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## THE CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS OF THE PARISH OF WORFIELD.

TRANSCRIBED AND EDITED BY H. B. WALTERS, M.A., F.S.A.

### PART III., 1523—1532.

1523.

Anno domini 1523<sup>o</sup> In festo pentecostes Rogerus ffoxalle de hylton' attulit mappam unam Capellano & Gardianis beate marie viz. domino Iohani lye Rogero baker' et Radulpho granger' quam Thomas Brugende legavit altari beate marie post decessum eius & uxoris eius quam mappam episcopus consecravit pro pallio altaris. Et predictus capellanus habet custodiam illius &c.

Item eodem anno Amia Boloke nuper uxor Iohanis Boloke In predicto festo pentecostes Dedit possessionem unius Olle et unius patine servitio et domui Cantarie beate marie. Et ut nunquam demerent eas a predicto servizio vel domo Gardiani sed cum necesse sit ut cambium<sup>1</sup> facerent emerent alias novas pro predicto servizio & sic custodirent eas imperpetuum. Et Gardiani beate marie viz. Rogerus baker' et Radulphus granger' tunc pro tempore existente pro pacto firmiter faciendo Dederunt predicte Amie boloke in manibus —iiij<sup>d</sup> & concesserunt quod predicta Amia haberet prandium anuatum in die pentecostes durante vita sua, &c. his testibus Domino Iohani lye capellano Domine Iohane holygrene (?) capellano et Rogero ffoxall' & multis aliis &c.

It' Thomas Caloo Dedit unam ollam magnam servizio domui cantarie beate marie ex concilio Domini Iohanis lye et ut nunquam vendetur nisi pro cambio fieret et sic sub predicta forma dedit dictam ollam ut patet supra &c.

It' Thomas Bryd hath delyvered the possession of a grett potte to sir Iohn' lye our ladyes preste to Thomas Wartor' &

<sup>1</sup> Change.

to Roger hasyllood of Wolton' they beyng our ladyes wardens  
 y<sup>e</sup> w<sup>c</sup> pott Roger Buckenall & Agnes hys wif gave to our  
 ladyes howse this to do service as longe as it will do service  
 and when it is nedfull' to change it and so to by an odr &  
 never to sell it &c.

Memorandum quod Katerina Caloo legavit et  
 dedit pro sustentacione domini humfridi  
 Robyns & ecclesie ... ... ... xx<sup>s</sup> xx<sup>d</sup>

[At the foot of this page are sundry calculations or notes.]

Ihc merci.

Compotus Willelmi hasylloode Et Iohanis Brugende Iunioris  
 Gardjanorum ecclesie parochialis de Worfeld' habitus et  
 custoditus in dicta ecclesia coram parochianis eiusdem  
 parochie In cathedra sancti petri viz. xxij<sup>do</sup> die ffebruarij  
 Anno domini 1b23<sup>o</sup>. Et anno regni regis henrici octavi  
 post conquestum anglie quintodecimo &c.

De eorum Receptis.

In primis De Ricardo garbet	...	...	...	...	ijj <sup>s</sup>	ijj <sup>d</sup>
Soluciones & reparaciones predictorum gardianorum viz.						
Willelmi hasylloode & Iohanis brugende.						
In primis for y <sup>e</sup> paskalle	...	...	...	...		viij <sup>d</sup>
It' for sens	...	...	...	...		j <sup>d</sup>
It' for y <sup>e</sup> processionalle	...	...	...	...		viij <sup>d</sup>
It' for hylyng <sup>1</sup> y <sup>e</sup> massebuke	..	...	...	...		x <sup>d</sup>
It' for humfrey barettes mynday	...	...	...	...	ij <sup>s</sup>	
It' for a wyn botell' of tyn' for y <sup>e</sup> dekyn	...	...	...	...		viij <sup>d</sup>
It' for y <sup>e</sup> mendyng of ij crossys	...	...	...	...		vij <sup>d</sup>
It' for tymber for y <sup>e</sup> church yeates	..	...	...	...		xij <sup>d</sup>
It' for y <sup>e</sup> werkeman hyre & mete & drynke	...	...	...	...		xij <sup>d</sup>
It' for mete & drynke that tyme	...	...	...	...		ijj <sup>d</sup>
It' to William Kervar'	...	...	...	...		xx <sup>d</sup>
It' for nayles	...	...	...	...		ij <sup>d</sup>
Summa	...	...	...	...	ix <sup>s</sup>	viij <sup>d</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Binding or covering. A well-known provincial word, used locally in this particular sense (see Jackson's *Shropshire Word-Book*); conn. with A. S. *helan*, Germ. *hullen*.

Computatur quod predicti gardiani ecclesie et parochia sunt equales ad istum compotum et elegerunt Iohanem hichekox & Rogerum Barett esse in eorum vice

Et in pixide ... ... ... ... ... ... xxij<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup>

ladi helpe.

Compotus Rogeri Baker' & Radulphi granger' Gardianorum Cantarie beate marie De Worfelde custoditus & habitus in ecclesia predicta coram parochianis Die et anno supradictis ut habetur in compoto Gardianorum ecclesie. Et in tempore domini Iohanis lye ibidem tunc capellani.

De eorum receptis.

In primis pro servisia<sup>1</sup> in tempore pentecostes De claro ... ... ... ... iiij<sup>ii</sup> xvij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>

It' de Redditi beate marie ... ... ... liij<sup>s</sup> ij<sup>d</sup> ob.

It' de Redditi caritatis ... ... ... xxxvj<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>

It' pro anima Iohanis bradeney ... ... xij<sup>d</sup>

It' pro zona argento ornata ex dono Domini hugonis Aston precii vij<sup>s</sup> sed non in compoto<sup>2</sup>

It' pro toga Iohanis mathewe precii ... iiijs

It' de Willelmo cachet ... ... j<sup>d</sup>

Summa recept' ... viij<sup>ii</sup> xj<sup>s</sup> ob.

Reparaciones & soluciones predictorum gardianorum cantarie beate marie.

In primis pro anniversario Agnetis grene et omnium benefactorum eiusdem altaris

It' Domino Iohani lye capellano ... v<sup>ii</sup> iijs iiij<sup>d</sup>

It' Katerine caloo ... ... ... iijs iiij<sup>d</sup>

It' pro emendacione unius patine ... ... j<sup>d</sup>

Allocaciones—In primis of y<sup>e</sup> stole ... ... xvij<sup>d</sup>

It' of Iohn' smythes howse ... xij<sup>d</sup>

It' of Robert taylor's howse in tenura thome bolton' ... iiijs

It' of y<sup>e</sup> howse in brugenorth

<sup>1</sup> Sc. cervisia, "ale," and so in other years. Cf. the Chantry Accounts for 1513 and note *ad loc.*

<sup>2</sup> I.e., the 7s. is not included in this account.

<i>It' for y<sup>e</sup> cotage in y<sup>e</sup> lowe</i>	...	iiij <sup>d</sup>
<i>It' for William cachettes howse</i>	...	xij <sup>d</sup>
<i>It' for wyn to m<sup>r</sup> talbott for y<sup>e</sup> fredom</i>	...	xij <sup>d</sup>
<i>It' for reparacions on y<sup>e</sup> cotage of y<sup>e</sup> lowe</i>	...	xvj <sup>d</sup>
<i>It' for a pewter dyshe</i>	...	vj <sup>d</sup>
<hr/>		
<i>Summa</i>	...	vli xvj <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Et sic debent</i>	...	liij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Et postea solverunt ad dictum compotum</i>	...	liij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Et adhuc debent</i>	...	iiij <sup>s</sup>

1524.

Ihc merci.

Compotus Iohanis hychekoxe et Rogeri Barett Gardianorum  
 parochialis Ecclesie de Worfelde habitus et custoditus in  
 ecclesia predicta coram parrochianis eiusdem parochie In  
 Cathedra sancti petri viz. xxij<sup>o</sup> die ffebruarii Anno domini  
 1h28<sup>to</sup> Et anno regni regis henrici viij post conquestum  
 Anglie xvj<sup>to</sup> &c.

De eorum Receptis.

<i>In primis in pixide</i>	...	...	...	...	xxij <sup>s</sup> x <sup>d</sup>
<i>It' of y<sup>e</sup> bequeste of Sir william boloke</i>	...	...	...	...	ix <sup>s</sup>
<i>It' of Iohn' yeate</i>	...	...	...	...	xx <sup>d</sup>
<i>It' recevyd' a certayn man</i>	...	...	...	...	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>

Summa Rec. ... ... ... xlj<sup>s</sup> ij<sup>d</sup>

Expens' & Reparaciones predictorum gardianorum ecclesie.					
<i>In primis for wax &amp; makynge y<sup>e</sup> paskalle at est<sup>r</sup></i>	...	...	...	...	iiij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> ob.
<i>&amp; for kandylles</i>	...	...	...	...	ij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
<i>It' for makynge y<sup>e</sup> processionalles &amp; wax</i>	...	...	...	...	ij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
<i>It' to Thomas tremnande for hyngynge<sup>1</sup> canopye</i>	...	...	...	...	v <sup>d</sup>
<i>&amp; y<sup>e</sup> stuff</i>	...	...	...	...	ij <sup>d</sup>
<i>It' to y<sup>e</sup> seid thomas for mendyng a belle</i>	...	...	...	...	ij <sup>d</sup>
<i>It' to Iohn' smyth &amp; for glewe</i>	...	...	...	...	j <sup>d</sup>
<i>It' for wyre</i>	...	...	...	...	vj <sup>d</sup>
<i>It' for a surples to y<sup>e</sup> dekyn'</i>	...	...	...	...	iiij <sup>s</sup>
<i>It' for a surples to y<sup>e</sup> vicar</i>	...	...	...	...	v <sup>s</sup> v <sup>d</sup>
<i>It' in expenses to lichfelde ij tymes and onys<sup>2</sup> to</i>	...	...	...	...	xvj <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
<i>master blounte</i>	...	...	...	...	

<sup>1</sup> Hanging.<sup>2</sup> Once.

It' ffor makyng y <sup>e</sup> torchis for wax & taloo &	} xvij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Rosen & for mete & drynke	
It' to thomas tremnande for makynge the grett churche yeate & to Iohn' Smygh for y <sup>e</sup>	
Iron worke ... ... ... ...	
It' ffor Rydyn to lichfeld in expenses ... ...	xx <sup>d</sup>

Summa Reparacionum... ... liij<sup>s</sup> ij<sup>d</sup> ob.

Ad istum compotum predicti gardiani ecclesie recepérunt ... ... ... ...	xij <sup>s</sup> ob.
& sunt equales	
Et Remanet in pixide paroch' ... ...	xiiij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup> ob.

ladi helpe.

Compotus Thome Sadyllar' Et Iohanis Baker' Gardianorum  
Cantarie beate marie de Worfelde Custoditus & habitus in  
Ecclesia predicta coram parochianis Die & anno supra-  
dictis ut habetur in Compoto Gardianorum ecclesie ultimo.  
In tempore Domini Iohannis lye ibidem tunc Capellani.

De eorum Receptis.

In primis pro servisia in festo pentecostes	
De claro ... ... ... ...	iiiij <sup>li</sup> ix <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
It' de Redditi beate marie ... ... ...	liij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup> ob.
It' de Redditi caritatis ... ... ...	xxxvj <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
It' pro Iohane prestis de Newton ... ...	xij <sup>d</sup>
It' pro margareta hyll' ... ... ...	xij <sup>d</sup>
It' pro willelmo townesende... ...	xij <sup>d</sup>
It' pro willelmo sonde ... ... ...	vj <sup>d</sup>
It' pro Iohane Brooke ... ... ...	iiij <sup>s</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup>
It' pro Iohane Yeate... ... ...	xij <sup>d</sup>
It' pro Alicia Bradeneye ... ... ...	xij <sup>d</sup>

Summa Rec. ... ... ix<sup>li</sup> viij<sup>s</sup> j<sup>d</sup> ob.

Expens' & soluciones Gardianorum cantarie  
isto Anno.

In primis pro anniversario Agnetis grene Et omnium benefactorum cantarie ... ...	x <sup>d</sup>
It' Domino Iohani lye capellano ... ... v <sup>li</sup>	xl <sup>d</sup>
It' Katerine Caloo ... ... ...	xl <sup>d</sup>

Allocaciones—In primis for y <sup>e</sup> stole	...	xvj <sup>d</sup>
It' of Iohn Smythes howse...		xij <sup>d</sup>
It' of William cachettes howse		iiij <sup>d</sup>
It' of y <sup>e</sup> almeshouse...	...	iiij <sup>s</sup>
It' of y <sup>e</sup> cotage in y <sup>e</sup> lowe ...		ij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
It' of y <sup>e</sup> howse in brugenorth		
Summa solucionum	...	v <sup>h</sup> xvjs vj <sup>d</sup>
Et solverunt in die compoti coram parochianis	...	ij <sup>h</sup> vijs vj <sup>d</sup> ob.
& sic sunt equales et quieti dicti gardiani canterie.		

1525.

ihc merci.

Comptus Rogeri Baret de barneley et Iohanis underhylle fflechar' gardianorum ecclesie parochialis de Worfelde habitus et custoditus in ecclesia predicta coram parochianis in Cathedra sancti petri viz. xxij<sup>o</sup> die ffebruarii Anno domini 1b2b<sup>lo</sup> Et Anno henrici octavi post conquestum Anglie xvij<sup>o</sup>.

De eorum Receptis.

In primis de Ricardo Brooke pro lumine beate marie <sup>1</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	ij <sup>s</sup>
It' de Ricardo golde pro uno prato	...	...	...	...	v <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
It' de legacione Domini Thome sond	...	...	...	...		xl <sup>d</sup>
It' de Iohane Baker' pro arreragiis	...	...	...	...	v <sup>s</sup>	x <sup>d</sup>
It' de Iohane hichekox w. hasiloode et Iohane Brugende Iunioris	...	...	...	...	xx <sup>s</sup>	
It' in pixide paroch'	...	...	...	...	xiiij <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>d</sup> ob.
It' gedurrede among y <sup>e</sup> pareshe...	...	...	...	ij <sup>s</sup>	ix <sup>d</sup>	

Summa Recepctionum... ... liij<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup> ob.

De solucionibus et expensis predictorum gardianorum ecclesie.

In primis Ricardo mason' pro emendacione gradus	...	...	...	...	...	xv <sup>d</sup>
It' Iohani Smygh for hokes & hynges...	...	...	...	...	...	v <sup>d</sup> ob.
It' magistro Vicario pro victionibus ..	...	...	...	...	...	vij <sup>d</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Cf. entries for 1501-02.

It' Thome tremnande pro porta boriali	...	vij <sup>d</sup>
It' for makynge y <sup>e</sup> paskalle & candylles at ester	ij <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>d</sup>
It' to William chaca' for lokes & keys...	...	xij <sup>a</sup>
It' for mendyng y <sup>e</sup> ledes & y <sup>e</sup> shynguls	...	vij <sup>d</sup>
It' for makynge y <sup>e</sup> processionalles & wax	...	ij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>
It' for y <sup>e</sup> borde of Thomas mason'	...	ij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>
It' Iohn' hichekokes paid at lichfelde	...	ij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>
It' to Robert whod' for gildyng the trinite & o <sup>r</sup> ladi of pyte	...	xl <sup>s</sup> xl <sup>d</sup>
Itm expenses at shrosbyrye besyde william days costes	...	v <sup>s</sup>

Summa solucionum et expens' .. ij<sup>ii</sup> xvij<sup>d</sup> ob.  
 Et sic parochiani debent Gardianis ... viij<sup>s</sup>  
 Et solutum est in isto compoto et sic quieti sunt. tamen ex  
 eorum assensu habentur respondere de ij<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup> in manibus  
 Iohannis Baker citra (?) Invenc' sancte crucis<sup>1</sup> proximam  
 quas isto die receperunt a pixide paroch'.

ladi helpe.

Compotus Thome Austen' et Iohannis Walton' Gardianorum  
 Cantari<sup>e</sup> beate marie de Worfelde Custoditus & habitus in  
 ecclesia predicta coram parrochianis die et anno supra-  
 dictis ut habetur in compoto gardianorum ecclesie In  
 tempore Iohannis lye capellani ibidem &c.

De Receptis.

In primis pro servisia in festo pentecostes

De claro	...	...	...	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	x <sup>d</sup>
It' de Redditi beate marie	...	...	...	liij <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>d</sup> ob.
It' de Redditi caritatis	...	...	...	xxxvj <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>d</sup>

Summa Recepctionum ... viij<sup>ii</sup> xix<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> ob.

Expens' & soluciones Gardianorum beate  
 marie isto Anno.

In primis pro anniversario Agnetis grene  
 et omnium benefactorum canterie

et omnium benefactorum canterie	...	x <sup>d</sup>
It' Domino Iohani lye capellano	...	v <sup>ii</sup>
It' Katerine Kaloo	...	xl <sup>d</sup>

<sup>1</sup> September 14.

Allocaciones—In primis ffor y <sup>e</sup> stole	...	xvj <sup>d</sup>
It' for Iohn smythis howse		xij <sup>d</sup>
It' for William cachettes		
howse ... ...		iiij <sup>a</sup>
It' for ye cotage in ye lowe		ij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
It' for Almeshowse	...	iiij <sup>s</sup>
It' at brugenorth ...		iiij <sup>d</sup>
Summa solucionum et expens'	...	v <sup>li</sup> xvjs <sup>s</sup> x <sup>d</sup>
Et predicti gardiani computatis computandis debent ad hunc diem		
parochianis ... ... ...		xls <sup>s</sup> j <sup>d</sup>
Et remanet in pixide de claro ... ..		xls xvjd <sup>d</sup> ob.
Isto die ad compotum Dominus Iohanes ffoxalle vicarius de		
Chelmars dedit Capellano beate Marie de Worfelde		
Annualiter vj <sup>d</sup> et predictus capellanus tenetur dicere		
exequias cum missa annualiter pro predicto vicario et		
pro parentibus suis. & dictus capellanus habebit & recipiet		
dictas pecunias ultra stipendium suum de Rogero ffoxalle		
de hilton' & de heredibus suis imperpetuum. his testibus		
domino humfrido taylor Rogero ffoxalle Edmundo		
boseley de claverley Willelmo Day Rogero baret de		
barneley & Iohane underhill fflecher' gardianis ecclesie		
pro tempore. Thoma Austen et Iohane Walton gardianis		
cantarie eodem tempore et multis aliis &c. Et dictus		
Rogerus solvet predictos vj <sup>d</sup> pro & de quodam prato		
vocato litylle torre In festo sancti Michaelis omni anno &c.		

1526.

Ihc merci.

Compotus Rogeri Baret et Iohanis underhylle fflecher' Gardianorum ecclesie parrochialis de Worfelde habitus et custoditus in ecclesia predicta coram parrochianis in Cathedra sancti petri viz. vicesimo secundo die mensis februarii anno domini 1b26<sup>to</sup> Et Anno regni regis henrici octavi post Conquestum Anglie decimo octavo &c.

De eorum Reparacionibus.

{ It' for Shyngulls nayles & for		
	werkemonshipe and for mend-	
yng <sup>e</sup> ledes & for oyle and		
sens at estr' ... ...		x <sup>s</sup> iiijd <sup>d</sup> ob.

ffor repar- acions	It' for wax for y <sup>e</sup> paskalle & to make y <sup>e</sup> lyght a bowte y <sup>e</sup> sepulcure ... ... ...	iiij <sup>s</sup> ix <sup>d</sup>
	It' to Iohn smygh ... ...	j <sup>d</sup>
	It' for makynge y <sup>e</sup> skafolde in y <sup>e</sup> stepulle & for mete & drynke and od <sup>r</sup> stuff therto ffor nayles & for masens to se y <sup>e</sup> spyre and for wyne at shoynge our fredam at brugenorth before maister Morton' & for white lyme and to Ric' Rowlowe for goyng to penkryche for his labur' ... ... ...	x <sup>s</sup> v <sup>d</sup>
	It' for wax Rosen & mete and drynke at makynge y <sup>e</sup> torches	xij <sup>s</sup>
	It' in expensis apud Newport Rogeri cattstre Willemi hasylloode Iohanis Walker' ... ... ...	ij <sup>s</sup>
	It' apud Salopiam Thomas Austen ...	ix <sup>d</sup>
Summa reparacionum et expens'		xl <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> ob.
De receptis Gardianorum ecclesie.		
In primis in pixide paroch'	... ... ...	xl <sup>s</sup> xvij <sup>d</sup> ob.
It' de Iohane Walton' & thoma Austen' pro arrer- agis ultimi anni	... ... ...	x <sup>s</sup> j <sup>d</sup>
It' Thomas aston' for a George <sup>1</sup>	... ...	xl <sup>d</sup>
It' pro anima margarete haughton	... ...	xx <sup>d</sup>
Summa totalis recepcionum ...		... xlvi <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> ob.
Et sic predicti Gardiani debent	... ...	vj <sup>s</sup>
unde solverunt ad istum Compotum ...	... ...	vj <sup>s</sup>
quas solverunt instanter Et sic quieti sunt.		
Et remanet in pixide de claro ad istum compotum	ij <sup>li</sup> v <sup>s</sup>	

lady helpe.

Compotus Richardi granger et Iohanis newton' gardianorum  
cantarie beate marie de Worffelde custoditus & habitus in  
ecclesia predicta coram parrochianis die et anno supra-

<sup>1</sup> A figure of St. George and the Dragon.

dictis ut habetur in compoto gardianorum ecclesie et in tempore domini Iohanis lye tunc capellani ibidem &c.

De Receptis.

In primis pro servicia de claro in festo

pentecostes	...	...	...	...	iiiij <sup>li</sup>	iiijs	ij <sup>d</sup> ob.
It' de Redditu beate marie...	...	...	...	...	liij <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>d</sup> ob.	
It' de Redditu caritatis	...	...	...	...	xxxvj <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>	
It' de Georgio Rowlowe	...	...	...	...		xij <sup>d</sup>	
It' pro Willelmo Sadyllar...	...	...	...	...		xij <sup>d</sup>	

Summa Rec. Gardianorum Cantarie viij<sup>li</sup> xv<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>ob.

Reparaciones et soluciones Gardianorum

beate marie isto anno.

In primis pro anniversario Agnetis grene  
et omnium benefactorum canterie ...

x<sup>d</sup>

It' Domino Iohani lye capellano cantarie v<sup>li</sup>

xl<sup>d</sup>

It' Katerine caloo ... ... ...

xl<sup>d</sup>

Allocaciones—In primis for y<sup>e</sup> stole ...

xvj<sup>d</sup>

It' for Iohn Smythes howse

xij<sup>d</sup>

It' for William cachettes  
howse ... ... ...

iiiij<sup>d</sup>

It' for y<sup>e</sup> Cotage in y<sup>e</sup> lowe

ij<sup>s</sup>

It' for y<sup>e</sup> almeshowse ...  
in tenura thome baret<sup>1</sup>

iiijs

It' for y<sup>e</sup> howse in brugenorth

iiijs

Summa reparacionum & solucionum

v<sup>li</sup> xvj<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>

Et solit' (?) debent respondere pro redditu  
unius tenementi in Bridgenorth<sup>2</sup> ...

iiijs

Et promiserunt solvere citra pentecost'

Et sic predicti Gardiani debent de claro  
allocacionibus et singulis allocatis in  
isto compoto allocandis ... ...

lix<sup>s</sup> ij<sup>d</sup>ob.

Et debent recipere iiijs pro tenemento in  
bridgenorth quia onerantur inde istam  
summam predictam. Et promiserunt  
solvere dictam summam de iiijs citra  
pentecost' proximam.

<sup>1</sup> These words are inserted in the right hand margin.

<sup>2</sup> This entry is partly erased.

1527.

Ihc merci.

Compositus Thome Lowkeson' et Iohanis underhylle fflechar'  
 Gardianorum ecclesie parochialis de Worfelde habitus et  
 custoditus in ecclesia predicta coram parochianis In  
 cathedra sancti petri viz. vicesimo secundo die februarii  
 Anno Domini 1b2A<sup>mo</sup> Et Anno regni regis henrici viij post  
 conquestum Anglie Decimonono &c.

De eorum Receptis.

In primis in pixide paroch'	...	...	ijj <sup>li</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>
It' de Thoma wartor & Rogero hasyllood...				xx <sup>s</sup>
It' of serthen of y <sup>e</sup> pareshe	...	...	ijj <sup>li</sup>	xvj <sup>s</sup>
It' of Elizabet Walker'	...	...		vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Summa totalis recepcionum	...	viij <sup>li</sup>	vij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	

Reparaciones & soluciones predictorum  
 Thome & Iohanis Gardianorum ecclesie  
 de Worffelde.

In primis paide to Thomas Byrde for a pot				vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
It' to William Bowde the mason for his worke of the spyre of the steple	...	vj <sup>li</sup>	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	
It' paide to Thomas Wylye for makynge the Churche walles	...	...		xxij <sup>s</sup>
It' paid for the Kervers borde to fynysh the tabernacles	...	...	ij <sup>s</sup>	viij <sup>d</sup>
It' paide for certen stuff for the Church	...		xxxij <sup>s</sup>	x <sup>d</sup>
It' layde out of their owne purses	...		vj <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Summa reparacionum & solucionum...	ix <sup>li</sup>	xvij <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>d</sup>	
Et sic parochiani debent Gardianis predictis		1xx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>	

Iadi helpe.

Compositus Thome Wartor' et Rogeri hasyllode Gardiani  
 Cantarie beate marie custoditus et habitus in ecclesia  
 paroch' de Worfelde coram parochianis die et anno  
 supradictis ut habetur in compoto Gardianorum et in  
 tempore Domini Ioannis lye tune capellani ibidem.

<sup>1</sup> The sum is not correct.

## De Receptis.

In primis pro servisia de claro	In festo
pentecostes ... ... ...	ijij <sup>li</sup> ij <sup>s</sup> x <sup>d</sup>
Item de Redditu beate marie ... ...	liij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>
Item de Reditu caritatis ... ...	xxxvj <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
It' pro Iohane Walker' ... ...	xij <sup>d</sup>
It' pro Thoma crochynton ... ...	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Summa Rec' ... ...	vij <sup>li</sup> xij <sup>s</sup> x <sup>d</sup> ob.

Reparaciones & soluciones Gardianorum  
canterie beate marie.

In primis pro anniversario Agnetis grene	
et omnium benefactorum cantarie ...	x <sup>d</sup>
It' Domino Iohani lye capellano cantarie	v <sup>li</sup> xl <sup>d</sup>
It' Katherine caloo ... ...	ijij <sup>s</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup>
It' Thome Jukeson & Iohani underhylle ...	xx <sup>s</sup>
It' Thome barett & ffor paper' ... ...	vj <sup>d</sup>
Allocaciones—In primis for y <sup>e</sup> stole ...	xvj <sup>d</sup>
It' ffor Iohn' smythes howse	xij <sup>d</sup>
It' ffor william cachettes	
howse ... ... ...	iiij <sup>d</sup>
It' ffor the Almyshowse ...	iiij <sup>s</sup>
It' ffor the howse in Bruge-	
north ... ... ...	
It' ffor the Cottage in y <sup>e</sup>	
lowe ... ... ...	
It' to Sir Iohn' pryne for chyf	
rent <sup>1</sup> ... ... ...	vj <sup>d</sup>
It' ffor expenses for y <sup>e</sup> rent	
in bruge (north) ...	vj <sup>d</sup>

Summa solucionum & reparacionum vj<sup>li</sup> xvij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>

Et sic Gardiani predicti allocatis allocandis	
omnibus in isto Compoto iidem	
Gardiani debent ... ... ...	vj <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> ob.
Et solverunt inde postea ... ... ...	iiij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *I.e.*, Quit-rent, or rent paid under a tenure held in chief.

1528.

Ihc merci.

Compotus Thome Iuxson' et Thome merrall' Gardianorum  
 Ecclesie parochialis de Worfelde habitus et custoditus in  
 ecclesia predicta' corum parochianis In cathedra sancti  
 Petri. viz. vicesimo secundo die ffebruarii Anno Domini  
 1b28° Et anno regni regis henrici octavi post conquestum  
 Anglie vicesimo.

De eorum Receptis.

In primis off Ric' ffelton ffor a cowe	...	vij <sup>s</sup>
It' ffor a heyfur' of the bequeste off Iohn		
Barker'	...	iiij <sup>s</sup>
It' ffor Ric' Garbet & Jone	...	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
It' of Iohn townsend'	...	iiij <sup>d</sup>
It' Ged'yd for corne & malte	..	xj <sup>s</sup> j <sup>d</sup>
It' gedryed in money & for lyme	...	vj <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>
Summa inde	...	xxxvij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>

De solutionibus predictorum gardianorum.

In primis for wax & the makynge at est <sup>r</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>d</sup>
It' to Iohn Yeate y <sup>e</sup> Kervar' at Myghelmas laste paste	...	v nobulles
It' to Ric' Broke for shyngles	...	xiiij <sup>d</sup>
It' for leying them up & for mete and drynke	...	x <sup>d</sup>
It' for a C shyngulle nayles	...	ij <sup>d</sup>
It' ffor wax & y <sup>e</sup> makynge at Allhalotyde	...	xxij <sup>d</sup>
It' for a Roppe to y <sup>e</sup> litylle belle	...	ij <sup>d</sup>
It' for a lawneterne	...	vij <sup>d</sup>
It' to Thomas Glover for pavynge	...	ij <sup>d</sup>
It' to Iohn Yeate Kervar' ...	...	v nobles
It' for candylles at cristmas	...	ij <sup>d</sup>
It' In dett to thomas Iuxon y <sup>e</sup> laste yere...	ij <sup>s</sup>	
It' for a loke to W. cacham	...	v <sup>d</sup>
Summa	...	iiiij <sup>li</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>

Computatis computandis allocatis allo-  
 candis parochiani debent gardianis  
 predictis

Et postea solverunt Et sic quieti.			
Memorandum quod Thomas Iowkeson dedit parochie ad deauracionem <sup>1</sup> sancti Thome martiris in eadem ecclesia ...	iijs	iijd	
Memorandum quod custodes ecclesie pre- dicte receperunt a parochia ... ...	iijs	v <sup>d</sup>	
ladi helpe.			
Compotus Richardi Broke et Willelmi adams Gardiani cantarie beate marie de Worfelde Custoditus et habitus in ecclesia parochiali coram parochianis die et anno supra- dictis ut habetur in Compoto Gardianorum ecclesie In tempore Domini Iohannis lye tunc capellani ibidem.			
De Receptis eorum.			
In primis pro servisia de claro in festo pentecoste ... ... ... xj nobles xij <sup>d</sup> ob.			
It' de Redditu beate marie... ... ... lijs ij <sup>d</sup> ob.			
It' de Redditu caritatis ... ... ... xxxvj <sup>s</sup> v <sup>d</sup>			
It' pro Iohn taylor ... ... ... ij <sup>d</sup>			
Summa recepcionum ... ... viij <sup>li</sup> iijs iiij <sup>d</sup>			
Reparaciones et soluciones Gardianorum Cantarie beate marie.			
In primis pro anniversario Agnetis Grene et omnium benefactorum Cantarie ... x <sup>d</sup>			
It' Domino Ioanni lye capellano Cantarie vii <sup>li</sup> xl <sup>1</sup>			
It' Katherine Kaloo... ... ... iijs iiij <sup>d</sup>			
It' ffor changyng ij pottes ... ... ... vs viij <sup>d</sup>			
Allocaciones—In primis for y <sup>e</sup> stole ... xvjd			
It' ffor Iohn smythes howse ... xij <sup>d</sup>			
It' ffor William cachettes howse ... ... ... iiijd			
It' ffor y <sup>e</sup> Almeshowse ... iijs			
It' ffor y <sup>e</sup> howse in Bruge- north ... ... ...			
It' ffor y <sup>e</sup> Cottage in y <sup>e</sup> lowe			
It ffor v <sup>2</sup> thrave <sup>2</sup> of strawe xx <sup>d</sup>			
Summa totalis solucionum ... viij <sup>li</sup> vijs x <sup>d</sup>			

<sup>1</sup> Gilding the statue.<sup>2</sup> A thrave of straw is equivalent to twelve fads or trusses.

Et sic Gardiani predicti debent de claro  
 parochianis ... ... ... ... xxxvjs x<sup>d</sup>  
 Quas solverunt instanter coram parochianis  
 & sic quieti.

Memorandum quod ad istum compotum Thomas Barette  
 de Worfelde Diaconus istius Ecclesie parochialis promisit  
 parochianis quod ipse infra proximam estatem Edificabit de  
 novo domum parochie ac Cantarie in Worfelde quam cepit  
 prius de parochia et de presbitero &c sine ultiori dilacione  
 hoc faciet.

1529.

Ihc merci.

Compotus Ricardi Blyngsley et Thome merall' de sta.<sup>1</sup>  
 Gardianorum Ecclesie parochialis de Worfelde habitus et  
 custoditus in ecclesia predicta coram parrochianis. In  
 Cathedra sancti petri. viz. vicesimo secundo die ffebruarii  
 Anno Domine 1b29<sup>no</sup> Et anno regni regis henrici octavi  
 post conquestum Anglie vicesimo primo &c.

De eorum Repcionibus.

In primis in pixide paroch'	...	...	...	iiij <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>d</sup>
It' Collect' in parochianos	...	...	...	x <sup>s</sup>	j <sup>d</sup>
It' de Thoma Merrall' for the hyre of a kowe				xx <sup>d</sup>	
It' pro Iohane hockom	...	...	...	xl <sup>d</sup>	

Summa totalis Repcionum... ... xix<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>De Reparacionibus et solucionibus predictorum  
 gardianorum ecclesie.

In primis for makynge y <sup>e</sup> pascale & y <sup>e</sup> tapers on y <sup>e</sup> sepulchre & for candylles at est <sup>r</sup>	...	...	iiij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
It' for fechynge home y <sup>e</sup> tabernacles	...	...	ij <sup>s</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>
It' at y <sup>e</sup> Reryng of them	...	...		xvj <sup>d</sup>
It' for hynges nayles & for yron to y <sup>e</sup> same	...	...	ij <sup>s</sup>	
It' to Ione baret for y <sup>e</sup> kervars borde	...	...	viij <sup>s</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>
It' to Iohn yeate kervar'	...	...	v nobles	xl <sup>d</sup>
It' to William bowde	...	...		xl <sup>d</sup>
It' for his costes & for erenes <sup>2</sup> money	...	...		x <sup>d</sup>
It' for an yron' over our lady of pyte	...	...		vj <sup>d</sup>
It' for candylles at cristmas	...	...		j <sup>d</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Stableford.<sup>2</sup> Earnest.

It' for iiij horselode of lyme	...	...	...	...	xvj <sup>d</sup>
It' to Ione baret for mete & drynke to y <sup>e</sup> kervars bord...	...	...	...	...	xvij <sup>d</sup>
It' for glovers shreddes <sup>1</sup> ...	...	...	...	...	vj <sup>d</sup>
It' for flyngees of yron	...	...	...	...	xxij <sup>d</sup>
It' for rosen	...	...	...	...	xxij <sup>d</sup>
It' for wax to y <sup>e</sup> processionalles & to y <sup>e</sup> churche for y <sup>e</sup> mason	...	...	...	...	ij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>
It' for caryeng of blood from bruge	...	...	...	...	xij <sup>d</sup>
It' William bowde	...	...	...	...	vij <sup>d</sup>
It' for getyng up ladders into y <sup>e</sup> steple	...	...	...	...	ix <sup>d</sup>

Summa solucionum ... .. ij<sup>li</sup> xj<sup>s</sup>

Et sic computatis computandis allocatis allocandis parochiani et predicti Gardiani quieti sunt & quieti recesserunt.

ladi helpe.

Compotus Willelmi yeate Et Ioannis Garbett de chesterton' Gardianorum Cantarie beate marie de Worfelde custoditus et habitus in Ecclesia parochiali coram parochianis die et anno supradictis ut habetur in Compoto Gardianorum ecclesie. In tempore Domini Ioannis lye tunc capellani ibidem.

De Receptis eorum.

In primis pro servisia de claro in festo pentecostes	...	...	...	...	ij <sup>li</sup> ij <sup>s</sup> ix <sup>d</sup> ob.
It' de Redditu beate marie	...	...	...	...	lij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup> ob.
It' de Redditu caritatis	...	...	...	...	xxxvj <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
It' de thoma hasylloode	...	...	...	...	xij <sup>d</sup>
It' pro Iohane byston'	...	...	...	...	ijij <sup>d</sup>

Summa totalis Receptorum ... viij<sup>li</sup> xiiijs x<sup>d</sup>

Reparaciones et soluciones Gardianorum Cantarie.

In primis pro anniversario Agnetis Grene et omnium benefactorum Cantarie ...

x<sup>d</sup>

<sup>1</sup> A similar entry in the accounts of Roydon, Essex, for 1604-5; and from another appended to the Inventories of Church Goods (1552) for White Colne in the same county "for shreddes to make syse x<sup>d</sup>" (*East Anglian N. and Q.*, N.S., iii., p. 28) we learn that they were used for making glue.

It' Domino Ioanni lye capellano cantarie	v <sup>li</sup>	x <sup>ld</sup>
It' Katerine Caloo ... ... ...		x <sup>ld</sup>
Allocaciones—In primis for y <sup>e</sup> stole ...		xvj <sup>d</sup>
It' for Iohan' smythes howse		xij <sup>d</sup>
It' for William Cachettes		
howse ... ... ...		iiij <sup>d</sup>
It' for y <sup>e</sup> Almyshowe ...		iiij <sup>s</sup>
It' for y <sup>e</sup> howse in bruge-		
north ... ... ...		iiij <sup>s</sup>
It' for y <sup>e</sup> Cotage in y <sup>e</sup> lowe		ij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
It' for viij thrauel <sup>1</sup> of thache-		
strawe ... ... ...		ij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Summa totalis solucionum & alloca-		
cionum ... ... ...	vj <sup>li</sup>	iijs ij <sup>d</sup>

Et sic allocatis allocandis quieti sunt.

Et promiserunt solvere Custodes... ... x<sup>d</sup> quod debent.

Et ex assensu totius parochie affidaverunt et assignaverunt  
quod quelibet virgata terre infra domum predictam solvet  
ad reparacionem campanilis et ecclesie ... ... viij<sup>d</sup>  
Et collectum erit per Thomam Wartor' & Ricardum  
Graunger.

1530.

Ihc merci.

Compositus sive Ratio Gardianorum ecclesie parochialis  
ecclesie de Worfelde viz. Richardi Bylyngsley et Iohanis  
yeate de Bradeney coram parochianis In Cathedra sancti  
petri xxij<sup>do</sup> die februarii Anno Domini 1b30 et Anno regni  
regis henrici octavi vicesimo secundo &c.

De eorum Receptionibus.

In primis gedurrede amonge the pareshe for  
y<sup>e</sup> laste lewne<sup>2</sup> y<sup>t</sup> was made at y<sup>e</sup> countes  
by the goodmen of y<sup>e</sup> pareshe ... ... lvjs ix<sup>d</sup>

per Ricardum Bylyngesley.

De reparacionibus et solucionibus predi-  
torum gardianorum ecclesie.

In primis paid at one tyme ... ... xxxvij<sup>s</sup> ix<sup>d</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See above, p. 408.

<sup>2</sup> Levy.

It' paid for w. bowde his borde .. ...	v <sup>s</sup>
It' paid for salte & caryeng of blood <sup>1</sup> ...	xij <sup>a</sup>
It' for makynge the paskalle ... ...	xx <sup>d</sup>
It' to the carriage of William bowd home ...	xvij <sup>d</sup>
It' for peces to w. bowde at ij tymes ...	xvj <sup>d</sup>
It' paid to w. bowde at his departynge ..	xiiij <sup>s</sup>
It' paid for hurtynge <sup>2</sup> his rope ...	xij <sup>a</sup>
It' for ij li. & di. of wax to y <sup>e</sup> processionalles	xvij <sup>d</sup> ob.
It' for makynge them ... ... ...	ij <sup>d</sup>

Paimentes by John yeate

In primis to w. bowde	...	...	...	x <sup>s</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>
It' of y <sup>e</sup> pareshe paimentes	...	...	...	x <sup>s</sup>	
It' for lyme	...	...	...	ij <sup>s</sup>	
It' for peces	...	...	...	...	vij <sup>d</sup>
It' to y <sup>e</sup> bryngyng of w. bowde home	...	...	...	xij <sup>d</sup>	
It' for his borde (?)	...	...	...	v <sup>s</sup>	
It' for cloutyng <sup>3</sup> ye wayne	...	...	...	iii <sup>d</sup>	
It' paid for his server ...	...	...	...	v <sup>s</sup>	
It' to william bowde	...	...	...	ij <sup>s</sup>	iii <sup>d</sup>

### Summa totalis omnium solucionum predic-

torum ... ... ... ... ... v<sup>ll</sup> iij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> ob.

Et quieti sunt.

Et remanet in pixide cum magistris ecclesie

de Worffelde ... ... ... ... xij<sup>s</sup> iiijd<sup>d</sup>ob.

ladi helpe.

Comptus sive Ratio Gardianorum Cantarie beate marie de  
Worfelde predicte viz. Richardo Rowloo et Thome Garbot  
coram parochianis die et anno supradictis ut habetur in  
Compoto gardianorum ecclesie. In tempore dominii  
Ioannis lye tunc capellani &c.

### De Receptis eorum.

In primis pro servisia de claro in festo

pentecostes ... ... ... ... iii<sup>j</sup> vi<sup>s</sup> vii<sup>c</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See above, p. 410.

<sup>2</sup> I do not find this word in any Dictionary except in its ordinary meaning. The shoulder of the axle of a cart is called the "hurter," but this does not throw any light on the expression.

### <sup>3</sup> Mending.

It' de Redditu beate marie	...	...	liij <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>d</sup> ob.
It' de Redditu caritatis	...	...	xxxvj <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
It' de Rogero cattistre per festum	...	...	xij <sup>d</sup>	
It' pro Agnete taylor'	...	...	iiij <sup>d</sup>	
It' pro Iohane perton	...	...	vj <sup>d</sup>	
It' de Elizabet tremnande	...	...	xx <sup>d</sup>	
It' de Willelmo chacha'	...	...	j <sup>d</sup>	
Summa recepcionum	...	...	vij <sup>ii</sup> xix <sup>s</sup>	xj <sup>d</sup> ob.

Reparaciones & soluciones Gardianorum  
Cantarie.

In primis pro anniversario Agnetis grene et omnium benefactorum Cantarie	...	x <sup>d</sup>
It' Domino Ioanni lye capellano Cantarie v <sup>ii</sup>	...	xl <sup>d</sup>
It' Katerine Kaloo	...	iijs
Allocaciones. In primis of Iohn' Smythes house	...	xij <sup>d</sup>
It' for y <sup>e</sup> stole	...	xvj <sup>d</sup>
It' for the house at y <sup>e</sup> mylle lane ynde	...	iiij <sup>s</sup>
It' for y <sup>e</sup> cotage in lowe	...	ij <sup>s</sup> iiijd
It' for thachynge over seynt mary howse <sup>1</sup>	...	ij <sup>s</sup>
It' for Reparacions on the house in brugenorth lately done	...	iiij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>

Summa totalis solucionum	...	...	vj <sup>ii</sup> ij <sup>s</sup>	iijd
Et sic quieti sunt.				

1531.

