madoc de Meluerley in Marchia Wallie Qui per Juramentum Suum dicit quod nullum habet exitum et Juratus ut supra Qui Johannes Mortuus est sine exitu viij^o die Septembris proximo post hanc Sessionem.

5 Tempore {Ricardi Mitton et } Balliuorum Ville Salop'
Thome Withifford

6 § SALOP' § Sessio Gylde mercatorie ibidem tenta quinto undecimo et terciodecimo diebus Januarij Anno regni Regis Henrici Septimi post conquestum Anglie decimo nono (5th, 11th and 13th January, 1504) coram Ricardi Mitton et Thoma Withifford tunc Balliis Ville Salop' Hugone Walker Roberto Colle Edwardo Knight Johanne Corbet Thoma Goldsmith Juniore et Dauid Ireland Sessoribus per Comitatem Burgensium Ville predicte electis et alijs probis et fide dignis comburgensibus eiusdem Ville tunc ibidem presentibus. Qui Balliui et Sessores admiserunt personas subscriptos cum eorum exitibus de corporibus suis post hanc sessionem legittime procreandis ad gyldam mercatoriam ville predicte, prouiso semper quod omnes et singuli eorum exitus qui ante hanc Sessionem sunt et fuerunt procreati ab hac libertate gylde mercatorie penitus sint dismissi; et admiserunt novem decem—videlicet.

7 Georgium Ryland de Salop Sherman filium Johannis Ryland de Marthall in Comitate Cestrie. Qui per Juramentum suum dicit quod habet exitum superstitem filiam unicam dictam Elizabetham etatis quasi quatuor Annorum et Juratus more Burgensium.

8 Elisium Jhones alias dictus Elisium Thomas de Villa Salop' Sherman filium Johannis ap Dykus de Hopedale iuxta Wrexham. Qui per juramentum suum dicit quod habet exitum Johannem filium etatis quatuor

Annorum Agnetem et Aliciam filias et Juratus est
more Burgensis.

- 9 Vrianum Hunt de Salop' Barbur filium Johannis Hunt
de Longnore magna in Comitate Salop' Qui per Jura-
mentum suum dicit quod habet exitum Rogerum
unicum filium suum legittimum etatis duorum Anno-
rum et juratus est more Burgensis.
- 10 Griffinum ap Meredethe de Villa Salop' Taylor filium
Meredethe ap Llewelyn de Dutheoure in Marchia
Wallie Qui per juramentum suum dicit quod nullum
habet exitum et Juratus est more Burgensis.
- 11 Johannem Wyllyamson de Salop' corueser filium Dauid
Williamson de Bollesworth in parochia de Malpace in
Comitate Cestrie. Qui per Juramentum suum dicit
quod habet exitum unicum filium nomine Ricardum
etatis unius septimane.
- 12 Rogerum Kynasey de Salop' Bochor filium Willelmi
Kynasey
(Here the record breaks off abruptly, more than
half the membrane being blank).

(Endorsement) 19 H. 7.

PERSONAL NAMES (WITH TIMES OF RECURRENCE).

Males.—John, 11; Richard, 4; Thomas, 4; Dauid, 3;
Edward, 3; Meredethe (Meredithe), 3; Roger, 3; William,
3; Llewelyn, 2; Robert, 2; Dycus, 1; Elisius, 1; George, 1;
Griffin, 1; Hugo, 1; Madoc, 1; Rondolph, 1; Urien, 1.

Females.—Agnes, 1; Alicia, 1; Elizabeth, 2; Johanna, 1;
Margery, 1.

SURNAMES (WITH REFERENCE).

Barton, 1; Byeston, 2; Colle, 6; Corbet, 6; fforster, 1;
Goldsmith, 6; Hosyer, 1; Hunt, 9; Ireland, 1, 6; Jhones, 8;
Knight, 1, 6; Kynasey, 12; Meredith (or Meredethe), 4, 10;
Mitton, 5, 6; Mountgomery, 1; Rodon, 1; Ryland, 7;
Smythe, 1; Vpton, 1; Walker, 6; Withifford, 5, 6; Wotton,
1; Wyllyamson, 11; Yeman, 2.

TRADES, &c.

Barbur, 9; Bocher, 1, 12; Corueser, 11; Draper, 3; Sessor,
1, 6; Sherman, 7, 8; Taylor, 4, 10; Weuer, 1.

PLACE-NAMES.

Bollesworth, 11; Byeston in Cestria, 3; Colnham, 2; Dutheoure, 10; Hopedale, near Wrexham, 8; Longnore Magna, 9; Malpace, 11; Marthall in Cestria, 7; Meluerley, 4.

1 Hec indentura facta inter Edwardum Hosier et Dauidum Ireland Balliuos libertatis Ville Salop' ac Willelmum Janyns Dauidum Baker Humfredum Dicher Thomam Hosier Rondulphum Bieston et Edwardum Heylyn Sex Sessores Gilde mercatorie eiusdem ville electos per comitatem Burgensium dicte Ville pro Burgensi- bus ibidem de Novo admittendis ex una parte atque comitatem predictam ex altera parte testatur quod predicti Balliui et Sessores ex assensu dicte comitatis admiserunt ad gildam mercatoriam dicte ville tres- decim Burgenses quorum nomina inferius subscribun- tur et intitulantur sub hiis forma et condicione quod omnis eorum exitus ante hanc Sessionem gilde mer- catorie predicte procreatus non gaudebit nec eorum aliquis gaudebit libertate dicte gilde. Set quod omnis eorum exitus utriusque sexus post hanc Sessionem legittime procreandus gaudeat libertate et priuilegio eiusdem gilde sibi et exitibus suis de eorum corporibus legittime procreandis imperpetuum primo die Ses- sionis predicte incipiente octauo die Octobris Anno regni regis Henrici octaui post conquestum secundo. (8th October, 1510).

2 Robertus Sutton Alias dictus Robertus Dudley Armiger filius Edmundi Dudley de Dudley in comitate Stafford' militis Admissus est ad hanc Sessionem Burgensis et in gildam mercatoriam Ville Salop' predicte. qui quidem Robertus Juratus est more Burgensis ibidem, Et per sacramentum suum dicit quod nullum habet exitum ad hanc Sessionem legittime procreat. Et dat pro fine pro dicta libertate habenda ad usum et opus comitatis predicte xlvj.s. viijd. una cum iij.s. iiiij.d. de feodis vnde communi Clerico xij.d. dictis Sessoribus xvj.d. Et tribus subballiuis xij.d. &c.

- 3 Johannes gardener de Villa Salop' heuster filius Thome gardener de Sheynton in comitate Salop husbandman Admissus est Burgensis Ville Salop' similiter et Juratus est more Burgensis qui Johannes dicit per sacramentum suum quod nullum habet exitum &c.
- 4 Thomas Longfford de Villa Salop' Draper filius Johannis Longford de Kynton in Wigmoresland husbandman admissus est liber Burgensis Ville Salop' et Juratus est more Burgensis similiter qui per sacramentum suum dicit quod nullum habet exitum &c.
- 5 Dauid Owen de Villa Salop' Draper filius Owini Kevylyok de la pole in Marchia Wallie admissus est liber Burgensis Ville Salop et Juratus est more Burgensis ibidem similiter qui per sacramentum suum dicit quod nullum habet exitum &c.
- 6 Thomas Adams de Villa Salop' Sherman filius Willelmi Adams nuper de Villa Salop' ffrankleyn Admissus est liber Burgensis Ville Salop' et Juratus est more Burgensis ibidem similiter qui per sacramentum suum dicit quod habet exitum Johannam filiam quasi etatis octo annorum Margeriam filiam quasi etatis sex Annorum Annam filiam quasi etatis quinque Annorum Elenam filiam quasi etatis trium Annorum Willelmum filium quinque Annorum et Thomam filium quasi etatis sex septimanarum qui quidem exitus ab hac libertate penitus sunt excepti et dismissi &c.
- 7 Hugo Dekka de Villa Salop' nuper famulus Willelmi Janyns de eadem Draper ac filius Dauidi Dekka de Estlise in Bromfeld infra parochiam de Wrixham admissus est liber Burgensis Ville Salop' et Juratus prout moris est similiter qui per sacramentum suum dicit quod nullum habet exitum &c.
- 8 Johannes Gosenell de Villa Salop' tyler filius Johannis Gosenell de eadem tyler admissus est liber Burgensis Ville Salop' et Juratus prout moris est similiter qui per sacramentum suum dicit quod nullum habet exitum &c.
- 9 Willelmus Rider de Villa Salop' Sherman filius Ricardi Rider de Boughton in comitate Cestrie husbandman admissus est liber Burgensis Ville Salop' et Juratus

prout moris est similiter qui per Sacramentum suum dicit quod habet exitum Johannem filium quasi etatis sex Annorum Johannem filium quasi etatis quatuor Annorum Thomam filium quasi etatis trium Annorum et Rogerum filium quasi etatis dimidij Anni qui quidem exitus ab hac libertate penitus sunt excepti et dismissi &c.

- 10 Ricardus Marshall de Villa Salop' Sherman filius Willelmi Marshall de Comitate Cestrie harper admissus est liber Burgensis Ville Salop' et Juratus prout moris est ibidem similiter qui per sacramentum suum dicit quod habet exitum Johannem filium quasi etatis trium quartiorum (*sic*) unius Anni qui quidem Johannes ab hac libertate penitus est exceptus et dismissus &c.
- 11 Matheus ap Jeuan de Villa Salop' Smyth filius Jeuan ap Pady de Maylor in Marchia Wallie admissus est liber Burgensis Ville Salop' et Juratus prout moris est ibidem similiter qui per Sacramentum suum dicit quod habet exitum Willelum filium quasi etatis xij^m Annorum Johannem filium quasi etatis quinque Annorum Ricardum filium quasi etatis unius Anni et dimidium Katerinam filiam quasi etatis sex Annorum Isabellam filiam quasi etatis trium Annorum qui quidem exitus ab hac libertate penitus sunt excepti et dismissi &c.
- 12 Johannes ap Griffith de Villa Salop' Smyth alias dictus Jeuan Smyth filius Griffini ap Batty de Abertannate in Marchia Wallie faber Admissus est liber Burgensis Ville Salop' et Juratus prout moris est ibidem similiter qui per Sacramentum suum dicit quod nullum habet exitum &c
- 13 Hugo Griffithes de Villa Salop' Barker alias dictus Hugo Barker filius Griffini ap John de Wilmynton infra hundredum de Chirbyry in comitate Salop' husbandman Admissus est liber Burgensis Ville Salop et juratus prout moris est ibidem similiter qui per Sacramentum suum dicit quod habet exitum Robertum filium quasi etatis duorum Annorum &c qui quidem Robertus ab hac libertate penitus est exceptus et dismissus.

14 Thomas ap Owen de Villa Salop' heuster filius Owini
 ap Griffith de la Pole in Marchia Wallie chapman
 admissus est liber Burgensis Ville Salop et Juratus
 prout moris est ibidem similiter qui per sacramentum
 suum dicit quod habet exitum Annam filiam etatis
 quasi trium Annorum &c que quidem Anna ab hac
 libertate penitus est exceptus et dismissus (*sic*) &c.

PERSONAL NAMES (WITH TIMES OF RECURRENCE).

Males.—John, 10; Thomas, 7; William, 7; Richard, 3;
 Dauid, 3; Owen, 3; Jeuan, 3; Robert, 2; Hugo, 2; Griffin,
 2; Edward, 2; Roger, 1; Humfrey, 1; Edmund, 1; Mathew,
 1; Pady, 1; Griffith, 1; Batty, 1.

Females.—Anna, 2; Elena, 1; Isabella, 1; Johanna, 1;
 Katerina, 1; Margery, 1.

SURNAMEs (WITH REFERENCE).