Ihc merci.

Ratio sive compotus Rogeri cattystre et Iohanis yate de  
rowghton magistrorum sive gardianorum ecclesie paroch-  
ialis sancti petri de Worffelde custoditus coram parochianis  
in Cathedra sancti petri xxij<sup>do</sup> die ffebruarii anno domini  
M<sup>o</sup> CCCCLXXXI<sup>o</sup> Et anno regni regis henrico octavi  
post conquestum Anglie vicesimo Tercio.

<sup>1</sup> Apparently the *domus* referred to in the last entry for 1528, unless the house  
in Bridgnorth is intended (see p. 415).

De eorum Recepctionibus.<sup>1</sup>

In primis de Iohane Gyldon pro organ'	...	v <sup>ll</sup>		
It' of Sir Iohn lye	...	...	vjs	vijjd
It' of Stephan Smythe	...	...	vjs	vijjd
It of Iohn Bradeley	...	...		xld
It' rec' of Saint Mary Wardens	...	..	iiij <sup>s</sup>	j <sup>d</sup>
Summa recepcionum	...	v <sup>ll</sup>		ix <sup>d</sup>

## Soluciones gardianorum predictorum.

ffurst for rydng to london about the lords medowe	...	...	xvj <sup>s</sup>	
It' to the plymmer	...	...	x <sup>d</sup>	vjd
It' to Thomas halle for metalle	..	...		xx <sup>d</sup>
It' for mendyng of a bell clap <sup>r</sup>	...	...		vjd
It' for a generall citacion	...	...		
It' for Saint peters Cote...	...	...		vjd
It' for the Sute (?) of or <sup>r</sup> ladyes Cote <sup>2</sup>	...	...	v <sup>s</sup>	
It' for makynge of the processionals	...	...	ij <sup>s</sup>	
It' for iiij torches	...	...	ix <sup>s</sup>	
It' for fatchyng the organes	...	...		xld
It' viij li. lacking xx <sup>d</sup> for the organes	...	...		
It' to William Bradeney & Ric' preste	...	...	ij <sup>s</sup>	vijjd
It' for the monkes table & his servauntes	...	...	xij <sup>s</sup>	
It' for wax to y <sup>e</sup> pascale & candyls & for y <sup>e</sup> makynge	...	...	ij <sup>s</sup>	ix <sup>d</sup>
Summa totalis...	...	x <sup>ll</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>	xjd
Et soluc' sunt ...	...	...	xxxjs	ij <sup>d</sup>
Et parochiani debent gardianis	...	...	liij <sup>s</sup>	

ladi helpe.

Compotus thome bradburne & Iohanis Iannyns Gardianorum  
 Cantarie beate marie de Worffelde coram parochianis die  
 & anno supradictis ut habetur in Compoto gardianorum  
 ecclesie In tempore domini Iohanis lye tunc capellani.

<sup>1</sup> These receipts and payments are not in the ordinary hand.

<sup>2</sup> These two entries, of course, refer to the adorning of images of the two  
 Patron Saints, St. Peter of the Church, our Lady of the Chantry,

## De receptis eorum.

In primis pro servisia de claro in festo pentecostes	...	...	...	iiiij <sup>ii</sup>	x <sup>s</sup> (?)	
It' de redditu beate marie	...	...	...	liij <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>d</sup> ob.	
It' de redditu caritatis	...	...	...	xxxvij <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>	
				vij <sup>ii</sup>	xix <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup> ob.

## Reparaciones &amp; soluciones Gardianorum cantarie.

In primis pro anniversario agnetis grene et omnium benefactorum Cantarie	...	xiiij <sup>d</sup>
It' domino Ioanni lie capellano cantarie	v <sup>ii</sup>	xl <sup>d</sup>

## Allocaciones.

In primis of John smythes howse	...	xij <sup>d</sup>
It' for y <sup>e</sup> stole	...	xvj <sup>d</sup>
It' for y <sup>e</sup> Cotage in lowe	...	ij <sup>s</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup>
It' for y <sup>e</sup> reparacions on the howse in brugenorth	...	xxvij <sup>s</sup> xxj <sup>d</sup>

Receyvd of the sent mari wardens	...	iiij <sup>s</sup>	j <sup>d</sup>
Alowans for oure ladys house of brygy- northe for hafe a yerys rent...	...	ij <sup>s</sup>	

Summa totalis solucionum & alloca- cionum	...	vij <sup>ii</sup>	vij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
-------------------------------------------	-----	-------------------	------------------	-------------------

Et sic allocatis allocandis predicti Gard- iani debent parochianis de claro	...	xxxj <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>d</sup> ob.
Et allocatur eis iiij <sup>s</sup> & sic quieti sunt.			

Memorandum quod Thomas Barret solvit parochie hac die ij<sup>s</sup> pro domo in Worfelde & promisit solvere ij<sup>s</sup> ad festum sancti michaelis archangeli proximum & similiter quod ipse solvet parochie iiij<sup>s</sup> ad proximum Compotum pro anno futuro. Et eligerunt Thomam Weyffer & humfridum Davy fore gardianos pro anno futuro.

1532.

Ihc merci.

Compotus Rogeri cattstre Et Thome Warton<sup>r</sup> magistrorum sive gardianorum ecclesie parochialis sancti petri de Worfelde Custoditus coram parochianis In festo sancti

petri in Cathedra xxij<sup>d</sup> die mensis februarii anno Domini  
 M<sup>o</sup> G<sup>o</sup> G<sup>o</sup> G<sup>o</sup> G<sup>o</sup> xxxij<sup>d</sup>. Et anno regni regis henrici octavi  
 vicesimo quarto post conquestum Anglie.

De eorum Receptis.

In primis of Iohn' hychekox	...	...	iiij <sup>s</sup>	iiiij <sup>d</sup>
It' of Marget Sadyllar'	...	...	iiij <sup>s</sup>	iiiij <sup>d</sup>
It' of Richard' ffelton	...	...		xiij <sup>d</sup>
It' of Thomas Wartor'	...	...		viiij <sup>s</sup>
It' of thomas Willys ..	...	...		xx <sup>s</sup>
It' of Iohn' Brugende	...	...		xx <sup>s</sup>
It' of the pareshe	...	...		viiij <sup>s</sup>
It' of y <sup>e</sup> paresche Box	...	...		xiij <sup>s</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup> ob.
			iiij <sup>li</sup>	xvij <sup>s</sup> ob.

Memorandum that Roger cattstre had a gret pott at this  
 countes for dett y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> pareshe owyd him y<sup>e</sup> w<sup>e</sup> pot Roger  
 buknalle dyd gyve.

Soluciones predictorum gardianorum.

In primis payd for y <sup>e</sup> syngers of dudley	...		xxij <sup>d</sup>
It' for y <sup>e</sup> leykys (?) of torchys ...	...		xiij <sup>d</sup>
It' for wax at Ester & y <sup>e</sup> makynge	...		ij <sup>s</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup>
It' for y <sup>e</sup> processynalles at al halotyde	...		xij <sup>d</sup>
It' for bordyng y <sup>e</sup> subprior'	...		vij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
It' to y <sup>e</sup> glasyer' ...	...		xx <sup>s</sup>
It' to y <sup>e</sup> subprior' for y <sup>e</sup> organs...	...	iiij <sup>li</sup>	xx <sup>d</sup>
It' for candylles & ryddyng y <sup>e</sup> gutters...	...		ij <sup>d</sup>
Summa	...	...	iiij <sup>li</sup> xiiiij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>

Memorandum that Roger Catestre takyth upon him that  
 the subprior of Wenloke w'os name ys Dominus Wylyam  
 Wenlok<sup>1</sup> shalle mend the organs upon his costes & charges  
 save only the leddryng of the belles<sup>2</sup> & his mette & drynk  
 durynge his lyfe yf eny nede shalle fyndyng alle maner stufte  
 upon the parych costes payd to the seid subprior be the  
 handes of his servond for the makynge of the keys      iiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This must surely be Sir William Corvehill, "sometyme monk in the  
 monastery," who died in 1546, and is described in the Register of Thomas  
 Boteler, Vicar, as a maker of organs, "a good bellfounder and maker of frames,"  
 and in other ways a skilful craftsman. See Lukis, *Church Bells*, p. 17.

<sup>2</sup> Sc, bellows.

[Here follow the accounts for the year 1560, bound in by error.]

ladi helpe.

Compotus humfridi Dovy Et Thome Wever gardianorum  
Cantarie beate marie de Worfelde custoditus coram parochianis die et Anno supradictis ut habetur in compoto  
gardianorum ecclesie In tempore Domini Iohannis lye tunc  
capellani.

De Receptis eorum.

In primis pro servisia de claro in festo	... v <sup>li</sup>	iiijs	ij <sup>d</sup>
It' de Redditi beate marie	... ...	lvjs	vj <sup>d</sup> ob.
It' de Redditi caritatis	... ...	xxxvj <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
It' pro Willelmo Day	... ...		xij <sup>d</sup>
It' pro Iohane Brugende	... ...	..	xij <sup>d</sup>
Summa de Receptis eorum	... ix <sup>li</sup>	xix <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>d</sup> ob.

Reparaciones & soluciones gardianorum  
cantarie.

In primis pro anniversario Agnetis grene et omnium benefactorum Cantarie ...		xiiij <sup>d</sup> ob.
It' Ioanni lye capellano cantarie ...	... iiij <sup>li</sup>	
It' Katerine calowe...	... ..	ij <sup>s</sup> iiijs

Allocaciones.

In primis of Iohn Smythis howse...	...	xij <sup>d</sup>
It' for the stole	... ...	xvj <sup>d</sup>
It' for the cotage in lowe	... ...	ij <sup>s</sup> iiijs
It' for the almyshowse	... ...	xxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
It' to Artur' bucknalle	... ...	v <sup>s</sup>
It' for y <sup>e</sup> howse in brugenorth	... ...	xxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
It' to sir humfrey Robyns ...	... ...	viij <sup>d</sup>
It' in expenses at bruge	... ...	
Summa Reparaciones (sic)	.. vij <sup>li</sup>	vij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>

Memorandum that the sent mary wardens  
be in debtte ffor the howse in brygg-  
north ... ... ... ...

ij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>

24 CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS, PARISH OF WORFIELD.

Memorandum that the paryshe ys in  
debeted to the Churche wardens now  
beyng ... ... ... ...

vjs iiijd

Memorandum that the paryshe hayth  
chosyn ffor the churche wardens  
Thomas Wartor & Roger Baker.

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[NOTE—The writer is indebted to Mr. J. A. Herbert of the  
British Museum for useful assistance in editing  
this instalment.]

THE WILL OF KATHERINE BONELL, WIDOW  
OF THOMAS LOWE OF SHREWSBURY, 1461.

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

THE following Will was extracted and translated by the late Mr. William Phillips from a MS. Volume belonging to the Drapers' Company of Shrewsbury, with the intention of printing it in the *Transactions* of the Society. His death, however, occurred before he had completed a fair copy of it for the press, or made any annotations. The Rev. C. H. Drinkwater has most kindly supplied several of the annotations which throw light on the persons and places mentioned in the Will.

Of the testatrix Katherine Bonell, who was so great a benefactress to the Drapers' Company, I can find no information, beyond the following entries from the MS. Volume before referred to, which show that she died in 1468, seven years after the date of her Will, and that her Will was in the custody of one Richard Biston.

" Edw. IV. 1468.

(page 17.) " Item payed for Kat'ine Bunells dett vj<sup>li</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
" Item hur buryng hur dirge w<sup>t</sup> bred  
wyne and ale chese wax huo dole  
and xij garments... ... ... iij<sup>li</sup> vij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
the lyeng and Somring [?]

(At the end of the Volume). " Md. that Ric. Biston hath the w<sup>t</sup>  
hy' the Rekein're [?] of Bryan & the last Will of  
Kat'ne Lowe."

From these entries it appears that she owed a debt of £6 6s. 8d., and that her funeral cost £3 7s. 8d., the entry showing what was usually provided at funerals.

Thomas Lowe, the testatrix's husband, may have been a son of Roger Lowe, and grandson of Thomas Lowe, who was admitted to the Salop Merchants' Gild in 1404; and if so, his brothers were Guido, Edward and John.

Of Richard and Katherine Bonell, her parents, nothing has been found. But the surname of Bonel occurs in the records of Shrewsbury as early as 1239, and onwards for 200 years or more.

Degory Watur, the devisee in trust of Katherine Bonell's property, was the son of John de Watur who, on his admission to the Merchant's Gild in December, 6 Henry IV. (1404), also named his sons Richard, John, Degory, and William, and paid a fine of 46s. 8d. In September, 1459, Degory Water, draper, occurs as a sessor of the same Gild. In 1444 he obtained a license to build an almshouse for thirteen poor persons on the west side of St. Mary's Cemetery. Taylor's MS. Chronicle states that Degory Watur "in hys lyffe tyme buylded all the Almshousen in St. Mary's Churche yorde, and dwellyd in the Almeshowse hall there amongst them, and wold also kneele amo'gst them in the same churche in a fayre longe pewe made for them and hym selfe." His Will is dated 28 July, 1477, and by it he bequeaths certain lands to Richard Watur of Salop, draper, and the residue of his lands to the Wardens of the Craft of Drapers to find a priest to celebrate in the Leybourne Chapel and to repair St. Mary's Almshouse and to sustain the poor people dwelling in them. He died shortly afterwards, and was buried in St. Mary's Church.

John Perle, another of the devisees in trust, was bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1416, 1417, and 1422.

John Knight, to whose wife the testatrix devised a tenement in Frankwell, occurs as an assessor of the Merchants' Gild in 1450-1.

Of the witnesses to the Will, Adam Goldsmyth occurs as an assessor of the Merchants' Gild in 1457-1460. William Lyster was admitted to the Gild in 1451, being described as "nuper serviens Johannis Burgh militis." Thomas Goldsmyth, mercer, was admitted a free burgess in 1451, and also occurs as a witness to Degory Watur's Will.

#### 1461.

Memorandum that Katherine Bonell by her testament gave and bequeathed to the Gild of the Holy Trinity of the Craft of the Drapers of Shrewsbury, of the foundation of the most illustrious Lord Edward the fourth, King of England, certain lands and tenements in Salop, as in the testament of the said Katherine more fully appears, the tenor of which testament follows in these words:—

In the name of God Amen, on the thirteenth day of the month of May in the year of our Lord 1461, I Katherine Bonell, lately the relict of Thomas Lowe of Salop, sound in mind and of good memory, make my testament in this manner. First I bequeath my soul to God the Almighty Father, to Blessed Mary the glorious virgin, and to all the saints, and my body to be buried in the Cemetery of the Collegiate Church of St. Cedde, Salop. Item, I will that the whole Choir of the same Church shall be present at my funeral, and they shall have remuneration according to the praiseworthy custom aforetime used in the said town.

Item, I give and bequeath to Degory Watur of Salop aforesaid, Draper, Warden or Custodian of the Alms House of the foundation of the most Illustrious Prince Edward, late Earl of the Marches, now by the grace of God King of England and of France, situated within the limits or precincts of the Cemetery of the free Royal Chapel of Blessed Mary, in the aforesaid town of Salop, to John Perle, and Johanna his wife, to Thomas Grentham and Cecilia his consort, to John de la Snede, and Godithe his wife, and to others now dwelling in the said Almshouse, and to their successors, a certain annuity, or a certain annual rent of five Marks arising from six tenements situated together in Salop aforesaid above le Wile Coppe, between the tenement belonging to the Chantry of Blessed Mary<sup>1</sup> in the Church of blessed Alkmund of Salop on the west side, and a tenement of Thomas Mytton on the east side. And a certain annuity of ten shillings arising from four tenements in Salop aforesaid situate in the street called le Shoplache, now in the tenure of Edward Leche. And a certain annuity of fifteen shillings arising from a certain parcel of land lying in the Field of Colneham, now in the tenure of Richard Yong, draper. And a certain annual rent of two shillings arising from a certain parcel of land lying in the Field of Meol, lately let to William Meighen, To have hold and receive all and singular the annuities or annual rents aforesaid, to the aforesaid Degory, the Warden or Custodian aforesaid, and to his

<sup>1</sup> For some particulars as to the Chantry of Blessed Mary in the Church of St. Alkmund, see Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, ii., 270, and the *Transactions*, 3rd Series, V., xii.

successors, to John Perle, and Johanna his wife, to Thomas, Cecilie, John, Godithe, and to the others now dwelling together in the said Alms House, and to their successors who shall dwell together in the same House, for the sustentation for ever of the same Alms House, and the poor aforesaid dwelling or who shall dwell together in the same as is aforesaid; and for keeping and finding a suitable Chaplain to pray especially for the good estate of the aforesaid King, the Founder of the same House, and of his progenitors and successors, and for the souls of Roger Bonell, Eva his consort, John Bonell, William Bonell, Richard Bonell and Katherine his wife, my parents, for my soul, the souls of my kinsmen, friends, of my benefactors, and of all the faithful departed. Item, I will that all those tenements with gardens adjacent, and all their appurtenances, which I hold in Salop aforesaid in the Street of Mardevale,<sup>1</sup> as they extend from the tenement of John Baxster up to the street called le Knokynslane,<sup>2</sup> and through the same street southwards (*australiter*) up to a tenement of the Abbot and Convent of Blessed Peter of Salop, together with a certain annual rent of seven shillings arising from one tenement with the appurtenances situate in the said street of Mardevale, between a tenement now of Nicholas Waryng on the one side and a tenement in which John Barbor lately dwelt on the other side. Together also with a certain garden in le Castellforiate near the garden lately of John Beget. Also all other lands and tenements with their appurtenances, which I have or lawfully ought to have or should have, in the said street of Mardevale, shall entirely remain to the aforesaid Degory, according to the strength form and effect of a certain charter of feoffment to the aforesaid Edward the King and to the same Degory by me accordingly executed. And I also will (that) if Alice the wife of John Knight of Salop aforesaid shall faithfully pay to the aforesaid Degory or his executors Eighteen pounds of lawful money of England before (*citra*) the feast of St. Peter which is called ad vincula next to come after the date of this present testament, that then the said Alice shall hold and

<sup>1</sup> Mardevale, now called Mardol.

<sup>2</sup> le Knokynslane, now Hills Lane.

possess all that tenement with its appurtenances in Franke-<sup>1</sup> in which Laurence Barker now dwells, to have and to hold to her and her assigns of the chief lords of that fee by the services therefore due and of right accustomed for ever. And if it happens that I die before the said feast of St. Peter, and the said Alice shall not have kept the said feast or day of payment in the payment of the said Eighteen pounds, then I entirely will that the said Degory Watur, the Warden or Custodian aforesaid and his successors, shall have and annually receive eighteen shillings of annual rent arising from the same tenement, which eighteen shillings also, together with all other annuities or annual rents aforesaid, I give and bequeath to the said Alms House and to the poor now dwelling together and who shall hereafter dwell together in the same (house), and for the support of a suitable Chaplain as is aforesaid for ever. The residue moreover of all my goods not bequeathed, I will that it be divided and disposed of as my executor underwritten shall know my will to be concerning the residue of such kind. And of this my testament I make ordain and appoint the said Degory my sole executor, and Master Henry Smith, parish chaplain of the Church of St. Cedde aforesaid Supervisor. In witness whereof I have set my seal to this my present testament. These being witnesses, Master Henry Smyth aforesaid, and Sir John Bykkeley, Chaplains, Adam Goldsmyth, William Wotton, Richard Marchall, William Lyster, Thomas Goldsmyth, Reginald Baker, William Attyngeham clerk, and many others. Dated on the day, place, and year of our lord abovesaid.

In connection with the foregoing Will of Katherine Bonell (or lowe), and her splendid bequests to the Drapers' Company of Salop, the following abstract of the Will of Degory Watur, the founder of St. Mary's Almshouses, will prove of interest.

Will of Degory Watur of Salop, Draper.

Dated 28 July, 1477.

I bequeath my soul to Almighty God, to our blessed Lady, and to all the Saints; and my body to be buried in the Church of the College of St. Mary in the town of Salop.

<sup>1</sup> Frankeville, now called Frankwell.

Item I give to the new building of the said Church, xijs. iiijd.

Legacies to each of the three orders of Friars in Salop, namely, the Preachers, the Minors, and St. Austin's.

I devise to Richard Watur of Salop, Draper, all my lands, etc. in the town and fields of Astleye in co. Salop; also one pasture called Kemp's Eye as it lieth next to Sutton; also one shop under the Guyld halle, now in the tenure of Wm. Sugden; also one tenement in the High Street, in which the said Richard Watur now inhabiteth; also one cottage in Shoppelogge [Shoplatch], now in the tenure of Edward Leeche; also a certain annual rent issuing from a tenement in Mardvall, which John Watur my brother lately inhabited; also a certain annual rent from a tenement in Frankvile, in the tenure of John Wiche, glover,—to hold as in a eertain Deed thereof made more plainly appeareth.

I bequeath towards the building of a certain chimney in the Drapers' Hall.

I bequeath to the Wardens of the Craft of Drapers for the reparations of the lights on Corpus Christi Day, and for certain other charges thereabouts, xx<sup>s</sup> yearly from certain tenements to the said Fraternity belonging.

I give to the said Wardens and their successors, all my lands and tenements not before bequeathel, as in certain Deeds more plainly appeareth, to find an honest and virtuous priest to celebrate in the said Church of St. Mary, in a certain chapel called Leybourne Chapel, for the safety of my soul, and the souls of my parents and benefactors. Also to sustain the poor people in our Almshouse called St. Mary's Alms-honse, situate next the Churchyard of the College of St. Mary in the said Town. If the said Wardens do not fulfil, the said Richard Watur is to enter, and fulfil, &c.

Legacies to Thomas Maddox of Asteley, my cousin, also to Richard Maddox, and Maude Maddox. And the residue of my goods to the said Richard Watur, whom I appoint my executor.

Witnesses:—Sir John Colinè, Sir Thomas . . . . . Wm. Kinge, Tho. Goldsmith, Wm. Sugdon, Robert Emery, Roger Heylyn, and many others.

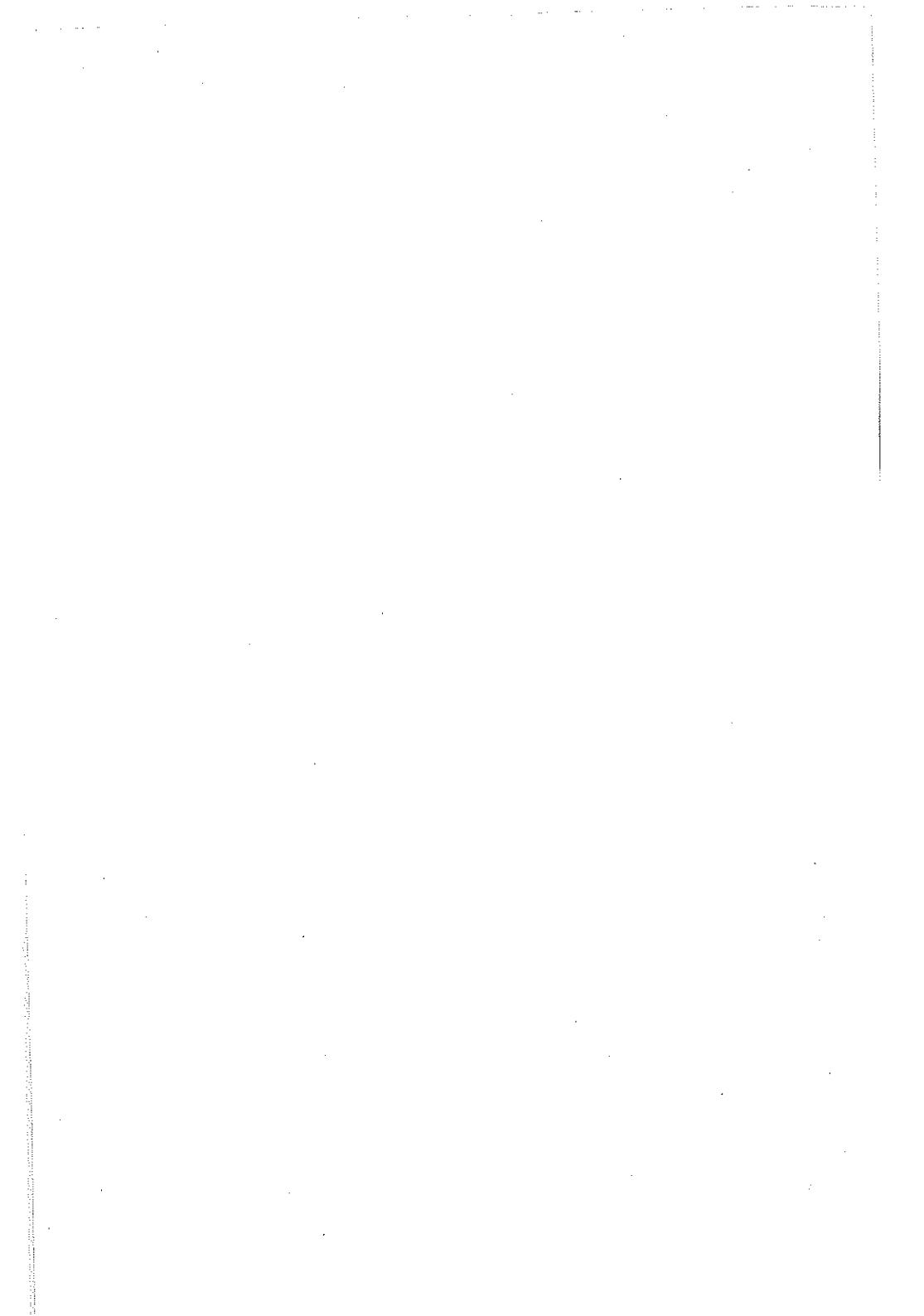
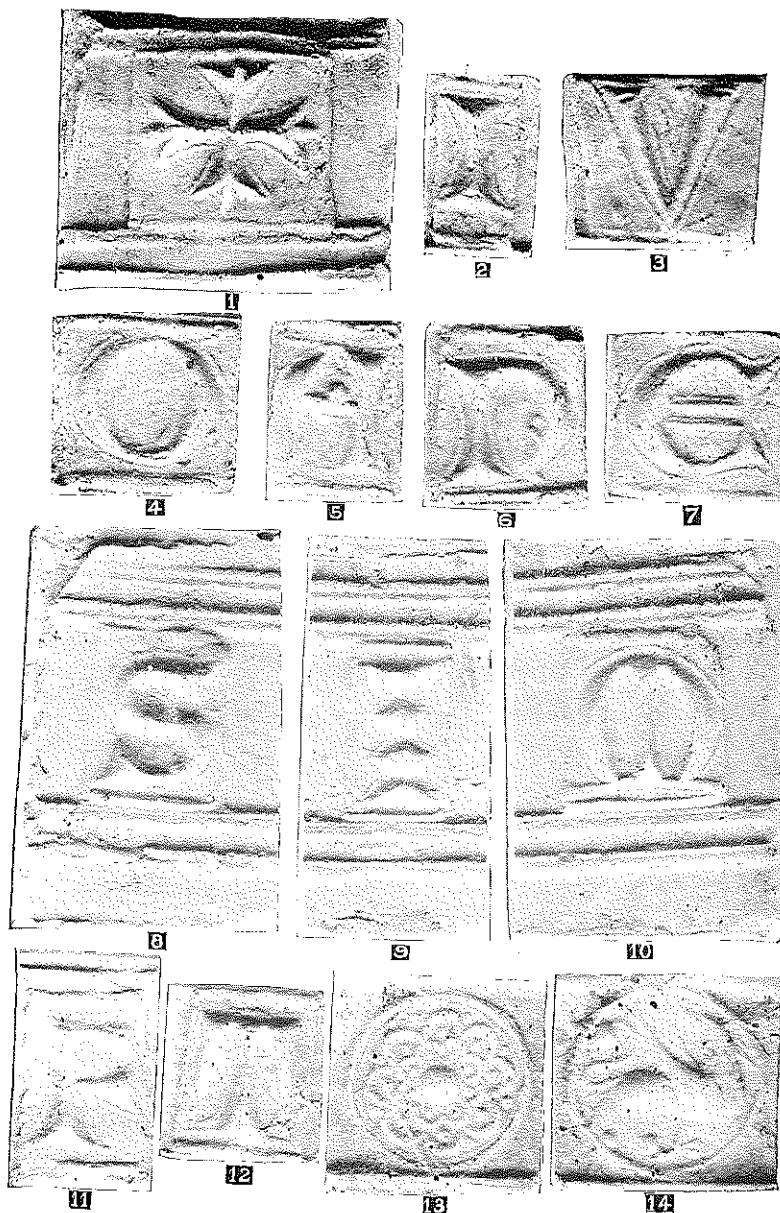


PLATE XV.



Figs. 1-12. LONGNOR (c. 1350).

## THE CHURCH BELLS OF SHROPSHIRE. IV

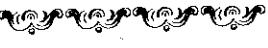
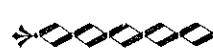
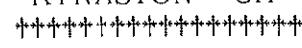
By H. B. WALTERS, M.A., F.S.A.

DIOCESE OF HEREFORD  
(ARCHDEACONY OF LUDLOW).*Continued.*

## II. DEANERY OF PONTESBURY.

[The Parishes of Meole Brace and Sutton, formerly in this Deanery, have now been transferred to the Diocese of Lichfield. They will be found under the heading of Deanery of Shrewsbury.]

ALBERBURY. ST. MICHAEL. Five bells.

1.  WHEN YOU US RING WE'LL SWEETLY  
SING A  R 1759 (26½ in.)
2. WHEN YOU US RING WE'LL SWEETLY SING  
A  R 1759 = (27 in.)
3. PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD A  R 1759  (27¾ in.)
4. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1821.  (31¼ in.)
5. BENI: POOL. ROGER KYNASTON CH=  
WARDENS A  R  (34½ in.)

A ring of five by Abel Rudhall, the fourth re-cast. Borders on 3rd, fig. 1, on 5th, fig. 5. The 1st and 2nd have cabled cannons. Tower rather dirty, but in fair order. Pits for six. Clock strikes on tenor; chiming apparatus.

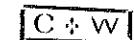
[1549]: 'ABBERBURY iij belles of one accord' a saunce belle.'  
1740 and 1752: '4 bells.'

On a board in the belfry is a set of Ringers' Rules of the usual type, dated 1759, with the names of the Churchwardens as on the tenor:—

1759

B. Pool R. Kynaston C. Wardens.  
 If that to Ring you do come here  
 You must ring well with Hand & Ear  
 And if a Bell you overthrow  
 'Twill cost you Sixpence 'fore you go  
 If that you ring with Spur or Hat  
 Then fourpence you must pay for y<sup>t</sup>  
 If you unto our Laws Consent   
 To take a Bell we are content   
 Our Laws are old they are not new  
 The Ringers they must have their Due.

**CARDESTON.**      ST. MICHAEL.      One bell.

1.     (18½ in.

Hung with half-wheel, low down in the first stage of the tower (which is octagonal above, square below). Belfry dirty and somewhat primitive in arrangements.

An exactly similar bell at Waters Upton, with the founder's initials I. B. He was probably a Wellington man (see *post* under Boningale). For reproduction of ornament and date see Plate XVI., figs. 4, 5. The letters R D are on a *patera* of elongated hexagonal form; the C is more or less ornamented.

The meaning of the initials R. D C. W is a little uncertain. They would naturally be taken to denote "R— D—, Church Warden," were it not that they also occur at Waters Upton; but it may be merely a coincidence that the Churchwardens of both places in 1700 had the same initials. The Rev. T. M. N. Owen suggests that both were cast for the one church and eventually separated.

2 June [1549]: 'CARYSTON one bell w<sup>th</sup> a lytle saunce bell.'

1740: '1 Bell.'

1752: '2 Bells' (*sic*).

G. Morris's MSS.: '1 Little Bell R D C W 1700.'

See also *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, iii., p. 224.

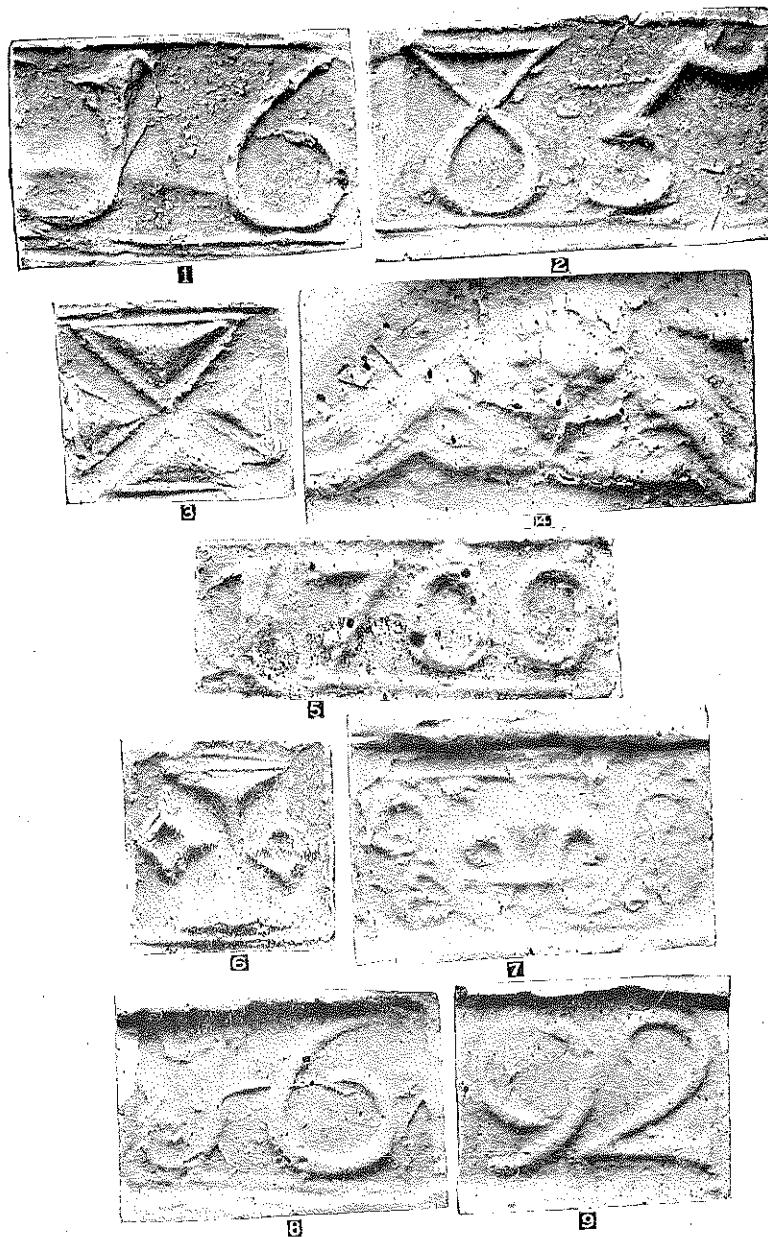
**FORD.**      ST. MICHAEL.      Two bells.

1. No inscription.      (17½ in.

2.       (17½ in.

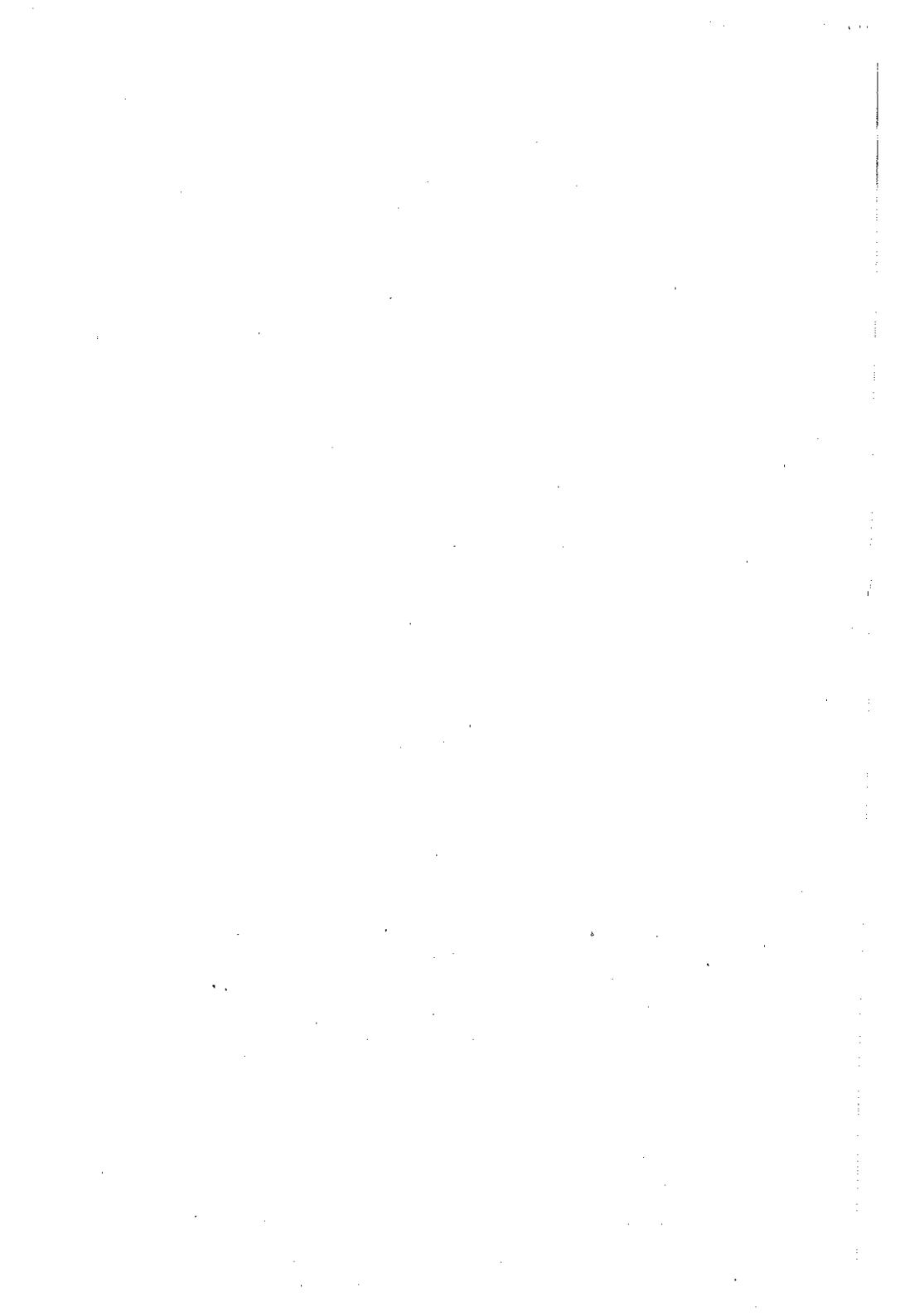
In an open gable-cot, access to which is greatly assisted by the projection at the west end of the church. Chimed by levers.

PLATE XVI.



Figs. 1, 2, 3, 6. KENLEY. Figs. 4, 5. CARDESTON.

Figs. 7-9. KNOCKIN.



The smaller bell is very long-waisted ; it has a band round the shoulder as if for an inscription. Although both are of the same diameter, this bell is less in bulk and weight than the other by reason of its narrow waist and less spreading sound-bow. Date probably about 1300.

The larger bell is somewhat rough looking, perhaps of rustic make ; but the circular stamps on it are well executed. They represent alternately a rosette of eight points and a dragon (see Plate XV., figs. 13, 14), and may date from the fifteenth century, but it is difficult to be certain on this point. I do not know of any similar bell. It is of poor tone, and is said to be cracked.

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

6 May, 1553 : 'Two small bells.'

[No doubt the two still existing.]

1740 : 'Forde 2 Bells.'

1752 : '2 Bells.'

Very many thanks to Rev. J. Lewis, Rector ; also to Richard Brayne, Sexton, for valuable assistance.

## HABBERLEY.

ST. MARY.

Two bells.

The two bells hang in the arches of an open gable-cot, being chimed by levers, and are both devoid of any inscription. The smaller is very long-waisted, like the 1st at Ford, and evidently of great antiquity, about the 13th century. The larger is much more modern, probably eighteenth century. Diameters, 18 in. and 21½ in. Height of smaller bell, 21 in. (an exceptional proportion of height to diameter ; cf. Stow and Acton Round).

These bells were first investigated by Rev. C. H. Drinkwater in 1883, for Mr. North. A letter of Mr. W. H. Jones, dated 11 Oct. in that year, now in Mr. Drinkwater's possession, contains the following note :—

"I. A long-waisted bell, evidently ancient ; quite plain, excepting double line above the rim [*i.e.*, a beading on the sound-bow]. Has a very antique appearance and delicate silvery tone."

"II. Usual modern shape."

Mr. Jones also notes that the circumference of the first bell at the crown is 19 in., at two inches above the sound-bow, 33 in. Both measurements seem to me much too small.

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

6 May, 1553 : 'Two small bells.'

See also *Transactions*, viii. (1885), p. 193, for a mention of the bells.

**GREAT HANWOOD.** ST. THOMAS. Three bells.

1. **J. WARNER & SONS LONDON 1858**

*On the waist:—*



(21½ in.

PATENT

2. *The same.* (22¾ in.  
3. *The same.* (23½ in.

Angular cannons; small 'block' letters, as at Silvington.

On the tenor is written in pencil: "Repaired by G. Jones, Blacksmith, May 3rd, 1901." This refers to the repair of the stock.

All in very good order.

23 May, 1553: . . . 'too small bells w<sup>ch</sup> [chalice and] bells the sayd comission<sup>r</sup>s on the Kyngs m<sup>ties</sup> behalfe stral<sup>y</sup> chargith & comandith theym sev<sup>ral</sup>ly to kepe unsolde ne other wyse imbesselede unto suche tyme as the kyngs ma<sup>ties</sup> pleasure be unto theym further signified and declared.'

Another inventory of 1553 gives 'ij bellys.'

1752: '2 Bells.'

Bells chimed for Sunday services, and one rung at 8 a.m. when there is Holy Communion.

The Rector has endeavoured to introduce at funerals 'one for a man, two for a woman, and three for a child,' which is, he states, the correct version.

No other customs.

Best thanks to Rev. J. C. M. Chitty, Rector, for much assistance.

**LONGDEN** (in Pontesbury). Dedication unknown.<sup>1</sup> One bell.

One small bell in a wooden box-turret, 13½ inches high and 14 in. in diameter; round the shoulder are two very indistinct medallions within a band of two raised lines, the designs or letters in which cannot now be deciphered. The bell is a rough poor casting, but seems to be of pre-Reformation date. It is rung by means of a lever and chain. The turret is in bad condition and the frame work is broken.

**MINSTERLEY.** HOLY TRINITY. 1 + 1 bells.

1. **THOMAS MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1843.** (24¾ in.

S. No inscription. (8½ in.

<sup>1</sup> The traditional dedication to St. Ruthin rests on no authority, and the saint is a purely imaginary one.

The larger bell is used for the clock to strike on; the smaller appears to be quite modern, and is rung by means of a lever.

1740: 'Minsterley capella i Bell.' The church was first erected in 1690, and is still, strictly speaking, a chapel-of-ease to Westbury.

The mission church of St. Luke, SNAILBEACH, erected in 1872, has one bell.

PONTESBURY. ST. GEORGE. Six bells.

1. MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON, 1869. (29 in.

2. WILLIAM MEDLICOT NICHOLAS BROCKSON (31 in.  
WARDENS 1891

3. WILLIAM MADLICOTT NICHOLAS BROXTON (33 in.  
WARDENS 1681

4. WILLIAM MEDLICOT NICHOLAS BROCKSON (35 in.  
WARDENS 1681

5. As 4. (38 in.

6. As 3.

*On the waist, cutting into the lines below the other inscription:—*

THO ROBERTS OF SALOP CAST THESE FIVE (42 in.

Hung low down in first stage of tower, the tenor slantwise in the middle, as at Ditton Priors; all woodwork new (1869?). Ugly round-headed bells, like those of Roberts' at Clun, Ryton, etc., with numerous mouldings; inscription on tenor set low down, with three lines above and below. The date on the second is inverted. The clappers terminate in double balls.

Weights and notes: (1) 5 cwt. 14lbs. 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.

2 June [1549]: 'PONSBURY iij belles and a sanct' bell of one  
accorde.'

6 May, 1553: 'Three great bells and a sanctus bell.'

1740: '5 Bells.'

1752: '6 Bells' (sic)

Ring augmented to six in 1869. See also *Transactions*, 2nd Ser., V. (1893), p. 250, and *Gentleman's Magazine Topography*, vol. x., p. 113; the inscriptions are also given in Parkes's MS. (B.M. Add. 21180).

## CUSTOMS :

Ringing for services on Sundays and chiming at 8 a.m., after which the day of the month is tolled.

Ringing on New Year's Eve after midnight; also for weddings, Confirmations, and special occasions.

Tolling at funerals, and on the morning of the event all the bells tolled successively, 13 times for a man and 14 for a woman. A most unusual custom, if not unique.

There are in this parish three district churches or chapels of ease, in addition to the ancient chapelry of Longden, the bell of which has been separately described.

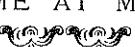
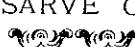
ASTERLEY has one bell hanging in an open wooden turret, hung with a small wheel, and inscribed

No. 5034.

It is clearly one of Naylor Vickers & Co.'s steel bells, like those at Halford, and was presumably put up in 1870, when the church was built.

CRUCKTON Church built about 1840, has one very small bell hanging in an open gable-cot, apparently uninscribed.

LEA CROSS Church, erected by Rev. S. Hawkes (rector of the second portion) in 1888, has a ring of eight tubular "bells," put up in 1893.

PULVERBATCH.	ST. EDITH.	Six bells.
1. PHILIP LANDRELLS BELL 1789		(22 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.
2. PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD 1773	T  R	(24 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.
3. FEAR GOD HONOUR THE KING T  R 1773		(25 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.
4. WHEN YOU US RING WE'LL SWEETLY SING 1773 T  R :		(26 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
5. T : RUDHALL OF GLOCESTER CAST US ALL  1773		(27 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
6. COME AT MY CALL AND SARVE GOD ALL  T  R 1773		(31 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Treble by John Rudhall ; type differing from that on his later bells (as at Chetton and Hopesay) ; probably an addition, not a re-casting. Philip Jandrell was churchwarden in 1773 and died in 1789, aged 76. There is a tablet to him in the church, given by Parkes.

The other bells inscribed in the ordinary Rudhall type ; border, fig. 1 throughout.

Bells "up" when visited, except the tenor ; whole tower dirty and neglected. All have iron hoops round the stocks. There does not appear to have been a tower before the present one was built in 1773, and there were apparently not more than two bells up to that time (see below).

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

13 Aug., 1552 : 'PULDERBECHE Imprimis ij bells, And a corse bell.'

1740 : 'Powderbach 2 Bells.'

1752 : 'Powderbach 2 Bells.'

1800 : '5 bells and a ting-tang' (Parkes MSS. 21013).

The Churchwardens' Accounts cover the period from 1653 to 1745, but do not appear to contain any references to the bells of any interest.<sup>1</sup> The subjoined extract relating to the erection of the new ring, which I owe to the kindness of the Rector, Rev. A. Wright (per Rev. D. H. S. Cranage), was copied from an old book in the possession of Miss Corrie of Dysserth, near Welshpool :—

"April 12<sup>th</sup> 1773. This day agreed at a Vestry meeting of the parishioners of this parish in manner following. And first as there are Bells wanting in the Tower, and as they are expressly mentioned in the Articles of enquiry concerning the ornaments of the Church and are necessary in order to call the parishioners together to hear the word of God upon Sundays and Holy Days. It is agreed & too whose hands are now unto set, doe agree, with the rest of the Parishioners, to lay down & lend to the Parish for the purpose of having Bells the sum of Twenty pounds each, being eight in number, which will raise the sum of one hundred & sixty for that purpose. And it is also further agreed by the Parishioners that the Wardens shall have such loans allowed them yearly and every year that shall enable them to pay one Twenty Pounds every year and sixteen shillings a year for every Twenty pounds that is for the use which is 4 pr cent per annum until the whole is paid. And it is further agreed by the eight subscribers that they shall draw lots the 5<sup>th</sup> of November every year & who ever lot is draw'd, he to be paid up his Twenty pound with sixteen shillings use for the same the 29<sup>th</sup> of May following. And in like manner all the others, one every year till they are all paid in like manner as y<sup>e</sup> first."

<sup>1</sup> See *Shropshire Parish Documents* (issued by the County Council), p. 119.

### The subscribers

Thomas Miles Curate	20	o	o	David Rogers	20	o	o
Philip Jandrell	20	o	o	Charles Dyas	20	o	o
Edward Shuker	20	o	o	David Jones	20	o	o
Michael Jaundrell	20	o	o	James Perkins	20	o	o
Thomas Gittins	20	o	o				
					160	o	o

The bells were formerly chimed here for funerals (known as the "joy-bells"), as at Moryville and elsewhere.

Up to 1847 or later a bell was rung at the conclusion of the morning service on Sundays.

(See Burne, *Shropshire Folk Lore*, pp. 301, 603).

Ringing formerly on November 5th, as appears from the Churchwardens' Accounts.

## WESTBURY.

## ST. MARY.

Five bells.

1. PEACE AND GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD A  R  
1722 (27½ in.)
2. RICH<sup>D</sup>: CLOUGH RICH<sup>D</sup>: PEERS CH-WARDENS  
 1722   
*Below, border Fig. 2 all round.* (28 in.)
3. RICH<sup>D</sup>: NEWCOMBE GEO: EAKIN OLD CH-  
WARDENS 1722 (29 in.)
4. PROSPERITY TO THE CHVRCH OF ENGLAND  
1722 (31 in.)
5. THO: BENNETT & THO: LYSTER RECTORS  
 A R 1722 (35 in.)  
*Below, border Fig. 2 all round.*

A complete ring by Abraham Rudhall. Borders, on 1st, Fig. 1; on 2nd, bits of Fig. 3, and Fig. 2 below; on 3rd and 4th, Fig. 1; on 5th, Figs. 1 and 2.

Bells "up" when visited. Pits for eight, the bells being arranged somewhat as at Burford (*q. v.*) Weight of tenor, about 10 cwt.

Westbury formerly had two rectors, one of whom now has charge of Yockleton: hence the two names on the tenor.

[1540]: 'WESBURYE iii belles of one accord.'

1749: '5 bells c<sup>t</sup> 1722.'

1740: '5 bells' (sic);

The Churchwardens' Accounts contain no references to the bells of any interest.

CUSTOMS:—

On Sundays for services the tenor is rung for five minutes, then a peal for fifteen, followed by the tenor for five minutes and the treble for the remaining five. The bells used to be chimed, the tenor being dropped for it; in Lent only four bells were chimed, the tenor being omitted, so as to produce a minor key. All the bells are now rung in peal during Lent. The tenor is rung for a short time at 8 a.m. (no service); also (the Clerk tells me) on Good Friday and Christmas Day.

There is no Death-knell, but the tenor would be tolled by request, or a muffled peal rung for any parish celebrity or for Royalty. In the morning when the grave is finished the bells 1, 2, 3, 4 are struck twice each, with eleven on the tenor, for a female; three strokes on the first four, with thirteen on the tenor, for a male. (Cf. the custom at Pontesbury). Shortly before the funeral the tenor is tolled as a "minute" bell. Muffled peals are sometimes rung. Old inhabitants state that after any "great" funeral the bells were chimed, each bell being struck three times only.

On New Year's Eve a peal is rung, beginning before and ending after midnight; ringing begins at nights about a month before Christmas, and the bells are rung on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day. Sometimes the bells are rung at night on the Harvest Festival.

Ringing at Weddings only by request (and for payment); changes are rung, opening with 12345, and then "firing."

The bells are rung for any great national event; they were formerly rung for the birthdays of the late Queen and the present King (when Prince), and on November 5th.

The tenor is rung for Vestry meetings.

There are two cottages in the parish the rents of which are devoted to the supply of new bell-ropes. Repairs to the bells come under Church Expenses. The ringers are not paid by the Church, but collect at Christmas.

Call changes are usually rung. The late organist used to play hymn-tunes on the bells ("Hursley" and "Rock of Ages"). The bells had no stays up to the year 1887, being raised and fallen in peal; the ringers used to let out or draw in (as the case might be) one inch of rope at each pull.

On a stone let into the walls of the ringing-chamber is a set of Ringers' Rules headed by a representation of a bell painted black. They consist of ten lines like those at Alberbury, but omitting the last couplet but one, and including the rule about swearing (fine twopence). These were put up about thirty years ago; they are given in *Shropshire Notes and Queries* iii., 14th Sept., 1894, p. 94.

F

Very many thanks to Mr. A. I. Cooke for most of the above information.

**WOLLASTON MAGNA.** ST. JOHN. One bell.

1. 1678 (18 in.)

Hung in a small cupola of eighteenth-century style, and somewhat awkward of access. By Thomas Roberts of Shrewsbury, the final flat-topped eight being inverted, as also at Halston, near Whittington.

**YOCKLETON.** HOLY TRINITY. One bell.

1. JOHN RUDHALL 1787 (20 in.)

No floor to bell-chamber ; bell hung on cross beams, with wheel, high above first floor ; everything rather dirty.

An early John Rudhall ; lettering as Pulverbatch 1st.

The church was built in 1861, at which time I suppose the bell was put up ; but there is no record, or even oral tradition, forthcoming to account for its presence here, or to throw light on its previous history. Mr. H. H. Treasure of Shrewsbury, who had much to do with the erection of the church, has no recollection of its acquisition.

**12. DEANERY OF CONDOVER.**

[In Lichfield Diocese up to 1905 ; now in Hereford.]

**ACTION BURNELL.** ST. MARY. Three bells.

1.  RICHARD FARMAR CH WARDEN 1651 (26 $\frac{3}{4}$  in)

2. No inscription. (29 $\frac{1}{2}$  in.)

3. No inscription. (32 $\frac{1}{2}$  in.)

Treble, by Thomas Clibury ; date figures very small ; cross and lettering as Astley Abbots 3rd (Plate V., fig. 3 = Plate XVIII. No. 5) The other two are by Barwell of Birmingham, and were put up 15 November, 1889, when the new tower was built. Originally there was a central turret of wood.

Weights of new bells, 3 cwt. 3 qrs., and 5 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs. They have angular cannons, and the heads are bolted to the stocks. New frames, wheels, etc., by Barwell ; the bells are hung in a very cramped fashion, owing to want of room.

Ellacombe's Chiming Apparatus.

13 Aug., 1552: (Entry torn).

6 May, 1553: 'Two bellis.'

24 May, 1553: 'Remayninge . . . three belles.'

1740 and 1752: '3 Bells.'

"A nut and a kernel, say the bells of Acton Burnell" is the local distich (Burne, *Folk-Lore*, p. 605, quoted by Hare, p. 97).

## ACTON PIGGOTT.

Formerly a chapelry in the parish of Acton Burnell, but the chapel has long since fallen into ruins. There is, however, a mention of its bells in the Inventories:

2 June [1549]: 'two belles.'

13 Aug., 1552: 'ATTON PYGETH ij bellis.'

26 May, 1553: 'Remayninge too belles.'

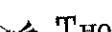
ANNSCROFT. CHRIST CHURCH. One bell.

### 1. 1870

Best thanks to Rev. W. S. Burns, Vicar, who writes:—"There is no inscription [beyond the date], and the name of the founder is not known. The size of the bell and its tone are so unsatisfactory that, when the opportunity offers, a change will probably be made in our Belfry arrangements." The bell hangs in a turret on the north side of the nave. The church was erected in 1869.

BERRINGTON. ALL SAINTS. Six bells.

1. FOLLOW WITH JOYFUL SOUNDS  THOS.  
MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1796  (30 in.

2. UNITE WHILE JOY SURROUNDS  THOS.  
MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1796  (31 $\frac{3}{4}$  in.

3. OBEY EACH HAPPY CALL  THOS.  
MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1796  (33 $\frac{3}{4}$  in.

4. IN HARMONY JOIN ALL  THOS.  
MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1796 (35 $\frac{1}{2}$  in.

5. SOUND CHEERS TO WEDDED LOVE  THOS.  
MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1796  (38 $\frac{1}{4}$  in.

6 CHANT PRAISE TO GOD ABOVE  EDWARD  
DITCHER & JOHN ASTON CH. WARDENS THOS  
MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1796 (42 in)

Bells dirty but in fair order; all clappers loosely tied.

On the bell-frame: W.E.R. M.W.F. 1877. The bells were rehung in that year by Blews of Birmingham.

The inscriptions on the former ring of five are given by Rev. E. Williams as copied in 1794 (Brit. Mus. Add. 21236):

1. THOMAS FARMER EATON MASCOT 1653
2. CANTATE DOMINO CANTICVM NOVVM
3. WILLIAM BLAKEWAY WILLIAM CALLCOT  
WARDENS 1611
4. FVIC HOMO MISSVS A DEO CVI DOMEN  
ERAC IOHANNES
5. GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO ROGERF  
RF 1616

The 2nd and tenor, doubtless, by Clibury, probably also the 1st and 3rd. The inscription on the 4th bell (which, I think, from the style of the inscription, probably resembled those at Hope Bowdler and Myddle) is also given in *Salopia Antiqua*, p. 590 (quoted by Hare, p. 281, without any verification as "on the bell"). The present inscriptions are given by Parkes (Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 21180); see also *Transactions*, III., p. 174.

2 June [1549]: 'BURINTON. iij belles of one accord one sanct' bell.'

13 Aug., 1552: 'BURINTON iij bells and a lyttell bell.'

18 May, 1553: 'BYRYTON Remaining iij . . . ,

1752: '5 Bells.'

#### CUSTOMS :

On Sundays bells chimed; rung on special occasions.

Peals rung occasionally, e.g., for Coronation and similar festivities.

One bell rung before the Easter Vestry.

Thanks to Rev. P. Alpe, Rector.

The Rev. D. H. S. Cranage kindly noted for me the entries relating to the bells in the Churchwardens' Accounts, which extend from 1680 to 1830.

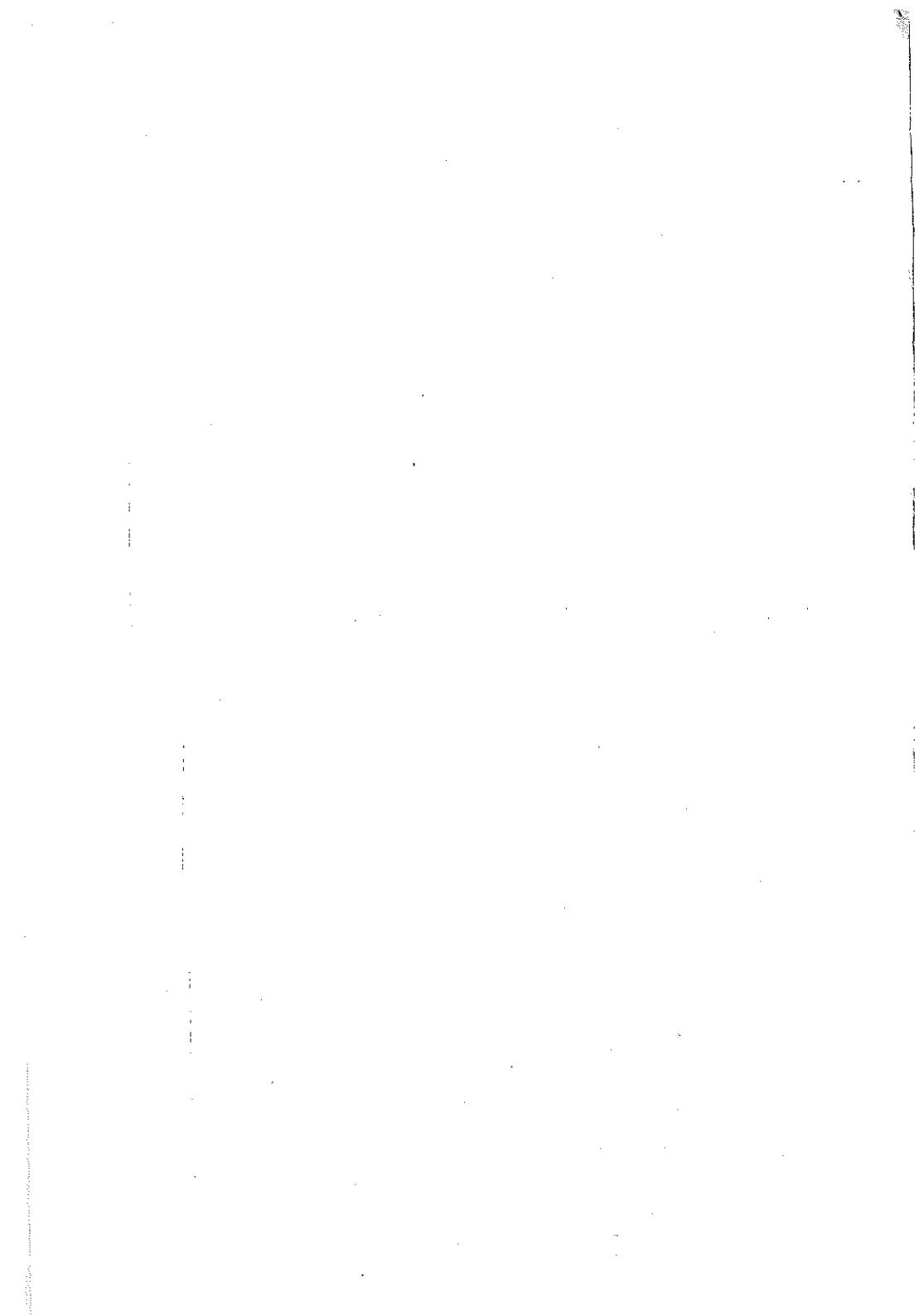
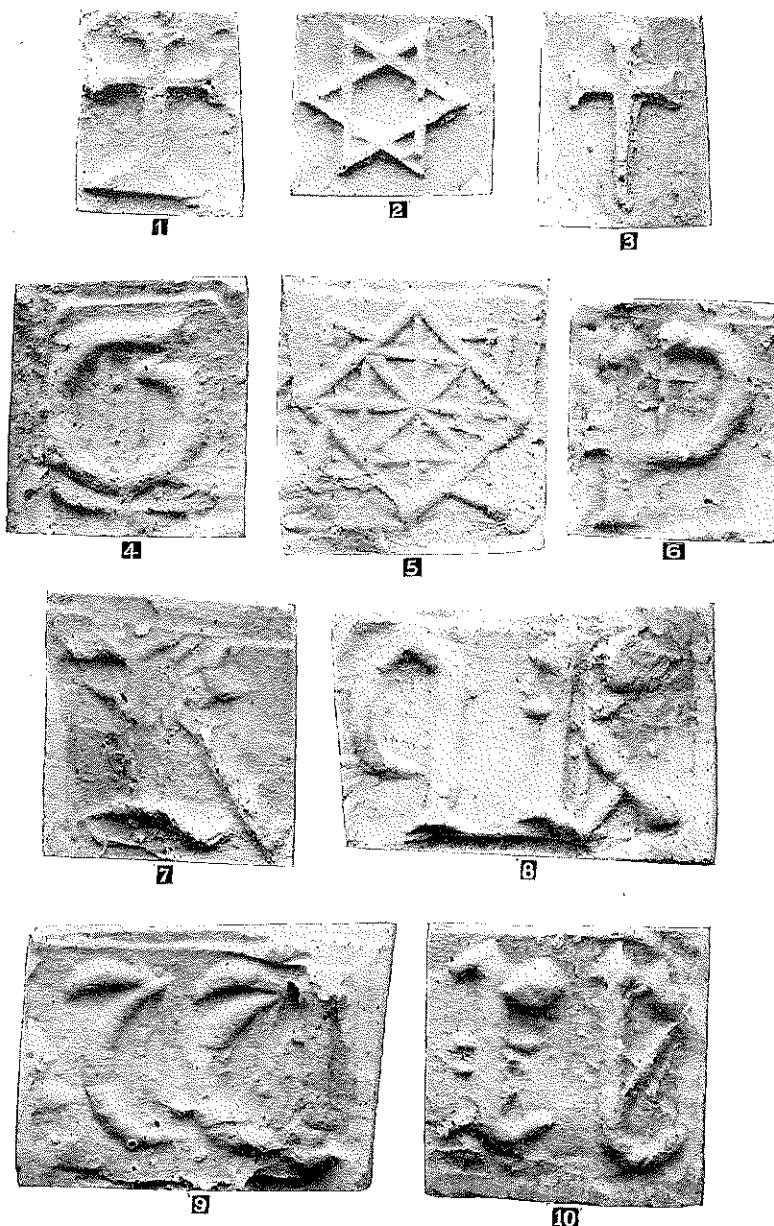


PLATE XVII.



Figs. 1-3. CONDOOVER (JOHN BRIANT).

The most interesting are as follows :—

		£	s.	d.
1680	First payment to bell founder ... ... ...	18	0	0
	To Shrewsbury ringers for trying and proving bells	—	—	—
	Last payment to bell founder (towards casting the little bell) ... ... ...	18	0	0
1681	given Gratis to Longnor towards the Casting theire Bell... ... ...	01	02	00
1682	payd to the Bell founder his Arrears due for the Saints bell ... ... ..	01	00	00
[The "saint's bell" cast in 1680 has either disappeared or was melted down in 1796; for the Longnor bell referred to, see below under that heading.]				
1704	pd William Cowen for ringin Corfall [Curfew] & keeping y <sup>e</sup> Clock ... ... ...	00	15	00
1708	[Spent on repair of bell frame] ... ... ...	2	5	0
[In most years from 1705 to 1752 there is mention of the Curfew being rung, with many pleasing variations of spelling, from "Corfu" to "Curfull."]				
1795-96	Paid for a Peal of New Bells... ...	£341	12	3
	[Three other bills in the same year, amounting to about £147, may or may not relate to the bells.]			

## CONDOVER.

## ST. ANDREW.

Eight bells.

1.  JOHN BRIANT HERTFORD FECIT. 1818  \*  
(28½ in.)

2. *The same, with stop after date.* (28¾ in.)

3. JOHN BRIANT. HERTFORD. FECIT 1812. + (30½ in.)

4. JOHN BRIANT. HERTFORD. FECIT. 1818  (32½ in.)

5. *As the last, with two bells.*

6.  JOHN BRIANT. HERTFORD. FECIT. 1818 + (35½ in.)

7. *As the last; after the date:*  (38 in.)

8. + JOHN GWILLIAMS. & JOHN LEAKE. C: WARDENS.  
JOHN BRIANT. HERTFORD. FECIT. 1812. + +  
(42½ in.)

Bells in admirable order; all cannons knocked off. Re-hung in  
1889 by Mr. Price of Shrewsbury,<sup>1</sup> with iron girder frames, new

<sup>1</sup> See *Church Bells*, 26 July, 1889.

wheels, stocks, and stays, and raised well above the floor. Clock strikes on tenor.

John Briant also cast the ring of eight at St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury, in 1811. The various marks he uses are illustrated on Plate XVII., figs. 1—3.

Previous to 1806 the only record of the bells here is that there were six in 1752 (Browne Willis). But the inscriptions on those six—which were mostly put up after the re-building of the church in 1661—have been fortunately preserved from a copy made by D. Parkes in the above-mentioned year (Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 21011). They were as follows :—

1. THE GVIFT OF EDWARD SECOND SONN OF SIR WILLIAM OWEN OF CVNDOVER 1682
2. QVI PIE DISCESSIT CANIT HÆC CAMPANA BEATVM THO COLE EDW. YATES CHYRCHWARDENS 1680
3. VOX MEA SAEPE CANIT VIVENTEM VEL MORIENTEM  
THO COLL EDW. YATES CHVRCHWARDENS 1680
4.       
**SANCTE THOMA ORA PRO NOBIS**
5. LAETE YT PRO VIVIS SONO SIC PERMÆSTE  
SEPVLTIS  
THO. COLE *etc., as on 2nd.*
6. ALICE OWEN WIFE OF IVSTICE OWEN GAVE  
ME FREELY TO THIS CHVRCH A R   
I WAS RECAST FREELY WITH ADISHON BY  
ROGER OWEN ESQ<sup>R</sup> ANNO DOM. 1701

Parkes with praiseworthy accuracy has recorded two details which enable us to fix the founders of these bells. To take the fourth first as a medieval bell: the crowns noted by him over the initial letters denote most clearly that it was of the same type as the first two at Astley Abbots and the 2nd at Bitterley, *i.e.*, by a Worcester fifteenth century founder.

On the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 5th, he has indicated the flat-topped 8 which we have seen to be characteristic of Thomas Roberts; the Churchwardens' Accounts for 1680 (see below) give additional confirmation that these bells were by him. The tenor was, of course, by Abraham Rudhall, and records its original donation by Alice Owen in 1661 (cf. *Shropshire Notes and Queries*, viii. (1899), p. 100).

See also *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, ii., p. 164.

The local rhyme is :—“ Under and over  
Say the bells of Condover.”

For the legend of a bell at Bomere in this parish, supposed to be submerged in the lake, see Hare, *Shropshire*, p. 108.

CUSTOMS:

On Sundays bells rung for Divine Service (10 30 to 10 50 and 6 to 6 20), followed by the tenor<sup>1</sup> and treble each for five minutes. Tenor rung for five minutes at 8 a.m.

Death knell at 8 a.m. on day of funeral for one hour, tenor for adults, treble for children.

Ringing on Christmas morning (6 to 7 30 and 10 to 11), also for Weddings, and on New Year's Eve from 7 to 9 and 11 30 to midnight.

There is a band of eight Ringers, who are paid £2 2s. 6d. from the Church collections every three months.

In the Register for the year 1727 there is an entry of an agreement made July 9 for ringing “ curfall and day bell ” (see *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, ii., p. 112).

Very many thanks to Rev. Preb. T. Auden.

On a large stone let into the wall of the tower are the following rules (also given in *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, *loc. cit.*) :—

If to Ring you do come here  
You must ring well with hand and ear  
and if a Bell you over thro  
Sixpence you pay before you go  
and if you do swear or Curs  
twelve pence is dew, Pooll out your Purss  
and if you ring with Spurr or Hatt  
fore pence you are to pay for that  
our Laws are ould, they are not new  
the Clark and ringers will claim their due

1744.

The Churchwardens' Accounts begin in 1577, and contain many interesting entries relating to the bells, from which selections are here given, with the kind permission of the Rev. T. Auden :—

1590	gyven to Thomas hassnett for goinge vnto Wel-			
	lington for one to see the bell .. ..		ijij <sup>d</sup>	
	gyven vnto hirne that came to see the bell for his			
	paynes .. .. .. ..		ij	
	Spend vpon those that did helpe to take the bell			
	doun .. .. .. ..		vij <sup>d</sup>	
	more spend at too other tymes to take vp too of			
	the belles to amend the peggins .. ..		vijij <sup>d</sup>	

<sup>1</sup> This appears to be regarded as the “ Sermon Bell.”

	gyven in earnest vnto the Belfounder of Wellington to cast the broken Bell	...	...	vj <sup>d</sup>
	pd vnto ffulke marten for the makinge of the clapper of the bell a neawe and for hoockes & staples to hange the bell wh <sup>ch</sup> was broken	...		ij <sup>a</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
1591	P <sup>d</sup> for ye Belfounder y <sup>e</sup> 13 daye of June when he ca'e to haue for to caste The Bell for his dyner & for his horse y <sup>e</sup> 29 day of Julie	...		vij <sup>d</sup>
	P <sup>d</sup> to Edward bucke of berington for caringe The Bell to & froe Wellington	...	...	v <sup>b</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
	P <sup>d</sup> y <sup>e</sup> 30 day of Julie at the castinge of y <sup>e</sup> bell or owne costes & vppo' ye Belfounder & his men when ye Bell was in Castinge & . . . .			xxij <sup>s</sup> 8 <sup>d</sup>
	P <sup>d</sup> for those y <sup>t</sup> were at ye hevinge vp of ye neue Bell & vppo' ye belfounder 4 <sup>d</sup> the 20 <sup>th</sup> August			x <sup>b</sup> 8 <sup>d</sup>
	P <sup>t</sup> to the Vicare for makyng ye bande & for y <sup>e</sup> . . . . of the neue Bell y <sup>e</sup> 2 of auguste	...		vj <sup>d</sup>
	P <sup>d</sup> to ye Smithe for yerne to make the claper of ye Second bell anewe 3 <sup>s</sup> 4 <sup>d</sup>	...		ijij <sup>s</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup>
	P <sup>d</sup> the 2 day of Augустe when david Tailer did hange neue bell in ye stoke for his paynes & or costes	...	...	ijij <sup>d</sup>
	It'm pd for Jhon Clibberie ye Bell fownder when fell (?) his money at David Owens ..	..		vij <sup>a</sup>
	p <sup>d</sup> to ye said cliberie for ye beringe for his men			xij <sup>a</sup>

1680	Spent when wee met Thomas Roberts and others going to Chuse out Timber in Castlops wood and Lythwood and allsoe bargained then for Ten tun of Timber to make the bell-frame	...	oo 04 00
	Spent vpon the Company which did help to take downe the bells, and allsoe load all the bells likewise sealed Articles and bond the same day with the Bell founder and his security	...	oo 09 08
	payd for the carriage of all the bells to Shrewsbury	...	oo 12 00
	Spent vpon the company that were with us at the weighing of the bells ..	...	oo 06 00
	Spent vpon several persons of the Parish at the running of the bells ..	...	oo 08 06
	Payd to John Gwynn for drawing of the Articles and bonds between the Wardens and the Bell founder for the behalfe of the Parish	...	oo 05 00
	payd to the Bellfounder his first payment the sum of	...	18 00 00

payd to the Bellfounder for two hundred five score and eight pounds of additional weight of metall put into the three bells after the rate of twelve pence by the pound	... ...	16 12 00
payd to the Bellfounder for foure mens wages for one day for to help with the bell frame into the Steeple and spent on them 1 <sup>s</sup> 6 <sup>d</sup>	... ...	00 05 06
payd to m <sup>r</sup> ffroysell for one hundred one quarter and eight pounds weight of Iron for to make one new bell clapper, hoopes, staples, peggings, and nuts for the hanging of the bells	... ...	01 04 06
Given to Richard Mebury for the drawing out of the Clapper	... ... ...	00 01 00
payd to m <sup>r</sup> ffroysell for thirteene pounds more of Iron to adde to some Iron which was spare for to piece another bell clapper and for hoopes that were wanting	.. ..	00 02 02
payd to Thomas Oliver for fashioning the new Clapper and piecing another Clapper and allsoe for making of the hoopes that were wanting and other new staples and peggings, (besides those belonging to the Bellfounder), and for the hanging of the little bell	... ...	00 11 00
Spent when wee went severall times to the fforge for Iron and about the clappers and allsoe reckoning and taking vp the Iron worke with the Bell founder and Oliuer	... ...	00 03 06
payd to the Bell founder for the altering and building vp of the lofts and making of the barre stile	... ... ...	05 03 11
payd to the Bell founder John Howles pay for making the Staples for the caps of the bells	... ...	00 03 08
Spent at several times in paying the Bell founder being the Carpenter and vpon his workemen	... ... ...	00 03 06
Spent when wee went with the Bellfounder to take up and measure out foure Tun of Timber in Lyth wood for the Lofts and a bell stock...	... ...	00 02 06
Spent vpon severall of Shrewsbury Ringers who came severall times at the first to try and proue our bells ..	... ... ...	00 05 06
payd to Thomas Easthope vse money for five pounds before Lewnes could be collected to pay the bell founder	... ... ...	00 02 06
payd to the Bell founder his last payment the sum of	... ... ...	18 00 00

1813 To takeing the Bells with two Teams to Shrewsbury & Expences

1 11 6

G

June 11	To assisting unloading & weighing	...	5	0
"	Going to Mr Burley & Mr Bryant for a Bond to compleat the Bells	...	2	0
June 19	Mr Burley for drawing Bond	...	1	0
Sept. 25	For a letter from Mr Bryant	...	10	
Oct. 11	Ale at unloading the bells	...	4	0
Oct. 27	W <sup>m</sup> Roberts for Cuting Turfis & getting them to the Bell Loft 2 day	...	5	0
Oct. 29	For ale at the opening the Bells	...	5	0
Oct. 30	Mr Bryant—see Bill	...	112	0

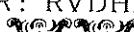
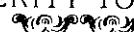
At a Vestry Meeting held 18 Feb., 1813, it was unanimously agreed—"that the Timber now growing on the Church Land shall be sold by public auction to defray the expences of repairing the Tower & hanging the Bells, likewise three Pews in the said Church."

It was likewise agreed that the further expenses attending the said repairs and hanging of the bells shall be defray'd by a Loan.

At a Vestry Meeting held 22 Oct., 1813 [it was resolved]

"That a Loan be laid & granted to the present wardens W<sup>m</sup> Oakley & John Davies of 6<sup>d</sup> per Pound towards defraying the Expences of recasting the Old Peal of 6 belonging to this Parish Church and adding about 6 cwt. of new Metal to make the said Peal with 8 Bells."

I am informed by the Rev. T. Auden that at the mission chapel of Ryton in this parish there is an uninscried bell of older date than the chapel itself. It was obtained second-hand through a firm of engineers, but its previous history is quite unknown.

COUND.	S. PETER.	Six bells.
1. ABR: RVDHALL CAST VS ALL 1726		1726 (28½ in.)
2. PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH		1726 (30½ in.)
3. PROSPERITY TO THE CHVRCH OF ENGLAND 1726		1726 (32 in.)
4. PEACE AND GOOD NEIGHBOVRHOOD		1726 (34 in.)
5. W <sup>M</sup> : HIGGINSON & IOHN GRAINGER CH- WARDENS		1726 (36 in.)

6. I TO THE CHVRCH THE LIVING CALL AND  
TO THE GRAVE DO SVMMON ALL 1726  
(40 in.)

In good order ; a very fair ringing lot, but exceedingly dull from the archaeological point of view. Clock (not in use in 1902) strikes quarters on 1st and 3rd, hour on tenor. The 1st, 3rd, and 5th have cabled cannons. Borders : on 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, fig. 1 ; on 5th, fig. 5.

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

13 Aug., 1552 : 'It iij belis in the stepull.'

6 May, 1553 : 'COWND . . . three bells, one of which is broken.'

1752 : '6 Bells.'

Inscriptions given in Brit. Mus. Add. 21236. See also Lukis, *Church Bells*, p. 94 ; he says '6 in 1640,' but probably means 1740.

CUSTOMS :—No returns.

CRESSAGE.	CHRIST CHURCH.	One bell, (19½ in.)
1. 1635	◆ * ◆ * ◆	

By Thomas Clibury ; the cross is Plate V., fig. 1, placed lozenge-wise ; the fleur-de-lys is Plate XVIII., fig. 2.

Hung in a corner of the tower, which is small, dark, and dirty ; chimed by lever, without wheel, and used for clock.

The pulpit is of the same date as the bell ; otherwise nothing remains of the older church. The present building dates from 1841.

13 Aug., 1552. 'CHAPELL OF CRESSCHEGE w'tyn the p'reshe of  
Conde . . . presented That we have . . .  
too bells.'

6 May, 1553. 'CRESSETT . . . bells (number left blank).

1740. 'Cressage cap<sup>la</sup> 2 Bells.'

1752 : 'two Bells.'

DORRINGTON. ST. EDWARD THE CONFESSOR. Two bells.

1. 2. C. & G. MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1844

Church built in 1845, the parish being taken out of Condover.  
Thanks to the Vicar, Rev. E. F. Wayne.

FRODESLEY. ST. MARK. Two bells.

Neither of the two bells (which hang in a small turret) has any mark or inscription ; the date of the smaller is uncertain ; the larger is long-waisted, with hemispherical crown, like

those of Stow, and may be equally ancient, *i.e.*, thirteenth century. Both bells are small.

In 1552 there were 'ij bells.'

1752: '2 Bells.'

### HARLEY.

ST. MARY.

Three bells.

1. **J: TAYLOR & C<sup>o</sup> BELLFOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH**  
1878

(23½ in.

2. *The same.*

3. *The same; on the waist:—*

**REV<sup>ND</sup> W. GREENHAM RECTOR. 1878** (29½ in

Angular cannons; clock strikes quarters on 1st and 2nd, hour on 3rd. These bells replace a trio of sixteenth century date, with inscriptions in black letter, which have been preserved in various ways: in Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 21237; in the George Morris MSS. in the Shrewsbury Museum; in *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, iii., p. 224; and in Vol. IV. of the *Transactions*, p. 330. They were as follows:

1. *fce mi ti o p n*

2. *fce an na o*

3. *fca ma ri a o p n*

These abbreviated versions of the usual medieval formula are not uncommon in the Reformation period, and are found on bells from the Reading and other foundries in various places. These three bells may have been from the Nottingham foundry.

The weights of the old and new rings respectively are given as:

Old: 3 cwt.

New: 2 cwt. 2 qrs. 22 lbs.

3 cwt. 3 qrs. 7 lbs.

3 cwt. 2 qrs. 18 lbs.

4 cwt. 21 lbs.

5 cwt. 1 qr. 7 lbs.

13 Aug., 1552: 'Imprimis ij bells in the steeple.

'Item a sackcrysinge bell.'

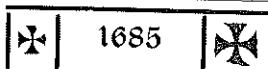
1740. 'Hareley 3 Bells.'

1752: '3 Bells.'

### KENLEY.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST.

Two bells.

1.  1685

(22½ in.

2. *The same.*

(26 in.

The form of the date figures shows that the bells are by the same founder as those at Cardeston and Knockin, whose initials are I. B. See Plate XVI, figs. 1-3, 6 for illustration of crosses and figures.

Belfry dark and dirty ; bells somewhat difficult of access.

13 Aug., 1552 : 'It. two belles.'

1752 : 'Two bells.'

Rubbings in Mr. North's collection.

Thanks to Rev. R. T. Kempthorne, Rector.

## LANGLEY AND RUCKLEY.

One bell.

### 1. No inscription.

Chapel now disused and ruinous ; the bell, which hangs in a wooden turret, can be seen from below, and was inspected through a telescope, 29 July, 1896.

13 Aug., 1552. 'RUCKLEE The dow p'sent that the have<sup>1</sup> ij belles.'

## LEEBOTWOOD.

ST. MARY.

Three bells.

### 1-3. All devoid of inscription, but apparently not ancient ; very small bells.

2 June [1549] : 'LYBOTTWOD ijij belles.'

13 Aug., 1552 : 'LYEBOTWODE. We p'sent ijij belles' . . .

6 May, 1553 : 'LEVBOTWODE Three bells.'

1752 : '3 bells.'

There are two varieties of the local rhyme about the bells.

'An old lump of wood,' or 'Lay a bottle in the wood'

'Say the bells of Leebotwood.' (Burne, p. 605).

## LONGNOR.

Two bells.

### 1. \* I V O A D E S { M E E E S K E (19 in.

### 2. JOHN GREEN WILLIAM LANGFORD CHAPEL WARDENS 1680

(21 in.

Hung in a small wooden turret and reached with difficulty through a narrow aperture. Chimed by levers ; curious clappers.

The smaller bell is one of the most interesting in Shropshire, being the only medieval example with a founder's name in the county. I have no hesitation in ascribing it to Johannes le Belleyettore of Shrewsbury, whose name occurs in the roll of Guild Merchants of 1344-45 (see *Transactions*, 3rd Ser., ii., p. 77). The lettering, which is very good, is not found elsewhere ; see Plate XV. figs. 1-12 for full illustrations.

<sup>1</sup> *i.e.*, "They do present that they have."

The larger bell is by Thomas Roberts. See above under Berrington; £1 2s. was also contributed towards it by Condover. The inscription is in two lines, as is usual on Thomas Roberts' bells.

'Roas' goose an' gander  
Say the bells of Longnor.'

1752: 'two bells.'

**PITCHFORD.** S. MICHAEL One bell.

1. JOHN RUDHALL GLOUCESTER FEC<sup>T</sup> 1700 . . .

2 June, 1549: 'ij belles.'

13 Aug., 1552: 'PECHFORDE. Imprimis ij belles & a sakring bell.'

6 May, 1553: 'PYCHEFORD.' Two bells; one sanctus bell.

1752: 'two bells.'

**SHINETON.** SS. PETER AND PAUL Three bells.

1 *No inscription.* (22 in.)

2. ☩ IESVS BEE OVR SPEEDE 1623 (24 in.)

3. ✠ GLORIA ☛ IN ☛ EX-  
CELSVS ☛ DEO 1658

*Below:—*



(27 in.)

Treble: probably an ancient bell, long-waisted, with cabled cannons and an inscription-band round the shoulder.

2nd: By William Clibury: cross, Plate XII, fig. 3; good spigged letters as at More.

3rd: By John Martin of Worcester; cross, Plate VI., fig. 3; trademark, Plate VI., fig. 2; thick letters; borders between words, Plate XVIII., fig. 1. On the lip, three illegible coins. The N of IN is reversed, John Martin appears to have caught the infection of EXCELSVS from Clibury. In good order.

2 June [1549]: 'SHEYTON three bells of oon . . .'

1740: '3 Bells.'

1752: '2 bells' (*sic*).

Rubbings in Mr. North's collection.

PLATE XVIII.

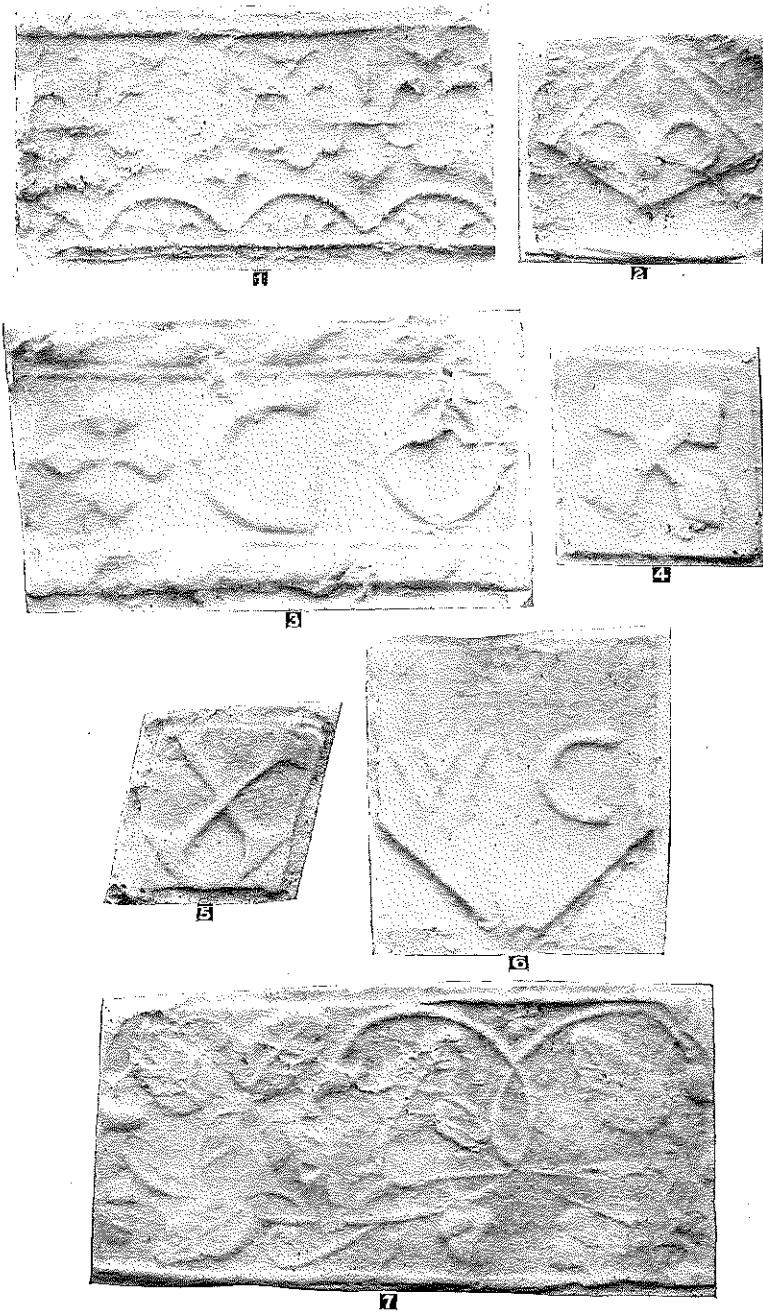
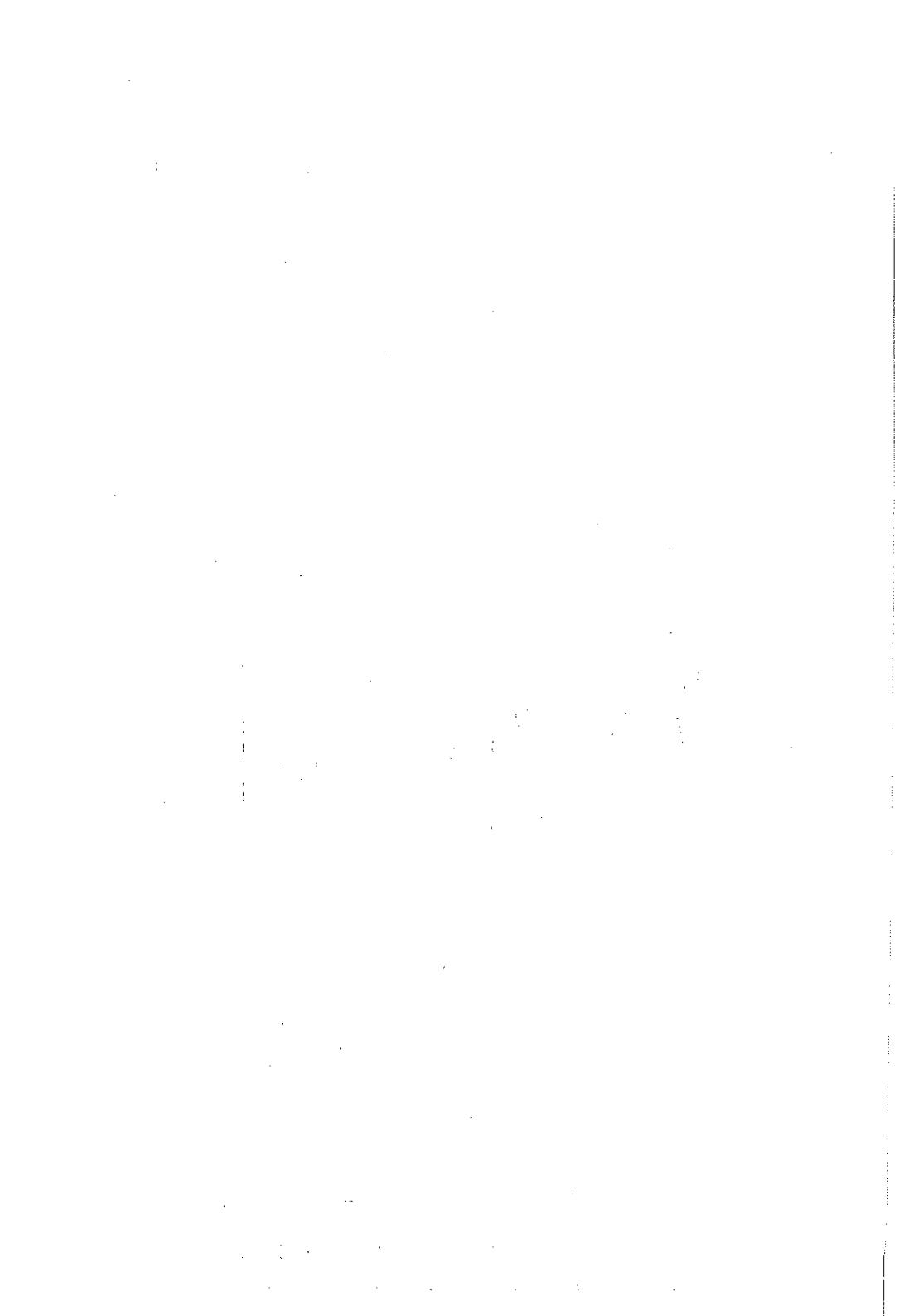


Fig. 1. SHINETON (JOHN MARTIN).

Figs. 2, 5. CRESSAGE (CLIBURY).



## CUSTOMS :

On Sundays bells rung at 8 a.m.; at 10 30 for five minutes, and at 10 45 for 15 minutes.

Ringing on New Year's Eve and for Weddings.

One bell tolled at Funerals.

For a popular tradition about these bells see under Little Wenlock,

Thanks to Rev. H. Lee, Rector.

## SMETHCOTT.

ST. MICHAEL

Two bells.

1 C &amp; G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1850

2. THOS<sup>S</sup> RAWLINS ? ? CHURCH-  
WARDENS 1789

Both small bells, about 18 to 20 inches in diameter. They are practically inaccessible, the turret being boxed in, with a solid floor of lead, and the openings round it are netted over. With the aid of two ladders it is possible to see something of the inscriptions from the outside, and the dates are certain.

The larger bell is by John Rudhall; cf. Pulverbatch 1st. Thomas Rawlins died in 1812, aged 49. The name of the other church-warden is not, unfortunately, on record. The smaller replaced a cracked one at the time of the re-building of the church.

13 Aug., 1552: 'ij bells . . . and a smalle bell.'

6 May, 1553: Two bells and a sanctus bell.

1740: 'Two bells.'

1752: '2 Bells.'

The local rhyme is

"Up the ridge and down the butt

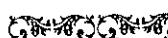
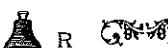
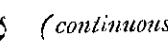
Say the bells of Smethycote,"

Thanks to Rev. W. R. Blackett, Vicar, and local helpers.

## STAPLETON.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST.

Two bells.

1. 1786  (continuous) (15½ in.2. A  R  1722  (continuous) (16 in.

Both by Rudhall, the larger by Abraham, the smaller by Abel. Borders, fig. 2. No wheels; chimed by levers; in fair order.

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

13 Aug., 1552: 'STEPULTON It' . . . bells.'

6 May, 1553: 'STEPULTON.' Two small bells.

1752: 'Stapulton 3 bells.'

Formerly a turret, as shown in a drawing in the Parkes MSS. (c. 1800); the present tower was erected about 1820.

## III. DIOCESE OF ST. ASAPH.

## I. ARCHDEACONY OF MONTGOMERY.

## DEANERY OF OSWESTRY.

**ASTON.** CHRIST'S CHAPEL. Two bells.

1. *On the waist* :— **[16|7|O]** (18½ in.)

2. COME AWAY MAKE NO DELAY 1726 **GEORGE III** (20½ in.)

1st, by Thomas Clibury ; sharp mouldings. 2nd by Abraham Rudhall ; small letters ; border, fig 2. Hung with wheels ; framework rather shaky. Pits for five or six.

A private or donative chapel, in Oswestry parish, originally erected in 1594 and re-built in 1742. Browne Willis's list for 1740 gives '3 Bells,' and it is not impossible that one has disappeared.

Thanks to Major-General Francis Lloyd, C.B., for permission to visit and examine the bells.

**HALSTON.** One bell.

1. 1678 (20½ in.)

By Thomas Roberts ; cf. Wollaston Magna. Thin figures ; 8 of date inverted. Hung with lever between two uprights ; one cannon broken ; surface scraped and weather-beaten.

This is, like Aston, a private chapel in Whittington parish, but appears to date back to medieval times ; it was re-built about the time that the bell was put up.

Many thanks to Mrs. Swann of Halston Hall for affording facilities for inspection.

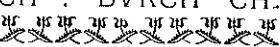
**HENGOED.** ST. BARNABAS. Three bells (?).

Church built in 1850 ; the exceedingly diminutive closed turret at the west end is said to contain three bells, but it is difficult to see where they find room. I am informed by the Archdeacon of Montgomery that two were presented by the Rector (of Oswestry ?).

**KINNERLEY.** ST. MARY. Three bells.

1. **BCDEFGHJKLMOPQQRSTUVWXYZ** (29 in.)

2. RICHERD VAVGHAN HUMPHREY CLARKE  
WARDENS 1685 (32 in.)

3. RICH<sup>D</sup>: SAVAGE AND RICH<sup>D</sup>: BVRCH CH.  
WARDENS A  R 1732   
(35 $\frac{1}{4}$  in.)

1st: Undoubtedly of Elizabethan date; cross otherwise unknown and founder equally unknown. The letters after the first M and after the N in the second series seem to be an Elizabethan O (but look like an inverted G) followed by a "lower-case" o; the Q is similarly followed by a q of black letter type, and the x and y are also black letter smalls, the latter being reversed in each case. See Plate XVII., figs. 4-10.

2nd: The lettering resembles that at Bucknell (*v. supra*); cf. also Fitz, West Felton, and Dudleyton; but the date-figures are Thomas Roberts's; the bell may be by him or his successor.

3rd: By Abraham Rudhall; border fig. 3.

[1549]: 'one small belle.'

24 May, 1553: 'a belle.'

1740: '3 Bells.'

See Brit. Mus. Add. 21236 and G. Morris's MSS.

The Churchwardens' Accounts extend from 1663 to 1740, and onwards.

The Ven. Archdeacon Thomas has kindly copied for me the following entries of the years 1684-85:—

1684. A Journey to Sallopp to y<sup>e</sup> bell founder ... ... ...

1685. for casting out of the midle Bell ... ... 00 02 06

Paid to the Bell founder for casting the Bell 04 11 00

Layd out in charges concerning the Bell ... 01 00 06

For carying the Bell & bringing it back ... 00 05 00

These do not, unfortunately, throw the light that I had hoped for on the name of the founder of the 2nd bell. As none of the existing bells by T. Roberts are later than 1682, I feel bound to assume that this man was his successor.

Miss Burne in *Shropshire Folk-Lore*, p. 600 ff, gives the following tradition about Kinnerley bells<sup>1</sup>:—"The first and second are considered much superior in tone to the 3rd. The story runs that these two bells were recast at Kinnerley at the expense of the parish. While they were casting, a certain farmer of the place stopped to watch the work on his way home from Shrewsbury *beasfar* (cattle fair), where he had sold two cows named Dobbin and Golden. He was asked what he would give towards the cost of the new bells, to which he replied that he would give Dobbin

<sup>1</sup> See *Salopian Magazine*, Feb., 1817.

and Golden ; and with that he pulled out of his roomy pocket a handkerchief full of the silver coins he had just received for his cattle, and emptied it into the furnace. So the two bells were therefore called Dobbin and Golden, and the silver alloy in the bell-metal produced their sweetness of tone" The dates of the bells are, of course, entirely against the truth of this tradition.

## KNOCKIN.

## ST. MARY.

One bell.

1.  1692

(19 in.

Hung with lever in a small closed turret ; shockingly dirty, and apparently unvisited for years.

The bell is by the same founder as those at Cardeston and Kenley; the two ornaments are fleurs-de-lys surrounded by scroll-work. See Plate XVI., figs. 7-9.

[1549] : 'KNOKYN one small belle.'

1740 : '1 Bell.'

A bell rung for half-an-hour before every service (*Bye-Gones*, 10 Jan., 1894, p. 254).

Best thanks to the Rector, Rev. W. G. Walker, for assistance.

## LLANYBLODWEL.

## ST. MICHAEL.

One bell.

1. C &amp; G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1851

(21 in.

Hung with lever from horizontal frame-work attached to one side of tower ; a spiral stone staircase runs up the tower to just below the bell. The tower was built in 1855 by Rev. J. Parker, whose architectural notions were often eccentric.

[1549] : 'BLODWALL ij belles of one accord.'

9 May, 1553 : 'BLADWALL two small bells.'

A "Pudding" bell is rung here after morning service on Sundays to warn the people to prepare dinner ; see *Montgomeryshire Collections*, xxxiv. (1905), p. 67.

See also *Bye-Gones*, 29 Nov., 1893, p. 230.

## LLANYMYNECH.

## ST. AGATHA.

Two bells + 8 tubular.

1. No inscription.

(23½ in.

2. T. MEARS GLOUCESTER &amp; LONDON FOUNDER 1886

(25 in.

The smaller bell probably dates from the eighteenth century ; it has only a beading round the shoulder. This bell is used for weekday services.

The larger was probably cast by Mears at Gloucester, whither he went in 1835 to wind up John Rudhall's business ; the lettering is Rudhall's, not Mears' (cf. a later instance of its use at Broadstone

in Church Stretton Deanery). The edges are much chipped ; it is used for the clock to strike upon.

These two are hung above the eight tubular "bells," which are chimed for Sunday services ; the latter are by Harrington, Latham, & Co., and were put up in 1894. They were purchased with money left by Miss Mary Griffiths, who died in 1893.

See *Montgomeryshire Collections*, xii., p. 131, where the inscription on the larger bell is inaccurately given.

[1549] : 'LLANNAMONOGHE ij belles of one accord.'

9 May, 4 Edward VI. (sic ; i.e., 1553) : 'FLANA , , ANA. Two small bells.'

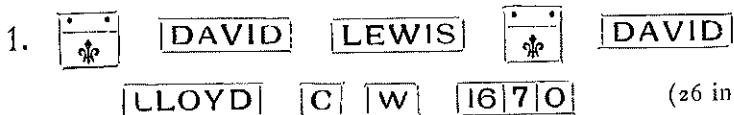
In 1808 (Parkes MSS.) there was no tower, but only a double gable-cot.

In *Bye-Gones* (17 Jan., 1894, p. 258), it is stated that the bells are (or were) rung for half an hour before services ; tolling at funerals ; passing bell 24 hours after death.

### MELVERLEY.

#### ST. PETER.

One bell.



Hung with wheel ; in fair order. By Thomas Clibury ; for the fleur-de-lys, see Plate XII., fig. 4. On the sound-bow is an impression of a coin of Charles II. A similar bell at Llandrinio, Montgomery.

[1549] : Bells not mentioned.

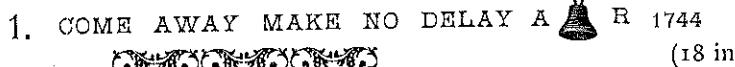
May, 1553 : 'One bell.'

1740 : '1 Bell.'

A bell on Sundays at 9 a.m. ; bell rung for services at the half hour before and for last fifteen minutes (*Bye-Gones*, 10 Jan., 1894, p. 254).

### MORETON.

One bell.



By Abel Rudhall ; border, fig. 2. Hung (with quarter wheel) on the roof at the S.E. angle of the nave.

The Church was re-built in 1746, and the bell was obviously recast at the same time.

### OSWESTRY.

#### ST. OSWALD.

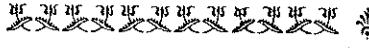
Eight bells.

1. JOHN RUDHALL GLOUCESTER FECIT 1809.

*On the waist :—JOHN TAYLOR LOUGHBOROUGH*  
*REFECIT 1880,* (27½ in.)

2. A  R 1717 (*border, Fig 5 continuous*) (28 $\frac{1}{4}$  in.

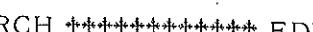
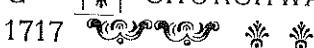
3. As No. 2. (30 in.

4. PROSPERITY TO ALL OVR BENEFACTORS  
A  R 1717  (32 $\frac{1}{4}$  in.

5. C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1846 (33 $\frac{3}{4}$  in.

6. ABRA RVDHALL OF GLOVCESTER BELL  
FOVNDER 1717    
*Below:—Border Fig. 5 all round.* (36 $\frac{1}{2}$  in.

7. IN<sup>O</sup>: IONES IN<sup>O</sup>: DAWSON RICH<sup>D</sup>: TROY  
IN<sup>O</sup>: ROGERS CH=WARDENS A  R 1747  
 (40 in.

8. GOD SAVE THE CHVRCH  EDW<sup>RD</sup>  
PARRY VICAR  RICH<sup>D</sup> LLOYD ESQ<sup>R</sup>  
RICH<sup>D</sup> OWEN G<sup>NT</sup>   
*Below:—HUM<sup>P</sup> KYNASTON G<sup>NT</sup> NAT<sup>H</sup> PRICE*  
G<sup>NT</sup>  CHURCHWARDENS ANNO DOM  
1717    
*On the waist is painted:—* 16 cwt<sup>s</sup>  
 (44 $\frac{1}{2}$  in.

Originally eight of 1717 by Abraham Rudhall; the 7th is by Abel. Borders: on 2nd and 3rd, Fig. 5; on 4th, Fig. 3; on 6th, Fig. 1 and a fragment of Fig. 3, and Fig. 5 below; on 7th, Fig. 3; on 8th, Fig. 5, a fragment of Fig. 3, and Fig. 1. On the 4th the letters are set on *puterae*, which is unusual on Rudhall's bells. The 4th and 6th have cabled cannons; those of the 2nd, 7th, and 8th have been removed; the 1st and 5th have angular cannons. New stocks and wheels. Clock strikes quarters on 2, 3, 4, and 7.

Weights and notes:—

- (1) 4 cwt, 2 qrs. 6 lbs. (old bell 4 cwt. 1 qr. 25 lbs.) F sharp.
- (2) 4 cwt. 3 qrs. 8 lbs. E sharp.
- (3) 5 cwt. D sharp.
- (4) 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. C sharp.
- (5) 6 cwt. 2 qrs. 18 lbs. B.
- (6) 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. A sharp.
- (7) 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. G sharp.
- (8) 13 cwt. F sharp.

John Dawson (7th bell) was a felt-maker, made burgess in 1724, and just failed to become Mayor. Richard Lloyd (tenor) was probably of Llwynymaen, not of Aston. Edward Parry was Vicar from 1712 to 1736.

1752: 'Oswestry 8 bells.'

CUSTOMS :

On Sundays, changes are rung for half-an-hour before Morning and Evening Service.

One bell tolled for daily services, except Evensong on Thursdays, when the bells are chimed for half-an-hour previously.

A bell is tolled when a funeral comes to the church before going to the Cemetery. Muffled peals are rung for national bereavements; one was also rung at the death of the late Vicar (Rev. Norman Ogilvy) in June, 1903.

Ringing on Christmas morning; a muffled peal on New Year's Eve, followed by an open peal at midnight. Ringing for weddings if paid for; occasional peals on Royal Birthdays.

Best thanks to Rev. G. R. Campbell, formerly assistant curate.

In the ringing-chamber, which is a model one, only equalled in the neighbourhood by Welshpool, are various peal-boards, of which the most interesting is one of 1735 :—

Memorandum

The whole Peale of Tripples being 5040 changes was Rang by ye Inhabitants of ye Town in 3 Hours & 36 minutes on ye 3<sup>rd</sup> of May

1735, viz.

Thomas Edwards	1 <sup>st</sup>	Nath <sup>l</sup> Burton	Bob caller
Richard Kichiner	2 <sup>nd</sup>	John Evance	6 <sup>th</sup>
John Lloyd	3 <sup>rd</sup>	John Price	7 <sup>th</sup>
Charles Jones	4 <sup>th</sup>	Richard Tomley	8 <sup>th</sup>

Another : March 3<sup>rd</sup> 1785

HOLT's Peal of Grand sire Tripples, containing 5040 Changes, was run by the Anacreontic Society in 3 Hours, 15 Minutes. [names of Ringers to follow.]

The rest are all of modern date.

The local rhyme is given in *Bye-Gones*, 19 Aug., 1874, p. 102, as

"Three crows on a tree,  
Say the bells of Oswestry."

The bells are described in *Transactions*, III. (1880), p. 206; see, also *Bye-Gones*, 4 April, 1883, p. 214, and 16 May, 1883, p. 239.

Churchwardens' Accounts from 1720 onwards; before that date only fragmentary.

OSWESTRY.

HOLY TRINITY.

The Church of Holy Trinity, erected in 1837, has a ring of eight tubular "bells."



FOUNDER 1758, the tenor, A  RUDHALL PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH 1758 (see *Transactions*, 2nd Ser., VI., 1894, p. 96, where the inscription on the present 4th is given as on the old treble of 1851, which is further held by the writer to be the same bell that existed in Edward VI's. time!). The late Rev. H. T. Tilley, who saw these bells at Carr's foundry in 1892 describes the treble as a "frightful casting." The diameter of the old tenor was 27½ in.

[1549]: 'ij small belles.'  
14 Aug., 1552: 'Itm ij smale bells in the steple.'  
May, 1553: 'Two bells.'

The only entry of any interest in the Parish books is in the Vestry Book for 1779:

paid to the bell as appears in the Church Book 13s. 4½d.

The former custom at funerals was that of tolling, followed by a peal (*Transactions, loc. cit.*). See also *Bye-Gones*, 20 Dec., 1893, p. 238 (ringing of bells for half-an-hour before services mentioned).

## TREFONEN.

One bell.

### 1. 1819.

In an open gable-turret, hung without wheel. Mr. Flux, schoolmaster, very kindly examined this bell for me; to him and to the Rector, Rev. G. Williams, I tender my best thanks.

The church was consecrated in 1821 (Thomas, *History of the Diocese of St Asaph*, p. 666), and the bell must have been obtained in good time. It is, in all probability, by Thomas Mears.

## WELSH FRANKTON.

ST. ANDREW.

One bell.

### 1. No inscription.

(14½ in.

Hung with iron wheel; sunk band round shoulder.

The bell has an appearance of antiquity, and there is a tradition that it came from Whittington, the mother church. If so, it may be the old sanctus bell of that church, though there is no record of such having existed, or of its transference to Frankton. It was, probably, in the original building erected in 1840; the present edifice dates from 1858.

Many thanks to Rev. O. M. Feilden, Rector.

## WHITTINGTON.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST.

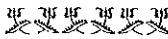
Three bells.

### 1. PROSPERITY TO WHITTINGTON: ABRA RVDHALL



*Below:—Border, Fig 1, all round.*

(26½ in.

2. THO. ADAMS: MINISTER 1666: GOD SAVE  
THE KING 

*Below* :—ABRA RVDHALL  (continuous)  
(28½ in.)

3. THE GIFT OF ESQ<sup>R</sup> LLOYD LORD OF THE  
MANOUR 1696

*Below* :—NEW CAST BY THE LORD OF THE  
MANOUR 1748

*3rd line* :—*Fig. 5 for six inches*; A  R; *Fig. 5 for*  
*three inches*. (30½ in.)

Originally three by Abraham Rudhall; tenor recast by Abel in 1748. Borders: on 1st, Fig. 1; on 2nd, Fig. 3 (inverted below); on 3rd, Fig. 5; bell-stamp on 1st, of archaic form, as at Quatt, Milson, Hughley, etc.

New frame (1894); clock strikes quarters on 1st and 3rd, hour on 3rd.

See under Welsh Frankton for the account of a bell which may have been the original sanctus bell here.

[1549]: 'ijj belles of on' accorde.'

1752: 2 Bells (*sic*).

#### CUSTOMS :

Death knell rung as soon as news of death is received; tellers, twelve strokes for a man, ten for a woman, six for a boy, five for a girl. The bell is then rung up and kept at full swing for some minutes, after which the tellers are repeated.

At Funerals, tolling for an hour; chiming when the procession comes within sight.

On Sundays bells rung for morning and evening services, followed by a few quick strokes; chiming for eight o'clock celebrations; one bell tolled for daily services.

Ringing on New Year's Eve and for Weddings by request.

See also *Bye-Gones*, 16 Dec., 1885, p. 323, and 3 Jan., 1894, p. 250.

Thanks to Rev. E. P. Edmonds, Rector.

## II. ARCHDEACONY OF WREXHAM.

## DEANERY OF LLANGOLLEN.

ST. MARTINS. ST. MARTIN. Three bells.

1. **¶ GLORIA** IN EX-  
CELSIS DEO 1632  
(29½ in.)

2. **GOD SAVE HIS CHVRCH**  
OVR KING AND  
REALME 1634 (32½ in.)

3. **SOLI DEO IMOR-**  
**TALI SIT GLORIA** 1634 (35½ in.)



All three by William Clibury; letters on 1st of medium size and plain; cross Plate XVIII., Fig. 3; running border Plate XIII., Fig. 3; 2nd of the same type as at Ditton Priors, Culmington, etc., words on *paterae* between cable borders with the same running border between; date figures in same type as 1st. (See Pl. XVIII., Fig. 3). The third is one of the finest of this founder's productions, rivalling the tenor at Clunbury and resembling those formerly at Lydbury North and Stokesay; it has an enlarged version of the initial cross (Plate XVIII., fig. 4) and of the lettering on the 1st, the latter being bold and effective; between the words is the beautiful oak-leaf border (Fig. 8 = Pl. XVIII., Fig. 7) as at Stokesay; at the end is the shield Plate XVIII., Fig. 6.

Unfortunately this interesting ring is in a shocking condition. The treble is cracked and its wheel broken; all the bells are "clocked," and the 2nd and 3rd fastened by chains to the frames. Something ought to be done immediately to save at least the beautiful tenor with its unique lettering and ormentation from the destruction to which it now seems doomed.

[1549]: "ijj belles of one accord."

9 May, 1553: "SENTE MARTENSE. Two bells; one sanctus bell."

1740: "3 Bells."

See also Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 21236.

" You're a rogue for sartin  
Say the bells of St. Martin "

is the local rhyme.

#### CUSTOMS :

Death knell: Tolled once a minute for an hour for an adult, twenty minutes for a child, the morning after the death.

At Funerals a bell is tolled during the hour previous to the arrival of the procession; as it comes in sight two bells are tolled rapidly, with a few strokes on one bell as it reaches the Church gates.

On Sundays two bells chimed at 8 a.m.; an hour before other services two or three bells are chimed, again at half an hour and a quarter of an hour before, each time for ten minutes; finally "the Parson's bell," as it is called, rung for five minutes. The Old Year is rung out and the New Year in; the bells are also chimed at 8 a.m. on Christmas Day, and after a Wedding for ten minutes on payment of a shilling, or longer if desired, according to payment.

In regard to the cracked treble the Vicar says:—"The crack has been filed out, and the sound is not altogether unpleasant, but somewhat dead or dull. Our bells are never rung, properly speaking, the apparatus being out of repair; so they are only chimed."

Best thanks to Rev. T. Williams, Vicar.

#### WESTON RHYN or THE LODGE.

ST. JOHN THE DIVINE.

Two bells.

Both uninscribed; in an open gable-cote; probably put up when the church was built in 1878.

## ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

CONDOVER, page 46. By the kindness of Miss Auden I am able to make the following corrections and additions to the extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts.

The first five entries for the year 1591 should read:—

P <sup>d</sup> for y <sup>e</sup> Belfounder y <sup>e</sup> 13 daye of Jnne when he ca'e to hand and awnswered for to caste The Bell for his dyner & for heye for his horse p <sup>d</sup> y <sup>e</sup> 29 day of Julie	viij <sup>d</sup>
P <sup>d</sup> to Edward Knote of berington for caringe The Bell to & froe Wellington ... ... ...	v <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
P <sup>d</sup> y <sup>e</sup> 30 day of Julie at the castinge of y <sup>e</sup> bell or owne costes 8 <sup>d</sup> & vppo' y <sup>e</sup> Belfounder & his men when y <sup>e</sup> Bell was in Castinge 8 <sup>d</sup> & or <sup>x</sup> horses 2 <sup>d</sup> ... ...	xvij <sup>d</sup>
p <sup>d</sup> for those y <sup>t</sup> were at y <sup>e</sup> hevinge vp of y <sup>e</sup> newe Bell & uppo' y <sup>e</sup> belfounder 4 <sup>d</sup> the 20 <sup>th</sup> August ... ...	xiv <sup>d</sup>
P <sup>d</sup> to the Vicare for makyng y <sup>e</sup> bonde & for y <sup>e</sup> Warraunte of the newe Bell y <sup>e</sup> 2 of auguste ... ...	vj <sup>d</sup>

The last two should read:—

It'm p <sup>d</sup> for Jhon Clibberie y <sup>e</sup> Bell fownder when sett his money at David Owens .. ... ...	viij <sup>d</sup>
p <sup>d</sup> to y <sup>e</sup> said cliberie for y <sup>t</sup> beinge for his men ... ...	xij <sup>d</sup>

To these may be added:—

P <sup>d</sup> to Harrie Will <sup>ms</sup> for y <sup>e</sup> mendinge of y <sup>e</sup> while & a peg one of the second Bell & o <sup>r</sup> costs upon those that helpe to heve, 2 dayes to gether in or uppone the 15 & 16 dayes of November ... ... ...	x <sup>d</sup>
1592. P <sup>d</sup> to Roger Smithe the Carpendder for takinge up of one of y <sup>e</sup> Brasses of the 2 bell ... ...	iiij <sup>d</sup>
It. P <sup>d</sup> to the Belfounder for the castinge of the brasses & for mettell of his ... ... ...	xxxv <sup>s</sup> ix <sup>d</sup>
(The weght of the oulde brasses was xlviij powndes, for that we payde, for the casteinge of that iiij <sup>d</sup> the pownde, and of newe Brasse there was xlii powndes for that we payde v <sup>d</sup> A pownde).	

In 1653 the great bell went to Wellington to be recast:—

Item layd out our Jurney to Wellington goinge with the great bell, manes meat, horse meate, and oxe meate & beere bestowed of the workemen ... ... 1 16 6

In 1680 the parish gave £1 2s. to Longnor for the casting of their bell (see p. 52).

In 1682 is the entry

H. B. W.

THE SEQUESTRATION PAPERS OF THOMAS  
PIGOTT OF CHETWYND.

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

THOMAS PIGOTT of Chetwynd was a Captain of Dragoons on the royalist side for about two months during the earlier part of the Civil War, after which "he laid down his arms, and hath ever since lived quietly at home." But for his offence of serving against the Parliament, he was adjudged a "delinquent," his estates were sequestrated, and he himself heavily fined. He was the eldest son of Walter Pigott of Chetwynd, who served the office of High Sheriff of Salop in 1624, by his wife Katherine, a natural daughter of Sir Walter Leveson, knight, and was baptized at Chetwynd on 9 October, 1599, so that he was about forty-three years of age at the time he took part in the War.

The family of Pigott is of great antiquity. There are two distinct accounts of its origin. One account makes it to be descended from the Pigots of Willaston (or Woolaston) in Shropshire, a family that claimed one Sir Humphrey Bigot as their ancestor, his great-grandson Robert changing his name to Pigot.<sup>1</sup> This, however, is an extremely improbable line of ancestry for the Pigotts of Chetwynd. The other, and no doubt correct, account derives their descent from a family long seated at Butley, a township of the parish of Prestbury, in Cheshire, one of whose members, Richard Pygot, married Joyce Peshale, the heiress of Chetwynd, who thus brought the Chetwynd estate to the Pigott family.<sup>2</sup> The Butley Pigots trace their descent from Roger Picot, tenant in fee of Broxton, which township he held under Robert Fitz-Hugh, lord of Malpas, at the time of the Domesday Survey.<sup>3</sup> This

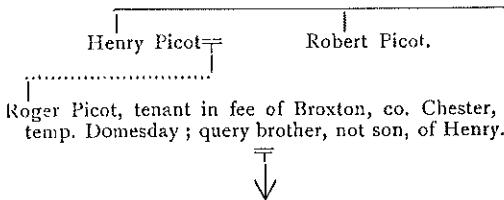
<sup>1</sup> The Pedigree of Pigot of Willaston is given in the Visitation of Shropshire 1623 (Harr. Soc., xxix., pages 399-401). See also MSS. 285 and 286 in the William Salt Library, and Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vii., 113.

<sup>2</sup> The Pedigree of Pigot of Butley is given in Ormerod's *Cheshire*, iii., 667.

<sup>3</sup> "Idem Rotbertus tenet Brosse, et Rogerus Picot de eo." (*Domesday*).

Roger Picot is said to be a son or grandson of the Norman Robert de Say, better known as Ficot or Picot, lord of Say in Normandy, who accompanied William I. to England in 1066, and held twenty-seven Shropshire manors (including Clun) under Earl Roger de Montgomery.<sup>1</sup> Ordericus Vitalis the historian, under 1074 names "Picod" as one of the men whom Earl Roger set over his County of Scrobesbury, and afterwards mentions "Picot de Sai" as one of the chiefs whom the Earl summoned in 1083, when he vowed the foundation of Shrewsbury Abbey. Picot de Say is described by an early chronicler<sup>2</sup> as being "of a family very ancient and prominent in Norman history." The alleged connection between Picot de Say and Roger Picot the tenant in fee of Broxton is thus given in Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*<sup>3</sup> :—

Robert Picot, sise de Say in Normandy 1060, and of Shropshire 1083 ;  
tenant in fee, in both countries, of Roger de Montgomeri.



If Roger Picot were a son of Henry, he must have been a younger son; for the successor to Henry's Shropshire estates was Helias de Say, who was probably Henry's son and heir, and who was living during the reign of Stephen. Helias de Say left an only daughter and heiress, Isabel de Say, who married William Fitz Alan, the Sheriff of Shropshire and Founder of Haughmond Abbey. It seems, however, more probable that Roger Picot was brother of Henry, and a younger son of Picot de Say. Picot de Say had a wife Adeloya, and two sons, Robert and Henry, who are both witnesses to a Charter<sup>4</sup> to Seez Abbey, dated in 1060; and he may very well have had a third son, this Roger Picot, who became tenant in fee of Broxton.

<sup>1</sup> Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, xi., 227.

<sup>2</sup> Cited in Ormerod, iii., 664, note b.

<sup>3</sup> Ormerod, iii., 667.

<sup>4</sup> Eyton, xi., 227. "Signum Picot. Signum Roberti filii ejus. Signum Henrici filii Picot. Signum Adeloye uxoris Picot."

Roger Picot was succeeded by Robert Pichot, who was living temp. Henry II., and witnessed *circa* 1152—1155, as “Roberto filio Picod,” a charter of Randle Gernouns, Earl of Chester, to the Abbey of St. Werburgh at Chester.

Gilbert de Pichot of Butley succeeded his father Robert, and is styled joint-lord of Broxton. He married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Robert de Rullos, a descendant of Richard de Rullos, the son of Ilbert who held Clotton and Waverton at the time of the Domesday Survey. By this marriage the manors of Clotton, Waverton and Hatton came to the Picots. These estates were soon alienated to the Wavertons, Hattons and Vernons, and Pulfords, who all held under the Picots. Gilbert Picot occurs in several Charters 1220—1230, and was dead before 1237.

Robert Picot, son of Gilbert, was the next lord of Butley, and was living in 1237. He granted the vill of Chelford, with the demesne of Astle and Withington, to Robert de Worth, at the rent of 7s. and a pair of gloves on the feast of All Saints. These lands the said Robert de Worth granted to the monks of Chester.

William Pigot, lord of Butley, succeeded his father Robert. He was a benefactor to Chester Abbey, to which he quit-claimed some land and a mill at Butley and the church of Prestbury, and as “William son of Robert Pigot” he confirmed to the monks the grant of Robert de Worth of the vill of Chelford, &c., at the rent of a pair of white spurs and a barbed arrow yearly. His Inquisition post mortem is dated 16 Edward I. (1287).

His son, William Pygot, was lord of Butley, and was dead in 19 Edward II. (1325), in which year his widow Margery sued William de Brereton for dower of a tenement in Butley.

The next was Edward Pigot, who occurs 1307 to 1327 as a benefactor of Chester Abbey.

His son, William Pygot, lord of Butley, occurs 1353 to 1375. His Inquisition post mortem is dated 50 Edward III. (1376). It was found that he held the manor of Butteley with its appurtenances in demesne as of fee, of the Prince [Richard] as Earl of Chester, in capite by military service; and that the same was worth per annum 23 marks; and that John Pigot was his son and heir, and was aged 22 years. By

another Inquisition taken the same year, it was found that the said William Pygot also held lands in Smethwicke, and that he was only mesne lord under Hugh le Despenser, upon whose attainder the paramount lordship passed to the Prince.

John Pygot of Butley, the son and heir of William, occurs in 1382 in the entail of the manor of Cheadle Hulme. In 1385 he was appointed a justice for the three hundreds of the eyre at Macclesfield, and in 1388 a deputy-justice of Chester. In 1400, Henry, Prince of Wales, appointed him serjeant-at-law for the counties of Chester and Flint, and in 1400 justice of Chester. His second wife was Agnes, daughter and coheiress of William de Wetenhale of Cholmondeston, and widow of Mathew de Dumville. In 1398 John Pygot and Agnes had an episcopal license, for the celebration of divine service in their oratory. She died without issue, and her Inquisition, which is dated 5 Henry V. (1417), finds that she died seized in fee of the manor of Cholmunston and land in Leghton. John Pygot's Inquisition post mortem is dated 6 Henry VI. (1427), and it was found that he held the manor of Buttylegh with its appurtenances of Katherine, queen of England, as tenant in dower of the manor of Macclesfield, Thomas Dispenser who formerly held it of the Earls of Chester, having died without heirs, and the same fell to the King; and the same manor was held as the 20th part of a knight's fee, in his demesne as of fee tail, and was worth per annum 20 marks. And he also held 9s. 4d. rent issuing out of lands in Butley, &c.; and, as of the inheritance of his wife Agnes, certain parts of the manors of Alstanton and Alvandeston. And John Pygot was his son and heir. By his first wife, he had three sons:—(1) William, who died without issue before 1405; (2) John, who succeeded his father as lord of Butley, and was ancestor of the Pygots of Butley and Bonisall<sup>1</sup>; and (3) Richard, ancestor of the Pigotts of Chetwynd.

The third son, Richard Pygot, occurs with his brother John Pigot of Butley, and Sir John le Grosvenor, as party to a suit brought by William de Bromley, lord of Badington, in 1429. (Plea Rolls, 8 Henry VI.). In 1432 he had a grant

<sup>1</sup> See the Pedigree in Ormerod's *Cheshire*, iii., 667-8.

of a messuage called "le Halle of Pott" in Shrigley, in fee, from Richard Scarret. In 1423 and 1426, he occurs as a justice in Eyre for the Hundred of Macclesfield, and frequently down to 1440 in recognizances to keep the peace. (Recognizance Rolls). He married Joyce, daughter and coheiress of Richard de Peshall of Chetwynd, and by her obtained the rich manor of Chetwynd. He died in May, 1439, his Inquisition post mortem being dated 2 January, 19 Henry VI., by which it was found that he left a son and heir, John Pigot, who was then aged 5 years.

The manor of Chetwynd was held by the Lady Godiva in the reign of Edward the Confessor. At the Domesday Survey it was held by the Norman Turold under Earl Roger. From Turold it passed to the Chetwynds, and about 1354 was carried by Joan de Chetwynd in marriage to Richard de Peshall. The manor continued in the Peshall family for three generations, and in the reign of Henry VI. was (as we have seen) carried by Joyce, daughter and coheiress of another Richard de Peshall, in marriage to Richard Pygot.

I have dealt at some length with the history of the Pigotts, so far at least as relates to their Cheshire ancestry, because their earlier descents have not as yet been correctly stated. But as regards their Shropshire ancestors, it will not be necessary to deal with them at the same length, because these are accurately given in the *Visitation of Shropshire*, and in such books as Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire* and Burke's *Landed Gentry*, all readily accessible.

John Pygot of Chetwynd, the son and heir of Richard Pygot and Joyce Peshall, was born in 1434. In January, 1457-8, a commission was issued for his arrest, together with thirteen others, for using threatening language to Joan, the widow of John Pygot, his aunt. Probably the dispute was over her dower-lands. In 1459, he entered into a Recognizance to her in the sum of 100 marks. (Recognizance Rolls). This John Pygot of Chetwynd married Ellen, daughter of Robert de Legh of Adlington in Cheshire, by his wife Mabel, daughter of Sir William de Stanley. Their son, Robert Pigott of Chetwynd, was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1517, and married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Blount of Kinlet, by whom he had a son, Thomas Pigott, who married

Elizabeth Onley. Their son, Robert Pigott of Chetwynd, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Gatacre, and had issue,—Thomas Pigott of Chetwynd, who married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Eyton, by his wife Alice Charlton; and their eldest son Walter Pigott was Sheriff in 1624, and the father of the royalist officer.

Walter Pigott had strong royalist tendencies, though on account of his age<sup>1</sup> he took no active part in the war. On 8 August, 1642, fourteen days before the King raised his standard at Nottingham, the loyal men of Shropshire signed a "Declaration and Protestation" at the Assizes held for the County of Salop, in which they expressed their confidence in the King's government, and their readiness to take up arms for the defence of his Majesty and the peace of the Kingdom; and amongst the signatures to this Declaration is the name of "Walter Piggott, Esquire."<sup>2</sup> A few weeks later, the principal gentlemen of the County of Salop entered into an "Engagement and Resolution" to raise for the defence of their King and Country a regiment of Dragoneers, under the command of Sir Vincent Corbet, by the 20th of December, and "Walter Pigot" occurs amongst the signatories.<sup>3</sup> On the 21st January following, he committed one Andrew Mills of Newport for trial at the Spring Assizes, for soliciting one Thomas Higgins, a soldier of Captain Robert Corbett, to leave his service and join Sir William Brereton.<sup>4</sup> From this time we have no further record of Walter Pigott's doings for rather more than two years. In May, 1645, he entertained King Charles I. at Chetwynd for three days. The King was on his way to the siege of Leicester, and left Bushbury on Saturday, May 17th, with his army, and marching by Tong and Newport came to Chetwynd, where he stayed until the 20th, his troops being quartered at Edgmond. On Tuesday the 20th, they moved to Drayton, and then by Stone, Uttoxeter, Tutbury, Ashby-de-la-Zouche and Loughborough,

<sup>1</sup> Walter Pigott matriculated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, 27 October, 1592, being then aged 18. He must therefore have been about 68 years of age at the outbreak of the War.

<sup>2</sup> Shropshire Archaeological *Transactions*, 2nd Series, VII., 243; Owen and Blakewy, i., 417.