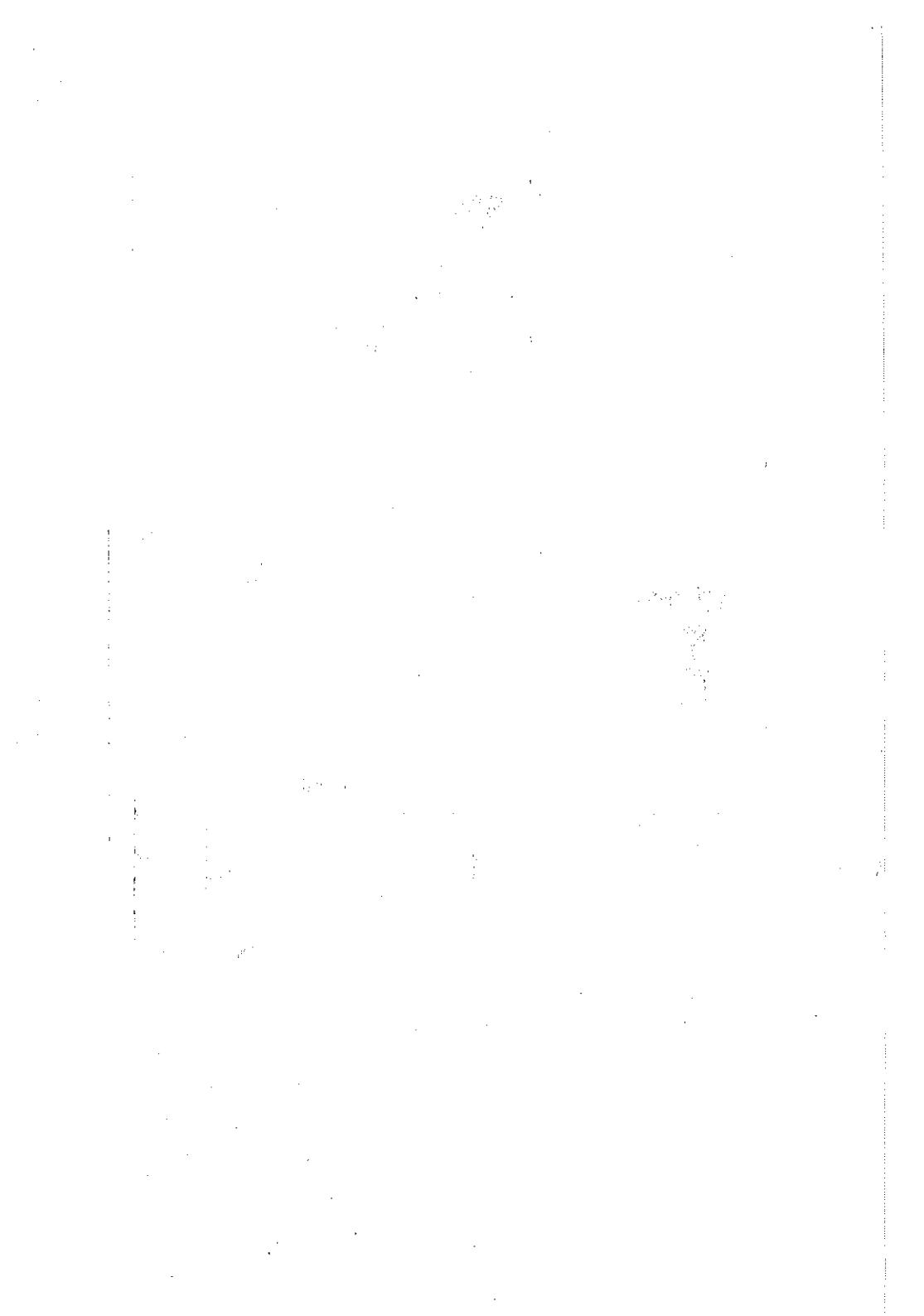
Adams, 6; Baker, 1; Bieston, 1; Dekka, 7; Dicher, 1;
 Dudley, 2; Gardener, 3; Gosenell, 8; Griffithes, 13; Heylyn,
 1; Hosyer (Hosier), 1; Ireland, 1; Janynts, 1, 7; Kevlyok, 5;
 Longford, 4; Marshall, 10; Owen, 5; Rider, 9; Sutton, 2.

TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS.

Armiger, 2; Barker, 13; Chapman, 14; Draper, 4, 5, 7;
 Faber, 12; famulus, 7; ffrankleyn, 6; Harper, 10; Heuster,
 3, 14; Husbandman, 4, 9, 13; Sherman, 6, 9, 10; Smyth,
 11, 12; Tyler, 8.

PLACE-NAMES.

Abertannate 12; Boughton (Chester), 9; Bromfeld, 7;
 Cestria, 10; Chirbury, 13; Dudley (Stafford), 2; Estlise, 7;
 Kynton (Hereford), 4; Maylor (Marchia Wallie), 11; Pola, 5,
 14; Sheynton, 3; Wilmynton (Chirbury), 13; Wigmoresland,
 4; Wrixham, 7.





DODMORE—SOUTH-WEST VIEW.

DODMORE.

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

THERE are very few houses in the neighbourhood of Ludlow more picturesque than the old Manor House of Dodmore, a black and white timbered house situate about a mile from the town. The house, now used as a farm house, lies in a retired spot among fertile meadows, so sheltered as to be well nigh hidden from every public road. It was, probably, at one time surrounded by a moat, of which there are still some indications, and in days long gone by it was, no doubt, a mansion of considerable importance.

The house is evidently of two dates. The upper part, which is a black and white timber building, and an excellent example of that style, appears at first sight to be an early 17th century structure, but is probably much earlier. When one of the timbers was exposed some few years ago it was found to bear the date 1471. The lower portion, which is of stone, is probably part of a still earlier house, and may well go back to the 14th century, but there is very little in the masonry upon which any very definite opinion can be formed.

The earliest mention of Dodmore (or Doddemore, as it was originally spelt) is in a list of Jurors for Stanton Lacy in the Inquisitions of Hundreds in the year 1255, when the name of Robert Clerk of Doddemore appears. At the Assizes of 1272, Richard de Doddemore was a juror; and in 1292, the name of William de Doddemore occurs on the jury. In June, 1289, Hugh de Doddemore enfeoffed Walter le Tyepur with half a messuage in Ludlow at a rent of one rose.

Richard de Doddemore appears in the Foundation Deed of the Palmers' Gild as the owner of land in Ludlow below Galdeford Gate. The date of this deed has been assigned to the reign of John, or Henry III., but it is probably of Edward the First's reign, as Geoffrey Andrew, who is the first person mentioned in the deed, was Gild Alderman in 1290 (18 Edward I.). Margery of Doddemore, a maiden lady, about 1291 gave for her soul a rent of 3d. out of a house near Galdeford Gate, which had fallen to her inheritance; and about the same year John Doddemore was a witness to a deed by which certain Chantries in Ludlow Church were

founded. The most ancient Rent Roll of the Palmers' Gild, which is apparently of Edward the Second's reign, records the name of John Doddemore as tenant of a house in Galdeford, and of William of Doddemore in connection with houses in Narrow Lane and Broad Street, Ludlow.

John of Doddemore is also mentioned in old deed (No. 244) in the Ludlow Record Room, and dated 1313.

Upon the Inquisition on the death of Peter de Geneville in 1292, William de Doddemore was one of the jury, and either he or his son of the same name appears in the Subsidy Roll of Stanton Lacy for 1327, so that the family was then of no small importance.

The mention of Dodmore in the Shropshire Visitation practically traces the descent of the estate from Edward the Third's reign to the date of the Visitation in 1623. The first entry recorded is "John Dodmore of Dodmore, Armiger, filius William, 25 Edward III." This mention of William Dodmore of Dodmore in 1352 forms the connecting link between the Visitation and the earlier entries, as this is probably the same person as the William de Doddemore who appears in the Subsidy Roll of 1327. John Dodmore had a son John, as we find that John, son of John Dodmore, was Seneschal of the Ludlow Palmers' Gild in 1429. This John Dodmore was named as one of the Executors of the Will of William Mercheton of Ludlow, who died in 1436, but at that time he had probably gone to Ludlow to reside, as the Will contains a bequest of 2 oxen (boves) to Thomas Doddemore "of Dodmore," who, we may assume, was a son of John.

During the 15th century the family of Dodmore seems to have taken a prominent part in the public life of Ludlow. John Dodmore—who may have been the son of either John or Thomas—and who, probably, re-built the house in very much its present state, was Bailiff of Ludlow in 1464; Collector of the Gild in 1463; Custos in 1474; and Member of Parliament for the Borough in 1467-8, being the first representative of the Borough in Parliament. John Dodmore was one of the Executors of the Will of John Hosier, who founded the Ludlow Almshouses, but was evidently dead before 1485, when a license was granted to the other Executors of Mr. Hosier to found a Chantry in Ludlow Church.

The Borough Records contain an entry of an obit¹ for "John Dodmore and Joane his wife to be kept on Relic² Sunday and Mass on the morrow, the Warden and his brethren to be present in as large manner as other obits be." John Dodmore appears to have had a daughter Elizabeth, who as his heiress took the Dodmore estate to her husband Richard Bragot, who is styled as "de Dodmore."

There was a Richard Dodmore who was Bailiff of Ludlow in 1491, but he cannot have been a son of John, as otherwise the estate would have passed to him, and Elizabeth would not have been styled (as she was) "filia et h̄eres" of John Dodmore. Richard died in 1498, and the Gild books contain an entry of an obit of "Richard Dodmore of Ludlow draper, son of Joan wife of John Allyn, granted to the Gild in the Parish Church of Ludlow before the High Altar there for the souls of Richard Dodmore and Elizabeth his wife and William their son on St. Oswald's Day."³

Dodmore appears in the latter half of the 15th century to have been let and not to have been occupied by the owners; as in the 4th and 5th years (amongst others) of Edward the Fourth's reign the Court of Frank Pledge of Stanton Lacy presented through Rowland Harding that "all was well within the Township of Dodmore."

The following pedigree, taken from the *Visitation of Shropshire*, will show the devolution of the estate:—

Richard Bragot de Dodmore, ar. $\overline{\perp}$ Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Dodmore.

Richard Bragott of Dodmore, ar. $\overline{\perp}$. . . daughter of . . . Lochard of Greet.
Died before 1540.

Thomas Hibbins of Weo, died 1544 $\overline{\perp}$ Margaret, heiress of Richard Bragott.

William Hibbins $\overline{\perp}$ Anne, daughter of Lawrence Ludlow of Moorhouse.

Charles Hibbins $\overline{\perp}$ Jane, daughter of Francis Adams of Caynham.

Thomas Hibbins $\overline{\perp}$ Mary Barker, 1596, 7 January.



¹ Obit, an anniversary service for the soul of a deceased person,

² Relic Sunday was the Sunday after July 7th, the feast of the Translation of St. Thomas of Canterbury.

³ St. Oswald's Day, August 5th.

The old books of the Borough Receiver contain many entries of a chief rent of 2s. 8d. a year paid for Dodmore, and confirm in many respects the transmission of the estate as set out in the pedigree given above.

In Hilary Term, 1607, Thomas Hibbins and Mary his wife sold Dodmore, then described as consisting of a messuage, 100 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 50 acres of pasture, 6 acres of wood, and 10 acres of moor, to Richard Fisher for £120.

The mention of 10 acres of moor land in the fine on this purchase strengthens the probability that the name Dodmore means the Moor of Doda, though we have no clue as to who in early times Doda was.

This paper has so far dealt only with part of the estate, but as the whole property was consolidated by Richard Fisher, it will be necessary before going further to trace the history of the remainder of the estate.

One of the chief families in Ludlow and its neighbourhood in the 14th and 15th centuries was that of De Ludlow, one of whom, Laurence de Ludlow, founded and crenellated in 1291 the Castle of Stokesay. The first connection of this family with Dodmore appears in an Inquisition taken upon the death of Sir Richard Ludlow in 14 Richard II. (1390-1), when it was found that he had been seized of the Manors (amongst others) of Ludlow, Stanton Lacy, Felton, and Dodmore, and that his heir was his brother Sir John Ludlow, then of the age of 24 years. Sir John died in 1398, leaving his son William, then fifteen months old, his heir, and Dodmore, no doubt, passed with the other estates to him. He died in 1474, leaving Sir Richard Ludlow his son and heir, who survived his eldest son John and died in 1499, leaving as his co-heiresses his two grand-daughters, Anne of the age of sixteen years, and Alice a year younger. These two young ladies had both been married as mere children; Anne in 1497 to Thomas Vernon, who founded the family of Vernon of Stokesay; and Alice, to his brother Humphrey Vernon of Hodnet, the latter and her husband both being buried at Tong. The Inquisition upon the death of Sir Richard Ludlow in 1499 shows that his estates had been settled in equal undivided moieties upon the husbands of his

two grand-daughters, Thomas and Humphrey Vernon, and though the original Inquisitions are almost undecipherable, they appear to contain Stokesay, Downton, Fern Nash (now Nash and the Fern), and probably Dodmore.

The next link in the chain is an Inquisition of Escheat upon the death of George Vernon (the eldest son of Humphrey Vernon and Alice Ludlow), who succeeded his father in 1542 and died in 1553. It is therein stated that he married Mary (née Lacon), the widow of Thomas Acton, and that upon his marriage large estates were settled, amongst which was "the half of 30 acres of land, 141 acres of meadow, and 40 acres of pasture in Ferne Nash and Dodmore in the County of Salop," together with the half of the fourth part of a Chamber, called "The Founder's Chamber," in Ludlow, the identity of which cannot be ascertained. The Jury found that the lands in Ferne Nash and Dodmore were held from the Earl of Shrewsbury by fealty only, and were worth 23s. 6d. a year.

Thomas Vernon the owner, in right of his wife, of the other moiety of Dodmore, was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1509, left a son, also named Thomas, who married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Francis Lovel, and was succeeded by his eldest son Henry Vernon, in whom the Dodmore lands became solely vested, probably by some family arrangement.

There are many entries in the Ludlow Bailiffs' and Receiver's accounts of the rent paid by the Vernon family to the town in respect of Dodmore, from which it would appear that the town had obtained the rights of the Lordship of the Earl of Shrewsbury, the rent being invariably *one pound of pepper*.

In 1586, Henry Vernon sold the Dodmore lands for £40 to Roger Holland, and he in turn sold them very shortly afterwards to Charles Foxe of Bromfield, the well-known Secretary of the Court of the Marches of Wales, who was so intimately connected with the history of Ludlow. Charles Foxe died in December, 1590, and in his Will he stated that grants had been made of certain properties, amongst which he named Dodmore to his son William, but that he having died without heirs male the property had become vested in his son Henry. Henry was only seven years old at his father's death, and shortly after attaining his majority he in Hilary Term, 1607,

sold Dodmore to Richard Fisher for £60, thus enabling the latter to consolidate the whole estate.

Richard Fisher was a son of John Fisher of Worcester, and was educated at Shrewsbury School. He took a leading part in the municipal life of Ludlow, having been an Alderman and served the office of Bailiff for three separate years, 1604, 1609, and 1618, M.P. 1609, 1611, and in 1627 was appointed as one of the first Capital Masters. Mr. Fisher died in 1634, having made his Will, dated the 24th June in that year, by which he left his Dodmore estate to his eldest son, Thomas Fisher. The Will contains an interesting allusion to his "Iron Works," as to which the testator says: "If it shall please God in his mercy to give a blessing to the Iron Works my conscience is that my son Thomas will be better to his poor brother John and to his sisters that have most need of him." Mr. Fisher does not state where his Iron Works were, but from an episode in the subsequent history of the son Thomas Fisher, in which he rendered signal service to his native town of Ludlow, there is no doubt that Bringewood Forge is identical with Mr. Fisher's Iron Works.

The career of Thomas Fisher, who as sole executor proved his father's Will in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and succeeded his father in the Dodmore estate, is a curious but interesting one. He was born in 1602, and was educated at Ludlow Grammar School and Balliol College, Oxford, taking his M.A. degree in 1623. When at school he was one of the six boys who were chosen to recite Latin Odes before the Chief Justice of Chester on the occasion of the creation of Charles I. as Prince of Wales in 1616, the scholars at that ceremony standing in the Market Place on "a new scaffold purposely erected near unto the High Cross." Mr. Fisher took Holy Orders, and was on the 5th March, 1630, elected public preacher at Ludlow, at a stipend of 11 marks, with the use of the preacher's house in Old Street, and on the 3rd December, 1633, was inducted as incumbent of Frodesley. Mr. Fisher was admitted as a Burgess of the Borough in 1640, and on the 4th March, 1642, a grant was made to him of a new lease of land at Rocksgreen (close to Dodmore), and, so the lease expresses, "in consideration of his love and faithful service done for the preservation of the town in the time of hostility at the old rent." Some light

is thrown upon the nature of this service by an entry in 1646 in the list of the Ludlow delinquents in the Civil Wars, which is as follows:—

“That the late Thomas Fisher raised a Company in Ludlow for the King and took ordnance from Bringewood Forge to defend Ludlow.”

Thomas Fisher was Governor of Ludlow for the King in 1643. Previously, however, to this he had sold Dodmore in 1640, with other property, to Sir Edward Littleton, Adam Littleton, and William Littleton for £100.

These purchasers were well known men; Sir Edward Littleton became Lord Littleton of Munslow, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, and Lord-Lieutenant of Shropshire; Adam Littleton of Stoke St. Milborough, was created a Baronet in 1642, was one of the Council of the Marches and Chief Justice of North Wales; while the third, William, lived at Moor Park, was a Serjeant-at-Law, Chief Justice of North Wales, and Recorder of Ludlow. Apparently the purchase of Dodmore was made on behalf of Sir Edward, as when the estate was sold to William Hay, Junior, of Snitton, on the 5th October, 1648, the vendors are stated to be Timothy Littleton, Serjeant-at-Law (afterwards a Baron of the Exchequer), John Littleton, D.D., Master of the Temple, and William Littleton, trustees for the sale of certain of the lands of Edward, Lord Littleton, late Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, deceased. The purchase was a good one, as Dodmore, which had been bought only eight years before for £100, was sold for £820 in 1648. The purchaser, William Hay the younger, settled the estate upon his marriage in February, 1649, with Judith Wall, the property then being described as “All that messuage, farm, or tenement now or heretofore called Dodmore, being within the fee of Cleobury Mortimer and Stanton Lacy in the County of Salop heretofore in the possession of Edward Harding and lately of Thomas Fisher, Clerk.” Edward Harding, who was, no doubt, the tenant, was buried at Stanton Lacy on the 23rd November, 1632.

Mr. Hay, the purchaser, bought on the 11th June, 1666, from Robert Townshend of Ludlow the great tithes of Dodmore for £42.

The property was again settled upon the marriage on the

6th April, 1672, of Elizabeth, the only daughter of William and Judith Hay with Benjamin Adney. Mrs. Adney died on the 23rd January following. Her husband's father seems to have bought the Hay family interest in the estate in 1674 for £200, and the property was re-settled on Benjamin Adney's second marriage with Anne Brown in August, 1675.

The eldest son of this marriage was Thomas Adney, who was baptised on the 3rd January, 1682, and the property was again settled on his marriage in February, 1703, with Rachel Ward. His widow and his eldest son, Robert Adney, sold Dodmore on the 31st August, 1732, for £2,000 to Philip Powys of Hardwick, Oxfordshire, and Andrew Hill of Henley Hall, as trustees of the Will of Sir Littleton Powys, late of Henley, and in accordance with a direction to invest his funds in landed property. This investment proved to be a very excellent one, as when Mr. Thomas Powys of Lilford, nephew and devisee of Sir Littleton Powys, sold the estate in 1770 to Samuel Nash, it realised £3,800. From Mr. Samuel Nash the property passed to his grandson, the late Mr. Frederick Nash, who was so well known in Ludlow a quarter of a century ago, and it still remains in the family of Samuel Nash, who purchased it one hundred and thirty-four years ago, the present owner being Mr. Frederick Harwood Nash, now in South Africa.

At the restoration of Ludlow Church in 1860, a fragment of a monumental slab to one of the proprietors of Dodmore was found, of which only the word "Dodmore" is decipherable, but there was sufficient to indicate that it was a 15th century memorial. This stone is now laid at the south-east corner of the Lady Chapel.

There is, probably, no greater interest attaching to Dodmore, and it has witnessed, doubtless, no more exciting events than many of the neighbouring houses, but its appearance is so picturesque and points us back so clearly to centuries long gone by, that in itself it invites a sketch of its history. It is, too, so seldom possible to trace back uninterruptedly the life of any given house, in itself unimportant, for 500 or 600 years, that, when as here such history is possible, it seems well to put it upon record, not only for the information of the present generation (if perchance they take any interest in it), but also as a slight addition to the annals of a historic neighbourhood.

THE PROVOSTS AND BAILIFFS OF
SHREWSBURY.

BY THE LATE MR. JOSEPH MORRIS.

(Continued from 3rd Series, Vol. IV., page 274).

[p. 3869.]

Anno 1546. { ADAM MYTTON. See page 3826.

1546. { ROGER LEWIS, alias POPE. See page 3865.

1547. { EDWARD HOSIER. See page 3857.

1547. { RICHARD WHITTAKERS.

The connection of the family of Whittakers with the Town of Shrewsbury will be seen by the following sketch:—

ARMS: Sable, 3 masques voided, Argent, 2 and 1.

Richard Whitacres of Preston Gobalds, near Shrewsbury

William Whitacres of Salop, Sherman, admitted a Burgess 11 H. VIII., 1519

Richard Whitacres, ag d 6 years in 1519, afterwards
of Salop, Sherman, Bailiff in 1551.

Thomas Whitacres.

Humphrey Whittakers of Salop, Sherman, admitted 26 January, 1607

James Whittakers of Salop, cloth- worker, admitted 18th April, 1629 (was 15 years old in 1607).	Abraham Whittakers 13 years old in 1607.	Judith old in 1607.	John Whit- takers 9 years old in 1607.	Sarah, aged 9 years in 1607, old in 1607.	Robert Whittakers of Salop, husband- man, 1½ years old in 1607.
					Clarke of Shrewsbury.

James Whitakers, aged 9 years in 1629, then ad- mitted a Burgess with his father. Buried at St. Chad's, 14th Dec., 1678.	Mary. Buried at St. Alk- mund's, 18th March, 1679. a	Thomas Whittakers of Salop, clothes- worker.	Thomas Whitakers Bound apprentice in the Glovers' Co. 1st March, 1640-1. b
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a		b	
John Whitakers of Shrewsbury, Goldsmith.	Catherine Jones. Married at St. Mary's, 13th Aug., 1655.	Thomas Whittakers of Salop, Goldsmith, admitted of the Mercers Co. 2nd June, 1662.	Martha Pugh. Married at St. Alkmund's, 13th April, 1669.
John Whitakers bapt. at St. Alkmund's 25th January, 1662.	James Whitakers of Shrewsbury, Glover, bapt. at St. Alkmund's, 24th Feb., 1664-5, sworn a Burgess 26th Jan., 1721-2.	Peter Whitakers, bapt. at St. Mary's 18th May, 1656.	Ann bapt. at St. Alkmund's 3rd January, 1663-4. Bur. there 1st June, 1667.
Martha bapt. at St. Chad's 7th Oct., 1672. Buried there 14th Nov., 1676.	Robert Whittakers bapt. at St. Chad's, 2nd Oct., 1677.	Elizabeth bapt. at St. Chad's, 31st Mar., 1680.	Hester Whittakers bapt. at St. Mary's, 5th Feb., 1659.
[p. 3870.]		Mary bapt. at St. Chad's 19th January, 1674.	

Anno *THOMAS BYRINGTON*. See page 3827.

1548. *JOHN MACKWORTH*. See page 3867. He was of Shrewsbury, draper, and admitted of the Drapers Co. in 1540.

1549. *RICHARD MITTON*. See page 3826.

1549. *HUMPHREY ONSLOWE*. See page 3867.

1550. *NICHOLAS PURSELL*. See page 3860.

1550. *THOMAS IRELAND*. See page 3858.

1551. *ROGER LUTER*. See page 3860.

1551. *RICHARD WHITTAKERS*. See page 3869.

1552. *Sir ADAM MYTTON*, Knt. See page 3826.

1552. *ROGER LEWIS*, alias *POPE*. See page 3865.

1553. *RICHARD MYTTON*. See page 3826.

1553. *RICHARD DAWES*. See page 3868.

1554. *NICHOLAS PURCELL*. See page 3860.

1554. *ROBERT IRELAND*, senior. See page 3858.

1555. *HUMPHREY ONSLOWE*. See page 3867.

1555. *THOMAS BYRINGTON*. See page 3827.

1556. *THOMAS MONTGOMERY*. See page 3868.

1556. *JOHN DAWES*. See page 3868.

1557. *RICHARD MYTTON*. See page 3826.

1557. *JOHN MACKWORTH*. See page 3867.

1558. { JOHN EVANS.
 { JOHN HOLLIWELL.

John Evans, alias John Jenans, was admitted a Burgess on the 18th of April, 1505, and was son of John ap Jeuan of Llanvair Caereinion, in the County of Montgomery, carpenter. He was by trade a corvisor, and followed that business in Shoplatch in 1525. After that year he appears to have resided in Dogpole, and to have been styled "Gentleman." He represented Shrewsbury in Parliament in 1547. The Arms assigned to him in the List of Bailiffs are: Azure, a chevron between 3 spears' head Argent. He was buried at St. Julian's on the 30th of April, 1565.

[p. 3871.]