<sup>3</sup> *Transactions*, ubi supra, page 255.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* page 272.

to Leicester, which was captured on May 31st. On June 14th, the fatal battle of Naseby was fought.

This visit of King Charles to Chetwynd is thus recorded in Symonds's *Diary of the Marches of the Royal Army*<sup>1</sup> :—

“ Satterday, May 17, 1645.

“ His Majestie marched by Tong, com. Salop . . . . . Thence through Newport . . . . . His Majesty lay at Mr Pigott's at Chatwynd, one myle beyond Newport. The two troopes at Edgmonde.”

Symonds then goes on to describe the arms and monuments in Chetwynd Church, two of them being alabaster figures in armour of temp. Henry V. or VI., with shields of arms of Pigott, Chetwynd, and Peshall quarterly, and then adds :—

“ In the parlour windows of this pretty howse of Mr. Pigott's : A blank shield quarterly, above which is written 'former quarterings.' PIGOTT; impaling, Azure a fess nebuly per fess argent and sable, between three laurel leaves slipped or [LEVESON.] Or, a raven sable [CORBET]; impaling, PIGOTT. And many more.”

“ Tuesday, May 20, 1645. His Majesty with his army removed from Chatwyn through Drayton, com. Salop, and lay a myle farther . . . . The King lay at Church his house in Drayton parish.”

Chetwynd Park is a picturesque, many-gabled Elizabethan mansion, covered with rough-cast and ivy. A room upstairs over the drawing-room, panelled in oak, and lighted by three windows, is shown as that in which King Charles slept. The old timber-framed house standing in 1645 may possibly still exist encased in the modern additions on three of its sides; but it may have comprised only one half of the present long drawing-room, with its old pattern ceiling in plaster, the same pattern being continued in the new addition at a later date. This, with the large dining-room or hall, formed one wing, and the offices another, while the church (long since pulled down) occupied the third side of a little quad or court: the hall-door facing the church. The site of the old church is on the terraced lawn at the rear of the house, some old stones and one or two altar-tombs still remaining *in situ*.

<sup>1</sup> Camden Society's edition, pages 169 to 175 *passim*.

The new church stands outside the park gates, and was erected in 1865—1867. The house stands in a park, of about 210 acres, well stocked with deer, and has a lake 23 acres in extent.<sup>1</sup>

By the kindness of Miss Chetwynd-Stapylton, I am enabled to give here an illustration of Chetwynd Park, from a sketch made by her father, the late Mr. H. E. Chetwynd-Stapylton, in 1885. The cross marks the site of the old church.



CHETWYND PARK, 1885.

Walter Pigott was assessed to the Subsidy in 16 Charles I., and again in 17 Charles I., for lands valued at £5, and paid 40s. In September, 1672, another "Mr. Piggott," his grandson, was assessed to the Hearth Tax for 19 hearths, and paid £1 18s. Walter did not live to see the Restoration; but was buried at Chetwynd, 4 May, 1655, his wife having pre-deceased him in February, 1624.

In his lifetime, on the marriage of his son Thomas, he settled the Chetwynd and his other estates, on his son and the issue of the marriage, reserving to himself a life interest. But about the year 1640, he conveyed all his interest in his estates to his son Thomas, charged with the payment of an

<sup>1</sup> For this description of the house at Chetwynd, I am indebted to the late Mr. H. E. Chetwynd-Stapylton's *The Chetwynds of Ingestre*, pages 40-41. See also *The County Seats of Shropshire*, pages 365—368, where are given two illustrations of Chetwynd Park, and also Kelly's *Directory of Shropshire*, sub Chetwynd.

annuity of £100 per annum to himself for his life, and with the sum of £1,977, being his debts and portions for his children.

There appear to be no old family deeds of the Pigotts now in the possession of the Pigotts (now Corbet). The earliest deeds preserved at Chetwynd Park would seem to begin only in 1695.<sup>1</sup> But fortunately there are large MSS. collections for a history of the family of Pigott preserved in the William Salt Library at Stafford<sup>2</sup>; and from these collections a full history of the Pigott family might be written. For much that appears in this Paper, I am indebted to these MSS. collections.

What active part Thomas Pigott took in the Civil War, we have no information. The Committee for Sequestrations simply state that they adjudged him a Delinquent, "ffor that he about March 1642 [*i.e.* 1642-3] was a Captayne of Dragoones in the service against the Parliam<sup>t</sup>. But wee ffind that about May then next after hee layed Downe his Armes & hath ever since lived quietly at home ffor ought we know to the contrary." On March 27, 1643, Parliament had passed an Ordinance,<sup>3</sup> declaring that all who had directly or indirectly assisted the King were to be reckoned as delinquents, and that their property was to be sequestered by the Committee of the county in which it was situated. By another Ordinance, on August 19, 1643, a sum not exceeding one-fifth of the sequestered income of the delinquent might be allowed for the benefit of his wife and children. The county Committee had exacted from Captain Pigott "ffifty pounds, upon the Ordinance ffor contributinge uppon the propositions accordinge to the fifth and twentieth," and they admit that they had seised upon all his personal estate, and disposed of it to the use of the state. On October 4, 1645, Parliament passed an Ordinance<sup>4</sup> permitting royalist delinquents generally to compound for their estates. All who would submit before December 1 were to be admitted to

<sup>1</sup> Wm. Salt MSS. 305, 306. "Chetwynd Title Deeds. Pigott family extracts."

<sup>2</sup> MSS. 261 (Newling's Salop Pedigrees); 285 and 286 (4 rolls of pedigrees); 305 and 306 (Pigott family evidences and pedigrees).

<sup>3</sup> Gardiner's *History of the Great Civil War*, I. 100, III. 197.

<sup>4</sup> Gardiner's *History of the Great Civil War*, III. 198-199.

composition. Delinquents who wished to free their estates from sequestration had to present themselves before the Committee for compounding which sat at Goldsmiths' Hall. The first step required of the Delinquent was to take the Covenant and the Negative Oath, by which he bound himself never again to bear arms against the Parliament. After this he had to declare the full value of his estate, and he was fined by the Committee, the rate exacted varying from time to time. Pigott's Petition to compound appears to be missing, but we have a full particular of his estate, and from the other papers relating to his Sequestration, we learn that he took the Covenant before Isaac Reynolds, Chaplain of Gray's Inn, on March 6, 1645-6, and the Negative Oath before the Committee the same day. His lands at Chetwynd and Newport were worth annually before the War £229 12s. 4d., for which he was fined £459 4s. 8d., being two years' value. There were also certain old rents reserved upon leases for lives, of the annual value of £20 5s. 4d., for which he was fined £121 12s. od., being six years' value. His whole fine amounted to £58c 16s. 8d.; but there were certain deductions to be allowed out of this amount, for annuities payable to his father and brothers (£120), and for his father's debts and his sister's portions (£1,977), which eventually reduced his fine to £440. From this sum there was some abatement to be made, if he were able to prove within one month from 17 March, 1645-6, that his land was charged with his father's debts.

On March 17, 1642-3, the name of Thomas Pigott occurs as one of four signatories to a letter<sup>1</sup> addressed to Sir Francis Ottley, from Whitchurch, asking for assistance against an expected enemy. The letter is as follows:—

“ Noble Sir, In regard of the presente daunger wee daylie conceave our selves to be in, and the want of ffied Officers to commande us under our Collonell, the enemie Daylie threatning or approachinge, doe request that favoure from you for the reasons above s that you will be pleased to afford us the assistance of Captaine Rainsford with all possible speede for his Ma<sup>ties</sup> servis, we and your selves being

<sup>1</sup> *Transactions*, 2nd Series, VI., 281-282.

soe much concerned in it, and you will ever ingadge us to bee reallie,

Yo<sup>r</sup> ffaithfull Kinsmen to serve you,  
 Whitchurch, March friday V. CORBETT.  
 1642 the 17<sup>th</sup> EDW: KINASTON.  
 For our Noble worthy ffriend THO: PIGOTT.  
 & Kinsman Sr Francis Ottely REES TANAT.  
 Governour of the Towne of  
 Shrewsbury these presente."

The writer of the foregoing letter must have been, it seems to me, our royalist officer, and not (as the Editor of the Ottley Papers conceived) his uncle of the same name, who was presumably the "Thomas Pigott of Chetwynd end," who was buried on 22 June, 1620.

Amongst the Ottley Papers there is also a letter from William Pigott dated at Edgmond, August 21, 1642,<sup>1</sup> in which he promises to "wait upon my father Pigott to [at] Salop upon Wednesday next, and be ready at the place and time appointed to meet my brother, with as many of my neighbouring Ministers as I can procure."

This William was, presumably, an uncle of the royalist officer, and if so, the "brother" he was to meet would be Walter, who signed the protestation, the royalist officer's father.

Thomas Pigott was, as we have seen, born at Chetwynd in 1599. On 20 June, 1623, he matriculated at Lincoln College, Oxford, as the eldest son of Walter Pigott of Chetwynd, gentleman, being then aged 20. His next brother Walter matriculated at the same College on the same day, his age being recorded as 18. As a matter of fact, both were older than they made it appear. Thomas did not take his degree at Oxford; Walter did, on 3 Feb., 1624-5, and in 1635 became a barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple.<sup>2</sup> About 1631 or 1632, Thomas Pigott married Anne, daughter of Ralph Sneyd of Keele, co. Stafford, Esq., by Felicia his wife,

<sup>1</sup> *Ibid.* VI. 35. The Editor of the Ottley Papers erroneously thought that the Thomas Pigott, who compounded for his estate by paying £440, was Thomas, Walter's father. (See p. 35, note 2). Walter's son was, of course, the compounder.

<sup>2</sup> Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses, 1500-1714*, pp. 1163-4.

daughter of Nicholas Archbold of Uttoxeter. His wife was buried at Chetwynd on 16 February, 1657-8. Thomas Pigott lived to see Charles II. restored, and died 26 February, 1665-6, and was buried at Chetwynd on 1 March following. There is no monument remaining to his memory at Chetwynd.

The following is an abstract of his Will,<sup>1</sup> which bears date 23 Oct., 1665, and was proved in the P.C.C. 20 June, 1666.

In the name of the most blessed and glorious Trinity, Amen. The 23rd day of October 1665. I Thomas Pigott of Chetwin in the county of Salop esquire, do make my will as follows.

My body to be buried in the Chancel of the parish church of Chetwin neer my wife deceased.

To my daughter Katherine Pigott £1000, and £500 more on her marriage; but if she die before then, £1200 part thereof to go to my son Thomas.

To the said Thomas Pigott, my son, £1000, and £500 more.

To my eldest son Walter Pigott all my manors, lands, tenements, &c., in cos. Salop and Stafford, with the advowsons of Chetwin and Edgmond; he paying yearly to his brother Thomas Pigott £40 as a rent charge, according to the provisions of the settlement made on the marriage of my said sonne Walter with Mrs. Anne Dryden. But if my said sonne Walter die without issue, then I devise the said manors &c. to my son Thomas and his issue; and in default of such issue, then to the right heirs of me the said Thomas Pigott.

To my sonne Walter, my interest in the lease of Buttery fferme, he to pay £20 out of it to my sister Elizabeth Burchall and her daughter Mary.

To my daughter Compton 2/6. To my sister Conquest Pigott and her children £10. To my brother Francis Pigott £10. To my sister Ramsden's children £10. To my sister Burchall and her daughter Mary £10. To my sister Penelope £5. To my sister Browne, £5. To my sister Elianor £10. To my brother William Sneade Esq. 20<sup>s</sup> for a ring.

<sup>1</sup> This abstract is copied from a small note-book in the Wm. Salt Library at Stafford, compiled by Mr. C. Hook, of 94, Southampton Street, Camden Town. It contains numerous abstracts of Wills of the Pigott family.

Legacies to friends and servants, and to the parsons of Chetwin, Edgmond, and Newport.

The residue to my said sonne Walter Pigott.

I appoint my loving brother William Sneade, Esq., and my friend John Hall of Edgmond clerk, and my sonne Thomas Pigott, executors of my Will.

(Signed) Thomas Pigott.

Will proved in P.C.C. 20 June, 1666, by William Sneade, esq., John Hall, clerk, and Thomas Pigott, gent., the executors.

The children of Thomas and Anne Pigott are somewhat variously given in the different pedigrees of this family; but from a comparison of the names given in the Chetwynd Registers, his Will, and the pedigrees, they would seem to be as follows.

- (1) Walter, baptized at Chetwynd, 5 Nov., 1635; matriculated at St. Mary Hall, Oxford, 20 May, 1652, being then aged 18; admitted to Gray's Inn, 9 June, 1654; buried at Chetwynd, 9 April, 1669; married 1st, Mary, daughter of John Danvers, esq., who was buried 13 Oct., 1663, and secondly, Ann, daughter of Sir John Dryden, Bart., who was buried 24 Feb., 1721. By his second wife, he had a son Robert (1665—1746), who married Frances, daughter of William Warde<sup>1</sup> of Willingsworth, and was ancestor of the Rev. George William Pigott (now Corbet) of Sundorne Castle.
- (2) Robert, baptized at Chetwynd, 9 July, 1641, and buried there 1648.
- (3) Thomas, bapt. at Chetwynd, 17 August, 1643; resided at Stafford and at Chetwynd; buried at Chetwynd, 19 April, 1695; married first, Mary, daughter of . . . Loet, secondly, Mary, daughter of . . . Eyton, who died s.p., and thirdly, Mary, daughter of . . . Venables. He left issue a son Walter, and a daughter Anne, the wife of Henry Vernon of Sudbury.
- (4) William, buried at Chetwynd 26 September, 1645.

<sup>1</sup> Through this marriage all the descendants of Robert Pigott and Frances have a royal descent from King Henry VII. See Burke's *Royal Families*, vol. i., pedigrees VII. and CXLVII.

- (5) Felicia, married first at Chetwynd, 13 June, 1653, to William Willmer; secondly, before 1665, to Sir Charles Compton; and thirdly to . . . . Beamish.
- (6) Katherine, married (license dated 21 February, 1670-1) to Sir Edmund Gardiner.
- (7) Elizabeth, baptized at Chetwynd, 20 March, 1644.

One of Newling's pedigrees also gives a son George; whilst another MS. in the William Salt Library gives the children as Robert, William, Stephen, Frances, Elizabeth, and Margery. But the list given above is undoubtedly the correct one.

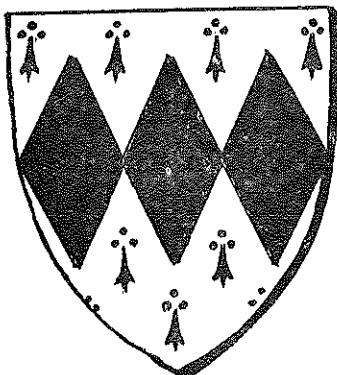
Amongst the living descendants of the royalist officer are the Rev. George William Corbet of Sundorne Castle (the senior representative), Hugh Dryden Corbet, Esq., Captain William Harvey Pigott, R.N., of Doddershall Park, Captain Vincent Randolph Pigott of Grendon Underwood, the Rev. Edmund Vincent Pigott, Vicar of Trentham, James Augustine Harvey Thursby-Pelham, Esq., of Cound Hall, the Rev. Augustus Pelham, rector of Cound, Colonel Ralph Leeke of Longford Hall, Neville Thursby, Esq., of Abington Abbey, Pelham Rawstorn Papillon, Esq., of Crowhurst Park, Sir John Ormerod Scarlett Thursby, Bart., of Ormerod House, the Rev. William Leeke, Vicar of Lydbury North, the Rev. Wyndham Madden, Rector of Longford, and the Marquis of Abergavenny.

The Chetwynd estate has long since passed from the Pigott family. It was with the Edgmond estate sold by Robert Pigott, the Sheriff of Shropshire in 1774, to William Waller for £50,500, on 4 September, 1779. It afterwards changed hands, and was purchased from Thomas Lloyd by Thomas Borough in 1803, the present owner being John Sydney Burton Borough, Esq.

The Arms of the Pigotts have been somewhat variously given at different times.<sup>1</sup> Blakeway, in his *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, page 84, gives the following as the Arms of Robert Pigott, Sheriff in 1517, and Walter Pigott, Sheriff in 1624, and presumably also as those of the royalist officer,— . . . . a chevron between three mullets . . . . , on a chief ermine

<sup>1</sup> See *Transactions*, VII., 172-173.

three fusils . . . not joined ; and he says that these Arms are from the seal of Walter Pigott, Sheriff in 1624, and that the chevron and mullets were used by the Peshales of Chetwynd, in consequence of the marriage of Sir Richard de Peshale with Johanna de Chetwynd. They have also been given as, Sable three hammers 2 and 1 argent ; and as, Sable three millpicks argent. But the Arms of Pigott of Chetwynd,



as allowed by the Heralds at the Visitations of 1623 and 1663-4, and as used by Robert Pigott, Sheriff in 1697, Robert Pigott, Sheriff in 1774, the Rev. John Dryden Pigott in 1818, and by the family for more than 200 years past, are these :—Ermine three fusils in fesse sable. These also are the Arms used by the old family seated at Butley in Cheshire,

and by the Pigotts of Peplow, and they are, no doubt, the true Arms of the Pigotts of Chetwynd. Their Crest is, A wolf's head erased argent.

Many members of this family have served the office of Sheriff of Shropshire. Thus we find Robert Pigot Sheriff in 1517, Robert Pigot in 1574, Thomas Pigot in 1615, Walter Pigot in 1624, Robert Pigott of Chetwynd in 1697, Charles Pigot of Peplow in 1766, and Robert Pigott of Chetwynd in 1774. It was the last-named Sheriff who parted with the ancient family estates, 4 September, 1779.

There was another family of Pigot, seated at Peplow Hall in Shropshire, whose exact connection with the Pigotts of Chetwynd has not as yet been proved with certainty. Of this family was Charles Pigot of Peplow Hall, who served the office of Sheriff in 1766. According to Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, the Peplow Pigots were descended from a family which is said to have resided at Somerton [query Somerford] near Congleton, in Cheshire, for 400 years. The last of these had a son who removed to Wistaston, Cheshire, —perhaps Iwan Pigot, who married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Walthall of Wistaston,—and he was father of

Hugh Pigot of Peplow. Hugh Pigot was born in 1631, and died 28 August, 1697; he married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Dickin, by his wife Susan, daughter of Sir Edward Wilberfoss, by his wife who was a Vernon of Hodnet, and had issue ten sons and three daughters. The third son, Robert Pigot, was of Peplow Hall; he was born in 1667, was Mayor of Chester in 1723, and died in 1750. Robert's son, Charles Pigot of Peplow, was the Sheriff in 1766.

The list of Wills of the Pigotts of Chetwynd, given at the end of this paper, may prove of some use.

It remains only to add that the Sequestration Papers which follow were copied from the originals in the Public Record Office, and were purchased from the transcriber by the Society.

#### SEQUESTRATION PAPERS.

THOMAS PIGOTT OF CHETWIN, ESQUIRE.

##### I.

*The Committee certify that they adjudged him a delinquent, and that he hath paid £50 on the propositions.*

[State Papers, Interregnum. Domestic. G. 230, No. 42.]

To ye Ho<sup>ble</sup> Comittee ffor Compoundinge w<sup>th</sup> Delinquents sitting at Goldsmiths Hall.

Wee whose names are subscribed beinge of the Comitte ffor Sequestrac'ons in the County of Salop Doe Certifie that wee adiudged Thomas Pigott of Chetwin of this County Esquire a Delinquent ffor that hee about March 1642 was a Captayne of Dragoones in the service against the Parliam<sup>t</sup> But wee ffind that about May then next after hee layed Downe his Armes & hath euer since lived quietly at home ffor ought we know to the contrary. Hee hath payed to this Comittee ffifty pounds vpon the ordinance ffor contributinge vppon the propositions accordinge to the 5<sup>th</sup> & twentieth beinge a some wee conceive to be proportionable vnto his estate hee hath a particular of his reall estate vnder his hand hee is ffarr indebted & hath many children And ffor his

personall estate wee knowe of none but such as we haue  
already seised vpon & disposed of to the vse of the state.

F. MACKWORTH  
RO. CLIUE  
THO. NICOLLS.  
AND. LLOYD  
ROBT. CHARLTON  
LEIGH OWEN

Shrewsbury the  
12<sup>th</sup> of february  
1645.

## II.

*Certificate that he hath taken the National Oath and Covenant.*

[G. 177, No. 564.]

Mar. 5, 1645.

These are to certifie whom it maie concerne That Thomas Pigott of Chetwin in Shropsheire Esqr. hath taken the Nationall Oath & Covenant according to the Ordinance of Parl<sup>t</sup> in the Honoble Societie of Graies Inne before me Chapline of the same the daie & year aboue written In testimonie whereof I have hereunto subscribed

ISAAC REYNOLDS Hospitii  
Grayensis Capellanus.

## III.

*A Particular of all his Estate, Real and Personal.*

[G. 177, No. 558.]

A Perticular of all the estate Reall and Personall of me Thomas Pigott of Chetwin in the County of Salopp, gen. Impr. I am seized of an estate of and in a ffranktent duringe the tearme of my naturall Life the Remainder to my wife for Life the Remainder to the first Sonne of my body, and soe to a second 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Sonnes in like manner, and for want of such issue, the remainder to my brother Walter Piggott in taile in like manner the remainder to my brother in Taile, the remainder to the

M

right heirs of my father this estate was settled upon my  
marriadge.

I am thus seized of and in the Demesne of the Mannor and  
Milnes of Chettwin and a small farme in Stockton in the  
County of Salopp of the cleere yeerely value before theis  
troubles £109 7s

That I am likewise seized of a like estate, of and in seuerall  
Cottadges in Newport lyinge in the said County of the  
cleere yeerely value before theis troubles £23 8s

That I am seized of a like estate in old rents belonginge to  
the Mannor of Chetwin aforesaid of the yeerely value  
before this troubles £4 18s 8d

That I am seized of a like estate in rents of poore Cottages  
sett out at their full value, and lyinge in Chetwin end in  
the said Conty of the cleere yeerely value before theis  
troubles £4 19s 4d

That I am seized of a like estate of and in seuerall Lands  
and Tenem<sup>ts</sup> demised at rack rents of certaine other  
Lands and Tents lyinge in Chetwin Heath and Adney  
in the said County of the value before theis troubles  
£91 18s

That I am seized of a like estate in old rents reserued vpon  
Leases for Liues of Lands and Tenem<sup>ts</sup> lyinge in  
Chetwin, Ashton, Stockton, Kneighton, Sugnell, Drayton,  
and Sambrooke all of the value before theis troubles  
£15 6s 8d

Item. I craue to be allowed £100 per Ann which I pay in  
Annuitye vnto my ffather Walter Piggott Esqr duringe  
the terme of his Life settled by a deed made in September  
fue yeeres sithence, when he conveyed the present  
possession of all his Estate vnto mee.

Item. I craue to be allowed two other Annuityes of £20 a  
peece chardged vpon my said Lands to be paid vnto  
Walter Piggott and ffrancis Piggott my bretheren  
duringe tearme of their Liues, and the life of either of  
them which was settled by the said Deed before men-  
c'oned.

Itm. vpon settleng the said estate alsoe vpon the said deed  
I undertooke the payem<sup>te</sup> of £1977 my ffathers debts and  
sisters portions vitz to

	£		£
Mrs ffowler	100	To my vncle Thomas	
To Roger Justice	30	Piggott	37
To Will'm Wood	50	To my sister Birchall	400
To Will'm Barnfield	20	To my sister Penelope	300
To the widdow Clark	80	To my sister Hellenor	300
To the widdow Bold	20	To my sister Manwarynge	150
To M <sup>r</sup> Watson of Ashton	50	In Legacies to be paid	
To M <sup>r</sup> Richards	50	after my father's decease	
To M <sup>r</sup> Parton of Layton	40		200
To M <sup>r</sup> Robert Grauenor	150		

The payem<sup>t</sup> of theis debts were part of the Consideration of the deed which I pray may be considered.

Besides that I am indebted for my owne debts £453 principall money.

This is a true perticuler of all my estate Reall and personall for which I onely desire to compound to free it from sequestration and doe submitt and vndertake to satisfye and pay such ffine as by this Com<sup>tee</sup> for Composit'ons with delinquents shall be imposed and sett to pay for the same, in order to the freedome and dischardge of my person and estate.

*Thomas pigott*

#### IV.

##### *The Rent Roll of his Estate.*

[G. 177, No. 566.]

Thomas Pigott of Chetwin in the County of Salop gent.  
his Rent roules

	pr.	An.
	£	s. d.
The Demeanes of Chetwin & Stockton worth		
vpon the Racke	...	... 85 0 0
Tenants by Lease Newport.		
Impr. M <sup>r</sup> William Barnefield	...	... 1 13 4
I. Richard Eccleshall	...	... 2 0 0
I. William Tylston	...	... 1 5 8
I. Andrew Doody	...	... 1 6 4
I. Thomas Key	...	... 1 10 9

					£	s.	d.
I.	John Symons	...	...	...	3	0	0
I.	Mrs Widdowes	...	...	...	2	0	0
I.	Thomas Greene	...	...	...	1	10	0
I.	Widdowe Dune	...	...	...	1	0	0
I.	Hugh Wheatly	...	...	...	1	6	8
I.	Michaell Ward	...	...	...	2	0	0
I.	William Turner	...	...	...	2	0	0
I.	Robert Brooke	...	..	...	3	0	0
I.	Ellen Justice vid.	...	...	...	1	5	0
<hr/>							
					24	17	0

### Tenants at Will Newport.

Tenants by Lease in Chetwin					f	s.	d.
I.	Thomas Oare	...	...	...	2	13	8
I.	Richard Didgeon	...	...	...	1	0	0
I.	John Bromley	...	...	...	1	0	0
I.	Alec Browne	...	...	...	0	5	0
					4	18	8

I.	Mr Thomas Pigott	...	...	...	2	0	0
I.	ffrancis Clarke	...	...	...	1	6	0
I.	Richard Graunger	..	...	...	0	13	4
I.	Richard Cadman	...	...	...	1	0	0
					4	19	6

Tenants by at Chetwin Heath							
I.	Roger Harper	...	...	...	5	0	0
I.	Richard Addams	...	...	...	2	6	0
I.	Richard Talbott	...	...	...	1	13	4
I.	Roger Oakley	...	...	...	1	0	6
I.	Roger Holloway	...	...	...	2	0	0
					12	0	6

Adney Tenants by Lease							
I.	John Carter ffor 2 livings	...	...	...	32	0	0
I.	Richard Luthe	...	...	...	15	0	0
I.	John Wootton	...	...	...	15	0	0
I.	John Harper	...	...	...	12	0	0
I.	John James	...	...	...	5	0	0
					79	0	0

I.	William Bulle	...	...	...	1	18	0
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Tenants by Lease Stockton							
I.	John Nicolls	...	...	...	1	6	8
I.	Vid. Poole	...	...	...	1	0	0
I.	Thomas Bedford	...	...	...	0	12	0
I.	Humffrey Talbott	...	...	...	0	15	0
I.	John Gravenor	...	...	...	1	0	0

					£	s.	d.
I.	Richard Doody	...	...	...	...	1	1
I.	George Duson	...	...	...	...	2	13
							4
					8	8	0

## Tenants by Lease Kneighton

I.	John Barker	...	...	...	...	0	17	0
I.	Richard Winser	...	...	...	...	0	13	4
Sugnell.	I. Walter Williams	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Drayton.	I. John Cooke	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
Sambrooke.	I. George Sambrooke	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
					5	0	4	

Summa totalis £249 7<sup>s</sup> 10<sup>d</sup>

[Endorsed]

Thomas Piggott of Chetwin Salop

17 March 1645

Report past

5<sup>o</sup> Junij 1650

ffyne £440.

## V.

## His Deposition as to dealings with his Estate.

[G. 177, No. 560.]

Thomas Piggott of Chettwin in the County of Salopp Esqr and John Hipsley seruant vnto the said Thomas Piggott doe depose That Walter Piggott Esqr father of the said Thomas did by his deed of ffeoffm<sup>t</sup>, duely executed and perfected on or about fourteene yeeres sithence vpon this Depon<sup>ts</sup> marriage Graunt Settle and assure all his estate in all his Mannors Lands and Tenem<sup>ts</sup> lyinge in the Countyes of Salopp and Stafford wherein he setled an estate to himselfe for life and after to this Depon<sup>t</sup> Thomas Piggott and part of itt in Jointure to the wife of the said Thomas the remainder to his first sonne in Taile, and the heires males of his body with seuerall Remainders ouer the Remainder in ffee to him and his heires, and that sithence that tyme, That is to say on or about the month of September which was ffeue yeeres sithence the said Walter Piggott father to the said Thomas

did by his other deed of Graunt, Release and Confirmation, graunt and convey all his right and interest of and in the said Mannor and Lands to the said Thomas Piggott chardged with the paym<sup>te</sup> of an Annuitye of £100 per Ann. vnto the said Walter Piggott the elder duringe tearme of his Life and with £1977 debts and portions to the Sisters of the said Thomas, and with two Annuityes of £20 a peece vnto Walter Piggott the younger and ffrancis Piggott younger brethren of the said Thomas duringe tearme of their liues and that his said ffather and both his said brethren were liuinge when the depon<sup>te</sup> came from Chetwin which was about tenne or twelve dayes sithence; And doe further depose that the said Thomas hath a Counterparte of the said deed at his howse aforesaid, but was not soe well informed before his comeinge vpp to this towne, that he should haue had occasion to vse it nor durst he well aduenture to bringe it alonge with him in respect of the troubles and danger in his passage.

Vterque iur. 13<sup>o</sup> die Marcii 1645.

JOHN PAGE.

## VI.

*Report as to his delinquency and estate, &c.*

[G. 177, p. 556.]

Thomas Piggott of Chetwin in the County of Salopp gen

His delinquency that about March 1642 he was in Armes against the Parliament and that in May followinge hee laid downe his armes, and hath sithence liued quietly att home, he paid £50 to the Proposic'ons which as the Com<sup>tee</sup> doe certefye was proportionable to his estate.

He hath taken the Nationall Covenant before Isack Reynolds Minister of Grays Inn the 6<sup>th</sup> of March 1645 and the Negatiue oath heere the same day.

That he compounds vpon a particuler deliuered in vnder his hand by which he doth submitt to such ffine &c. and by which it doth appeare

That he is seised of a ffrank ten<sup>te</sup> for tearme of his life, the remainder to his wife for life, the Remainder to his first sonne and the heires males of his body, and soe to a second 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 sonnes in like manner, and for want of such issue the remainder to his brother Walter Piggott in taile the

remainder to his brother Francis in taile the remainder to the right heires of the father in fee, of and in the Demeane of the Manor of Chetwin in the said County, and of one Corne Milne and rents there, and of other Lands and tents in Newport, and in Chettwin heath and Adney all together beinge of the cleare yeerely value before theis troubles £229 12<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> for which his ffine at two yeeres value is £495 4<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>

That he is seized of old rents reserued vpon Leases for liues out of certaine Lands and Tents in Chetwin, Chetwin Ashton, Stockton, Kneighton, Sugnell, Drayton and Sam-brook all of the cleare yearly value before theis troubles £20 5<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> for which his ffine is £121 12<sup>s</sup> 0<sup>d</sup>

His whole ffine is £580 16 8,

Out of which he craues to be allowed £100 per ann. an Annuitye issueinge out of all the said Lands Tents payable vnto Walter Piggott his ffather duringe tearme of his Life setled by deed made in September fife yeeres sithence when the ffather conveyed the present possession of theis Lands to his said Sonne and reserued this Annuitye onely for his maintenance.

He craueth to be allowed two other Annuityes of £20 a peece charged vpon the said Lands and payable to his bretheren Walter Piggott and ffrancis Piggott duringe the tearmes of their respective liues, and was setled by the deed before mentioned.

He craueth to be allowed for £1977 his ffathers debts and sisters Porc'ons perticulerly menc'oned to whom euery debte and porc'on is due in his perticuler and charged vpon the said Lands by the said deed they beinge the considerac'on mouinge the father to settle the present estate vpon his said sonne for which he is to be allowed £197.

His whole allowances are £317,

Which beinge taken out of £720 16 8

leaves his ffine cleere £403 16 8

All the charges aforesaid doe appeare by seuerall Affidauitts to be chardged as is alledged, and that durst not bring their deeds alonge in respect of the danger.

JEROM. ALEXANDER.

fine £440.

D. WATKINS.

## VII.

*He is fined £440, to be abated if he prove the debts charged on the estate.*

[G. 3, p. 5.]

18 December 1645

Thomas Pigott fined at £30.

[G. 3, p. 57.]

17 March 1645.

Thomas Pigott of Chetwin in the County of Salop gent. fine £440. If he make it appeare within one month that the land is charged with the debts exprest, then to be allowed.

## WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS OF PIGOTT.

## AT SOMERSET HOUSE. (P.C.C.)

1564. Pigote Thomas.	1754. Pigott, Walter.
1580. Pigott, John, clerk.	1759. Pigott, Dorothy.
1582. Pigott, George.	1779. Pigott, Rev. William.
1584. Pigott, Robert.	1794. Pigott, Thomas. <i>Adm.</i>
1586. Pygott, Elizabeth, widow.	1798. Pigott, Robert.
1602. Pygot Thomas, junior.	1806. Pigott, Robert.
1620. Pigot, Thomas. <i>Adm.</i>	1811. Pigott, Rev. William.
1639-40. Pigott, George. <i>Adm.</i>	1824. Pigott, Robert.
1666. Piggott, Thomas.	1826. Pigott, Robert.
1722. Pigott, Ann.	1837. Pigott, Mary Elizabeth.
1750. Pigott, Robert.	1845. Pigott, Rev. John Dryden.

## AT LICHFIELD.

1536. Pygott, Robert (Chet- wynd) Vol. II., 22.	1570. Pygotte, George.	134.
1536. Pygott, Robert. <i>Inv.</i>	1577. Piggott, Thomas.	90.
1546. Pygott, John.	1591. Pigott, Elizabeth.	178.
1549. Pygott, Thomas.	1599. Pigott, Humphrey.	99.
1554. Pygott, Thomas.	1612. Pigott, Humphrey.	201.
1554. Pygott, Reginald.	1615. Pigott, Anne. <i>Adm.</i>	
1555. Pigott, Isabel.	1622. Pigotte, Richard.	130.

92 SEQUESTRATION PAPERS OF THOMAS PIGOTT OF CHETWYND.

1626. Piggott, William.	Adm.	1642. Pigott, <i>alias</i> Beech,
		48. Alice.
1634. Pigott, Margery.		1646. Pigott, William.

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INQUISITIONS POST MORTEM OF PIGOTT.

AT THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

[Welsh Records. Inquisitions, &c.—Counties of Chester and Flint.]

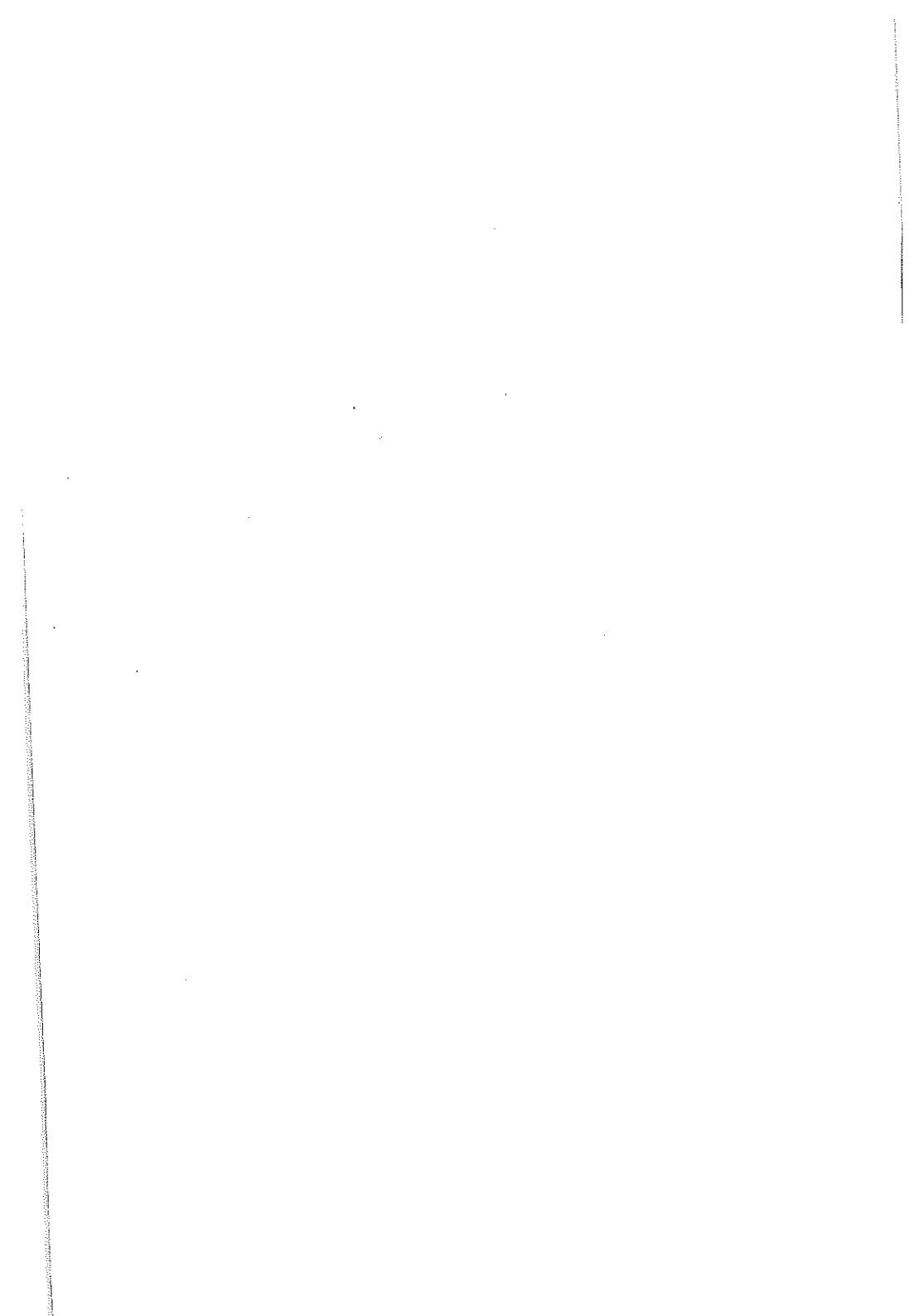
50 Edw. III., no. 2.	Pigot, William.
18 Rich. II., no. 4.	Pigot, Thomas.
5 Hen. V., no. 1.	Pigot, Agnes, late wife of John.
6 Hen. VI., no. 6.	Pigot John, senior.
19 Hen. VI., no. 10.	Pigot, Richard.
4 Hen. VIII., no. 6.	Pigot, John.
27 Hen. VIII., no. 4.	Pigot, Robert.
6 Edw. VI., no. 9.	Pigot, Thomas.

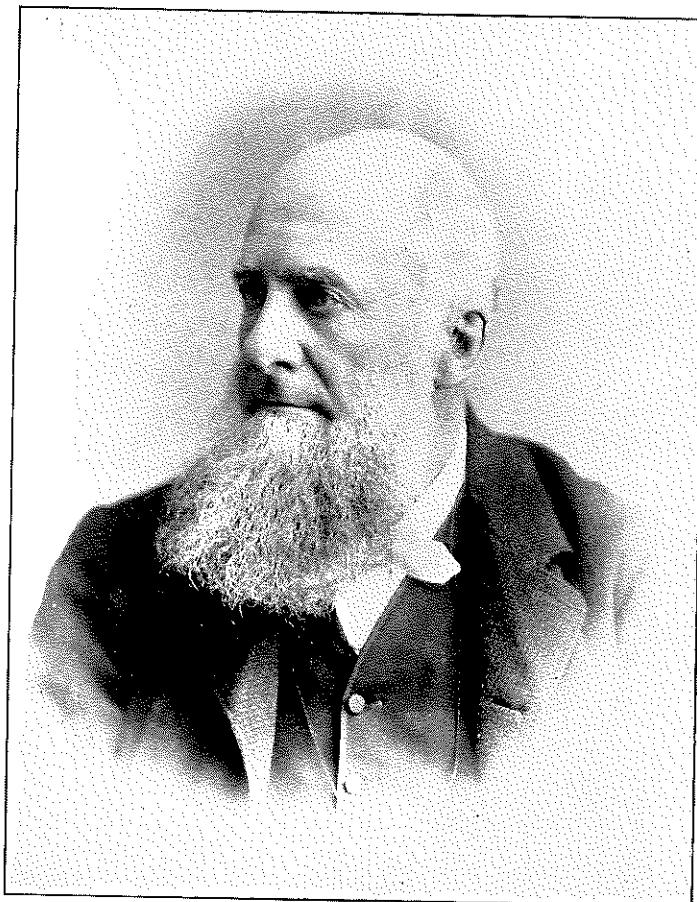
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EXTRACTS FROM THE CHETWYND REGISTERS.

[From G. Morris's MSS. Shropshire Registers.]

1599, Oct. 9.	Thomas, son of Walter Piggott, Esq., of Chetwin, chr.
1624, Oct. 25.	Katherine, wife of Walter Pigott, of Chetwind, esq., bur.
1635, Nov. 5.	Walter, son of Thomas Pigott, of Chetwind, gent., & Anne chr.
1641, July 9.	Robert, son of Thomas Pigott, esq., chr.
1643, Aug. 17.	Thomas, son of ditto bap.
1644, Mar. 20.	Elizabeth, dau. of ditto chr.
1645, Sept. 26.	William, son of Thomas Pigott, of Chetwind end, bur.
1648.	Robert, son of Thomas Pigott, esq., bur.
1663, June 13.	Wm. Williner, esq., & Felitia, dau. of Thomas Pigott, esq., mar.
1655, May 4.	Walter Pigott, esq., buried.
1657, Feb. 16.	Mrs Ann Pigott of Chetwind, bur.
1665, Mar. 1.	Thomas Pigott of Chetwin, esq., bur.
	Many other Pigott entries between 1586 and 1776).





THE REV. LANCELOT JOHN LEE,  
RECTOR OF WORTHEN.

NOTES ON THE PARISH OF WORTHEN  
AND CAUS CASTLE.

BY THE LATE REV. LANCELOT JOHN LEE, M.A.

EDITED BY THE LATE WILLIAM PHILLIPS, F.L.S.

THE late Rev. Lancelot John Lee, M.A., formerly Rector of Worthen, compiler of the following Notes relating to that parish, was descended from one of the most ancient families of Shropshire, the Lees of Coton Hall, near Alveley, a younger branch of the Lees of Lee Hall, near Acton Burnell. Mr. Lee was the son of the Rev. John William Thomas Lee, of Grouville, Isle of Jersey, and was born there 12th September, 1832. He was educated at Winchester, and matriculated at New College, Oxford, 9th July, 1852, aged 19; took his B.A. degree 1856, and proceeded M.A. 1859. He took First Class Honours in Law and History 1856; he became Junior Bursar of his College in 1862, and Senior Bursar in 1867, occupying the post for eight years. He was Precentor in 1865, and Sub-Warden in 1869. He took a prominent part in the public life of Oxford, having acted as Vice-Chairman of Oxford Incorporation; Vice-Chairman of the Oxford Joint Police Committee; a member of the Oxford Local Board, and Delegate for the University Estates, Oxford; and was Auditor of the Accounts of Oxford University, which latter duty he continued to perform after he came to reside in Shropshire.