John Halliwell, alias Holliwell, resided in the parish of St. Julian. He purchased the rectorial tithes and patronage of the advowson of the Church and Chapel of St. Julian in the reign of Edward VI. See *History of Shrewsbury*, vol. ii., page 428. Arms: Or, a bend Argent.

John Halliwell married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Adams of Longden, Gent., and was buried at St. Julian's 1st November, 1561. See page 4184.

Anno { ROBERT ALLEN of Shrewsbury, draper.

1559. { RICHARD OWEN, junior.

Robert Allen appears to have been the son of William Allen of Cantlop, sherman, who was admitted a Burgess in 1506. The present Bailiff was admitted of the Drapers' Company in 1538.

Arms: Sable, a bend engrailed Argent, cotised Or.

In the case of Richard Owen, the junior should be omitted. The *junior* Richard Owen was admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury 22nd September, 1533; he was a mercer, and was called "junior" because he had been apprenticed to his uncle by the half-blood Richard Owen, called "senior" to distinguish him from this his nephew. Robert Owen, grandson of Richard Owen, junior, was ancestor of the family of Owen of Woodhouse, and was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1618, as Robert Owen, his grandson, also was in 1667. Richard Owen, above, again served the office of Bailiff in 1562, and in 1576 and 1585. His name-sake, the real "junior" Richard Owen, had a son Edward Owen, the Bailiff in 1593, 1599 and

1603. He built the mansion called Bellstone House, in Barker Street, Shrewsbury, which continued in the possession of his descendants until it was sold, after his mother's death, by the late Rev. Edward Owen, Rector of Cound.

For further details, see the *Sheriffs of Shropshire* and the pedigree (at page 1246 of this collection) of Owen of Woodhouse.

[p. 3872.]

Anno { THOMAS MONTGOMERY. See page 3868.

1560. { WILLIAM TENCHE. He was son of "Robert Tench, servant to William Janyns of Salop, draper," who by that description was admitted a Burgess on the 11th of February, 1520. William Tenche again served the office of Bailiff in 1582. His father, Robert Tench, was son of Robert Tench of Stanton Long, co. Salop, and was admitted of the Drapers' Co. in 1519. The present Bailiff was admitted of the same Co. in 1551.

Arms: Argent on a chevron between 3 lions' heads erased Gules, as many cross crosslets Or.

1561. { RICHARD MYTON. See page 3826.

{ RICHARD DAWES. See page 3868.

1562. { ROGER LUTER. See page 3860.

{ RICHARD OWEN, "junior." By this description, as already stated, a different Richard Owen is intended. The real Richard Owen, junior, as mentioned on page 3871, was ancestor of the family of Owen of Woodhouse. This Richard Owen, who served the office of Bailiff in 1559, 1562, 1576 and 1585, was also of the Mercers' Company, and was admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury 4th March, 1552. He married the widow of the real Richard Owen, Junior, as will be seen by the pedigree at page 1232 of this collection, and his eldest son, Robert Owen, was a Deputy Herald-at-Arms for this district. Robert Owen, the Herald, was the collector of the Arms assigned to the various Bailiffs prior to and during his time, as may be seen in Messrs. Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, vol. i., page 525 and 526. (Note) He died in 1632, and was buried at St. Chad's on the 8th of November in that year.

{ HUMPHREY ONSLOWE. See page 3867.

{ GEORGE HIGGONS was of an ancient family long

seated at All Stretton, in this county. Their pedigree will be found at page 621 of this collection. He again served the office of Bailiff in 1569, 1574, 1583 and 1587.

[p. 3873.]

Anno RICHARD OWEN, senior.

1564. (GEORGE LEIGHE.

Richard Owen, senior, again served the office of Bailiff in 1568 and 1573. He was a mercer in Shrewsbury, and uncle by the half-blood of Richard Owen referred to on page 3871. Richard Owen, senior, was admitted a Burgess on the 21st of February, 1520, and was ancestor of the family of that name so long seated at Condover, co. Salop. His son Thomas Owen, then a Barrister-at-Law, represented Shrewsbury in Parliament in 1584, and was afterwards a Judge of the King's Bench. Roger Owen, the eldest son of the Judge, also represented Shrewsbury in Parliament in 1597. Subsequently he was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1604, received the honour of Knighthood, and was M.P. for the County. His brother, Sir William Owen, was Sheriff in 1623, and M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1625. Roger Owen, Esq., the descendant of Sir William, was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1708. For other details relative to this distinguished family, see the *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, Messrs. Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, and their pedigree at page 1250 of this collection.

"George Lye (Leighe), merchant of the staple, son of John Lye, late of Ellesmere, Yeoman," was admitted a Burgess 4th March, 1552. He was descended from a junior branch of the family of Leigh so long seated at High Leigh, in Cheshire, an estate still retained by that ancient family. See his pedigree at page 949. George Leighe was M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1557, 1559, 1571 and 1572.

1565. { RICHARD PURCELL. See page 3860. He was of Shrewsbury, draper.

WILLIAM PEERS was a mercer in Shrewsbury, and was admitted a Burgess in 1552. He was son of Thomas Peers of Cressage; and again served the office of Bailiff in 1571. I believe this family to be still extant in England and in Ireland. See their pedigree at page 1279.

[p. 3874.]

Anno ROBERT ALLEN. See page 3871.

1566. (ROBERT IRELAND, junr. See page 3858.

1567. { RICHARD MYTTON. See page 3826.

{ THOMAS STURY. See page 3787.

1568. { GEORGE LEIGHE. See page 3873.

{ RICHARD OWEN, senior. See page 3873.

1569. { GEORGE HIGGONS. See page 3872.

{ GEORGE PROUDE. The family of Proud were long seated at Sutton, within the ancient Liberties of Shrewsbury, of which parish they appear to have been the Lessees at an early period. William Prowde and Richard Prowde were certainly Lessees there on the 24th November, 1483, as appears by a Deed which I have seen, and the Suit Rolls prove the family's continuance there until the year 1576. Their original leases were granted by the Priory of Wenlock, to whom the Parish of Sutton belonged; and I suspect this family was a branch of the ancient family of "Pride," or as it is written on some of our ancient Rolls, "le Phrude" and "le Prhude." See page 3771. William Prowd of Salop, brewer, by deed of gift, made on the Monday before the Feast of St. Andrew the Apostle, 17th Edward IV., 1477, conveyed all his property to Richard Poyner of Cound, Gent., Thomas Malvesyn of Salop, chaplain, William Prowd of Sutton, yeoman, and John Walsh of Salop. John Prowde of Sutton was admitted of the Drapers' Company in 1529, and his kinsman George Prowde (the Bailiff of the present year) was admitted of the same Company the 6th of April, 1553. The connection of the family with the Town of Shrewsbury continued until the close of the 17th century.

Arms: Or, a chevron, barry of 6, Gules and Sable.

1570. { HUMPHREY ONSLOWE. See page 3867.

{ HUGH BAYNES was a draper in Shrewsbury, and was admitted a Burgess in 1546. The connection of the family with Shrewsbury will be seen by the following sketch:—

[p. 3875.]

ARMS: Gules, 2 chevrons in chief 3 escaillop shells, Or.

William Beynes of Shrewsbury, hewster (i.e., dyer)

Richard Beynes of Shrewsbury, hewster, admitted 21st February, 1520, a Burgess of Shrewsbury; was admitted of the Drapers' Co. in 1519.

John Beynes of Shrewsbury, draper, admitted of the Drapers' Co. in 1519.

a

b

<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>
	Roger Beynes admitted of the Drapers' Co. in 1551.
Richard Beynes (aged 7 years in 1520), afterwards of Shrewsbury, draper; admitted a Burgess 21st Feb., 1546; admitted of the Drapers' Co. 1544; Bailiff in 1570. Died prior to 26th March, 1573.	Hugh Beynes (aged 5 years in 1520) = Joyce (a widow). Buried at St. Julian's, 12th May, 1602. Elizabeth aged 2 years in 1520.
Humphrey Beynes of Shrewsbury, draper; admitted of the Drapers' Co. 26th March, 1573.	Anne, buried at St. Julian's 15th January 1609.
Edward Beynes bapt. at St. Julian's, 27th April, 1597.	Roger Beynes (Drapers' Co.)
Joseph Beynes = Alice, bapt. at St. Julian's, 7th June, 1600, was of Owen Shrewsbury, draper.	Humphrey Beynes bapt. at St. Julian's 15th July, 1604.
William Beynes, 1598.	Samuel Beynes bapt. at St. Julian's, 9th Oct., 1603, apprenticed in the Weavers' Co. in 1617.
Anno 1571. { WILLIAM PEERS.	John Beynes bapt. at St. Julian's, 1st Jan., 1609-10.
1572. { THOMAS BURNELL.	Margaret bapt. at St. Julian's, 5th March, 1611-12.
{ THOMAS SHERAR.	
{ WILLIAM LOWE.	

Thomas Sherar was Clerk to the Council of the Marches in Wales, and served the office of Bailiff in 1572, 1577, 1581, 1586 and 1590. His ancestor "John Sherard" was admitted a Burgess in 1397, and branches of the family continued in the town and vicinity until the close of the 17th century. See the pedigree at page 1545.

William Lowe of Salop, draper, is stated on the record of his admission as a Burgess in 1551 to be the son of John

Lowe of "Kalawton" (Callaughton), co. Salop, husbandman.
See page 4188.

Arms: Gules, a wolf passant Argent.

[p. 3876.]

Anno { RICHARD OWEN, senior. See page 3873.

1573. { RICHARD POWELL was a draper and mercer in Shrewsbury, and son of John ap Howell, a glover, who had resided in the Abbey Foregate. He was admitted a Burgess on the 25th January, 1557; and having purchased the Lordship of Worthen from Edward Lord Stafford of Caus, his family became seated there. He again served the office of Bailiff in 1591. His son, Richard Powell of Worthen, was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1594; and that important office was also filled by his descendants, John Powell in 1698, and by John Powell, grandson of the gentleman last named, in 1737. For further details relative to this family see the *Sheriffs of Shropshire* and the pedigree at page 1361 of this collection.

1574. { GEORGE LEIGHE. See page 3873.
{ GEORGE HIGGONS. See page 3872.

1575. { DAVID LLOYD.
{ JOHN OKETT.

David Lloyd, son of Roger Lloyd of Welshpool, was admitted of the Drapers' Company in 1556. He was of an ancient Welsh family, descended as follows:—

ARMS: Sable, 3 nags' heads erased Argent (2 and 1).

Sir Griffith Vychan, Knighted at the Battle of Agincourt, was descended from Brochwel Yscythrog, Prince of Powys. Margaret, dr. and coheiress of Griffith of Broughton of Broughton and Home, co. Salop, 2nd wife.

David Lloyd, Esq. = Eleanor, dr. of Jenkin Kynaston, Esq.

Roger Lloyd, Esq. of Welsh Pool, = Margaret vecchan, dr. of Hugh ap Matthew ap Jenau Lloyd.

David Lloyd of Shrewsbury, draper, resided in Frankwell; = Elizabeth, dr. of John admitted of the Drapers' Co. 1556; Bailiff in 1575; Vaughan of Llwyd 1586 and 1594. Buried at St. Chad's, 2nd July, 1623. Iarll, co. Montgomery Will dated 1st May, 1623; proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

				a |
John Lloyd	==Margaret, dr. of Francis Newton, 1592. Gent.	Stephen Lloyd.	Roger Lloyd.	
Edward Lloyd, apprenticed in the Drapers' Co. Salop, in 1620.	Nicholas Lloyd.	Hester mar. Arthur Pryse.	Anne died un- married.	

[p. 3877.]

In 1591, John Okett, the Bailiff of 1575, gave £100 towards the maintenance of a public preacher in Shrewsbury, on the condition that he should not serve the office of Bailiff again. Arms: Gules, a chevron Argent between 3 garbs, Or (as in *History of Shrewsbury*); but I have no doubt he was descended from the Oakeleys of Oakeley, co. Salop. He was admitted a Burgess 12th May, 1570, and was then described as John *Ockley* of Salop, mercer, son of Arnold Ockley of Tipton, co. Stafford, yeoman. "John Okett, Gent. and Alderman," was buried at St. Julian's, 6th April, 1597. That he was connected with the Shropshire family of Oakeley is corroborated by the circumstance that "Robert *Ocle*, son of Hugh *Ocle* of Snelscroft, yeoman," was bound apprentice to him on the 12th November, 1593, and the Oakeleys of Snailscroft were an undoubted branch of the family of Oakeley of Oakeley.

Elizabeth, wife of John Okett (Oakeley), was sister of George Higgons, the Bailiff in 1574.

John Okett and Elizabeth his wife were parties to a Deed in the Exchequer of Shrewsbury, 8th Sept., 1584.

After his decease she married at St. Julian's, 21st Dec., 1599, Mr. Roger Warter, corvisor, who was admitted of the Mercers' Co. as an ironmonger.

Anno (JOHN DAWES. See page 3868.

1576. (RICHARD OWEN. See page 3872.

1577. (THOMAS SHERAR. See page 3875.

1577. (THOMAS CHARLTON. He was son of John Charlton of Wellington, Gent., and was admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury on the 25th January, 1557. Mr. John Charlton was a younger son of William Charlton of Apley, Esq. Thomas Charlton was a draper in Shrewsbury, and again served the office of Bailiff in 1595. See the pedigree at page 295.

1578. { WILLIAM WEALE.
ROGER HARRIS.

John Wele, Governor of Oswestry, was admitted on the Roll of the Guild Merchant of Shrewsbury in 1408, without fine for the services he had rendered to the town and county of Salop. His descendant, Edmund Weale, son of Edmund Weale of Acton Round, was a dyer and mercer in Shrewsbury, and was admitted a Burgess in 1504. William Weale, his son, was then 4 years old, and having been brought up a mercer in Shrewsbury, was himself admitted a Burgess on the 21st February, 1520. See the pedigree of the family at page 2131.

Roger Harris was a draper in Shrewsbury, and was admitted a Burgess on the 9th of March, 1552, being the son of John Harris of Condover, yeoman. His son, Thomas Harris, was a Master in Chancery, and was created a Baronet in 1622. He was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1619, which office [p. 3878.]

was also filled by his son, Sir Paul Harris, Bart., in 1637. For further details as to this family, see the *Baronetage*, the *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, and the pedigree at page 2089 of this collection.

Anno ROBERT IRELAND, junr. See page 3858.

1579. { JOHN PERCHE. He was a "merchant of the staple," and also served the office of Bailiff in 1588, 1598 and 1602. He followed the occupation of a draper in Shrewsbury.

Arms: Gules, on a chevron Or, between 3 fleurs-de-lis Argent, as many chess-rooks Sable. See page 4184.

1580. { WILLIAM JONES.
WILLIAM HERINGE.

William Jones of Shrewsbury, draper (descended from an ancient Welsh family), was admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury on the 25th of January, 1557. He served the office of Bailiff in 1580, 1587, 1595 and 1600. His second son, Thomas Jones, was Bailiff in 1601, 1610, 1615, 1621, 1627 and 1635, and he was the first Mayor of Shrewsbury, being elected to that office under the new Charter in 1638. He died without issue. His younger brother, Edward Jones, was Steward of the Town of Shrewsbury. Thomas Jones, above named, was called "The Rich Jones," and was Sheriff of Shropshire

in 1625. His brother Isaac Jones purchased the estate of Berwick Leyborne, near Shrewsbury; and Sir Samuel Jones, son of Isaac, founded the Almshouses there. Sir Samuel was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1663, and M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1656 and 1660.

William Jones, Esq., eldest son of Edward above named, was a Barrister-at-Law, and Recorder of Shrewsbury, and represented his town in Parliament in 1659. His brother Thomas, afterwards Sir Thomas Jones, Knt., and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, was M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1660 and 1661. His grandson, Thomas Jones, Esq., was M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1715, in which year he died. He had been Sheriff of Shropshire in 1700, an office afterwards filled by his cousin, Charles Jones, in 1733, and by that gentleman's son in 1745.

For further details as to this distinguished family, see the *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, Messrs. Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, and their pedigree at page 816 of this collection.

[p. 3879.]

William Heringe was a vintner¹ in Shrewsbury. His immediate ancestors were residents of Coventry; but they were Burgesses of Shrewsbury from a more remote period. "Stephen Heryng" was admitted a Burgess in 1268. His son, "Roger Heryng" of Attingham, near Shrewsbury, was a Burgess in 1318, as appears by the Roll of that date. The Rev. Julines Herring, nephew of the present Bailiff, was Lecturer in the Church of St. Alkmund, Shrewsbury, whence he removed to be the preacher to an English congregation at Amsterdam, where he died in 1644. For further details, see Messrs. Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, vol. ii., pp. 279, 280, and the pedigree of the family at page 728 of this collection.

The family now reside in opulence in Jamaica.

Anno 1581. THOMAS SHERAR. See page 3875.

1581. THOMAS LEWIS was of an ancient Welsh family. His descent will be found at page 1421 of this collection. Several members of his family were drapers in Shrewsbury. He served the office of Bailiff in 1581, 1589, 1594, 1600, and

¹ William Heringe, although he followed the occupation of a vintner, was also a Draper in Shrewsbury, having been admitted of that Company in 1572.—J. M.

1604, in which year he died. The present Bailiff was admitted of the Drapers' Co. in 1573.

1582. *WILLIAM TENCH.* See page 3872.

1582. { EDWARD OWEN was the eldest son of Richard Owen, mercer, admitted a Burgess on the 22nd of September, 1533. Edward Owen was admitted of the Drapers' Company in 1572, and resided in the mansion which he built in Barker Street, called "The Bell Stone House." He again served the office of Bailiff in 1593, 1599 and 1603. His eldest son, Robert Owen, was ancestor of the family afterwards seated at Woodhouse, as mentioned at page 3871. Thomas Owen, his second son, was Town Clerk of Shrewsbury and seated at Dinthill. Being, however, a Royalist, he was removed from his office on the 17th November, 1645. For further details of this family, see the *History of Shrewsbury*, the *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, and their pedigree, page 1206 of this collection.

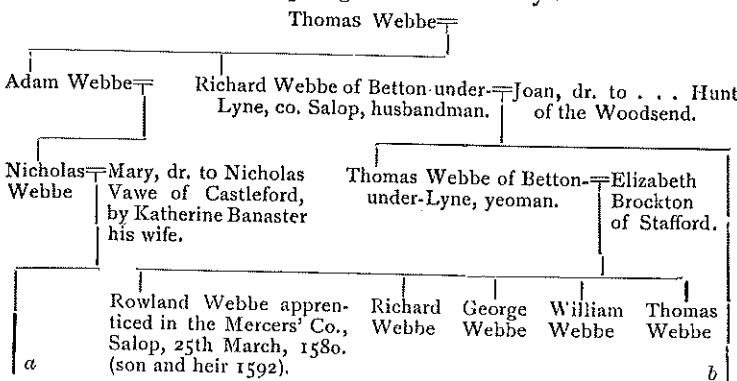
[p. 3889.]

Anno 1 GEORGE HIGGONS. See page 3872.

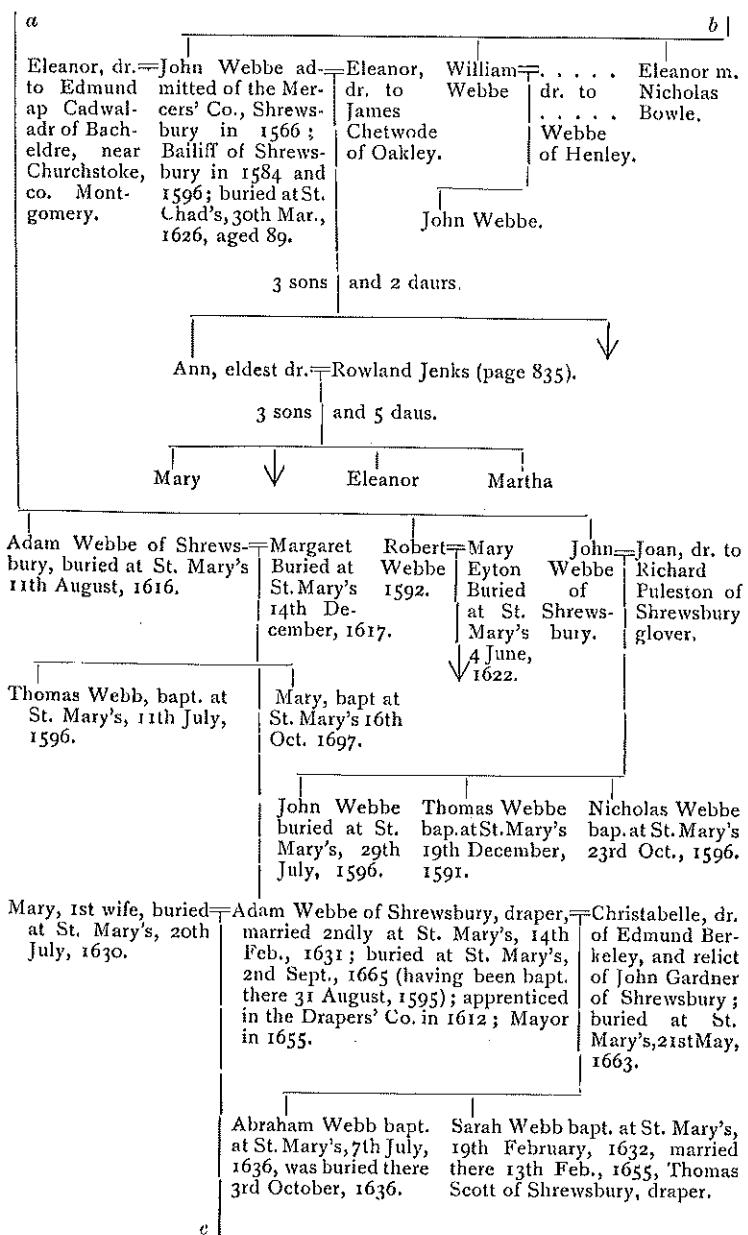
1583. { MICHAEL CHAMBRE was a younger son of Richard Chambre of Petton, Co. Salop, Esq. He was a draper in Shrewsbury, and was admitted a Burgess on the 21st of April, 1564. He again served the office of Bailiff in 1592. See the pedigree of the Chambre family at page 297 of this collection.

1584. JOHN DAWES. See page 3868.

1584. JOHN WEBBE was a mercer in Shrewsbury. His connection with the town and county will be seen from the following sketch of the pedigree of his family:—



THE PROVOSTS AND BAILIFFS OF SHREWSBURY. 129



e |				
Adam Webb bapt. at St. Alkmund's, 12th March, 1621, buried at St. Mary's 24th July, 1622.	Samuel Webb bapt. at St. Mary's, 7th April, 1625, buried there 15th April, 1687.	Mary	Mary bapt. at St. Mary's, 30th Nov., 1626, buried there 4th April, 1638.	Martha bapt. at St. Mary's, 17th May, 1627, married there 29th Jan., 1649, Mr. Joseph Lowe.
Adam Webb bapt. at St. Mary's, 24th Feb., 1655, buried there 21st Nov., 1657.	Samuel Webb bapt. at St. Mary's, 11th Aug., 1664.	Martha bapt. at St. Mary's, 4th June, 1654, buried there 18th July, 1676.	Ann, bapt. at St. Mary's, 12th Sept., 1658.	Sarah bapt. at St. Mary's, 12th Aug., 1660.

In 1278, John, son of William le Webbe, held one burgage in the town of Shrewsbury from Hugh Reyner, paying for the same 2s. per annum, which tenement Hugh held of the town at 3d. per annum, the annual value thereof being 4s. per annum.

William Webbe, son of John, is on the Roll of Burgessesses in 1318, and he was, doubtless, the ancestor of this family, as there is no subsequent record of their admission to the Burgess-ship. They were tenants to the Abbey of Shrewsbury at Betton-under-Lyne, near Market Drayton.

The name Webbe is derived from the trade of their ancestor, William le Webbe, i.e., William the Weaver.

(p. 3881.)

Anno { RICHARD OWEN. See page 3872.

1585. { RICHARD DAWES. See page 3868.

1586. { THOMAS SHERAR. See page 3875.

1586. { DAVID LLOYD. See page 3876.

1587. { GEORGE HIGGONS. See page 3872.

1587. { WILLIAM JONES. See page 3878.

1588. { JOHN PERCHE. See page 3878.

1588. { NICHOLAS GIBBONS was an attorney in Shrewsbury, and son of Roger Gibbons of Great Hanwood, yeoman. He was admitted a Burgess on the 6th of October, 1575. His second son, Francis Gibbons, D.D., was incumbent of the parish of Holy Cross and St. Giles, Shrewsbury. He again served the office of Bailiff in 1596. His eldest son, Richard Gibbons, was Bailiff in 1619, 1628, and Mayor in 1641. For further details relative to this family, see their pedigree at page 559 of this collection.