He was appointed in 1871 perpetual Curate of Sandford-on-Thames, which he held till 1874, when he was presented by his College to the Rectory of Worthen.

On taking up his residence in Shropshire he at once entered upon public business connected with the county. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1877, and was elected Chairman of the Forden Board of Guardians; at the first meeting of the Salop County Council, January 24th,

1889, he was elected an Alderman ; and in 1894 was appointed Chairman of the Technical Instruction Committee, which position he held till his death. The high value set upon his services by the last named Committee is indicated by the appreciative minute recorded on its books. Upon the motion of the Chairman (J. Bowen Jones, Esq.), seconded by Colonel Patchett, it was unanimously resolved :—“ That it is with extreme regret that the Committee have to record the death of their late Chairman, the Rev. L. J. Lee, who, for the past eight years, has presided over the deliberations of this Committee with such ability and energy. They desire to place on record their high appreciation of the services he has rendered, and at the same time to convey an expression of sincere sympathy with the family at the loss they and this Committee have sustained by his death.”

Mr. Lee was an active member of the Committee appointed by the County Council for printing the Shropshire County Records, and he himself edited No. 6. The Quarter Sessions Rolls 1696—1800, and (jointly with Mr. R. G. Venables) No. 10. The Quarter Sessions Rolls 1801—1820.

With regard to the discharge of his parochial duties Mr. Lee was punctual and assiduous, ever ready to help and advise his parishioners in their difficulties. One of his chief parishioners writes to say that he was a remarkably eloquent preacher, and that his sermons were highly interesting and instructive, embracing a wide range of biblical truth, treated in so popular a style as to be easily understood by the humblest of his audience.

Mr. Lee's end was sudden and unexpected. On Wednesday, September 3rd, he attended a meeting of the Forden Board of Guardians ; the following day he retired to rest as usual, and on Friday morning he was found dead in his bed. His remains were removed to Sandford, near Abingdon, where he was buried September 10th, 1902.

Mr. Lee married Louisa Rose, daughter of the Reverend Benjamin Morland of Sheepstead House, Abingdon, Berkshire, who survives him.

The following is a sketch of Mr. Lee's descent from the Lees of Coton Hall, whose full pedigree is recorded in the *Visitation of Shropshire* in 1623.

ARMS of LEE: Gules, a fesse componée or and azure, between eight billets argent. Quartering ASTLEY, BURNELL, PESHALL, and SPRENCHOSE.

CREST: On a staff ragulée lying fesseways a squirrel sejant proper cracking a nut, from the dexter end of the staff a hazel branch vert fructed or.

LANCELOT LEE, of Cotton in co. Salop, anno 1623. Jane, daughter of Thomas Clempson of Bobbington, Named in the *Vis. Salop* 1623 (see Harleian Society, xxix., 318). Fifteenth in descent from in co Stafford.  
Hugo de Lega, sive de Le.

John Lee, aged 5 in 1623.	Thomas Lee, of Lincoln's Inn, aged 3 in 1623; born 25 June, 1620, married 3 August, 1649; died 1687. J.P. and L.L.	Dorothy, dau. of John Eldred, of Lincoln's Inn, and Great Saxham, co. Suffolk. Died 16 Nov., 1663, and buried at St. Mary's, Newington Butts.	Richard Lee, of Lincoln's Inn, aged 1 in 1623.
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Eldred Lancelot Lee, of Coton, a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn.	Thomas Lee, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, born 26 and bap. 27 Aug., 1651, at Wimbledon, Surrey.	Elizabeth Balday, widow of . . . Parnel.
------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------

John Lee Hill, of West Cholderton, co. Wilts; born at Buriton, co. Hants, and bap. 22 July, 1707; died at Winchester, 17 February, 1760.	Letitia, dau. of William Scroggs, of Chute Lodge, Wilts; born Jan., 1722, died 22 February, 1800.
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John Jonathan Lee, born 19 Oct. and bap. 7 Nov., 1743, at West Cholderton; died at Exmouth, 23 Dec., 1796.	Grissel, dau. and heiress of Edward Fletcher, of Balla Fletcher, Isle of Man; born 1756; died July, 1777.
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

John Edward Lee, born 3 and bap. 29 June, 1775, at St. Bridget's, Chester; mar. 6 Oct., 1800; died Jan., 1823, bur. at St. Saviour's, Jersey.	Mary, dau. of Thomas Le Hardy, of Jersey; died Jan., 1821.
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Rev. John William Thomas Lee, of Grouville, in the Isle of Jersey, born 13 July, 1802, and bap. at Walcot, Bath; mar. 12 Sept., 1831.	Eliza Jane, dau. of Peter Simnet, of Rudier, Grouville, Jersey.
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Rev. Lancelot John Lee, M.A., Rector of Worthen, and Fellow of New College, Oxford; born at Grouville, 12 Sept., 1832, and bap. there; died 5 Sept., 1902, and buried 9th at Sandford-on-Thames.	Louisa Rose, dau. of the Rev. Benjamin Morland, of Sheepstead House, Abingdon, Berks, vicar of Shabbington, Bucks. Now living at Sheepstead House, Abingdon.
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[It is necessary to explain to the reader that Mr. Lee's Notes were entered by him from time to time in a small quarto book as he alighted upon them in the course of his reading, and are consequently in the main without order. An effort has been made to place them in such sequence as he would have placed them had he been spared.—W.P.]

[In consequence of the death of Mr. Phillips, before these Notes were sent to the printers, they have been seen through the press by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, who has also, to ensure greater accuracy, checked Mr. Phillips's MS. and the proofs with Mr. Lee's original notes.]

#### WORTHEN.

Worthen is said to signify "place by water."<sup>1</sup>

In Domesday Roger Fitz Corbet succeeded Morcar, Comes. Roger Corbet and inferior Tenants held six hides.

Roger's Knights  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hides.

Roger, &c. employed  $12\frac{1}{2}$  teams: Knights  $8\frac{1}{2}$ .

Roger's demesne would employ 4 additional teams, his knights 16.

Value of Roger's holding £5; of knights' £4 10s. od.

Employed on Roger's holding 24, on Knights' 22.

20 and 21 Hen. III., 1236-7. Thomas Corbet withdrew Worthen from all connection with Chirbury Hundred.

This Manor kept its own pleas of the Crown.

The Provost and 4 Jurors went to the Assizes.

54 Hen. III., 1270 (Dodson 80). Grant to Thomas Corbet of a Market and Fair on Wednesday, at his manor of Worthyn.

1292. Peter Corbet had to pay damage 24 shillings for encroachments; Hugh de Lowther, Attorney General, prosecuted.

28 Edw. I., 1300. At Peter Corbet's death Worthen was valued at £18 7s. 8d. per annum.

4 Edw. II., 1310. Peter son of Peter Corbet grants a free burgh in villâ de Worthyn, customs to be the same as

<sup>1</sup> Sir Peter Leycester, *Antiquities*, p. 682, ed. 1778. Bucklow Hundred,

Hereford and Pole. Court to be held twice a year, after the festival of St. Michael and Easter. Burgesses to be judged by their peers.

If he takes provision, to pay within 40 days.

Burgesses to pay 12 silver pennies at two times of year,  $\frac{1}{2}$  at Michaelmas, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  at Lady Day.

Two Bailiffs to be elected.

Dated at Cawse the Sunday before the Feast of St. Margaret the Virgin, Anno Regni Regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi quarto [1310.]

15 Edw. II., 1322. On Peter Corbet's (II.) death Caus was settled on his widow Beatrix for life. On partition of the Corbet estates between coheirs of the Barony, Worthen went to Lords Stafford.

25 Sept., 14 Hen. VIII., 1533. Grant to Henry Stafford and Ursula his wife in tail of, *inter alia*, Worthyn Borough, Worthyn Manor, &c. with all advowsons, &c. (knights' fees excepted) late the property of Edward Duke of Buckingham.

8 May, 1563. From the Register of Pontesbury it appears that Henry Lord Stafford was buried here on this date. It is extraordinary that this burial should not be entered in this Register. "Honorificabilis Dominus Henricus Baro de Stafford sepult. apud Worthen."

42 Elizabeth, 1600. The Manor was sold by Edward Lord Stafford to Richard Powell in fee simple.

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POWELL. (Blakeway's *Sheriffs*).

Robert Powell, of Worthen, fourth in descent from Howell ap Ithel, of Henllan, was an opulent mercer in Shrewsbury, and Alderman of that Corporation. Taking in his bill, as tradition relates, to Edward Lord Stafford, the Peer declared his inability to discharge it, but added, you are welcome, if you like, to take yonder morass in exchange, pointing to Worthen, on which he looked down from the stately height of Caus Castle. Mr. Powell wisely accepted the proposal, drained and improved the land, and laid the foundation of a family which subsisted in opulence and credit for five generations; when John Powell, dying unmarried, bequeathed the Worthen estate to his sister's son, Sir John Kynaston Powell,

Bart., thirty-eight years Knight of the Shire for the County of Salop. (*Sheriffs*, p. 95).

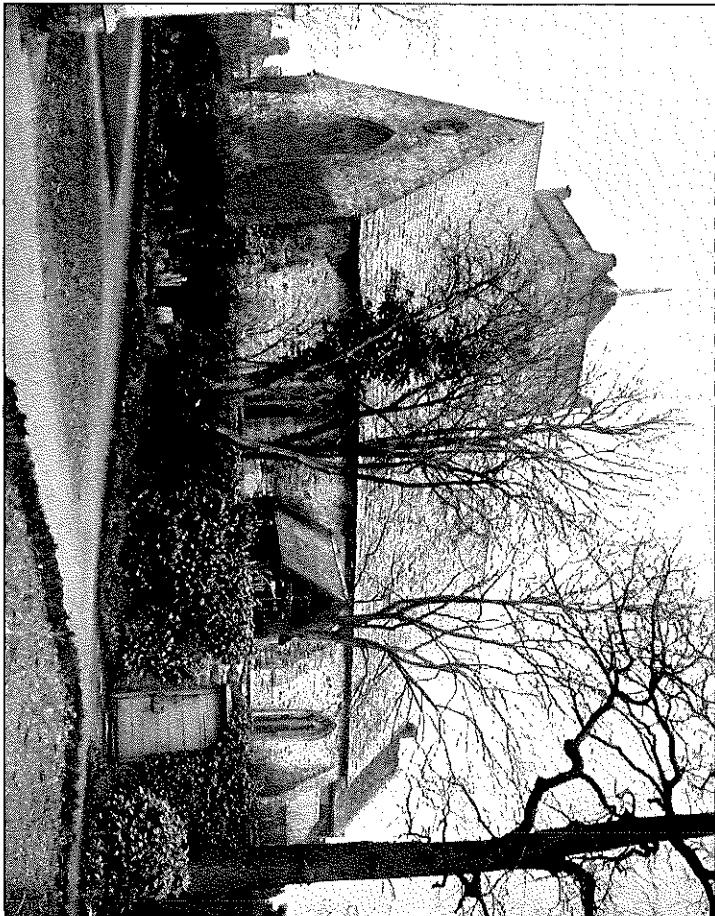
Richard Powell, Alderman of Salop, who died the 8th of March, 1598-9, was buried at Worthen. He bought Worthen, the sum not stated, in 39 Elizabeth (1596). He bought the Forest of Hayes, and Rose Gough in 1572, from Edward Lord Stafford for £220. His wife was Alies, daughter of William Lee. Richard Powell's son Richard succeeded him and married Winifred, daughter of William Poyner of Beslow. He died 7th July, 1626, and was buried at Worthen. This Richard's son, also Richard, married first, Sarah, daughter of Francis Newton of Highley; secondly, Edith, daughter of Richard Corbet of Stoke, Bart. (at Child's Ercall). His property went to two daughters by his second wife, Mary, born 1623, and Anne born 1620. Mary married Thomas Hawkes of Botfield, Gent. Anne married Henry Powell, her cousin, the son of John Powell of All Stretton. They had a large family.

John the son got Worthen, and married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Peter Pindar, Knt., his first wife (sep. 27th Aug., 1691). John Powell was buried 5th Dec., 1728. He had a large family. (Elizabeth, baptised 29th of May, 1683, married Brigadier-General William Newton, son of Henry, admitted of Ch. Ch. Oxon, April, 1667, aged 17, by his wife Hannah, daughter of Thomas Lloyd, Esq.) John's son and successor, Henry of Brocton, and Worthen, was married three times; first, to Elinor Kerry (ob. 1704), by whom he had a son Edward, who died, and a daughter, who married William Blakeway of Yockleton; secondly, to Martha, daughter of John Congreve, of Congreve, Esq. (July, 1721), by whom he had a son John, who succeeded, and died s.p. 1797, aged 87; Edward, baptised at Worthen, 29 July, 1709; and two daughters; thirdly, to Margaret, daughter of Nathaniel Baskerville of Salop, Esq., by whom he had a daughter Mary, who got the property ultimately, and married Roger Kynaston.

The Kynaston family got their estates through the marriage of Roger Kynaston, who succeeded his brother Cc oet at Hordley, with Mary, daughter of Henry Powell of Worthen, Esq., baptised 1752. Roger was baptised 1711, and died



WORTHEN CHURCH (SOUTH SIDE).



1788, aged 77. Mary born 1723, died 1766, buried at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury. Their son, the Rev. Edward Kynaston, Junr., of Risley, Farnham, Hordley, and Kinnerley, married Letitia, daughter of Robert Owen, of Ireland, in 1783, who died 1818. The eldest son was Sir John Kynaston Powell, Bart. The son of Edward and Letitia was Sir John Roger Kynaston, baptised 1797.

## HIGH SHERIFFS FROM WORTHEN.

1426, 1433, 1444. Thomas Corbet of Lee.  
 1525. John Corbet de Lee.  
 1572. Thomas Powell of Worthen.  
 1593. Robert Powell do.  
 1699. John Powell do. Mr. Edw. Powell, Under-Sheriff.  
 1737. John Powell do. Robert Baskerville of Salop, Under-Sheriff.

## Names of Contributors to Defence in time of the Armada.

1588.

Richard Lea	...	...	...	...	£30
Francis Kynaston	...	...	...	...	£25
Robert Powell...	...	...	...	...	£25
Roger Kynaston	...	...	...	...	£25.

## A List of those who compounded for their Estates, 1655.

Thomas Draper of Worthen, Gent.	...	...	(no sum)
John Evans of Rorrington, Gent.	...	...	£44 12 4
Sir Henry Thinn Frederick ( <i>sic</i> ) of Caus Castle,			
Knt. and Baronet, with £200 per ann. settled	£3554	0	0
Roger Kinaston of Hordley, Salop, Esq.	...	£921	0
Sir Robert Lee of Langley with £169 9s. settled	£3719	13	4
Sir Thomas Whitmore of Apley	...	£500	0

## THE ADVOWSON AND INCUMBENTS OF WORTHEN.

Value in K.B. £28 14 7.

1245. Hugh Corbet. Sir Peter Corbet, Patron.  
 1273. Thomas de Brompton, Custos of the Church, has leave (6 non. Oct.) to study for a year.  
 1284. Edmund Bagot. Sir David de Montgomery to hold it as custos till Bagot be instituted, who is mean-

while to receive 30 marks. David is to keep up the building. In 1289 Philip de Orreby is sub-deacon. Bagot was instituted 6 Cal. Jan. 1289, but had been admitted before.<sup>1</sup>

1313. 7 id. May, Nicholas de Pontesbury. Sir Peter Corbet, Patron.

1349. Aug. 16. Richard de Stafford. In 1366 (Sept.) he is certified to hold this Rectory with the Prebend of Woolvey in the Church of Lichfield. He was slain by Ford, by one Thomas Watkins. In 46 Edward III. (1372-3) Richard Watkins has a pardon for assisting therein. Ralph Baron Stafford, Patron.

1369. July 16. Master Edmund de Stafford. Sir E. de Stafford resigned 1386 for his successor's preferment. Ralph Earl of Stafford, Patron.

1386-7. Jany. 13. John Prophete, late Prebendary of South Welling, in the jurisdiction of Canterbury, which he resigned for this. He was also Dean of St. Chad's, Salop, which he resigned in 1390. Afterwards Canon of Chichester, and Dean of York. Patron, the King, by reason of the custody of the land, and he being heir of Hugh, late Earl of Stafford, deceased.

1390. Sept. 27. Reginald de Woleston, late Prebendary, or portioner, of Overhall in the Church of Ledebury, which he resigned for this. Patron, the King.

1411. Sept. 1. Robert Shiresker; resigned 1412. Patroness, Johanna Regina Angliae.<sup>2</sup>

1412. Aug. 3. John Ayleston, resigned 1412. Patron, the same as last.

1412. Oct. 23. Sir Thoinas Barker, resigned 1417-18. Patron, the same.

1417-18. March 14. Sir Roger Skyle, Chaplain, ob. 1453.

1428. 7th Hen. VI. William Bromhill, Esq., leaves part of his estate to the Abbey of Haughmnd, and desires his feoffees to sell his lands in Hope, Aston Pigott,

<sup>1</sup> Eyton gives a somewhat different account to this. See the *Antiquities*, xi. 104.—ED.

<sup>2</sup> Second wife of Henry IV., daughter of the King of Navarre, widow of the Duke of Brittany.

Worthen, Lockely and Hampton, beside Caus, as best they can; the proceeds to be wholly applied to the making of the Church and of the Stepill of Worthen.

1453-4. March 13. Sir John Woderton, Chaplain, and also at Wentnor, ob. 1465. Patron, Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham.

1465-6. Jany. 19. Master John Geoffrey, res. 1472. Patrons, John Bouchier, Lord Berners, Tho. Burg. Sen<sup>r</sup>, and John Heton, feoffees of Humphrey, late Duke of Buckingham, of and in the Manor and Lordship of Caus.

1472 (?). Sir Richard Lingen. Ob. 1482.

1482 (?). Sir John Knevett, ob. 1518.

1518. Aug. 9. Mr. Robert Gilbert, M.A. Patron, Edward, Duke of Buckingham.

1529 (?). Master Edward Foulk. Ob. 1529. Patron, Henry, Lord Stafford.

1529. Oct. 6. John Tycksall, B.A. Patron, Henry, Lord Stafford.

1545. Nov. 5. Wm. Buckland, Priest. Patron, the same.

1551. 9 Nov. 4 Edw. VI., Henry Stafford, Lord Stafford, the undoubted Patron of Worthen, grants to Geo. Stafford and Henry Stafford his base brothers, and John Riggs, Gent., jointly and severally, and his executors, the next presentation of Worthen.

1554-5. Feb. 16. Sir Robert Suthnell [or Sutton], Clerk. Patron, the same.

1558. May 28. Ralph Blower, Rector<sup>1</sup> here 28 May, 1558.

1570. Oct. 6. Ralph Blower. (His brother was a printer in London, Agric. fil.). Patron, Edward, Lord Stafford.

1575. May 17. Reginald Williams of the Inner Temple, London, Gent., in consideration of £240, Mortgages to Thomas Owen of Lincoln's Inn, Gent., and Stephen Duckett of the Middle Temple, Gent., the Advowson of Worthen.

<sup>1</sup> There was a suit about Blower, who was apparently not in Orders when appointed.

1581. August 12, 23 Elizabeth. Thomas Owen, Esq., and Stephen Duckett sold the Advowson to Richard Spencer and Gilbert Jones, Gent., to the use of Thos. Spencer, the elder, for his life, the remainder to Thomas Spencer, the younger, in tail male; remainder to William Spencer in tail male; remainder to Thomas Spencer, the elder, in fee.

1587. Henry Griffiths. Patron, Wm. Spencer, a minor, son and heir of Thomas Spencer, Esq., of Wytton, ob. 1619.

1588. Jan. 30, 40 Eliz. William Spencer, Gent., son and heir of Thomas Spencer, late of Whytton, Esq., for £500 sold to Henry Corbett, Gent., of the Inner Temple, the Advowson of Worthen. £120 of this sum was advanced by one Henry Griffies, of Worthen (Rector), and on Sept. 19th, 41 Elizabeth, Corbett conveyed over to him a moiety of the Advowson.

1606. Jan. 29, 4 James I. Edward, Lord Stafford, grants the Advowson to Thomas Fowler.

1608. 1 James I. Thomas Fowler surrenders it to Reginald Williams, Esq., son and heir of Thomas Williams, Esq., of Wollaston, in Co. Salop.

1621. Daniel Price, D.D. (ob. 1631), Dean of Hereford. He was born at Shrewsbury in 1581, and graduated B.A. from Exeter College in 1601, M.A. 1604, B.D. 1611, D.D. 1613. He was Chaplain to Prince Henry, James I. and Charles I. Rector of Wiston, Sussex, 1607, Vicar of Old Windsor 1610, Rector of Lanteglos 1612, and of Worthen 1620. Canon-residentiary and Dean of Hereford 1624. He died 23 September, 1631, at Worthen, and was buried in the church.

Daniel Price, son of Thomas Price, Vicar of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, was entered of His Majesty's Household 1594, and removed to Oxon. Having been Chaplain to Prince Henry, he continued to commemorate his M<sup>es</sup> grief and virtues of the deceased in an anniversary sermon preached annually on the day of the Prince's death, a practice which drew upon him the sarcastic reprehension of the

witty Bishop Corbet, of Oxford, who writes (the Prince died in November) :—

Were it not for Xmas, which is nigh,  
When spice, fruit eaten, and digested pye,  
Call for waste paper, no man could make shift  
How to employ thy writings to his thrift.

(See Wood's *Athenæ Oxon.*, ii. 511, and Lansdowne MS. 984, fo. 169).

- 1631. Lawrence Seddon, D.D., Canon of Hereford 1661. Of Brasenose College, Oxford, B.A. 1618, M.A. 1622, B.D. 1632. Rector of Worthen 1631, but sequestered and ejected in 1647, and restored 1662. (See Additional MS. 15,671, fo. 111).
- 1646. James Betton, D.D., M.A. Cambridge, incorporated at Oxford 13 July, 1624, sequestered to the Rectory of Worthen. (See Additional MSS. 15,671).
- 1654. Edward Gyles.
- 1662. Lawrence Seddon, restored. Died September, 1675.
- 1675. Thomas Seddon, D.D., of Brasenose College, Oxford, Fellow of All Souls, Canon of Hereford 1676, and Precentor 1685. Son of the preceding rector. Born at Worthen 1645; married in 1678 Elizabeth Dutton Colt; died 12 February, 1685-6. Patron, Robert Leighton, Esq., of Wattlesborough.
- 1676. Peregrinus Rogers, of Winnington, Clerk, Anne his wife, Mary Williams, spinster, of Winnington, and Thomas Reynold, sell the Advowson to Robert Leighton of Wattlesboro'.
- 1685. William Hanmer, matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, 9 February, 1671-2. M.A. Brasenose College, Oxford. Ob. 1721.
- 1706. Dec. 28. Sir E. Leighton of Wattlesboro' conveyed it to John Charlton of Apley Castle, and Daniel Nicoll of the Inner Temple, in trust to present his younger son by his wife Dame Jane. (Provision for order of succession).
- 1722. John Hawkins, B.A., Pembroke College, Oxford, called Curate in the Register till 1726. Born at Stonehouse, co. Gloucester, 1694, died 20 March, 1766. Resigned 1765. [Not instituted till 1726 owing to dispute as to right to present.]

1732. Nov. 7. Dame Jane, widow of Sir Edward Leighton, under a power to will leaves advowson to Sir Francis, the General.

1749. April 22. A dispute arose about this will, and Daniel, the second son, in consideration of £105 paid by Francis, surrenders his claim on advowson. All three sons of Sir Edward Leighton were in the army.

1765. John Hawkins, Junior (Query M.A. of Pembroke College, Oxford, and born 1726 at Holborn).

1782. July. George Nugent. Patron, Miss Leighton. (Query M.A. of Merton College, Oxford, and rector of Bygrave, Hants, 1791 to 1830). Resigned 1784.

1783. Charlotte Leighton and Frances Leighton, coheiresses of Francis Leighton, convey it for purpose of suit to Charles Pinfold,<sup>1</sup> late Governor of Barbados, and Joseph Pinfold, Esq.

1784. March 23. A conveyance to the Wardens and Scholars of New College, by Charlotte Leighton and Frances, wife of Sir Henry Whiteford Dalrymple (cum marito), reciting that the next presentation had been sold for £2,800 to John Fanshawe, that George Nugent Clerk, had resigned, and Richard King presented, and conveying the Advowson to the Wardens and Scholars for £3,200.

1784. March 10. Richard King, M.A., New College, Oxford. Patron, Miss Leighton. The Rev. Richard King, vicar of Steeple Morden, and Rector of Worthen, born in 1749 at Bristol, died at the Vicarage, Oct. 30th, 1811, aged 61 years. He was formerly Member of New College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1772, and proceeded M.A. 1776. He was a clergyman of great orthodoxy and loyalty, and frequently drew his pen in the support of the established religion, which he deemed to be interwoven, and inseparably connected with the constitution of this country. He was the author of a tract on the

<sup>1</sup> There was a Pinfold at New College. [The only Pinfold mentioned in Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses* is Charles John Pinfold, who matriculated at Brasenose College in 1818, and died rector of Bramshall, co. Stafford, in 1856.—ED.]

inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, and of another on the alliance between Church and State. He wrote with great success "Brother Abraham's answer to the letters of Peter Plymley." He was ever deemed a sound scholar by the best judges. The very learned and Right Rev. Bishop of Chester (Dr. Huntingford) dedicated a volume of his sermons to Mr. King.

1810. Philip Smyth, B.C.L. of New College, Oxford; Select Preacher 1809, He was born at Weston, co. Norfolk, 1759; and died 21 July, 1840, and was buried 28th at Worthen. He was uncle to Philip Ward, who married Horatia, daughter of Lord Nelson.

1840. Dec. 14. Charles Awdry, B.C.L., M.A. and Fellow of New College, Oxford. Rural Dean, and Prebendary of Hereford 1855. Born at Dawlish, 19 December, 1802; died 16 August, 1874, and was buried 21st at Worthen.

1874. Lancelot John Lee, M.A. of New College, Oxford. Born at Grouville, 12 September, 1832; died 5 September, 1902, and was buried 10th at Dry Sandford. (See Introduction).

1902. Henry Powell Alford, M.A. of New College, Oxford. Born at Weston-super-Mare, 29 June, 1856; matriculated 15 October, 1875, then aged 19. Vicar of Woodbury-Salterton 1882, and Rural Dean of Aylesbeare 1895 to 1902. The present Rector of Worthen.

[For the particulars about the Rectors since 1810, I am indebted to the Rev. H. P. Alford.—ED.]

Worthen Church Bells.

4 Bells.

1.	Jesus be our speed	...	...	1616.
2.	God Save the Church	...	...	1616
3.	Gloria Deo in Excelsis	...	...	1616.
4.	Richard Draper and Thomas Clough Ch. Wardens	...	...	1617.

## Worthen Church Bells.

Mears fecit 1850.

Tenor	7.	2.	20.	B flat.
V.	6.	1.	20.	C.
IV.	5.	0.	27.	D.
III.	4.	2.	22.	E flat.
II.	3.	3.	20.	F.
Treble	3.	2.	27.	G.
	31.	2.	24.	

Mears and Stainbank, 267, Whitechapel Road, East.

## CAUS.

So called from Pais de Caux, Normandy, a district between the rivers of Dieppe and Seine, and Roger Corbet perpetuated the name of his ancestral house thus in his Border Castle.

He held of Earl Roger de Montgomery. Roger was an active adherent of Robert de Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury, at the siege of Bridgnorth, and in consequence was deprived of his Castle of Caus by Henry I., who gave it to his chamberlain Pagan Fitz John. He held it during nearly all that reign.

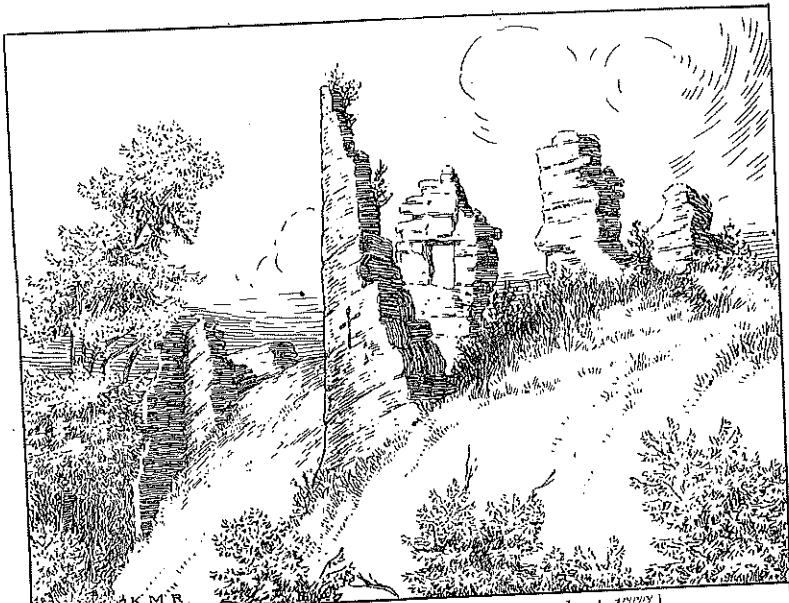
34 Henry I. It is said to have been wrested from him by the Welsh. He was slain by them with a dart in Stephen's reign. Caus then is supposed to have reverted to its former owners.

William Corbet, son of Roger, had two sons, Thomas the elder was seated at Wattlesborough, and Robert is stated to have held Caus in the reign of Henry II.

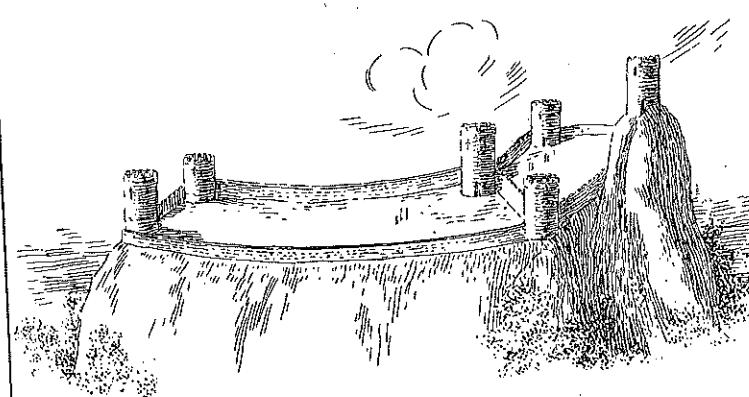
The Corbets of Caus were barons in *Testa de Nevill*, 12th John. Robert Corbet is said to hold in chief by service of 5 knights. He owed this distinction to his ancestor's timely abandonment of Robert de Belesme.

This Robert Corbet had the grant of a Market at Caus on Wednesdays.

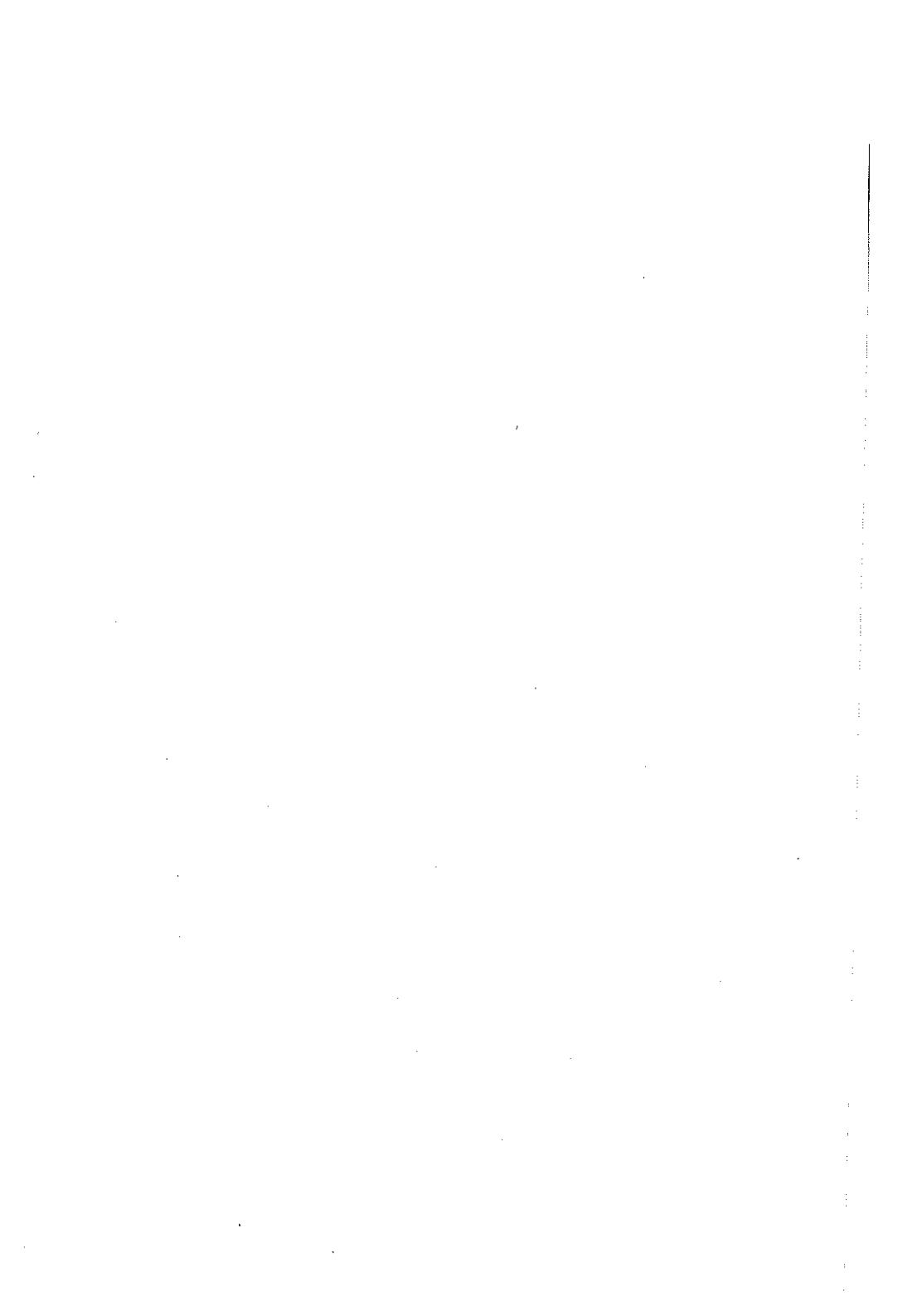
Thomas Corbet, son of Robert, appears as a baron of the March in that record, 17 Henry III. (1233), wherein the Lords Marchers give hostages to the King for their good behaviour. His pledge was his kinsman Roger, son of Richard Corbet.



CAUS CASTLE (*from an old Drawing about 1777.*)



CAUS CASTLE (*from an old Drawing at Milliehope.*)



1256, 40 Henry III. Complaint that three servants of Thomas Corbet, father of Peter Lord of Caus, distrained two steers for debt and drove them out of the village of Chirbury, and took them into Welscherie, to which he answered that the custom of the Marches was that if either a Welshman was indebted to an Englishman or *vice versa*, the creditor might carry the distress into his own liberties. Peter Corbet had a *Quo Warranto* brought against him for compelling Sillmere, Legh, Aston Pygott, and Worthyn to do suit at his Castle at Caus, which ought to have been done at the County Court, in the hundreds of Ford and Chirbury. One of the reasons in support of the writ was, "Quod dominus Rex per predictum Breve intendebat predictas villas de jurisdictione eximere predicti Petri in Englitheria quas dictus Petrus subtraxit in Walcheria." So that when the Lords Marchers oppressed their tenants within the English pale the cry was "you treat us like women." This Thomas married a great Cornish heiress, Isabel de Valletort. He died 3rd Edward I. (1275), his will proved by his son Peter, and son-in-law Sir Brian de Brampton.

1294. This Peter had writ of summons from 22nd Edward I. to his death in the 28th year of that king's reign. His eldest son was Thomas, to whom he gave Binweston. Thomas died in his father's lifetime without issue, and Binweston was given to the widow Joan, daughter of Alan Plunkenet. Peter, son and heir of this Peter, had summons to Parliament. He and Henry de Pomery were heirs of Roger de Valletort. He died 26th May, 15 Edward II. (1322), leaving John Corbet his brother and heir; but John never appears to have had the estates, which were held by this Peter's widow Beatrice for her life. She was sister to Eleanor, wife of Fulk Fitz Warin (either an Arundel or a Beauchamp). She married Sir John de Leybourne, and he was in her right called Lord of Caus, and had a grant of free warren in 7 Edward III. (1333). When she died the property was divided between the descendants of Peter's two aunts, Alice wife of Robert de Stafford, and Emma wife of Brian de Brompton. Alice's heir was her great-grandson Ralph, Baron of Stafford, and to him Caus was allotted. He succeeded to it peacefully. Alice, eldest daughter of Thomas

Corbet, married Robert de Stafford, who had issue Nicholas, and Nicholas had issue Edmund, and Edmund had issue Ralph, the Lord Stafford. He had a son Hugh, father of Thomas, who died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother William, in whose time Roger Le Strange had custody of the Castle. William died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother Edmund.

Edward, fourth Baron Stafford, married Isabell, daughter of Thomas Forester of Tongue, supposed to have been a chamber-maid. Edward had a son Edward, born in 1600, who married Anne, daughter of James Wilford of Newnham Hall, Essex, who died in his father's lifetime, 1621, leaving a son Henry, who succeeded his grandfather. Edward, fourth Baron, died in 1625, and Henry died unmarried in 1637. We must now go back for an heir to the children of Henry, re-created Baron in 1547. Henry's third son Richard married a daughter of John Corbet of Leigh, and had issue Roger, who now claimed the Barony. He was born at Malpas in 1572. This man went in his youth by the name of Floyde, probably from a servant of George Corbet's who sheltered him. At 65 he became successor and petitioned Parliament. King Charles decided that as he had nothing he should *resign the title, which he did.* He received £500. This transaction was held to be illegal. The King in 1640 created Sir William Howard and Mary Stafford his wife Baron and Baroness Stafford. Mary was third daughter of Edward Stafford, 4th Baron; so it went in the female line. Richard's daughter Jane, sister of the claimant Roger, married a joiner, and had a son, a cobbler at Newport in 1637.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE ACCOUNTS OF EDMUND,  
EARL OF STAFFORD, 1399.

The following are extracts from Accounts in the time of Earl Edmund (grandson of Ralph, Lord Stafford), who fell at Battlefield in 1403, from the last year of Richard II. to the first of Henry IV.

Paid the Abbot of Stratamarshale, al. Vallis Crucis li s d  
Montgomeryshire (Madoc Griffin, founder) for  
the farm of Monks field in Forest of Hays ... , 20 , ,

li s d

Feod. & Vadia wages of Nicholas Bradshawe Con-				
stabular' Cast. de Caus p. ann. capientis per				
diem 4 <sup>d</sup> ... ... ... ... ...	6	1	4	
Feod. Joh'is Burley Senesch. cur d'ni in hac patria	6	13	4	
Vad. John Marchal Janitoris Castri per an. ...	"	60	8	
Vad. iiiij forestar. ibid. per ann., quolibet capiente				
per diem 2 <sup>d</sup> ... ... ... ... ...	12	2	8	
Stipend. unius garcionis de Habberley ... ...	"	13	4	
al. garc. ... ... ... ... ...	"	10	"	
Unius garc. del heth ... ... ... ... ...	"	10	"	
Vad Rob'ti Bromshull magistri forestarii de Caus pro				
prima medietate hujus anni per convencionem factam				
secum per Nicholaum Bradshawe Capitalem senes-				
challum domini ... ... ... ... ...	"	40	"	
(This Nicholas Bradshawe had an annuity of				
£13 6s. 8d. out of this Manor granted to him				
per factum Thome nuper com. Stafford).				
<i>Opera Castr.</i> Mathew Carpenter was employed				
"continue omnibus diebus operalibus," in work in				
the outward bailey ... ... ... ... ...	"	75	"	
M <sup>l</sup> c spikyng p'r cent ... ...	6 <sup>d</sup>			
D c c bore nail p'r cent ... ...	4 <sup>d</sup>			
117 c Wyndogh naill p'r cent ... ...	3 <sup>d</sup>			
<i>Thome, mason per 10 dies emend. defectus parietis ex</i>				
<i>utraque parte hostii camere modo deservientis pro</i>				
<i>garderoba domine juxta prisonam subtus capellam</i>				
<i>pariet' ex utraque parte hostii unius lane graduum</i>				
<i>infra idem hostium &amp; divers' defectus fenestr' et</i>				
<i>pariet' infra Grymbaldeston capient' per diem 4<sup>d</sup> ...</i>	"	3	4	
The mason's labourer had 3 <sup>d</sup> a day.				
A man for a days work at felling timber in Hog-				
stowe 'Jno. Scoffild' to repair the wall of the				
tower at the entrance of the Castle, and for a				
new parcel of stone wall between Grumbaldeston				
and the bakehouse ... ... ... ... ...	"	"	3	
A wagon load of free stone ( <i>betri libere</i> ) bought at				
Pentrof with the digging ... ... ... ...	"	"	3	
And carriage of the same for corner stones to				
repair the tower over the outer gate in grosso ...	"	"	9	
Vol. VI., 3rd. S.				P

	li	s	d
3 <i>l</i> quarters 2 bg quick lime ( <i>calcis vive</i> ) brought near Wenlock, xv miliar' with the carriage 2 <i>s</i> 8 <i>d</i>	3	3	4
Paid on contract with Thomas Mason to repair the stone wall of the tower over the inner Gates in part ruinous within the Castle	..	..	..
His hire for 7 days in stopping a hole in the wall of the said tower with stone and mortar where was before a gutter, the gate being now removed and made in another part of the tower because the well was much injured by the water of the gutter; also mending the defects of cement of the privy serving for the Lords Chamber 3 <i>d</i> a day	..	60	..
Paid A. H. & Roger Tybiton cleaving 16 boards for the door at the entrance of the tower upon the eastern gate of the tower	..	..	8
There were houses within the castle covered with shingle, charge for cleaning them 6 <i>d</i> a hundred.	..	..	12
430 boards made in Hoggestow of the Lords timber, cost 4 <i>s</i> a hundred.			
Payment to labourers, new pleaching divers pannels of the wall of the Lord's Stable, the wall of the kennel for his stag hounds near the gates at the middle Ward in the outer bailey; new daubing the said wall, gathering rods for the same, digging clay & carriage of the whole to the Castle	..	..	..
There was a kind of terrace on the tower, 2 <i>s</i> charged for repairing it	..	..	4
Three carpenters received 4 <i>d</i> a day each for repairing the Mew in the Park, total	..	..	2
It was covered with flags and Alice Cokeyn received 2 <i>d</i> a thrawe for gathering them in Astone-more, and a man was paid 1 <i>d</i> a thrawe for carrying them two miles to the said Mew.	..	..	..
The Stables were in the outer bailey. The towers were covered with lead.			
Richard Plomer received for 26 days work 4 <i>d</i> per day and his board coming to	..	..	8
36 lbs. of solder cost 3 <i>d</i> per lb.	..	..	8

li s d

Eight pounds stagni ( ) empt. pro soudur  
inde habend. 4<sup>d</sup> a pound.