[p. 3882.]

Anno { THOMAS LEWIS. See page 3879.

1589. { JOHN DAVIES was admitted of the Mercers' Co.,
Salop, on the 2nd of June, 1578. He had been admitted a
Burgess on the 8th of September, 1574, and was son of
Roger Davies of Whitchurch, the descendant of an ancient
Welsh family. His pedigree will be found at page 1937 of
this collection.

1590. { THOMAS SHERAR. See page 3875.

1590. { THOMAS BURNELL. See page 3875.

1591. { RICHARD POWELL. See page 3876.

1591. { EDWARD IRELAND. See page 3858.

1592. { ROBERT IRELAND. See page 3858.

1592. { MICHAEL CHAMBRE. See page 3880.

1593. { EDWARD OWEN. See page 3879.

1593. { HUMPHREY HUGHES was a sherman or clothworker.
He was admitted a Burgess on the 25th of January, 1557,
and was son of Thomas Hughes of the parish of Meifod, co.
Montgomery, butcher.

The Arms assigned to him are Sable, a pile Or.

1594. { DAVID LLOYD. See page 3876.

1594. { THOMAS LEWIS. See page 3879.

1595. { WILLIAM JONES. See page 3878.

1595. { THOMAS CHARLTON. See page 3877.

1596. { JOHN WEBBE. See page 3880.

1596. { NICHOLAS GIBBONS. See page 3881.

1597. { THOMAS BURNELL. See page 3875.

1597. { RICHARD CHERWELL. I find that Thomas Cherwell,
alias Bruer, was admitted a Burgess in 1538, having then
issue, Richard Cherwell, his eldest son, aged 15, Thomas,
aged 14, Roger aged 12, and Margery aged 20.The Arms assigned to this Bailiff are Sable, a fess Or,
between 3 plates. Roger Cherwell above named was a
corvisor; and his son, Richard Cherwell, the present Bailiff,
was admitted of the Drapers' Co. in 1583.

[p. 3883.]

Anno { JOHN PERCHE. See page 3878.

1598. { RICHARD DAWES. See page 3868.

1599. { THOMAS EDWARDES.

1599. { EDWARD OWEN. See page 3879.

Hugh Edwardes, son of Edward ap John of Kilhendre, in the Chapelry of Dudley, co. Salop, Gent., was admitted of the Mercers' Company, Shrewsbury, on the Monday after Corpus Christi, 1551; and he was admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury on the 4th of March, 1552-3. He was a Mercer in London, where, having acquired a handsome fortune, he also became connected with those around the throne, who enabled him to obtain from King Edward the Sixth that great benefit since inherited by the Town of Shrewsbury—the Foundation of the Royal Free Grammar School therein, which was subsequently further endowed by Queen Elizabeth. The honour, however, of the original Foundation rests upon the exertions so successfully made in that behalf by Mr. Hugh Edwardes. His ancestors from a period antecedent to the Norman Conquest, had been the owners of Kilhendre, which estate he purchased from his elder brother, and bequeathed it to his eldest son, Timothy Edwardes. His second son, Thomas Edwardes, resided at the College in Shrewsbury, and purchased the Manor of Brace Meole, with a considerable estate in that parish, adjoining the town of Shrewsbury. He served the office of Bailiff in 1599 for this town; and was High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1622. His son, also named Thomas, was created a Baronet in 1645, having been appointed Sheriff of Shropshire in the preceding year. Sir Francis Edwardes, the second Baronet, was M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1685 and in 1689. His younger brother, Thomas Edwardes, was Town Clerk of Shrewsbury, in which office he was succeeded by his son Henry, to whom the Baronetage afterwards devolved; and on the death of his son, Sir Thomas, the 6th Bart., it again passed to another branch of the descendants of the first Baronet, in the person of the Rev. Sir Thomas Edwardes, Rector of Frodesley, whose younger son, Benjamin Edwardes of Shrewsbury, Esq., was father of John Thomas Smitheman Edwardes, Esq., who served the office of Mayor in 1843. Herbert Benjamin Edwardes, of the Bengal Army, who for his eminent services at Moultaur, on the 18th June, 1848, was raised to the rank of Major in the Lahore territories, and to be a Companion of the Order of the Bath (though only in his 29th year) is a worthy scion of this distinguished family; as to whose further history see

[p. 3884.]

the *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, Messrs. Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, and their pedigree at page 417 of this collection.

Anno { WILLIAM JONES. See page 3878.

1600. { THOMAS LEWIS. See page 3879.

1601. { RICHARD HIGGONS.

1601. { THOMAS JONES. See page 3878.

Richard Higgons was a tanner, and son of George Higgons who served the office of Bailiff in 1563, &c. See page 3872. Richard Higgons was again Bailiff in 1608.

1602. { JOHN PERCHE. See page 3878.

1602. { ROGER MARSHALL.

The family of Roger Marshall appears to have been thus connected with Shrewsbury and Shropshire:—

ARMS: Gules, a bend engrailed Or.

William Marshall of Chester, "harper." (He was probably attached to the Choir of Chester).

Richard Marshall of Shrewsbury, sherman, admitted a Burgess 8 Oct., 1510.

Richard Marshall of Shrewsbury, sherman—Joan, dr. of Adam Benion.

Roger Marshall admitted of the Drapers' Co. in 1579, Bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1602 (living in 1612). Died 4th August, 1612, buried at St. Chad's. — Catherine, dr. of Edward Myton of Weston, Esq. Living 26th April, 1615.

Richard Marshall resided in Milk Street, Shrewsbury, in 1612, living 26th April, 1615. — Thomas Marshall 1615. — Judith Mav 1615. — Elizabeth 1615.

[p. 3885.]

Anno { EDWARD OWEN. See page 3879.

1603. { JOHN HUNT. A recent publication derives the family of Hunt of Boreatton from the family of Hunt of Stoke Daubeney, co. Rutland, and states that John Hunt (the present Bailiff) was son of Thomas Hunt of Longnor, co. Salop, where a branch of the family were afterwards seated (see their pedigree at page 769 of this collection). If so, Thomas Hunt must, at one period of his life, have been also resident at Goldstone, in the parish of Cheswardine, co. Salop, for

when John Hunt, the present Bailiff, was admitted of the Drapers' Co. in 1578, and also on his admission as a Burgess 1st March, 1580, he is described as "son of Thomas Hunt, late of Goldstone, deceased." He had three daughters and coheirs, one of whom married Thomas Wingfield, ancestor of the present respected possessor of the Onslow estate, near Shrewsbury. Richard Hunt, younger brother of John Hunt, was also a draper in Shrewsbury, and was father of Thomas Hunt, a Colonel in the Parliamentary service. Richard Hunt served the office of Bailiff in 1613, 1622 and 1631. Colonel Thomas Hunt was M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1645, and Sheriff of Shropshire in 1656; he subsequently purchased the Boreatton estate, which is still possessed by his descendants. His son Rowland Hunt served the office of Sheriff in 1672, as did Thomas Hunt, son of that gentleman, in 1718. The like office was filled by their descendant, Rowland Hunt, Esq., in 1830. The above named Colonel Thomas Hunt was Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1657. For further details as to this family, see the *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, Messrs. Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, and their pedigree at page 2231 of this collection.

1604. { RICHARD CHERWELL died in office. See page 3882.
 { THOMAS LEWIS died in office. See page 3879.
 { EDWARD DONNE elected to complete the year.
 { ROBERT BETTON elected to complete the year.

Edward Donne again served the office of Bailiff in 1617 and 1628, and died in 1629 before his term of office had expired. He bequeathed, by his Will, £200 to be invested, and the interest to be applied in putting out poor boys of Shrewsbury apprentice. The connection of himself and family with the Town of Shrewsbury, &c., will be seen from the following sketch:—

[p. 3886.]

Arms: Azure a wolf rampant Argent.

William Donne of Newtown, in the parish of Wem, co. Salop, yeoman.

Richard Donne of Edge, after of Bunbury, co. Chester, yeoman.

William Donne of Salop, mercer, admitted a Burgess 29th May, 1603,

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Edward Donne of Shrewsbury, mercer, = Margaret apprenticed in the Mercers' Co., Salop, 25th Eliz., admitted of the same Com- pany 16th March, 33rd Eliz. (1591); admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury 9th July, 1598, buried at St. Chad's, 25th May, 1629, o.s.p. (Bailiff in 1604, 1617 and 1628).	Roger Donne of New- town, Wem.	Richard Donne ad- mitted of the Mercers', &c., Co., Salop, 31st May, 1610.	William Donne of Little Ness, co. Salop, yeo- man, buried at Baschurch, 18th Feb., 1622-3.
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William Donne = Elizabeth, dr. of Richard Wycherley of Little Ness, Gent.	Elizabeth, dr. of Richard Wycherley of the parish of Wem, married 14th January, 1623-4 (Little Ness Regis- ter).	Edward Donne admitted of the Mercers' Company, Shrewsbury, 15th March, 1626-7.
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Edward Donne of Little Ness, Gent. Party to Deeds relating to his great uncle's Charity 20th and 25th Jan., 1668, bapt. at Little Ness, 8th Feb., 1623-4.	Mary, dr. of Richard Wynne of Pentre Morgan, in Duleston, co. Salop, Gent. married 20th Aug., 1653 (Little Ness Register).	William Donne of Salop, draper, admitted a Burgess 28th Sept., 1655, bapt. at Little Ness 15th May, 1627.	Arthur Donne = Esther. of Salop, draper, admitted a Burgess 1663, bapt. at Little Ness, 6th April 1637.
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Arthur Donne bapt. at St. Chad's, 11th July, 1664, buried there 23rd June, 1689.	Thomas Donne bapt. at St. Chad's, 11th May, 1668, admitted of the Drapers' Co., 1691.	Ann, bapt. at St. Chad's, 26th Sept., 1671, buried there 25th Oct., 1672.	Margaret, bapt. at St. Chad's, 20th March, 1673, living 6th May, 1696.
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Edward Donne of Plasy-Court, in the parish of Alberbury and County of Montgomery, Gent., bapt. at Little Ness, 14th May, 1663, died in 1721, aged 59, buried at St. Chad's.	Rebecca, dau. of Edward Barrett of Shrewsbury, Esq., married at St. Chad's, 1st June, 1686, bur. there in 1690-1, 12th February.	Mary bapt. at Shrewsbury, buried at Baschurch, 16th Nov., 1664 (ob. infans.)	Jane bapt. at Alberbury, 20th January, 1673.
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Edward Donne of Shrewsbury, Clerk, = Anne, dr. L. L. D., bapt. at St. Chad's, 10th March, 1687, admitted a Burgess 25th April, 1721, Prebendary of Canterbury, and died there 15th January, 1745. He was Lord of the manor and estate of Broncoppol, otherwise Builthy, co. Montgomery and Salop, and of the Manor of Quoislay and estate there, par. Marbury, co. Chester, and had an estate at Cheley, par. Cuddington, Cheshire, and of the Manor of Cheley, was the owner. Died without issue.	Thomas of the Middle Temple, Esq., married in 1719.	William Donne bapt. at St. Chad's, 20th March, 1690.	Joshua Gardner of Shrewsbury, Esq.
See pedigree of Gardner Family, page 577.			

[p. 3887.]

Robert Betton was the second son of Richard Betton of Great Berwick and of Shrewsbury, Esq. He was a Mercer, and served again the office of Bailiff in 1609 and 1629, and was Mayor in 1639. His eldest son Robert served the office of Mayor in 1643, as did his second son John in 1658. Richard Betton, Esq., the elder brother of Robert first-named, was Bailiff in 1613, and died during the term of his office. One of his descendants, Nathaniel Betton, was Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1798; and another of the same family, Sir John Betton, Knt., was Mayor in 1816.

The family of Betton was seated at Betton Strange, in the ancient Liberties of Shrewsbury, as early as the reign of Edward the First, and probably from a period much more remote. William Betton, who then held the patrimonial estate, was admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury in 1416 or 1417, and the property continued in his name and line until the middle of the 16th century. Richard de Betton, uncle of the said William, was admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury 8th Richard II., 1384. He was the ancestor of the family of Great Berwick, of which branch were all the gentlemen above named as serving office in Shrewsbury; and the estate of Great Berwick continued in the possession of his lineal descendants until it was sold by Richard Betton, Esq., in 1831. He was the tenth Richard Betton in lineal succession that had held that estate, and the seventeenth in direct succession from Walter de Betton, who resided at Betton Strange in the reign of Edward the First; of which seventeen thirteen bore the Christian name Richard. For further details relative to this family, see the *History of Shrewsbury*, by Messrs. Owen and Blakeway, and their pedigree at page 110 of this collection.

Anno { ROWLAND LANGLEY.
1605. { ROBERT STEVEN.

Rowland Langley was a draper in Shrewsbury. He was the son of Thomas Langley of Swinney, in the parish of Broseley, and was admitted a Burgess on the 23rd November, 1587. His ancestor, Henry Langley, resided at the Tuckies, in the parish of Broseley, and from him, in other lines, descended Jonathan Langley, who was Mayor of Shrewsbury

[p. 3888.]

in 1663, and John Langley, who was Mayor in 1745. Among his other descendants were Jonathan Langley, Esq., Sheriff of Shropshire in 1689, and Thomas Langley, Esq., who served that office in 1743. Rowland Langley again served the office of Bailiff in 1612. For further notices of this family, see the *History of Shrewsbury*, the *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, and their pedigree at page 1059, &c., of this collection.

Robert Stevens was a draper in Shrewsbury. He was admitted of the Drapers' Company in 1581, and a Burgess of Shrewsbury on the 12th of September, 1582. He was son of George Stevens, alias Stephens, of Minsterley, co. Salop, of which family four descents are given in the Visitation of 1623. See page 1537 of this collection. Robert Stevens was also Bailiff in 1622 and 1627.

Arms: Per chevron Azure and Argent, in chief 2 falcons volant Or.

Anno 1606. WILLIAM WILKES.

1606. ARTHUR KYNASTON.

Several of the family of Wilkes were connected with the trade of Shrewsbury, as will be seen hereunder:—

ARMS: Paly of 8, Or and Gules on a fess Azure 3 pellets Argent.

Richard Wilkes of Berwick— Thomas Wilkes— . . . dr. of . . . Proude of Leyborne.

Roger Wilkes admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury 20th Dec., 1528, and of the Mercers' Co., 1st May, 1529.

Edward Wilkes of Berwick Leyborne.

Gilbert Wilkes of Adamaston, co. Salop, yeoman.

Anne, dr. of Roger Farmer.

William Wilkes of Shrewsbury, mercer, admitted a Burgess 19th July, 1572, was apprenticed in the Mercers' Co., 16th January, 1563.

William Wilkes— Winifred, admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury, 14th September, 1581, Bailiff in 1606.

Robert Wilkes to John Taylor of Longdon.	Ann, dr. married Roger Longdon.	Margaret married Farley.	Ann md. Gilbert Pollyn.	Elizabeth died unmarried.	Eleanor married William Gorst.	Frances married Richard Steventon.	Mary of Buildwas.
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Francis Wilkes	=Mary, dr. to . . . Lucy md. John Michell of	Elizabeth md. Thomas Johns of London.
Whateley of Dudston, co. Salop.	Kingston.	

Mary md. Thomas Ieocks of London.	Dorothy md. 1st Hartwall; 2nd Cashe	Eleanor md. Fearne of London.
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[p. 3889.]

Arthur Kynaston was a younger son of Thomas Kynaston of Ruyton, co. Salop, Esq., whose grandfather, John Kynaston, was admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury in 1474. Arthur Kynaston was a merchant of the staple, and was admitted of the Drapers' Company, Shrewsbury, in 1593. He had a residence at Balderton, in the parish of Middle, in 1604, and subsequently had a residence in the parish of Pontesbury. He again served the office of Bailiff in 1618. His pedigree will be found at page 926 of this collection, among the other members of the great House of Kynaston, to which he belonged.

Anno 1607. WILLIAM JONES. See page 3878.

1607. ANDREW LEWIS was a draper in Shrewsbury, and brother of Thomas Lewis, who died during his term of office as Bailiff in 1604. See page 3879 and the pedigree at page 1421 of this collection.

Anno 1608. RICHARD HIGGONS. See page 3884.

1608. JOHN NICHOLS was a draper in Shrewsbury, and son of Thomas Nichols, alias Nicholls, of Asterley, in the parish of Pontesbury, co. Salop. He was admitted a Burgess on the 28th of April, 1590, and again served the office of Bailiff in 1616. His son, Thomas Nicholls, Esq., served the office of Sheriff of the County of Salop in 1640, and was Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1645. For further details as to this family, see the *History of Shrewsbury*, the *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, and their pedigree at page 1923 of this collection.

[p. 3890.]

Anno 1609. ROBERT BETTON. See page 3887.

1609. JOHN GARBETT was a draper in Shrewsbury. He was son of John Garbett of Nether Penn, co. Stafford, yeoman, and was admitted a Burgess on the 4th of October, 1589. He again served the office of Bailiff in 1618. The

Arms assigned to him in 'the List of Bailiffs are the same as those borne by Robert Garbett of Acton Burnell, who was Exon of the Yeomen of the Guard to King Henry the Seventh, viz.: Gules, a griffin segreant, Or, supporting a knightly banner floating to the dexter Argent, and thereon an eagle with two heads displayed Sable, the staff twisted Argent and Sable, the foot gold, head and tassels of the third.

1610. { THOMAS JONES. See page 3878.

HUGH HARRIS was a draper in Shrewsbury, being admitted of that Company in 1591. He was fourth son of Roger Harris, who was Bailiff in 1578, and a younger brother of Sir Thomas Harris of Boreatton, Bart. See page 3877, and the pedigree of the family at page 2089 of this collection. Mayor in 1640.

1611. { THOMAS WOLLEY.

{ JOHN HAWKESHEAD.

Thomas Wolley appears to have been a native of Cheshire. His connection with Shrewsbury will appear from the following sketch of his family:—

ARMS: Vert, a bend counter-embattled Argent.

Ranulph Wolley of Minshull Vernon, co. Chester, yeoman

Thomas Wolley of Shrewsbury=Elizabeth, dr. and coheir of William Hering of Shrewsbury, vintner, who was Bailiff in 1580. vintner, admitted a Burgess Shrewsbury, vintner, who was Bailiff in 1580. 12th July, 1595, Bailiff in She was buried at St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, 1611. 20th November, 1620.

Richard Wolley of Shrewsbury=Matilda, dr. of Richard Cugley Edward Wolley, of co. Gloucester. 2nd son.

[p. 3891.] John Hawkeshead was a dyer in Shrewsbury, and was thus connected:—

ARMS: Sable 3 tuns Or.

Richard Hawkeshead of Broughall, near Whitchurch, co. Salop, yeoman

Richard Hawkeshead, T weaver.

John Hawkeshead of Shrewsbury, dyer, admitted a Burgess 3rd August, 1596, was Bailiff in 1611. Buried at St. Julian's, 30th April, 1628.

Daniel Hawkeshead admitted of the Weavers' Co., Shrewsbury, in 1609. Sarah aged 6 years in 1596. Martha aged 1 year in 1596.

Anno { ROWLAND LANGLEY. See page 3887.

1612. { ROWLAND JENKS was son of Richard Jenks of Aston, in the parish of Munslow, co. Salop, and was admitted of the Drapers' Company, Shrewsbury, in 1589, having been admitted a Burgess on the 23rd November, 1587. His father was of a junior branch of the ancient family of Jenks, long seated at Wolverton, in the parish of Eaton-under-Haywood, co. Salop; and his pedigree will be found at page 834 of this collection.

RICHARD HUNT. See page 3885.

1613. { RICHARD BETTON. Died in office. See page 3887.
THOMAS GARDNER. Elected to complete the year.

In the *Heralds' Visitation* of 1623, John Gardner of Shrewsbury, the ancestor of this family, is stated to be the son of another *John* Gardner, deriving from a family originally of the county of Lancaster. His admission as a Burgess, however, on the 8th of October 1510, describes him as "John Gardener, of Salop, heuster" (i.e., dyer), "son of Thomas Gardener, of Sheynton, husbandman." His son, also named John Gardner, was admitted of the Drapers' Company in 1537, having served his apprenticeship therein. This John Gardner the younger died prior to 1563, in which year his son, Richard Gardner, was admitted of the Drapers' Company, and he also carried on the business of a dyer in Shrewsbury. John Gardner, his eldest son, was apprenticed to him as a draper in 1579, and was admitted of that [p. 3892.]

Company in 1604. He served the office of Bailiff in 1614. John Gardner, the eldest son of Thomas, the present Bailiff, was admitted of the Drapers' Company in 1615. He afterwards purchased the estate of Sansaw, in the Liberties of Shrewsbury, which is still possessed by his descendants, though the direct male line of the family is extinct there. For further details see the pedigree at page 577 of this collection.

SHROPSHIRE-MEN AT THE FRENCH WARS OF 1346-7.

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

A LARGE number of Shropshire-men followed King Edward III. to France in 1346, when he invaded Normandy in order to assert his claim to the throne of France. Parliament had enacted the year before that all who held lands or rents to the annual value of 100s. should find an archer, to the value of £10, a lightly-armed horseman, to the value of £25 a man-at-arms, and so on in proportion. The towns were also assessed to find men-at-arms and foot-soldiers. In this way a very effective force was raised, the men being clothed by their localities in a uniform manner, though paid regular wages by the Treasurer of the Household. In the Public Record Office are preserved the French Rolls, the Norman Rolls, the Calais Roll, and the Memoranda Rolls, which contain the names of a large number of Knights, Esquires, and others who served with the King in France in 1346 and 1347. In the College of Arms are preserved the Accounts of Walter de Wetewang, the Treasurer of the Household, which give the names of the Earls, Bannerets, and Knights present at the siege of Calais. All these documents have been very carefully abstracted by Major-General Wrottesley,¹ and from them it is easy to ascertain the names of many of the Shropshire-men who fought at Crecy and were engaged in the siege of Calais. The number of men who were engaged in the battle of Crecy (26 August, 1346), did not exceed 20,000, the northern counties not being summoned for this expedition on account of an invasion from Scotland being apprehended. Presently, however, the army was reinforced, by additional levies raised in England and by troops employed in Gascony, so that at the siege of Calais (which surrendered 4 August, 1347), about 32,000 men were employed.

In this Paper I shall endeavour to point out the part taken by Shropshire in this French Expedition, and to give from the records referred to the names of those known to have taken part in it. And I must own my obligations to Major-

¹ See the *William Salt Collections for Staffordshire*, vol. xviii., part 2, Vol. V., 3rd Series.

General Wrottesley's researches for much of what is here given.

The earliest writ for the expedition seems to be dated at Westminster on 3 August, 1345, when the Sheriffs of the various counties, including the Sheriff of Salop, were ordered to proclaim throughout their bailiwicks, that all barons, bannerets, knights, and esquires, between the ages of sixteen and sixty, prepare themselves to set out for Gascony and Brittany. (*French Roll, 19 Edw. III., pars 2, m. 1*).

On 28 August, 1345, a writ was issued to John Lestraunge, John de Leybourn, and the Sheriff of Salop, directing them to array 200 archers in the county of Salop, to provide them with bows, arrows and other arms, and to bring them to Portsmouth by three weeks from Michaelmas. They were also directed to make enquiry concerning all able-bodied men-at-arms¹ in the county of Salop, between the ages of sixteen and sixty, and to warn them to be at Portsmouth with horses and arms by the same date. (*French Roll, 19 Edw. III., pars 2, m. 8, 9*). On 12 November this assembly was postponed until 1 March, 1346, and on 20 January it was still further postponed until the Sunday in Mid-Lent. On 15 September, 1345, the Sheriff of Salop² was directed to aid Roger de Elmerugg, the King's *valetinus*, in arraying fifty mounted archers, for the special defence of the King's person in his next expedition; and to pay the wages of such of the archers as should be chosen from Salop out of the issues of his bailiwick. (*Ibid, m. 8*). On 22 February following, a writ was directed to the Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, Ministers, and all other faithful men to aid Roger de Elmerugg, who was assigned to choose and array 50 mounted archers in the counties of Salop, Worcester and Hereford, for the special defence of the King's person, and to bring

¹ The men-at-arms were the hereditary owners of land, the knights, esquires, &c., who were clad in armour from head to foot, and mounted on powerful horses. It seems hard to believe that a boy of 16, or a man of 60, could bear the heavy armour of the period.