Two little windows in the privies of my Lord &  
my Lady new glazed; and mending 5 windows  
in the hall, 3 in the Lord's chamber. one in the  
ladies, repaired by John Glasyere ... ... „ 13 4

Total of work at the castle ... ... ... 22 3 9

*Custus equitii nil hoc anno.*

*Custus parcorum et foreste.*

Poles for the park of Minst'leg & Long hoggestowe.

The logs (lodge) at Wynnes-mid.

Mending a bridge apud le Rase infra forestum

Total 7 7 2

Many charges for locks & keys & iron work. John  
Smyth of Hampton came to mend the lock.  
There is a charge for a horse bringing him and  
taking him back. (Blakeway thinks this means  
Wolverhampton; more probably Hampton in  
Worthen).

3<sup>d</sup> for a rope of hemp to draw water from the spring  
(fonte) in the Castle.

My Lords council sometimes visited.

Nine ells of linen cloth were brought for two table  
cloths, two long and two short towels (Manu-  
tergii) for their use at 6½<sup>d</sup> an ell.

Ève Kedervat had 3½<sup>d</sup>. for making them. They  
dined upon wood. 10<sup>d</sup> is paid for 18 dishes &  
6 platters (*parapsidibus*) *de ligno* for them.

Their fuel was cut in Hoggestowe, took three  
labourers two days.

Their barrels were made in the house by a cooper—  
Thomas Blake (*Circulator*) who was employed  
30 days at 4<sup>d</sup> a day.

The hoops came from Worthen Park, ash trees  
felled for the purpose.

The accountant was allowed 1<sup>s</sup> a day for travelling  
expenses—John Turvey was his name; he went  
from Caus to London, and on to Tunbregge to  
see Nicholas Bradshaw, the head-steward, and

others of the Lord's Council. He took 19 days. li s d  
He received 1<sup>s</sup> a day for going to warn John  
Burley, Esq<sup>r</sup> of Bromecroft, and Thomas Gurny  
of Sibdon to attend the Council. This took two  
days in March. The accountant gets 2<sup>s</sup> for  
carrying a letter from the Lord to Sir Adam  
Pesshale begging for a Gosshawk.

1399. On the accession of Henry IV. the Welsh took up Richard II.'s cause, and as the Earl of Stafford was on the other side they attacked Caus. Dackus ap Griffith sent to Stafford to warn the chief Steward.

There was a Blacksmith's shop cost ... . . . . . 16 7  
 including 9 pieces of iron for hammers &c., price  
 of each piece 10<sup>d</sup>, Charcoal brought to harden  
 them cost ... . . . . . 2 " 6

Richard Ferron came from Stafford to do the work.

He received     ...     ...     ...     ...     ...     " 6 8

Thomas Young, a barrister, receives 40<sup>s</sup> for attending at Caus.

One of the servants is taken ill and the King's physician, a Monk, was sent for. Richard Tilby was the servant. 40<sup>s</sup> was paid him by order of the chief steward.

White bread was bought for the expenses of divers gentlemen & tenants who came to defend the Castle from 15<sup>th</sup> September to Michaelmas against one Owein ap Griffith de Glyndourdey, with other malefactors of the parts of Wales, rising against the King, &c. It cost ... ... „ 11 10

Nine quarters 5 bushells of wheat for the same expenses. 6 quarters 1 bushel of wheat at ... , 8 8

Three quarters 6 bushels at 8<sup>s</sup> a quarter.

Three baskets of mixture for the same expenses ... „ 2 5  
One hundred gallons (*lagenis*) of ale, but of different „ „ „ „ „

measures; some cost 1<sup>d</sup> a gallon ... ...  
485 gallons of ale bought of different men for same  
1<sup>d</sup> a gallon

A quarter of a carcass of an Ox, as One Ox, 16s. 6d.

quarter of a carcase of an Ox 3<sup>o</sup> One Ox 10-0<sup>o</sup>  
2 Oxen at 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> 6<sup>o</sup> 34 6

	li	s	d
Divers fish, salt and fresh	...	...	3 "
Two geese 8 <sup>d</sup> 22 cheeses 4 <sup>s</sup> 3 <sup>d</sup> Milk 8 <sup>d</sup> Baking 5 <sup>s</sup> 10 <sup>d</sup> .			
A man and waggon carrying fuel cost 6 <sup>d</sup> a day.			
4 pounds of candles cost 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> <sup>d</sup> per lb.			
The total payments for this year	...	252	7 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Receipts	.	249	2 2
	£3	4 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	

Earl Edmund's great-grandson was Henry Duke of Buckingham. Richard seized his estates on his downfall in the first year of his reign, and granted Caus to Thomas Mitton, who is said to have seized the fugitive Duke. On the accession of Henry VII., the estates were returned to Edward Duke of Buckingham,<sup>1</sup> son of Henry, aged 8. He was executed by Henry VIII.

1521. Caus was afterwards restored to his son Henry, 14th Henry VIII.<sup>2</sup> Henry was not restored to his ancient Barony till Edward VI.'s reign, but was commonly called Baron. He resided much at Caus instead of Stafford. There is a letter from him to the Vice-President of the Marches complaining of the conduct of one Harrie Tipton, in claiming to have unlimited rights of common in Hoggestow Forest, by which John Purslow was put to great vexation and costs. His Lordship declared his intention of resisting this claim to the uttermost. This Lord Stafford was a man of letters, of Oxford and Cambridge; a friend of Erasmus, and a favourer of the Reformation. He translated Henry VIII.'s Treatise on Royal and Ecclesiastical Power.<sup>3</sup> He had four sons—Henry, Edward, Richard, and Walter, and two daughters, Dorothy and Elizabeth, by Ursula his wife, daughter of Sir

<sup>1</sup> Humphrey his (Edmund's) son succeeded, and was created Duke of Buckingham 25th Henry VI. He was killed at Northampton on the Lancaster side. Henry's father was killed at St. Alban's. He was beheaded at Salisbury.

<sup>2</sup> And Sir W. Devereux, Lord Ferrars, made Steward and Constable of Caus for life, 1523.

<sup>3</sup> He died in 1562, and was succeeded by his son Henry, who died s.p. in 1566.

Richard Pole, K.G., by Margaret Plantagenet, Countess of Salisbury, niece of Edward IV.

Edward, who succeeded his brother Henry on the 30th of September, 15 Elizabeth, married Mary, daughter of Edward, Earl of Derby. His son Edward married Isabel Foster (see further on).

In 16th of Elizabeth the Castle, manor, &c., and the reversion are stated to be holden by knight's service by the above Dorothy Stafford, probably under her father's will. Her husband, Sir William Stafford, was most likely a connexion of Harcourt's. She, at all events, did not oppose his possession of Caus, for on the 13 January, 16 Elizabeth, he conveyed it with all Lord Stafford's Shropshire property to Sir Rowland Hayward, Knt., Lord Mayor of London, Lionel Duckett, Knt., and John Lacy, all trustees for Sir Rowland. In him the Castle and estate ultimately centered, and his daughter conveyed it in marriage to Sir John Thynne of Long Leate.

The possession of the Thynnes was contested in 1591, and on May 28th, Thynne, Esq., entered by force into the Castle, which he had bought long ago, and which Lady Stafford held against him. This is probably the Dorothy above mentioned, who married Sir William Stafford of Grafton. Her sister Elizabeth married Sir William Nevill of Chebsey.

During the Civil Wars Caus was held for the King. It was surrendered in 1645, and demolished the same time as Shrawardine.

In Blakeway's time the Marquis of Bath was Lord of the Manor of Cause and Minsterley.

[The situation of Caus Castle was the most imposing of all the Castles on the Welsh borders, surrounded as it was by a ditch, and a wall with towers, the foundations of which were still to be seen when Mrs. Stackhouse-Aston wrote her book on *The Garrisons of Shropshire*. The site covered about six acres. At the east end is a mound, of great height and steepness, on which stood the keep tower. The Castle was besieged, and captured by Colonel Hunt for the Parliament, 25 June, 1645. Sir H. F. Thynne, Knight and Baronet, was then the owner, and he was heavily fined as a delinquent. The views of Caus are (1) from an old picture, formerly at

Millichope; and (2) the ruins, from an old water-colour, belonging to E. C. Peele, Esq. Some further particulars about Caus Castle may be found in *The Garrisons of Shropshire*, pages 40-43.—ED.]

Mensis Junii Anno. 36 Hen. VI. 1458.

Monye for Harnes and Harnyssing of Sowdgers in Causland.

WORTHYN.

Rec'd of John Goodall the younger towards the harnessing of Sowdgers to attend my lord Privy

Seal into France	...	...	...	...	v <sup>s</sup>
Item of John Draper	...	...	...	...	xij <sup>d</sup>
„ of Nicolas Rogers	..	..	..	..	xvj <sup>d</sup>
„ Ric. Wilcockes...	...	...	..	..	iiij <sup>s</sup>
„ Roger Drap'	...	...	..	..	v <sup>s</sup>
„ Henricus Jukes	...	...	..	..	xij <sup>d</sup>
„ William Bode ...	...	...	..	..	xij <sup>d</sup>
„ Urian Nycolles	...	...	..	..	ij <sup>s</sup>
„ Edmund Bechefield	...	...	..	..	ij <sup>s</sup>
„ Richard Bawghe	...	...	..	..	ij <sup>d</sup>
„ John Bazeley ...	...	...	..	..	xij <sup>d</sup>

ASTON.

Rowland Passand	...	...	...	...	xij <sup>d</sup>
John Harrys ...	...	...	..	..	vij <sup>d</sup>
Hopton's wife ...	...	...	..	..	xij <sup>d</sup>

(Stafford MSS. Tom. XI.)

Rental of Lord Stafford's Cause Estates.

24 Henry VIII.. 1533.

Overworthen	..	17	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bromlow, Minton,				
Nether-worthen	23	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Meds & Medlicot	6 11 0				
Worthen Manor	15	0	1	Caus burg	..				
Worthen-bury	..	1	0	Minsterley Park	6 0 0				
Minsterley	..	16	18	4	Nether heath	..	5	6	8
Caus	..	20	4	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Haberley...	..	3	14	8
					Over heath	..	6	0	6

£122 3 0

38th Henry VIII. Henry Lord Stafford, and Ursula his wife appoint Humphrey Lloyd High Steward of Caus Lordship, fee 53s. 4d.

CAUS MANERIUM & BURGUM.

1561, 4 Eliz.

Pannagium cum Tack Porcor: ibidem 13 Nov. anno 4 Eliz. Reg., coram Ranalpho Blore, Clerico, Rectore de Worthen, et John Harries, Gen: The number of persons having pannage there 20, at 2<sup>d</sup> per hog, under 10, and one hog for every 10.

Summa porcorum 1. Summa denariorum viij<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>.

CHIRBURY AND MONTGOMERY.

A Deed printed by Maddox in his *Formulare Anglicanum*, page 29, from the Augmentation Office. Hugo Foliot, Bishop of Hereford in 1220 and 1234.

“Composition between Philip, prior, and the Canons of Chirbury, and Richard, parson of the 4th portion, on the one part, and William, parson of New Mungumeri, on the other, on the subject of a Church lately built at Mungumeri, and of sepulture to be therein had. The Church of Mungumeri to have its proper parson presented by the King, to have Font, Sepulture, and all the rights which mother Churches enjoy; but the parson of the time shall pay to the Church of Chirburie 30<sup>s</sup> as a composition for the oblations which it used to receive from the Parishioners of Mungomeri. The said parson shall also render to the Church of Chirbury a moiety of the principal Mortuary of the whole parish of Mungumeri, and this the Clerks and Chaplains, as well as the parson of Mungumeri shall swear before the Bishop faithfully to observe. The Prior and Canons of Chirbury to be at liberty to receive the body of any freeholder of Montgomeri, if any such shall chuse to give his body to them.”

CHIRBURY HUNDRED.

20 Edw. I. (1291, 1292), Montgomery Castle was reputed to be in this hundred, not in Wales.

29 Edw. III. (1355) Roger Earl of March brought a writ of right against Edward Prince of Wales for seisin of the Castle of Montgomery and hundred of Chirbury.

## CHIRBURY PRIORY of Black Canons

was of the order of Saint Benet, founded in King John's time.

9 Edw. I. (1281) The Prior and Convent moved to Snead, the place of their first institution and abode, for Chirbury was represented as a situation not so convenient for celebrating Divine Mysteries, "ob varia impedimenta quæ iis ibidem occasiunt."

The removal to be no prejudice to the souls of those buried at Chirbury, but the Prior and Convent to perform the same good offices for them at Snead, and the Religious to lose nothing of their rights at Chirbury, no more than if the said translation had not been. They did not move.

20 Edw. I. (1292). At the Assizes at the King's suit to show how he came by the Manor of Snead, said that it was granted by King John to the Church of St. Michael at Chirbury.

7 Edw. II. (1313). This Monastery obtained the King's confirmation, in which no notice is taken of the removal of the Convent to Snead. Two years later Impropriation of Hyssington given.

37 Hen. VIII. (1545-6). The King granted to David Hopton and Elizabeth his wife, domum et situm nuper Monasterii de Chirbury, for their lives, and remainder to their heirs. Value, £9 6s. 8d.

13 Elizabeth (1570-1571) The Parsonage given to Shrewsbury School.

The Manor belonged to Earls of March.

## MARRINGTON AND CHIRBURY.

In 12 Eliz. (1569) Richard Lloyd owned this, and was succeeded by his son Richard 15th Elizabeth; he died 18th James. Priamus Loid owned it in 1633, in which year he and his son Richard sold his estate to John Craven of the city of London for £3,500. He died s.p., and his brother William, Earl Craven, had it, and died in 1698. The next was William Lord Craven, who died 1711; and the next Lord Craven sold it to Thomas Powys, Esq., in 1732, for £3,500.

## ASTON ROGERS.

Curia Henrici Stafford, Militis, filii et heredis domini Stafford apud Caus. 15 April, 5th Elizabeth (1562), Vol. VI., 3rd Series.

Kemscy, Senesc. At this Court Henry Lord Stafford, Lord of the Manor being present in Court, gives leave to his tenants of Brownlow to inclose and divide the Common Moor of the said township, and so parted to enjoy the same without any fine or payment whatsoever.

BIN WESTON.

Peter Corbet granted to his son John all his vall of Leighton in Walcherie on tenure of a pair of gilt spurs.

Henry Lord Stafford has the following note on this. George Kerry ought to pay a pair of gilt spurs upon St. Nicholas's day, because he hath this land, &c.

The Kerys were originally Lloyds. The first in Worthen was Jenkin Kery (who married Ann, daughter of Richard Goodall of Worthen), then two Johns, then Humphrey, then George, then Thomas living 1623, whose son George married Martha, daughter of Thomas Owen of Salop (buried 12 Feb., 1616). He was a Burgess of Salop 1616, and was buried 1628.

George had sons—Robert, sep. 1641; Henry, sep. 16 Feb., 1675-6; Edward, sep. 17 May, 1698, by his second wife Elinor, daughter of Robert Tourbridge, sep. 1677.

Edward had a son Edward by his wife Sarah (sep. 1712), baptised 1679, buried at St. Chad's, May, 1722, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Mone of Wickham, Kent, Gent., who died in the Workhouse (Blakeway). A sister of his, Eleanor, was baptised 1674, married in 1695 Henry Powell of Worthen. The son of this Edward, who married Elizabeth Mone, baptised 1709, married Hannah, daughter of Thomas Cund of Wilmington. His brother John married Elizabeth Cund, and his sister Martha, bap. 1717, married Thomas Cund. This Edward had two sons—Edward 1734, and Thomas 1736; and two daughters, Letitia and Mary 1740. John had one son George, baptised 1739 at Chirbury, and three daughters: Anne baptised 1732, at Worthen, Sarah baptised 1734 at Worthen, and Anne baptised 1737 at Chirbury.

Thomas and George Kerry, Esqs., 21 James sold the Manor of Leighton to Sir John Herbert. [See Pedigree of Kery or Kerrey of Worthen, in Vis. Salop 1623, Harleian Society xxix, 285.—ED.]

## HAMPTON.

1503, 18 Henry VII. Edward Corbet, then Thomas, then Reginald (sep. Worthen, 28 March, 1612), married Jane,<sup>1</sup> daughter of Richard Stevens. Their daughter Mary married Roger Corbet of Pontesbury, at Worthen, 10 Oct., 1597. Ethel married Edward Stedman, at Worthen, 24th Sept., 1583.

In 1614 it belonged to Reginald Corbett, as appears from a terrier of glebe lands.

Thomas Latham, Esq., of Salop (Captain in the Royal Navy), bought (about 1761) Hampton Hall, and appurtenances in the townships of Brockton and Worthen, for William Livesey of Montgomery, Esq., for £6,440, which were formerly purchased by Edward Herbert, Esq.,<sup>2</sup> deceased, from Mrs. Elizabeth Newton, John Fountaine, and William Throckmorton Bromley. A branch of the Corbets lived there, another at Leigh, another at Hope. (See Powell and Corbett).

In 1808 George Bishton, Esq., in possession then. 1816 Mr. Edwards.

## HOCKSTOW FOREST.

The name signifies miry ways. The Earls of Stafford had it. Some part was enclosed in Elizabeth's reign. She granted a messuage in it to John Parker for 21 years, and gave leave to Edward Gittins to sell divers messuages there.

1561. Pannagium cum tack porcorum tent' apud Mynsterley 1 Nov. 4<sup>o</sup> Elizabeth, coram Radulpho Blore, Rectoro de Worthyn, & Roberto Sutton, Clerico. The tenants here who had pannage are 90, at 2<sup>d</sup> per hog, or one hog for ten, which was the custom. Summa porcorum xvij unde unus venditus pro xx<sup>d</sup>. Unus Custod' ibidem. Unus prepositori. Unus Clerico Cur': et ij porci Rectoribus de Worthyn et Westbury. Et sic remanent xij porci

Expons' offic' jj<sup>s</sup> iiiij<sup>d</sup>

Allowed to Hugh ap John Goz, Elector of the Hogs. And to the said Hugh and Edward ap John Lloid and Richard Watts and two other lads xij<sup>d</sup> for going from Vach Rgg to Cause Castle with the Hogs.

<sup>1</sup> Sep. Worthen, 7 Feb., 1610.

<sup>2</sup> Buried at Montgomery, 22nd Nov., 1752

## HOPE.

1352, 26 Edward III. I Peter Corbet, Lord of Hope, grant to Sir Roger Corbet, the lord of Leigh, and Elizabeth his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, all my land in Lockely near Bromlow, the remainder to my heirs.

Thomas Corbett of Winnington, buried 19 June, 1609, at Worthen. Thomas Corbet of Hope, buried 7th October, 1635. Moses Corbet, Gent., buried 1697, and Christiana buried 17 Aug., 1719. Susannah Powell, Andrew Corbett, junior, buried 1691, Robert Corbett born 1684, and buried 1706.

## LEIGH.

1322, 15 Edward II. Roger Corbet, nephew of Peter, Baron of Caus, made forester by his uncle. Roger Corbet, M.P. 1328, Peter Corbet, Thomas Corbet (Hen. IV.), Thomas Corbet, Peter Corbet (5 Hen. VII.), Thomas Corbet, John Corbet (27 Hen. VIII.), joined in a Commission with Bishop Lee, Sir Thomas Inglefield and Sir Richard Herbert, to divide the hundred of Montgomeryshire. Blakeway says that Roger was the son of an illegitimate brother of the last Peter Baron of Caus.

The Corbets removed thence to Albrighton Hussey in Charles I.'s reign, and to Sundorne in the middle of last century. But Leigh continued theirs till it was sold by John Corbet, who died 1759. Robert Corbet, son of Pelham, was the man who moved, born 1629.

## MORE PARISH.

The Onslows and the Burnells were lords of the manor in Queen Elizabeth's time.

44 Elizabeth, the Queen gave license to Thomas Burnell, Gent., to sell the Manor of More to Richard More, Gent.

## WENTNOR.

The Advowson belonged at one time to the Earl of Stafford. Sir John Woderton, also of Worthen, was here in 1465.

## PONTESBURY.

After the Conquest held by Corbett.

28 Edw. I. (1300), William de Bowdler received the profits. Edw. II. The King had the Manor *ex dono Rhese ap*

Howell, which he gave to John de Chorleton, Lord Chamberlain. Owen Glendower did much damage here. The manor passed into the Powis family. Lord Powis, in Henry VIII.'s time, gave it to Edward Grey, his natural son by Jane Orwell, daughter of Lewis Orwell, Knt., and his heirs.

42 Eliz. (1599—1600) Henry Verdon and Ursula his wife had license to alienate to William Leighton, who conveyed it (44 Eliz.) to Roger Owen.

The advowson was in Lord of Powis.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Value.	1	17	13	4, pay tenths	1	15	4
"	2.	17	13	4,	1	15	4
"	3.	8	10	0,	0	17	0

#### SHREWSBURY SHOW.

(Blakeway MSS. Salop Top. d. 1).

Mr. Sam Garbet of Wem had written to his brother, an apothecary in Shrewsbury, touching the original of Shrewsbury Show, to which he received the following answer dated Feb. 18, 1726:—“Your 4th query is answered by Mr. Austin the barber, the only man that could be heard of that knew anything concerning its antiquity. He tells me that it was first begun July 5, 1589, when the Clothworkers had a tree given them, which tree was dressed and carryed in procession to Kingsland, and thence home, and placed at the Sharemans or Clothworkers Hall, which tree in Oliver's time was forbid to be carryed in procession, as being a thing too superstitious, and has never since been us'd. Whether any more of the trades went at the first, or whether it was only the Clothworkers, I cannot be informed. But sure it is that a very many years past most of the Incorporated Companies have gone to Kingsland, and have had harbors there, which are a many of them almost forgot, and the Show does now gradually begin to be in neglect, and scarce half of the trades trouble themselves to go to the field, and those that continue and keep it up are now of the meanner trades. However it continues yet a custom among all the incorporated Companies to have a feast on that day, to choose officers to take care of Companies' affairs for the year ensuing; only the Drapers have no meeting on that day, but have a great feast earlier

in the year. It is now a custom for the Mair to go with a handsome attendance to visit every company in the field, when he is treated; and then return followed by the companies."

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[Mr. Lee's MS. Book also contains copious Extracts from the Register of Sir Thomas Botelar, Vicar of Wenlock; Commission to Treswell and Vincent to visit the County of Salop in 1623, together with their list of "no Gentlemen" (91 names); copious Extracts from the Taylor MS.; extracts of Occurrences from Phillips's *History of Shrewsbury*; pedigree of Lee (from Blakeway MSS.); and notes about Bishop's Castle, Howard's Bust on Shrewsbury Gaol, and Upton Magna wedding in 1653. Many of these can readily be found in the *Transactions*, and other printed books, and the rest it was not thought necessary to print, as they do not relate to Worthen, Caus, or the neighbourhood.—ED.]

## THE SHROPSHIRE LAY SUBSIDY ROLL OF 1327.

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

(Continued from 3rd Series, Vol. V., page 252.)

THE HUNDRED OF STOTTESDON is the ninth of the Hundreds contained in the Shropshire Lay Subsidy Roll of 1327. In previous volumes of the *Transactions* the Hundreds of Bradford, Munslow, Purslow, Chirbury, Ford, Condover, Pimhill and Brimstree have been printed and fully annotated. There still remain to be dealt with the Hundred of Overs, the town of Shrewsbury and its Liberties, and the town of Bridgnorth and its Liberties. Then this earliest of the Shropshire Lay Subsidy Rolls will be completed.

It will be noticed that the Hundred of Oswestry, which represents the Domesday Hundred of Mersete, is not included in this Roll. The reason is that Oswestry Hundred was exempt from English Law; it sent no deputies to meet the King's Judges at the County Assizes; its frontier was a barrier to the King's Sheriff and his subordinates; the head of the Fitz Alans was supreme in all local concerns, and he rendered only homage and fealty for the exercise of his jurisdiction. The Hundred of Clun also is not in this Roll, and it likewise was not amenable to English law.

The Hundred of Stottesdon was newly created, probably in the reign of Henry I., when a re-arrangement of the Shropshire Hundreds took place. It was formed out of the Domesday Hundreds of Condetret, Patinton, Alnodestreu, and Bascherch. It also comprised two manors, Alvey and Nordley, which at Domesday were included under Staffordshire; and four manors, Quat, Romsley, Rudge and Shipley, which were anciently reputed to be in Warwickshire. Besides these, the manor of Earls Ditton, which at Domesday was in

Overs Hundred, was placed in Stottesdon Hundred, because it had been annexed to and valued with Cleobury Mortimer; and at a later period, about 1216, Cainham and Coreley were severed from Overs, and were afterwards annexed to Stottesdon Hundred.

The whole of Condetret Hundred was placed in Stottesdon Hundred, excepting Neen Sollars, which was transferred to Overs, and Farlow, which was always a member of Leominster in Herefordshire. Acton Round was transferred from Patinton Hundred. Fifteen manors were taken out of Alnodestreu Hundred, and ten out of Bascherche Hundred. In this way the Hundred of Stottesdon was newly formed in the reign of Henry I. The Hundreds of Brimstree and Munslow were also newly created at the same time, and the other Hundreds were re-arranged.

In this Subsidy Roll of 1327 we do not find Acton Round, Quat and its townships, Billingsley, Dowles, Snitton and Loughton,—all of which are in Stottesdon Hundred,—named in that Hundred. Acton Round was then assessed under Munslow Hundred, Quat and Dudmaston were included in the Liberties of Bridgnorth, and Snitton was perhaps included under Bitterley, of which it was a township. Dowles, anciently called Achisey, was one of the seven Berewicks of Stottesdon, but was granted in the time of Henry I. to Malvern Priory. I cannot account for the omission of Billingsley and Loughton.

After the creation of this Hundred, the *caput* or place where the Hundred-Court assembled was Stottesdon. Sometimes an uninhabited hill was fixed upon for this purpose, as Pimhill, and sometimes a small village was chosen rather than a populous borough, as Burton, where the Wenlock Hundred-Court met, or Purslow, which to-day is not even a township. Stottesdon, however, was always a place of considerable importance.

It remains only to add, that the whole of the historical notes, which add so largely to the interest and value 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.

## HUNDR' DE STOTTRESDON'.

## ALUYTHELEYE'.

[**ALVELEY.**<sup>1</sup>—This manor is mentioned in *Domesday* under Staffordshire. It was held in 1086 by Roger de Montgomery, and was an important and well cultivated manor of one hide, with arable land for nine teams. There were two teams in demesne, and eight villeins, with a priest and four bordars, had six teams. There were six acres of meadow, and a wood two leagues long and half a league wide. The manor had been held in Saxon times by Earl Algar, and was worth £6 a year. In 1086 it was worth £5. Alveley passed into the hands of the King on the forfeiture of Earl Robert de Belesme. It remained with the Crown till 1155, when Henry II. granted it to Guy le Strange by service of half a knight's fee. The Le Stranges first appear as holding land in Norfolk in the time of Henry I. They appear in Shropshire under Henry II., who granted land in Salop to each of the three brothers John, Guy, and Hamo. Guy held also land in Warwickshire under William fitz Alan, whom he succeeded in 1160 as Sheriff of Shropshire, and whose Barony he had in custody during the long minority of William's son. In 1175, Henry II. granted the Manor of Weston-under-Red-Castle to Guy, who had been in constant attendance on him. Guy died at the close of 1179, leaving a widow, Mary, and a son Ralph, his heir. Mary le Strange joined with her husband in 1171 in granting to the canons of Haughmond the mill at Alveley and that at Stretton-upon-Avon (now Stretton-super-Dunsmore) in Warwickshire. Ralph le Strange was in 1194 in charge of Carreghova Castle, overlooking some silver mines belonging to the Crown, and the following year he was taken ill and died there. He was the founder of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity at Bridgnorth, which he endowed with land at Alveley, and he gave the advowson of Knockin and some land in Alveley to Haughmond Abbey. His heirs were his three sisters, among whom his estates were held in coparcenary. Margaret, apparently the eldest sister, was the wife of Thomas Noel, an important landowner in Staffordshire, whose father was the founder of Ranton Abbey, affiliated to that of Haughmond. Thomas died in 1206, leaving two daughters, and his widow was married the next year to Thomas de Blanminster. Ralph's other sisters were Joan, wife of Richard de Wapenbury, and Matilda, wife of Griffin de Sutton. Margaret Noel's daughters married and left descendants, as did Madoc, son of Matilda de Sutton, and the manor was still further divided. At the commencement of the 14th century, Simon de Alvitheley had purchased part of Alveley, and William de Hempton another part, while Henry de Morf, who had married a granddaughter of Matilda de Sutton, held the share of his wife. Possibly William de Hempton's son, who was a minor in 1292, may be the William de Holeway of the Subsidy Roll, and Thomas de Alvitheley the son of Simon the chief holder in the manor in 1316. Hugh de Solerugge probably represents the share of another coparcener, while Richard Abbotts held under the Abbot of Haughmond. The Abbot of Shrewsbury is said to have possessed land in Alveley in later times, the Grove family of Pool Hall being originally tenants there of that Abbey. One of that family, who died in 1616, made a fortune in London, part of which he used to found a school in his native place. Thomas atte Lee was possibly of the family who in the 17th century became lords of the manor.]

	s	d		s	d
Thom' de Aluythe- leye	...	ijj	Will'o de Holewey	ij	
Hug' de Solerugge	ij	iiij	Ric'o Abbot'	...	ij
Henr' de Morf'	ij		Nich'o de Clecr'	...	xv
			Joh'e Howell	...	xij

<sup>1</sup> Eyton iii. 121.

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e Mayeu	...	xijij	Rog' de Weston'	...	xvijij
Joh'e Fr <sup>a</sup> nceys	...	xiiij	Will'o in The More	xij	
Alic' Henrys	...	xij	Ric'o Froysel	...	xiiij
Jul' othe Grene	...	xij	Thom' othe Hull'	...	xvijij
Lynot' atte Fenne		xij	Will'o Bendy	...	ix
Barth'o Bryd	...	xvj	Will'o de kynefar'		xij
Will'o Dunfowe	...	xij	Henr' atte Hay	...	x
Thom' Dod	...	xiiij	Rog' atte Hay	...	xv
Rog' Mareys	...	xij	Will'o de Haddeleye		xx
Joh'e de Clecr'	...	xiiij	Thom' le Hunte	...	vij
Auic' de Br <sup>a</sup> deleye	xx		Hug' Pyrry	...	vij
Joh'e Dolemon	...	xvj		(Walt'o le	
Joh'e le Masonn	...	xiiij	s'bt'	Dunfowe	xvijij
Ric'o Ogger	...	xij	ibid'm	Ric'o de	
Hug' othe Grene	...	xiiij		Storef'	...
Ric'o atte Grene		vj			xvijij
Hug' le Reoer	...	ix		p' Sm <sup>a</sup>	xlviij <sup>s</sup>
Thom' atte Lee	...	xij			_____

## NORTH'LEYE 'T ASTLEYE'.

[NORDLEY and ASTLEY.<sup>2</sup> Parish of Alveley.—This, like Alveley, was a manor of the Saxon Earl Algar' that had passed at the Conquest to Earl Roger. It contained two hides, with arable land for 12 teams. There were three teams in demesne, and seven villeins and two bordars had five teams. There was a mill worth 2s. annually, and a wood a league and a half long and half a league wide. The value of the manor had fallen from £8 to £4. Like Alveley, Nordley and its member Astley passed into the hands of Henry I., who granted a hide of land at Astley to a certain Fitz Ulky, whose descendants took the name of De Astley. Fitz Ulky was succeeded by a son Robert, and he by a son Osbert, who in 1188 occurs as overlooking repairs done to the King's Chamber at Kinver. Osbert was followed by his son, a second Robert, who died before 1211, leaving his son John a minor. This John and his son, a second John, frequently appear in local matters. John (I) died in 1235, and John (II) in 1275. At the inquest on the death of the latter, it was found that he had one carucate in Nordley, and one in Astley, and that his house stood half in Nordley and half in Astley, and that he paid the King £13 10s. *per annum* for the two tenures. His son John was not seventeen when his father died. In 1310 this John (III), who in 1292 had proved his right to a free Court at Nordley, obtained leave from the King to enfeoff his son John (V) in Astley and Nordley. In 1319, this John in turn enfeoffed Roger de Astley in Nordley, and their names occur together on the Subsidy Roll. Roger lived till 1362, and left a baby grandson, Thomas, his heir. Thomas did not live to grow up, but died in 1376, when his sister Margaret, the wife of Roger atte Lee, ancestor of the Lets of Coton, inherited the estate. In 1341, John de Astley enfeoffed William de Fililode, junior, in Astley, in the land which he had himself held by service of providing one horseman for 40 days with the army of Wales, at the cost of

<sup>2</sup> Eytون iii, 146 and 152.

said John de Astley. The Fililodes continued to hold Astley for several generations till the line ended in two daughters, one of whom married Richard Blyke, and the other Thomas Corbin.

Nordley had its own Manor Court and possessed a certain amount of independence. Several of the names of the Subsidy Roll occur in business connected with the Manor Court. Roger Syer was a Juror in 1275, and Nicholas de la Grene and Roger Baldwin in 1292.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Astleye	...	xij	Ric'o Nicholes	...	xij
Rog' de Astleye	...	xx	Agn' Osb'nes	...	xij
Walt'o de Hadleye		xvij	Ric'o Alysaundr'	...	xij
Joh'e de Fylilode	...	ij	Joh'e de Coten	..	xij
Rog' de Herdewyk'	ij		Rog' le Combar'	...	xij
Will'o de Fylilode	ij		Joh'e fil' Simonis	...	xij
Nich'o de la Grene	ij		Nich'o Fylle	...	x
Rog' le Yongg'	...	ij	Rog' Bronn	...	x
Rog' Syer	...	ij	Joh'e Cok	...	xijij
Rob'to de Bakwar-			Joh'e de la Pyrie	...	xij
dyn	...	xij	Joh'e de la Stone	...	xij
Joh'e de Mulnehou		xij	Thom' Auart'	...	vij
Rob'to le Thrower'		xvij	s'bt' <i>Thom' de</i> Will'o Baret'	...	
Will'o Baret'	...	xv		Fylilode...	x
Rog' le Dunfowe	...	xvij	ibid'm <i>Elya Abbot'</i>		vij
Ric'o de Sned	...	xij			
Rog' Baldewyne	...	xii	p' Sm <sup>a</sup>	xxxvij <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>d</sup>
Ric'o Madoc'	...	xij			

## STOTTREDONE'.

[STOTTREDEN.<sup>3</sup>—This was a large manor of 9 hides with 7 berewicks, that had passed from the possession of the Saxon Earl Edwin to the Norman Roger. Its value has fallen from £20 *per annum* to £10 during the transfer. In 1086 there were four teams in demesne, and eight serfs, 3 female serfs (*auillae*), and 18 villeins, five bordars, and six semi-serfs (*coliberti*) with eleven teams. The Mill was valued at 10s. annually, and there were two leagues of wood. The manor had a church in 1086, held by the Abbey of Shrewsbury, with two and a half hides of land, valued at 20s., on which were ten villeins with two teams, and there was arable land for two more teams. Stottesden came into the hands of Henry I. on the forfeiture of Earl Robert de Belesme, and the king seems to have granted away several of its outlying berewicks, till when the manor came into the hands of Henry II. it only consisted of four hides instead of nine. In 1159, the king granted Stottesden to Godfrey de Gamages, a Norman baron, who was already holding land in Herefordshire. Godfrey's son Matthew forfeited his English estates about 1204 by throwing in his lot with the King of France against King John, but some twenty years later Stottesden was conferred on his younger brother William, who had throughout been a loyal soldier of the King. In 1223, William de Gamages' men of Stottesden were fined three merks for not

<sup>3</sup> Eyton iv. 142.

producing in the County Court a certain ladder from which another tenant had fallen and been killed. In 1225, William was holding Ludlow Castle on behalf of the Crown with a salary of 50 merks *per annum*. In 1233, he gave his son Henry as a hostage for his faith and service as a Baron of the Marches, and in 1240 he had died, and Stottesden had been granted by the King to John de Plessetis, and not to his son Godfrey de Gamages. John de Plessetis, Earl of Warwick, had a grant in 1244 of free warren at Stottesden, and of a weekly market there on Tuesdays and a yearly fair on the eve, the day and the morrow of the Assumption (August 14, 15, 16). John died on Feb. 26, 1263, and was succeeded by his son Hugh, then aged 26. In 1270, Hugh gave the Manor of Stottesden to his daughter Christiana on her marriage to John, son of Nicholas Segrave. John was then about 14 years old, and his child bride probably much younger. John de Segrave died in 1324-5, and his son Stephen the same year, apparently both while on foreign service, and Stephen's young son John was left heir to them both. Christiana de Segrave outlived her husband and son, as is shown by the Subsidy Roll. The last John de Segrave died in 1353, leaving a daughter married to John, Lord Mowbray, through whom the manor passed to the Dukes of Norfolk, who seem to have held it till the time of Henry VII.]

	s	d		s	d
Cristiana de Segrave	... iiiij	iiijq <sup>u</sup>	Ric'o de Wyr' ...	ij	q <sup>u</sup>
Will'o Hamund	vijjob'q <sup>u</sup>		Will'o de Hull'	xiiijo'q <sup>u</sup>	
Ph'o fil' Simonis	xijob'q <sup>u</sup>		Henr' Nicholes	ij	
Will'o fil' Pet <sup>i</sup> ...	xvjq <sup>u</sup>		Joh'e Bryd ...	xijq <sup>u</sup>	
Nich'o Sutore ...	xiiijq <sup>u</sup>		Marg' Hamund	xvjq <sup>u</sup>	
Walt'o Isote ...	xvjq <sup>u</sup>		Will'oatteBrug-		
Rob' le Kynge ...	xvjq <sup>u</sup>		gende ...	xv	
Will'o Feyrloke	xiiijob'q <sup>u</sup>		Emma Hep'k' ...	xiiijo'	
Ric'o fil' Regis ...	xvjq <sup>u</sup>		Will'o Feyrloke		
Rob'to de Hull'	xvjq <sup>u</sup>		Will'o Feyrloke		
Elya fil' Galfri	xq <sup>u</sup>		Will'o Feyrloke		
Henr' Oky ...	xij		Will'o Feyrloke		
Walt'o in le Rayse	... ij		Will'o Feyrloke		
Will'o Oky ..		xxjrq <sup>u</sup>	p' Sm <sup>a</sup> xxxij <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>d</sup> ob'	

## ASTLEYE ABB'TIS.

[ASTLEY ABBOTS.<sup>4</sup>—This was at the time of the *Domesday* Survey a member of the great Manor of Morville, the then head of the Hundred of Alnodestreu. Astley consisted of five hides, when the manor seems to have been granted by Earl Roger to the Abbey of Shrewsbury, after the death of the Canons of the Saxon Church of St. Gregory at Morville. Between 1135 and 1141 Robert, Bishop of Hereford, in appropriating the Church of Morville to the Abbey of Shrewsbury, mentions the Chapel of Astley as paying an annual pension of 8s. to its mother church. In 1180, several of the Abbot's tenants at Astley and Norley were amerced for making tillages and assarts within the Royal Forest of Shirlet. In 1255 the King's Commissioners stated that the Abbot of Salop was

<sup>4</sup> Eyton i. 43.

Lord of Astlegh by gift of Earl Roger. "Therein are five hides of land, which the said Abbot holds, nor does he any suit; and he has the King's warrant." The following year the Abbot had a grant of free warren in all his demesne lands and Astley among them. About the end of the 13th century Morville and Astley and many of the neighbouring hamlets were disafforested, and ceased to be within the limits of the King's Forest of Shirlet. About 1267, Philip, lord of Badger, Forester of Shirlet, sold to the Abbot of Shrewsbury all the land he had in their Manor of Astley. The monks retained their property here till the Dissolution. They had in 1291 four carucates of land in demesne, valued at £2 13s. 4d., with a parcel of meadow land, a mill, pleas and perquisites of the Manor Court, and £11 2 0*qd.* in rents.

The tenants of the Abbey seem to have been well-to-do. Several of them take their names from hamlets of Astley, such as Stanley, Kinslow, Cantern, Croft and Binnall. Nicholas de Bunewall occurs more than once between 1293 and 1311 in connection with land at Binnall.

Nicholas at the Hay was tenant of the Abbey at the Hay during the latter part of the 13th century.

Alice Rondulf was probably widow of Nicholas Rondulf, a wealthy burgess of Bridgnorth, who in 1303 bought an estate at Severn Hall, in the Manor of Astley. He was Bailiff of Bridgnorth five times between 1309 and 1322.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Crofte ...	ij	q <sup>u</sup>	Ric'o Bygge ...	xij	
Will'o de Caunt-			St'ph'o de Stanleye	xij	
reyn ... ...		xvq <sup>u</sup>	Rog' Bosse ...	vj	
Isabell' de Kyn-			Nich'o atte Hay...	xiiij	
sodel'g ... ...	ij		Alano le Whyte...	xij	
Amic' de la Rode	xij		Will'o le Frensh'	vj	
Alic' Rondulse ...	ij	q <sup>u</sup>	Joh'e le Hore ...	xx	
Henr' fil' Will'i ...	xij		Adam de Crofte...	xv	
Will'o Budde ...	ij		Rog' de Stanleye	xiiij	
Rog' Balle ...	ij		Rob'to		
Edmund'le Palmer'	xx		S'bt' Boldynge	xij	
Joh'e de Crofte ...	xij		ibid'm Nich' de		
Henr' fil' Joh'is ...	xij		Bunewall'	xij	
Will'o de Lodelowe	vij				
Rob'to Partrych'	xij			p' Sm <sup>a</sup> xxxj <sup>s</sup> vij <sup>d</sup> ob'q <sup>u</sup>	
Joh'e Carpentar'...	x				
Ric'o Bong'gy ...		xij			

## MOMERFIELD.

[MORVILLE.<sup>5</sup>—This was in 1086 a very large and important manor of 12 hides, with 18 berewicks. It had been a Royal manor in Saxon times, and after its transfer to the Norman Earl Roger was still the head of the Hundred of Alnodestreu. There were four hides in demesne, on which there were two teams, but six more might be employed. Nine villeins and six bordars had three teams, and two more might be employed on their land, and there were four herdsmen. The Domesday record goes on to state that the Church of the

manor was dedicated to St. Gregory, and was served in King Edward's time by eight canons, who held eight hides of land. The Earl's Church of St. Peter (Shrewsbury Abbey) in 1086 held the church and five hides of land, and had in demesne two teams and work for four more. Nine villeins and one bordar and three priests had here nine teams, and four herdmen. A knight held land under the monks here by an annual rent of 4s. The remaining three hides of the manor were held by Earl Roger's chaplains, and under them by five free tenants, who had two teams, on land sufficient for six. Richard Pincerna held two hides of the Earl's demesne land, and had there one team and two serfs, and seven villeins with one team, and a mill paying yearly ten horse loads of corn. The Manor of Morville lost in importance as time went on. The foundation of Bridgnorth, round the castle built by Earl Robert de Belesme, took away from its dignity as a centre of population, and the abolition of the Hundred of Alnodestreu, of which it was head, caused it to sink into merely a member of the Hundred of Stottesden. Astley Abbots became an independent manor, and in 1326 exceeded the parent manor in size and importance. The Abbey of Shrewsbury became the chief holder of land at Morville, and had there a cell, dependent on the Abbey. This Priory of Morville had control over the seven chapgeries that grew up in the wide parish, at Billingsley, Oldbury, Tasley, Aston Aer, Aldenham, Underton and Astley Abbots. The Priory of Morville was dissolved in 1529, and granted for life to Richard Marshall, alias Baker, who in that year resigned the post of Abbot of Shrewsbury. The reversion of the property was granted to John Dudley, Viscount Lisle, but on the death of Richard Marshall in 1558 it passed to Roger Smyth of Bridgnorth.