² The Sheriff of Salop at this time was Richard Fitzalan, 5th Earl of Arundel, K.G., who on 10 March, 1345, had been appointed Sheriff of Salop for his life. (*Rot. Fin.*, m. 29). He took a prominent part in the French War, being Admiral of the West and a Commander in the English Army. He must have discharged the duties of Sheriff of Salop by deputy; his deputy Sheriffs being, in 1345 John de Aston, and in 1346 and 1347 William de Hopton and William de Kaynton. The Earl died 24 January, 1376.

them to Portsmouth at Mid-Lent next. (*French Roll*, 20 Edward III., pars 1, m. 36). Shropshire was thus specially honoured by some of its mounted archers being chosen to guard the King's person.

A writ was addressed to the bailiffs, good men, and commonalty of Shrewsbury, on 10 February, 1346, to array 30 armed men without delay, to provide them with suitable arms, and to bring them to Portsmouth by the Sunday in Mid-Lent at the latest. Ludlow had likewise to provide ten armed men, Wenlock four, Bridgnorth six, and Newport four. (*Ibid*, m. 34). These fifty-four armed men formed part of a body of 1,740 infantry that were supplied by the towns, the counties providing the archers.

Besides these, there were some 7,000 Welsh footmen, who were little more than a rabble, and whose after conduct was most discreditable, some of whom were armed with spears and some with bows and arrows, all carrying in addition long knives or daggers. On 3 February, 1346, writs were directed to twenty-three Welsh lords, directing them to array a number of Welshmen, of whom one half should be archers and the other half lancers, and to provide them with bows, arrows, lances and other suitable arms, and to bring them to Portsmouth by the first Sunday in Lent; but Englishmen dwelling in Wales were not to be chosen. Amongst these Lords were Richard, Earl of Arundel, who was to array 200 Welshmen in the lordships of Oswestry and Clun, and John de Cherleton, who was to raise 500 in Powys. (*Ibid*, m. 33).

The Sheriffs had evidently sent in returns of the land-owners liable to provide men-at-arms to the King. For on 15 February a writ was directed to the Sheriff of Salop, to cause all whose names are contained in a roll sent therewith to be warned that each of them, under forfeiture of life and limbs, lands, &c., was to provide the men-at-arms, hobelars,¹ and archers as assessed by the said roll, and furnish them with horses and suitable arms with all haste, so that they

¹ The Hobelars were mounted horsemen on small horses. 'They wore steel caps and coats of mail, and carried a lance and sword. Many of them, however, had bows and arrows instead of the lance, and were styled mounted archers. The name still exists in the "hobby-horse."

should be at Portsmouth on Sunday in Mid-Lent at latest. (*Ibid.*, m. 34 d). We could wish that this roll had been preserved! By writ dated 3 March, directed to the Welsh lords, the arrival of the Welshmen at Portsmouth was delayed until Easter, "the expedition having been postponed on account of the storms." (*Ibid.*, m. 33). On 5 March a writ was directed to John Lestraunge, John de Leybourn, and the Sheriff of Salop, informing them of the postponement of the passage, because the fleet was scattered far and wide by the storms, from Mid-Lent till the Quindene of Easter, and ordering them to array all able-bodied men-at-arms, and 200 archers in Salop, between the ages of sixteen and sixty, so that they might be at Portsmouth at the Quindene of Easter. (*Ibid.*, m. 29). Another writ was directed to the Sheriff, on 10 March, postponing the array of men-at-arms, hobelars, and archers, levied according to the quantity of lands, till the Quindene of Easter. (*Ibid.*, m. 32).

An important step was now taken to get the men into order. On 10 March, 1346, John de Leyburn, Robert Corbet of Caus, Robert Corbet of Morton, Robert de Harleye, and the Sheriff of Salop were appointed to array all able-bodied men, as well knights and esquires as others in the said county, to arm them both horse and foot, and to put the horsemen into "Constabulariis,"¹ and the footmen into "Centenarii" and "Vintenarii," and to inform the King of their proceedings by the Octaves of Easter. (*Ibid.*, m. 24). On 28 March Robert de Ferars and Henry Haydok, clerk, were assigned to supervise the array of all men-at-arms, hobelars, and archers in the county of Salop, at Shrewsbury on the Wednesday after Palm Sunday, and to reject those who were not fit in body and not competently provided with armour, and to substitute others instead of them, as the King had now for certain ordered the passage at the Quindene of Easter next. (*Ibid.*, m. 21). On 30 April writs were addressed to the Welsh lords, including Richard, Earl of Arundel and John de Cherleton already referred to, to array without delay those Welshmen who were ordered to be arrayed and armed

¹ The Constabulari, or Constables, were the leaders of mounted men. The Centenarii commanded a hundred (*centum*) footmen. The Vintenarii commanded twenty (*viginti*) footmen.

with arrows, bows, lances, and other suitable arms, and to bring them to Portsmouth at the Quindene of Easter. (*Ibid.* *m.* 18). It should be noted that in 1346 Easter fell on April 16th.

These writs show the composition of the King's army, and the pains he took to form an efficient force. Leaving Portsmouth, the fleet reached Hoggis (La Hogue) in Normandy, on 12 July, 1346. On the 18th they marched forwards, and on the 26th arrived at Caen, which they besieged. At the little village of Crecy in Ponthieu, the King resolved to give battle. He divided his army into three divisions. The first division was under the nominal command of the Prince of Wales, but was really commanded by the Earls of Warwick and Oxford and Godfrey de Harecourt. Amongst the knights who fought in this division were Sir Peter Corbet, Sir James Audley, Sir John de Burton, Sir Henry Mortimer, Sir Hamon Lestraunge, Sir Richard de Sandford of Sandford; Sir William le Boteler the younger of Wem, Sir Ralph de Lingen, and Sir Robert de Harley. The second division was under the command of the Earls of Northampton and Arundel. Sir John Lestraunge of Whitchurch was a Banneret in this division; and amongst the knights were Sir John de Haukestone, Sir John le Botiller, Sir Vivian de Staundon, Sir Robert de Benhale, and Sir John de Cherleton the younger. The King himself led the third division; amongst the knights with the King being Sir Guy de Bryan the younger, Sir Thomas de Haukestone, Sir Walter de Upton, and Sir John Corbet. The great French host could not stand against the English bowmen; soon Philip fled from the field, and the defeat became a rout. The battle of Crecy was fought on 26 August, 1346.

Edward now resolved to invest Calais, so that he might secure the mastery of the channel, and save English commerce. The English soldiers, as the winter came on, constructed huts for themselves outside Calais, but most of their horses perished from cold and hunger. The army, too, suffered so much from desertion, that the King issued writs to the Sheriffs to arrest all knights and men-at-arms who had left Calais without his permission, and to lodge them in the Tower of London. Amongst the Shropshire-men who fled were Roger de Smethcote of Wrontenhale (Wrentnall) and Thomas Cadigan, the writ for their arrest being dated 2

146 SHROPSHIRE-MEN AT THE FRENCH WARS OF 1346-7.

October. In September and October the King issued writs to Mayors and Bailiffs and Sheriffs to array fresh armed men and archers, and send them to Sandwich. On 3 October a writ was sent to the Sheriff of Salop, to array 20 archers, who were to be at Sandwich on the 15th October. On the 24th November, the Sheriff was directed not to molest William de Gravenore, Richard de Gravenore, Henry Gold, Richard Smyth, William de Hokcoumbe, and John de Tibynton, who had served in the retinue of William de Clinton, Earl of Huntingdon, in the King's late expedition, as they had returned to England with the King's permission. (*French Roll, 20 Edw. III.*, pars 2).

Amongst the Shropshire landowners, Sir William le Boteller of Wemme had been assessed at ten men-at-arms and ten archers for the King's expedition. Of these the King remitted six men-at-arms and the ten archers. As, however, he had demised to other persons most of his lands, and had left no more than 200 marks of rent, "which was scarcely sufficient for the support of his family," the King at the request of the Earl of Huntingdon, by a writ dated 7 June, 1346, and directed to the Supervisors of the Array, remitted three men-at-arms of the said four; but Sir William was still to find one man-at-arms for the retinue of the said Earl. The siege of Calais, however, so taxed the resources of the leaders, that Sir William was urged to try to do more in the way of raising troops to take part in that siege. For a writ was sent on October 3, to Sir William le Botiller of Wemme, bidding him hasten to the King with as many men-at-arms and archers from his own family and elsewhere as he could collect; and as the King was besieging the town of Calais, it would not be necessary to bring large horses, or any others save those that were necessary for his own use and his men's, and to bring arms and other things. (*French Roll, 20 Edw. III.*, pars 1, m. 8, and pars 2). Sir William Botiller served in the retinue of the Earl of Huntingdon, from the passage to Hoggis, and at the battle of Crecy and the siege of Calais. His son, Sir William Butiller the younger, of Wem, then a youth of about 18, also served throughout the war, from the passage of Hoggis until the King's return to England. (*Memoranda Roll, Q.R., 26 Edw. III.*).

Death and disease so thinned the ranks of Edward's army

before Calais, that on 16 February, 1347, he issued new commissions of array in all the English counties, and appointed Commissioners to array all able-bodied knights, esquires, and others, according to their status. On 18 February, Commissioners of Array for Salop were appointed to select 220 archers in Shropshire, the largest number contributed by any single county, except Kent, which sent 280. (*French Roll, 21 Edw. III., pars 1; Rymer's Fædera*). The siege of Calais lasted a year, and it was not till Philip failed to relieve it, that the town was starved into surrender, 4 August, 1347. On 14 October the King returned to England. Amongst those who died during the siege of Calais was Sir Richard de Sandford. Sir John de Cherleton was old and sick, and unable himself to take the field; but he sent three of his sons to this French expedition; and also provided at his own costs for the 300 Welshmen he had raised, till they reached the coast.

Those persons who served in this expedition were expressly exonerated from an assessment made on their lands for providing men-at-arms and archers; and from these writs of exoneration, as well as from letters of protection and letters of attorney, and from general pardons granted to many of those who fought in this war, it is possible to ascertain the names of a great many of the knights, esquires, and others who took part in it. Some of the principal knights and men-at-arms have already been mentioned. Amongst other landowners or residents in the county of Salop were these:—

Hugh de Audley, Earl of Gloucester.

Roger lord Lestraunge of Knokyn.

Sir Henry Mortimer, son of Hugh de Mortimer.

Sir Giles de Erdington.

Sir Robert Pembrugge.

John de Leybourne, lord of Caus. (He married the widow of Peter Corbet of Caus, and died 6 October, 1348).

Brian de Cornwayle, Walter de Baskerville, Nicholas de Huggeford, Philip de Penynton, John de Lodelowe, Hamon Lestraunge, Richard de Sondford, Thomas de Oldyngton, Richard de Wetcnale, and Vivian de Staundon. (These ten men, of the retinue of John Lestraunge of Blaunkmonster, had letters of protection, 12 July, 1347).

John de Beysin, son of Walter de Beysin.

John de Roshale.
John de la Lee.
Nicholas de Wynnesbury.
Roger, son of Hugh le Cheyny.
John, son of Robert Corbet of Morton.
Thomas, son of Thomas de Drayton of Shrewsbury.
John Aste (son of Thomas Aste) of Ludlow.
Roger, son of Roger de Mestone.
Hugh Falk of Minsterley. (Called elsewhere Hugh Valk).
William Cresset of Halghton-under-Hamond.
Philip, son of William Wrenow of Quiksale (? Whixall).
John, son of Ralph le Masoun; William, son of Hugh de Leghes of Calverhale; Henry le Webbe of Blaunkmonstier; Thomas, son of Thomas Geffrey; and Hugh Pebbe of Dudlebury. (These five received pardons, on the testimony of John le Straunge, 16 November, 1346).

Roger Gogh, brother of Peter Corbet, had a pardon for homicides, for which he was detained in Shrewsbury Castle, 14 October, 1346.

John Pryde, in the retinue of Roger Lestraunge.

Walter Maysmor. Seman Ostrych.

William de Quatfeld, an archer.

Robert de Middelton, valettus.

From entries on these Rolls, we can sometimes learn facts relative to the Shropshire landowners and their lands. Thus we find that Roger Lestraunge the elder was detained at home by grievous sickness, but sent his son Roger Lestraunge the younger to serve in his place. John Lestraunge served in the retinue of the Earl of Arundel, but afterwards died, when his widow Ankaret was exonerated from the assessment to find men-at-arms, &c., because of his service.

And by writ dated 10 October, 1347, Sir Guy de Brian was exonerated from all demands for men-at-arms, &c., assessed on the manor of Pulrebach (Pulverbach), in his hands by reason of the minority of the heir of Ralph le Botiler of Northbury.

It is interesting that so much information as to the part taken by Shropshire men in this stirring expedition to France has been preserved. Probably a diligent search in the Records relative to other historical events would yield as much fruit.

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