William de Tugford of the Subsidy Roll took his name from another manor belonging to the Abbey of Salop.

Possibly the valuation here given refers to tenants of the Prebend of Morville, and not to those of the Abbey.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o le Bonde	...	xvij	Willo' de Toggeses...	xvij	
Will'o le Brewes	...	xv	Hug' Knotte	...	xvj
Alic' de la Wall'	...	ij			

#### UNDERDON'.

[UNDRTON,<sup>6</sup> Morville.—About the year 1138, Robert, Bishop of Hereford, consecrated a chapel here, which one Gilbert had endowed with a house and half a virgate of land. Land at Underton and at Walton and elsewhere in Morville parish was early granted by the Crown to the Church of St. Mary Magdalene in the Castle of Bridgnorth, and formed the endowment of three prebends there. In 1291, John Bryn, Prebendary of Underdon, held there 15 acres of land, with meadow land, rents, and a mill. The King was patron of the prebend, and more than once it was held by a foreigner.]

	d		d
Rog' Smal'hach'	...	xvj	Edith' Henrys
Adam Herbert	...	xij	...

#### WALTONE'

[WALTON,<sup>7</sup> Morville.—This, as the endowment of a prebend of St. Mary's, Bridgnorth, was several times the subject of disputes with the Abbey of Shrewsbury, which claimed the tithes as the property of Morville Church, of

<sup>6</sup> Eyton i. 75.

<sup>7</sup> Eyton i. 73.

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which it held the advowson. The prebend, like that of Underdon, was several times granted to foreign priests.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o le Bercher	...	xvij	S'bt'	Waldo	Holde
Will'o P'kyns	...	xij	ibid'm	Will'o	d
Ric'o le Palmer'	...	xv		Atterleye	xij
Will'o Hamund	...	xij		<hr/>	
			p' Sm <sup>a</sup>	xvij <sup>s</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup> o'

EUDON' BRUNEL'.

[EUDON BURNELL,<sup>8</sup> Glazeley.—In 1086 this was held under Earl Roger by Rainald the Sheriff. It was a manor of two hides, which had been held in Saxon times by a franklin, Aelward. In demesne there were three ox-teams, and six serfs, one villein, five bordars and a Frenchman had two teams. There was wood capable of fattening 60 swine. In Saxon times the manor was worth 30s. a year, and in 1086 its value had risen to 40s. Aelward the Saxon was also lord of Oldbury and Glazeley. After the Conquest we know little of the history of the manor till about 1166, we find it with Chetton in the hands of an heiress, Damietta, the wife of Ranulf de Broc, a determined opponent of Archbishop Becket. Damietta died in 1284, leaving five co-heiresses, and Eudon after some dispute, passed to one of them, Clemence, wife of William de Malesoures (or de Tatlington). Their son Auger seems to have sold Eudon, and in 1281 it was in the hands of Hugh Burnell, who had a grant of free warren here. Chetton passed to the Corbet family.

William de Ercalewe was the fifth of his name, and a man of note in Shropshire from 1304, when he succeeded his father, till 1344. He was tenant of several estates of the Burnells.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o de Ercalewe	ij	xj	Will'o le Newemo'	xvj <sup>u</sup>	
Rad'o de Tedestile		xixob'	Rad'o atte Wall'	x	
Ric'o de Haselwode		xvij	Ph'o fil' Rad'i	...	xvj
Ric'o de Momerfeld		vj			

GLASEL'G.

[GLAZELEY,<sup>9</sup>—This was also held by Rainald the Sheriff under Earl Roger, but he had here a tenant Azo. It was a manor of two hides. In demesne there was one team, and on the remaining land seven serfs, four villeins, five bordars, one radman and a priest, with three teams, and there was land for two teams more. There was a Mill worth 5s. yearly, and the whole manor was worth 20s. In Saxon times under Aelward the franklin, it had been valued at 25s. annually. Glazeley passed later to the Le Strange family, who held under the Fitz Alans. John Le Strange's tenant here in 1165 bore the Norman name of Pierrepont (de Petri-ponte). Glazeley remained with this family for several generations, and in the 13th century they became known as De Glazeley. Alan de Glazeley of the Subsidy Roll was the son and heir of Guy de Glazeley, who in 1297 attested a deed relating to land at Hollicott, and who in 1300 was a Juror on the Great Forest Perambulation of the

<sup>8</sup> Eyton i. 185.

<sup>9</sup> Eyton i. 210.

County. Katherine de Glazeley was probably the widow of Sir Alan de Glazeley, grandfather of the Alan of the Subsidy Roll, who in 1281 was one of four knights commissioned to report on the state of the King's Castle of Brug (Bridgnorth). There was a second Katherine de Glazeley, a sister of Alan, to whom their father Guy granted property in Bridgnorth about 1316.]

	s	d		s	d
Alano de Glaselye...	ij	vj			
Katerina de Glaseleye	xxj		S'b't'		
Henr' fil' Ph'i	...	xvj	ibid'm		
Thom' le Neuwemo'		xij			
Rog' de Wadeleye...		vjq <sup>u</sup>			
Will'o fil' Ph'i	...	xvj			
				p' Sm <sup>a</sup>	xx <sup>s</sup> v <sup>d</sup>

#### WHETHULL.

[WHEATHILL.<sup>10</sup>—This manor was held by Roger de Lacy under Earl Roger as a manor of three hides. Elmund had been its Saxon owner. Roger de Lacy had two teams in demesne and ten serfs; and four villeins with a provost had two teams. Its value had gone up from 40s. in Saxon times to 60s. and a sparrow hawk in 1086. The manor was then in Condetret Hundred. It was later held under the De Lacs by the De Says, and under them again by the De Girros and the Hackets. The latter family occurs first at the close of the 12th century, and from that time till after the date of the Subsidy Roll, Wheathill was held by them.

In 1255, Walter Haket was lord of Wheathill, which he held of Hugh de Say by service of a knight's fee. It contained three hides of land, and did *suit* to the Hundred Courts. It also owed ward at Montgomery for 40 days in wartime. Walter Haket was himself one of the jurors who made this report. In 1256, John de Bromdon sued Walter Hacket for disseizing him of a right of common pasture in Egerton, and both plaintiff and defendant appear in several law-suits between 1256 and 1274. The Walter of the Subsidy Roll was a son of this Walter. He had a long minority of at least ten years. In 1292 he was of full age, but not yet a knight. On Sep. 22, 1300, he had a grant of a weekly market on Thursday at Wheathill, and an annual fair on the eve and day of Trinity Sunday. In 1307, Sir Walter Haket was returned to the Parliament at Carlisle as Knight of the Shire for Worcester. He was an important man and held many offices. John de Bromdon of 1326 can hardly be identical with the John of 1256, or even of 1274, but was possibly his son. Johanna de Egerton took her name from the hamlet of Wheathill, now lost, where John de Bromdon claimed the right of free pasture.]

	s	d		s	d
Walt'o Haket ...	iiij	j	Ric'o fil' Galfr'i	xvij	
Joh'o de Bromdon	iiij	iijo'q <sup>u</sup>	Adam fil' Rad'i	xij	
Joh'a de Egerton'	ij	vjo'q <sup>u</sup>			

#### ASTON' BOT'EL.

[ASTON BOTTEREL.<sup>11</sup>—This manor of one hide was held in Saxon times by a franklin, Elric. After the Conquest it passed to Earl Roger, and was held under him by Tochil, apparently a Saxon. In 1086 there was one ox-team in

<sup>10</sup> Eyton iv. 283.

<sup>11</sup> Eyton i. 222.

demesne; and six serfs two villeins, 3 bordars and three radmans with two teams, and there was work for a third team. The manor had gained in its annual value, having risen from 14s. to 15s. Tochil granted a hide of land in *bola* to Shrewsbury Abbey early in the 12th century, and Aston Boterel seems to have been owned by a lord of Saxon descent till nearly the close of that century. In 1200, William Boterell appears on business connected with Stottesden Hundred. He was succeeded before 1240 by Philip Boterell, who was dead in 1242. In 1253, Thomas Boterell was lord of Aston, and in 1263-4, he had the King's charter to have a market and a fair at Aston Boterell. He seems to have at one time been constable of the Castle of Clun, and in 1273, Geoffrey le Venour, Seneschal of Sir Roger de Mortimer, in revenge for some charge against him in that capacity, caused Thomas Boterel's cattle to be seized on his own land at Aston, and driven to Cleobury Mortimer, where they were detained till Thomas had paid 18s. In 1281, Sir Thomas was one of the four knights commissioned to report on Bridgnorth Castle. About 1284, he was reported to be holding Aston under John fitz Alan by the service of one knight's fee, and doing ward at White-Minster Castle in time of war. Sir Thomas was succeeded before 1292 by his son Richard, who in that year was summoned to answer by what right he claimed a fair, market, free warren and assize of bread and beer in his manor of Aston Boterell. In reply the charter of Henry III, was produced which granted a weekly market on Tuesdays, and a fair yearly on the vigil, the day and the morrow of St. Michael. Richard seems to have been succeeded by a son John, who was living in 1316-7, when he granted some property to his father Richard. Possibly Philip was another of Richard's sons. The Boterells remained at Aston till the 16th century, when their heiress married a Scryen of Frodesley. The house of the later Boterells still stands, and the site of their earlier manor house can be traced in an adjoining field.

Hamo de Ingwardine may have been of a family that occurs in 1297 in connection with land at Wheathill.

In 1321, Richard de Foide, sub-deacon, was instituted Rector of Aston Boterell, and had license to study for a year. He was probably of the same family as the Richard and Roger of the Subsidy Roll, who apparently derived their name from "The Ford," between Aston Boterell and Sidbury.]

	s	d		s	d
Ph'o Boterel	...	iiij	Hamone de		
Joh'e fil' St'ph'i	...	xvij	Ingwardyn	...	ij
Walt'o Medico	...	xvij		Ric'o de	
Will'o le Syuter	...	xij	S'bt'	Forde	xv
Walt'o Bercar'	...	ij	ibid'm	Rog' de	
Will'o Bercar'	...	vj		Forde	xij
Walt'o de Norton'			xij		
Nich'o Breye			xij	p' Sm <sup>a</sup>	xxx <sup>s</sup>
					v <sup>d</sup> o'

#### CHEOTYNTON'.

[CHETTON,<sup>12</sup>—This manor belonged in Saxon times to the Countess Godiva, probably as part of her dower. It passed after the Conquest to Earl Roger de Montgomery, who held it in demesne. It was a manor of one hide, and in demesne were three teams. Six serfs, two female serfs (*ancillae*) four villeins, and one bordar, with a priest and a provost had three teams, and there was land for two teams more. There was a new mill and a league of wood. In King Edward's time the manor had been worth 10s. yearly, but in 1086 it

<sup>12</sup> Eyton i. 164.

was only worth 45s. After the forfeiture of Earl Robert de Belesme Chetton apparently was granted to someone who was also lord of Great Berwick, near Shrewsbury, and Eudon Burnell, near Glazeley. All three estates passed to Ranulf de Broc, a Kentish landowner, with his wife Damietta. Ranulf stood high in the Royal favour, and probably received his heiress-wife from the king. After the death of Damietta her estates passed to her five daughters, and during the first half of the 13th century there was constant litigation going on among the heiresses. The last of the sisters, Sibil de Broc, lived till 1253. She had latterly been the Lady of Chetton, and in 1225 granted the mill there to the Black Nuns of Brewood. After her death there was again much doubt as to the rightful heir, and a third of Chetton finally passed to Auger de Tattington, son of Sibil's sister Clemence, another third to the two heirs of her sister Felicia, while the King after retaining for six years the remaining third, which included the "capital Messuage" and the advowson of the Church, granted them to Robert Corbet of Chaddesley. Robert Corbet, before his death in 1270, became possessed of the other two-thirds of the manor. He sold the advowson of the Church with one acre of land, and the homage of Hugh de Holycote to Sir Robert Burnel, but the remaining part of Chetton descended to his nephew, William Corbet. In 1274, William Corbet was said to hold Chetton by service of finding one footman with a bow and arrows, to go with the King, whenever he shall decree to make war, into Wales, and to stay there till he had shot away his arrows. William was succeeded in 1283 by Sir Roger Corbet. In 1284 the service by which he held Chetton is fully described. "The man was to take one bow, three arrows, and a caltrop, and also a cured hog, and when he reached the King's army, he was to deliver to the King's Marshal half thereof, and the Marshal was to give him daily of the said half bacon for his dinner, as long as he stayed in the army, and he was to stay with the army as long as the hog lasted." In 1316, William Corbet was lord of Chetton. He had had a long minority, during which his mother Nesta was Lady of Chetton, in spite of her second marriage with Thomas de Roshal. Peter Corbet of the Subsidy Roll seems to have succeeded William at Chetton.

William de Criddon took his name from a hamlet of Chetton, which was accounted as an independent manor held under the Fitz-Alans. William was the son of Elias de Criddon, who died in 1272.]

	s	d		s	d
Petro Corbete	...	v	Ric'o Steuene	...	xiiij
Will'o de Crydon'	xiiij		Thom' fil' Henr'	...	xij
Joh'e Capl'o	...	xiiij	Henr' fil' Hugonis		vj
Nich'o de Chetiton'	xij		Ric'o Jankyns	...	vjo'
Joh'ane Carectar'	...	xv			

## UPTONE.

[UPTON CRESSETT,<sup>13</sup>—This manor seems to be the one called *Ultone* in the Domesday record. Rainald the Sheriff held Ultone. A franklin, Edmund, had held it in Saxon times. It was a manor of three hides. In demesnes were two ox-teams; and three serfs, one free neat-herd, six villeins, four bordars, and one radman, had four teams, and there was land for four more teams. There was a wood that could fatten 30 swine. In King Edward's time it was worth 40s., and afterwards 10s. In 1086 it was worth 25s. The family of De Upton held the manor for many generations. Alan de Upton occurs in 1138, and the John de Upton of the Subsidy Roll was the sixth in descent from him. John had three sons and a daughter, Constance, who married Thomas Cressett. Her descendants succeeded to the manor after the death, about 1383, of her

nephew, Hugh de Upton, and it took from them its distinctive name. The present interesting old manor house was built by a later member of the family.

Hugh the Harper was of a family that appears in local deeds at the end of the 13th century.

William de Stapeley took his name from a neighbouring hamlet owned by the De Upton family.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Upton'...	ijj	vj	Adam Blaunchard	vijj	
Hug' le Harpour	xij		Ph'o de la		
Joh'e Gerard ...	xij		S'bt' {		
Will'o de Stepeleye	ix		Donne	xiiij	
Hug' le Clerke ...	x		ibid'm {		
Hug' Cap'll'no ...	xij		Joh'e de		
Rob'to le fiz Aer	ix		Halle	xij	
Will'o Warynge	xij				
Ric'o Wylkyn ...	vj		p' Sm <sup>a</sup> xxv <sup>s</sup>		xj <sup>d</sup> ob'

#### HOPTON' WAFR'.

[HOPTON WAFERS,<sup>14</sup>—This manor of three hides passed at the Norman Conquest from the hands of the Saxon franklin, Siward, to those of Roger de Lacy, as had four other manors of Siward. It was held under Roger by Widard, who seems to have been also tenant of Farlow. There was land for four ox-teams, but only two were employed there, one in demesne, and one belonging to the one serf, two villeins, one radman and three bordars that formed the population. In Saxon times the manor had been worth 10s. annually, later it had risen to 12s., but in 1086 the value had fallen to 9s. 2d. Both Hopton and its neighbour Cleobury North at one time belonged to the Church of Worcester, both passed from Siward the Saxon to Roger de Lacy, and both went from De Lacy to Bernard de Newmarch, and so to the De Bohans, Earls of Hereford. Hopton was held in 1255 under the Earl of Hereford, of the Honour of Brecknock, by Robert le Wafre. This Robert had an only daughter and heir, Lucia, who took Hopton to her husband Roger, ancestor of the Mortimers of Chirk, a younger son of Roger, Lord Mortimer of Wigmore. The advowson of the Church had been given to the Abbey of Wigmore before 1278. William de Ercall was in 1316 tenant of the Burnels at Millchope, High Ercall and at Eudon Burnell. In 1333-4, he levied a fine of Hopton Wafre, the remainder to William Careswell and his heirs.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o de Ercalowe	ij	jo'q <sup>u</sup>	Will'o de Syueton	xvq <sup>u</sup>	
Adam Sproule ...	xv		Henr' Paye ...	xixq <sup>u</sup>	
Ric'o de Morleye...	xj		Rob'to le Cannar'	xx	
Adam de Stokweye	xijo'				
Joh'e del Orchard	vijq <sup>u</sup>		S'bt' {		
Ric'o Lyry ...	xijob'		St'ph'o le		
Henr' de Stocwey	xijq <sup>u</sup>		Gode ...	x	
Ric'o de la Sheote	xij		ibid'm {		
Joh'e de Dodyton'	ij	jo'q <sup>u</sup>	Walt'o de		
Alic' del Rohous...	xijq <sup>u</sup>		Dodyton'	vijj	

<sup>14</sup> Eyton iv. 183.

## MIDDLETON.

[MIDDLETON SCRIVEN.<sup>15</sup>—This was two manors in Saxon times held by Edric, a franklin (possibly Edric Sylvaticus). Roger de Montgomery held them in 1086, and Rainald the Sheriff under him had here two tenants, Alcher and Albert. The fact that the manors had been waste when they came into the possession of their Norman owner seems to connect them with the struggle made by Edric Sylvaticus against the Norman rule. There were two hides at Middleton, with two teams in demesne. Five serfs, six villeins, and five bordars had three teams, and three teams more might have been employed there. In the time of King Edward the manors were worth 13s., and in 1086 they had recovered from their time of desolation, and were worth 28s. a year. The Domesday tenants were the ancestors of the families of Fitz Aer and Fitz Albert, who for generations held Middleton under the Fitz Alans. In 1316, Thomas de la Hyde held the Fitz Aer land, and John de Roshale that of Fitz Albert, which had passed by inheritance to the De Roshale family of Rossall, near Shrewsbury.]

	d		d
Joh'e de Roshal	xvjō'	Will'o P'sonn	xiiij
Ric'o le Vikeries	xijō'	Sibill' Colfox	xo'
Alano Power...	xij	Joh'a fil' Pet'oniill'	x
Ric'o P'sonn...	x		

## FAYNTR'.

[FAINTREE,<sup>16</sup> Chetton.—In Saxon times this manor of two hides was held by six thanes. Its Norman tenant under Earl Roger was Walcheline, who also held Grinshill under the Earl. There was land for five ox-teams. In demesne there was one ox-team and a half, and one serf, two villeins and five bordars with two teams. In King Edward's time the manor was worth 27s. a year, and in 1086 20s. It had been waste when it came to Walcheline. The manor was later held by a family who took their name from it. In 1255, Adam de Faintre was lord of Faintre, and held it of the King by service of one serjeant with bow and arrows when the King shall be in North Wales. Adam was dead in 1274, and his estate divided among his five daughters, of whom Margery de Faintre of the Subsidy Roll was one. Her eldest sister Clemence was the wife of Richard de Holcote, and Alice, the second sister, of Henry Cissor (Le Taylor). Probably their interest in the manor was represented by the Walter Cissor and Henry de Holioote of the Subsidy Roll.]

s	d		s	d
Marg' de Fayntr' ij			Ric'o Heued	xij
Ric'o le Chyld	xxq <sup>u</sup>		Henr' de	
Rog' Nicholes	xijo'	S'bt'	Holycote	xij
Walt'o Cissore	xij	ibid'm	Hug' le	
Thom' de Ou'ton'	xijq <sup>u</sup>		Somynour'	x
Joh'e de Meuton'	xvijjq <sup>u</sup>			
Thom' fil' Will'i			p' Sm <sup>a</sup>	xix <sup>s</sup>
Blundel	xob			q <sup>u</sup>

<sup>15</sup> Eytون i. 195.<sup>16</sup> Eytون i. 159.

CLEBUR' NORTH'.

[CLEBUR' NORTH.<sup>17</sup>—This manor had a very similar history to that of Hopton Wafers. They were both among the possessions of which the Church of Worcester was deprived by Sweyn, son of Earl Godwin, in revenge for the part taken by the Bishop of Worcester in compelling him to give up Algiva, Abbess of Leominster, whom he had abducted from her convent. Siward, described as "a rich man of Shropshire," seems to have been the tenant of Hopton and Clebury, both under the Church and afterwards. In 1086, Roger de Lacy held Clebury, and Ulward held it under him, as a manor of 2½ hides. There was land for four teams, and one team was in demesne, while one serf, four villeins and four bordars had three teams. There was a Mill worth 4s. annually. In the time of King Edward the manor was valued at 12s. yearly, and afterwards at 7s. In 1086 it was worth 20s. Like Hopton Wafers, Clebury North passed to the Honour of Brecknock, and so to the Earls of Hereford, under whom it was held by the Mortimers, and under them by the family of De Haughton of Haughton, near Stafford. Robert de Haughton in 1255 had a tenant here, Philip de Badger. The lords of Badger continued to hold Clebury under the Haughtons for some generations. The Philip of 1255 was succeeded by a son and grandson, both named Philip. Thomas de Badger occurs in 1301, and the Philip of the Subsidy Roll was his son.]

s	d	s	d
Ph'o de Baggesou'e	ij	Will'o de Rothal'	... xijq <sup>u</sup>
Simone le Somynour	ij	Thom' de Toggefard	ij
Joh'e de Baggesou'e	xij	Ric'o de Humeleye	xijq <sup>u</sup>
Agn' atte Broke	...	Rog' Cobber'	... xvob'

BOLDE.

[BOLD,<sup>18</sup> Aston Botterel.—This is not mentioned in the *Domesday Record* being probably then included in Charlcott, which was in 1086, a manor of Helgot, Lord of Castle Holgate. It had belonged to a Saxon franklin, Elsi, but at the time of the survey was waste. There was land for two teams, and in King Edward's time it had been valued at 10s. yearly. In the 13th century we find mention of several law suits respecting land at Bold (Bouda). Herbert de Bouda early in the century granted a virgate of land at Bold to his kinsman, Alan de la Mare, who in turn gave it to the Canons of Haughmond in support of their infirmary. In 1255, Robert de Bolde was lord of Bold. He was a man of considerable importance in the county, as was also his successor Adam de la Bold, who in 1306 was *Maneceptor* for Robert de Harley, Knight of the Shire. Ten years later, Malcolm de Harley occurs as lord of Bold.

There was a chapel at Bold as early as 1272, when Adam de la Bold refused to present to it, John Baril, an extortionate Under Sheriff. The chapel is mentioned in 1341, but in 1534, there is no notice of a Church or Chapel here.]

s	d	s	d
Malcolmo de Harleye	ij	Ric'o le	
Adam Rogers	...	Pyge	... xq <sup>u</sup>
Nich'o de Bolde	x	Ibid'm	
Ric'o le Kyng	x	Joh'e de	
		Tunstall'	x
		p' Sm <sup>a</sup>	xvij <sup>s</sup> xj <sup>d</sup> o'q <sup>u</sup>

## DODELWYKE.

[DUDDLEWICK,<sup>19</sup> Stottesden.—This was a portion of the land belonging to the endowment in Saxon times of the Church of Stottesden. The Norman Earl gave the Church to his Abbey of Shrewsbury, and Duddlewick belonged to the Monks till the Dissolution of the religious houses.]

	s	d		s	d
Thom' fiz Aer ...	xij		Will'o de Senyn-		
Hug' de Prestecote	xix		ton' ...	... vij	
Henr' de Wyle ...	ix			Henr'	
Thom' Sampson	xvq <sup>u</sup>		S'bt'	Blundell' xij	
Rog' de Prestecote	viijq <sup>u</sup>		ibid'm	Will'o	
Ric'o Danyel ...	xv			Danyel	xij
Henr' fil' Ric'i ...	ij	o'			
Will'o de Betton	ij	ob'q <sup>u</sup>		p' Sm <sup>a</sup>	xiiij <sup>s</sup> q <sup>u</sup>
Ric'o Wasp ...	ix				

## AS TONE AER.

[ASTON AER.<sup>20</sup>—This manor of two hides had been held by a Saxon franklin, Sessi, but in 1086, it had passed to Earl Roger, under whom it was held by Rainald the Sheriff, whose tenant here, Alcher, was the ancestor of the family of Fitz Aer. Alcher's son Robert was probably the founder about 1138, of the Church of the Manor. This Robert was succeeded by a son Robert, who constantly appears on business of the county, in which he held several estates beside Aston. He was followed by another Robert, who, at the close of the 12th century, granted his interest in land at Newton, near Ellesmere, to the Canons of Haughmond, in whose church his body and that of Emma his wife, was to receive burial. He died in 1198, leaving a young son, Robert (III.). In 1231, William fitz Aer held the Manor, and in 1235, he was one of the 4 knights who visited the King's Forests in Shropshire, and reported on their condition. About the same time he resigned his right of patronage in the Church of Aston to the Abbey of Shrewsbury. He died in 1245, leaving his heir, John, a minor. In 1271, John fitz Aer was a Knight, and sub escheator of the King in Shropshire. In 1274, the jurors of the Manor of Ford complained of some extortion of his, but those of Wenlock said he had discharged his duties well and faithfully. He frequently occurs as witnessing deeds, and in 1281, he was one of the four knights ordered to report on the state of Bridgnorth Castle. He died in 1293, and was succeeded by his son, Hugh, who died in 1313, and his son, a second Hugh, was lord of Aston Aer in 1316.

Portions of the manor house of the Fitz Aers still remain, merged in farm buildings, and the gateway forms the nucleus of a modern house.]

	s	d		s	d
Rog' de Brocton' ij			Joh'e le Hore ...	xvij	
Will'o Fraunceys ij			Adam Carpenter'	xx	
Ric'o Sprenclose ij			Alic' vidua ...	xxj	
Adam Broun ...	xvij		Hug' Payn ...		xvj

<sup>19</sup> Eyton i. 199.

<sup>20</sup> Eyton i. 199.

	s	d		s	d
Simone le Reue...	ij	iiij		Rog' de	
Ric'o Bercar' ...	xv		S'bt'	Actone	x
Marg' vidua ...	xvjob'	ibid'm		Joh'e Car- bonel...	vij
				p' Sm <sup>a</sup> xxj <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>d</sup> o'

## ERDYNTONE.

[ERDINGTON,<sup>21</sup> Quatford.—This manor of five hides was part of the Saxon possessions of the Abbey of St. Milburgh at Wenlock, but in 1086, it was in the hands of Earl Roger, who had here one ox-team in demesne. Four serfs, nine villeins and two bordars had three teams, but there was land for eight more. There was a Mill worth 5s. annually, and the new house and borough called Quatford paid nothing. The manor had been worth 40s. annually in the time of King Edward, but in 1086 its value had fallen to 30s. Earl Roger founded a church at Quatford by the wish of his second Countess Adeliza, and endowed it with all Erdington "except the land of Walter the Smith, and that land which lies between the water and the Mount nigh to the bridge, and except that land where the borough is built." Robert de Belesme moved the borough and castle from Quatford to the place we now call Bridgnorth, and the endowments of the Earl's Church of St. Mary Magdalene at Quatford were transferred to the Church of Bridgnorth Castle. The six prebends continued to exist, and one of them was lord of Erdington.

Reginald atte Hay was son of Fromund de Erdington. Both he and his father occur frequently in connection with land at the Hay.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e Hobald ...	ij	vj	Henr' Bercar'	...	xiiij
Regin' atte Hay ...	xvij		Joh'e le Kynge	...	xvj
Ric'o atte Tounesende	xij		Will'o atte Wall'	...	xv
Ric'o fil' Will'i ...	xij		Alic' Reud ...	...	x
Ric'o atte Clyue ...	xiiij		Agn' atte Knolle	...	ix
Nich'o Barete ...	xvj		Joh'e ad Portam	...	xiiij
Ric'o Wylkyns ...	x		Rog' Jordan...	...	x

## OLDEBUR'.

[OLDBURY,<sup>22</sup>—This was the site of the castle built in 913 by Ethelfleda, the Lady of Mercia. Her fortress seems to have ceased to exist before 1086, as the *Domesday* record contains no mention of it. It was then a manor of one hide and three virgates held by Rainald the Sheriff under Earl Roger, and under Rainald by a tenant Radulf, who seems to have been the ancestor of the family of Constantine, from whom Eaton Constantine takes its name. Oldbury was held in Saxon times by Elward, a franklin, and it was then valued at 30s. annually. It suffered in the troubles of the Norman Conquest, and was waste when it came to the hands of Rainald. In 1086, it was worth 13s., and there was one team in demesne, and seven serfs, three Frenchmen, two cottars and one bordar had two teams, and there was land to employ two more. The manor had a Mill of 2s. annual value, and a wood capable of

<sup>21</sup> Eytون i. 103.

<sup>22</sup> Eytون i. 131.

fattening 100 swine. The De Constantines held Oldbury under the Fitz Alans till nearly the close of the 13th century, when their heiress took it to her husband, Adam de Montgomery. The Church of Oldbury was founded and endowed about 1138 by Helyas de Constantine, and his son Thomas increased the endowment given by his father.

Nicholas Devereux occurs in 1305 and in 1310, as presenting to the Church of Tasley.]

	s	d		s	d
Nich'o Deueroys	..	ij	Ric'o de Cleobur'	...	xij
Joh'e Crouk	...	xvij	Joh'e de Oldebur'	...	x
Will'o Hobald	...	xvij	Ric'o le Knyght	...	x
Will'o Bercar'	...	xij	Henr' Osmund	...	xij

#### TASSELEYE.

[TASLEY,<sup>23</sup>—This was in 1086 a member of the great manor of Morville, and was probably the part mentioned as held by Richard Pincerna. The overlordship was later vested in the Fitz Alans, under whom it was held by members of the family of Corbet, who were known as Corbets of Tasley. About 1190, Roger Corbet of Tasley married Cecily, daughter of Alan de Hadley, who brought him estates at Hadley and High Hatton in Shropshire, and King's Bromley in Staffordshire, and the right of patronage of Wombridge Priory. In 1203 Roger was suing William Pierpoint, one of the Canons of Bridgnorth, for land at Tasley, which William claimed as belonging to his prebend. In 1204, Roger was dead, and his widow offered 60 merks and a palfrey to King John, "that she might marry at her own pleasure, and have custody of her son and his marriage." The King accepted her offer, but a few months later Baldwin de Hodnet gave him 60 merks that he might marry Cecily, and the leave was given. In 1221, Cecily's son Thomas Corbet was of age, when he and his mother appear in a law-suit regarding the right of dower in Tasley of Margery, widow of Thomas fitz Odo. Thomas Corbet died in 1247, and in 1255, his son Roger was lord of Tasley. Roger died in 1259, leaving a young son Thomas, who frequently appears in records of the time. He claimed full manorial rights for Tasley in 1293, and proved his claim. In 1292 he was sued by Richard de Preston for having by Peter de Tasley, his servant, unjustly seized 27 sheep at Morville, and detained them, and that a few months later William Crasset had seized two cows and a heifer and taken them to Thomas Corbet's Manor of Hadley. Thomas Corbet and William Crasset were found to have been in the wrong, and the animals were returned to Richard de Preston, and his damages paid. In 1298, Thomas Corbet sued a Canon of Bridgnorth about land at Tasley, but the result is not given. In 1303, Thomas sold the manor and advowson of Tasley to Walter de Langton, Bishop of Lichfield. In 1330, Edmund Peuerel was tenant of the manor, and in 1361 Sir Thomas Vaughan held it.

Henry of the Mill took his name from the Mill which existed in 1086, and then rendered annually 10 horse-loads of grain.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e Dun	...	xx			
Ric'o le Graunger	xij	S'bt'	Henr' de		
Jul' Dun	...	x	ibid'm	Molendino	xij
Thom' de Hagh'ton	xij		Joh'e de		
Edith' de Tassol'g	xij		Westwod	xvij	
				p' Sm <sup>a</sup> xxxiiij <sup>s</sup>	jd

<sup>23</sup> Lyton i. 84.

## CLEOBUR' MORTIM'.

[CLEOBURY MORTIMER.<sup>24</sup>—Edith, the Queen of Edward the Confessor, held this manor before the Conquest. It was then valued at £8 yearly, and was a manor of 4 hides geldable. In 1086, it was in the hands of Ralph de Mortimer. There was then arable land sufficient for 24 ox-teams. In demesne there were 4 teams, and 14 serfs, 20 villeins, a priest, 2 Radmans and 8 bordars had among them 20 teams. There was a mill rendering 2 herte loads of corn, and a wood capable of fattening 500 swine, which rendered 40s. The annual value of the manor was £12. Cleobury seems to have been originally conferred by the Conqueror on William fitz Osbern, who died in 1071, and whose son, Roger de Britolio, forfeited his estates 3 years later, when this important manor was given to Ralph de Mortimer, who had succeeded in subduing Edric Sylvaticus. Ralph took his name from the Castle of Mortimer in Normandy near the source of the river Eaulne. Ralph was succeeded by his son, Hugh, one of the great personages of the history of his day. He rebelled against Henry II. and fortified the Castles of Brug (of which he seems to have been Seneschal), and of Cleobury and Wigmore. Cleobury was taken and destroyed, and Brug surrendered soon after in July, 1155. Hugh died in 1181, soon after he had completed the foundation of the Abbey of Wigmore, and was succeeded by his son Roger, who early in the 13th century possessed estates in 13 English counties in addition to his large interest in Normandy. He also acquired with his wife, Isabel de Ferrars, the Manors of Lechlade and Longborough in Gloucestershire, and Oakham in Rutland. Roger died in 1214, and was succeeded by his son Hugh, who was at the time serving King John in Poitou, though his wife, Annora de Braose, was imprisoned in England by order of the king, and was not released till nearly the close of that year. Hugh de Mortimer remained loyal to King John till his death in 1216. In 1215, he was given the custody of the Castle of Church Stretton, and in 1216 he was appointed one of the 4 keepers of Elmley Castle. Hugh was one of the chief nobles of the Court of Henry III., who in 1226, granted him an annual fair at Cleobury on Sep. 13, 14 and 15. Hugh died in November, 1227, and was succeeded by his brother Ralph, who married Gladys, daughter of Llewellyn the Great and his wife Joan, and received with her the lands of Kerry and Kedewyn. Their son, Roger, succeeded his father in 1246. Roger married Matilda de Braose, who brought with her the lordship of Radnor and large estates in England, Wales and Ireland. Roger took a chief part in the border warfare of his time and in the civil war with Simon de Montford, he took the king's side throughout. After the battle of Evesham he was rewarded with many privileges, among them the forming of Cleobury and Chelmarsh, and 20 other manors into a jurisdiction independent of any older Hundred. Prince Edward appointed Roger Mortimer one of the trustees in charge of his estates while he should be absent in the Holy Land. Roger died in 1282, and was succeeded by his son, Edmund, who was married to a kinswoman of Queen Eleanor,—a Spanish lady. Edmund took a leading part in Welsh Wars, and in the public life of his time. He added to his franchise of Cleobury Mortimer, but in 1292, his right to do so was called in question. He died in 1304, and was succeeded by his son Roger (II.), who was some years under age. Roger became Earl of March, and is known in history as the favourite of Queen Isabella, the disloyal wife of Edward II. This baron, the Roger of the Subsidy Roll was executed for high treason in 1330. The last heir male of the Mortimers died in 1424, and their great possessions passed with the Lady Anne Mortimer to House of York. The Barons of Cleobury held their land there almost independently of the King, and paid few or none of the dues generally required from land holders. The affairs of the manor were settled in the local Court, hence we know very little of the under tenants of Cleobury.

William the Monk, if it be any more than a nickname, may have been connected with the Abbey of Wigmore, to whom the advowson of the Church belonged. John de Woodhouse took his name from a hamlet of the parish

<sup>24</sup> Eyton iv., 193.

where there was a house of Austin Friars, said to have been founded about 1250.

According to Bishop Bale, William Langland, the author of the *Vision concerning Piers the Plowman* was born at Cleobury in the first-half of the 14th century].

	s	d		s	d
Rog' de Mortuo			Will'o Derlynge	xij	
Mari' ... ...	xxijq <sup>u</sup>		Walt'o Wyther	xv	
Rog' de la Donne	ij		Isabell' de la Grene	ix	
Hug' Budde	xij		Rad'o Muriel	xij	
Rog' Aboue the			Joh'e le Guer'	xij	
tonn ... ...	xij		Will'o de Malleye	xij	
Ric'o Jones	xvij		Will'o le Monke	xij	
Will'o de Br <sup>a</sup> deleye	xij		Hug' de Cleoton'	vij	
Joh'e Rogers	vj		Rog' Samsonn	vij	
Ric'o de hethull'	xij		Rog' de Preesleye	xij	
Ric'o fil' Iskyn	x		Alic' vidua —	xij	
Joh'e le Newemo...	ij		Rob'to le Flecher'	ix	
Hug' de la Lone	xxj		Will'o P'kyn	vij	
Thom' Bercar'	ij		Walt'o de P'sl'g	xvij	
Ric'o Morel	xvij		Adam Smalmorel'	ij	
Walt'o Lych'	ij		Ric'o Coco	xvij	
Henr' Snyge	xvij		Rad'o Sagou	ij	
Rad'o de Stonegge	ij		Ric'o de Edlecote...	xvij	
Rad'o de la Lee	xvij		Joh'e de		
Joh'e de Hethey	ij		Wodehous	xvj	
Ernald' Ankyn	xvij		Ada de		
Will'o de Style	xij		S'bt' Weolynton'	xij	
Henr' de la Broke	vj		ibid'm Will'o le		
Rog' de Gurde wall'	vj		Houuar'	x	
Joh'e de Lee	vij		Adam le		
Will'ode Gu <sup>r</sup> dewall'	xij		Seuecar'	x	
Joh'e de Gurdewall'	xij				
Will'o le Notyer'	xij				
Hug' Pellipar'	xvij				
Will'mo de la Lee	xij				
			p' Sm <sup>a</sup> lx <sup>s</sup> ix <sup>d</sup> q <sup>u</sup>		

### HUGGL'G ERNE WODE.

[HIGLEY AND EARNWOOD.<sup>25</sup>—The M<sup>n</sup>or of Higley, containing three hides, had been held in Saxon times by the Countess Godiva, and was then worth 15s. a year. During the troubles of the Conquest its value fell to 3s., but in

1086, under its Norman lord, Ralph de Mortimer, it was worth 18s. Ralph held Higley under Earl Roger. He had here one ox-team and a half in demesne, and six villeins, six bordars and one radman had two teams and a half, and there was land for two teams more. There was a wood capable of fattening 36 swine. In the time of Henry II, the manor was held under the Mortimers by William de Hugley, whose eventual heirs were the representatives of his four daughters, and from 1221 to 1226 there was constant litigation going on among the claimants to the estate. Robert de Wudeton, grandson of the eldest of the four daughters, and Roger de Burwardsley, whose kinship to him is uncertain, appear as holding the manor in 1236, under Ralph de Mortimer by rent of a pair of white gloves, or 1d. at Easter. Robert de Wudeton was a Justice for Gaol delivery at Brug and at Salop in 1242. He had an only daughter Amice, who possibly married Robert de Lacy, who in 1255 was lord of Higley, which he held by service of doing ward at Wigmore Castle for 40 days in time of war. Robert de Lacy held more than one estate in Shropshire. He occurs in 1262 as a Justice for Gaol delivery at Brug. In 1271, Amice de Wudeton, then a widow, sold her lands at Higley to Roger de Mortimer, the over-lord, for £100, and in a deed, dated from Gloucester made the fact known to her tenants. In spite of this, Richard de Wuderton is said to have held Higley in 1284 under Edmund, Earl of March. The White Nuns of Brewood had early a small estate here, which they retained till the dissolution of their house. In 1536 the White Ladies received £1 10s. 8d. rent from a messuage and mill at Higley.

EARNWOOD, Parish of Kinlet.—This was originally a forest lodge and a park of the Mortimers in Wyre Forest. In 1225, Henry III, gave Hugh de Mortimer ten does from Feckenham (a Royal Forest in Worcestershire) towards stocking his park of Earnwood. In 1251, a portion of the manor was cultivated, but in 1267 Earnwood seems to have been regarded as an inaccessible place, for Roger de Mortimer took there his prisoner, Henry de Pembridge, from whom he extorted a deed of gift of his manor of Pembridge.

John de Elcott of the Subsidy Roll may possibly be a son of Nicholas de Elcott, who in 1296 occurs as witness of a deed relating to land near Earnwood.]

	s   d		s   d
Pet <sup>o</sup> le Knyghte	xvij	Adam Heremon...	x
Joh <sup>e</sup> de Edlecote	xiiij	Will <sup>o</sup> Jon ...	xo'
Joh <sup>e</sup> Hawkyns ...	xjo'	Alic' de la Hull'...	vij
Rog <sup>o</sup> de Aldenh <sup>a</sup> m	xv	Pet <sup>o</sup> uill le Bonde	ix
Joh <sup>e</sup> Rolues ...	xiijo'q <sup>u</sup>	Will <sup>o</sup> de Wolshale	vij
Rog <sup>o</sup> de Frogge-		Nich <sup>o</sup> de Southal'	vjo'
more ...	ix	Walt <sup>o</sup> Bernard...	xij
Adam Bernard'...	xij	Will <sup>o</sup> Selymo' ...	xij
Will <sup>o</sup> Smythes...	x		
Ric <sup>o</sup> de la Ree ..	xob'	S'bt'    { Joh <sup>e</sup> de	
Rog <sup>o</sup> de Shotewall'	xij	ibid'm    { la Sterte	xij
Will <sup>o</sup> de la Hull'	xvij		Will <sup>o</sup> le
Hug <sup>o</sup> de			Bonde...
Blakenegge ...	xij		xij
Rog <sup>o</sup> de la Hull'...	ix		
Will <sup>o</sup> de			
Byrchleye ...	xij		
		p' Sm <sup>a</sup> xxij <sup>s</sup> j <sup>d</sup> ob'q <sup>u</sup>	

CHEYLMERSH<sup>26</sup>.

[CHELMARSH.<sup>26</sup>—This manor of five hides belonged to the Saxon Earl Edwin, when it was worth £6 per annum. It passed at the Conquest to Roger de Montgomery, but was then waste. In 1086 it was held under the Norman Earl by Ralph de Mortimer, and was worth 40s. There were three ox-teams in demesne and six serfs, 13 villeins and eight bordars had six teams. Chelmarsh remained for many generations with the Mortimers, and in the 12th century Hugh de Mortimer contemplated moving the band of Austin Canons, who finally were settled at Wigmore, from their first house at Shobdon to Chelmarsh. In 1179 he gave the advowson of the church here to Wigmore Abbey. This Hugh died in 1187, and Chelmarsh passed to Hugh, one of his younger sons, on whose death from wounds received in a tournament at Worcester, his wife Felicia surrendered the manor to her husband's eldest brother, Roger Mortimer, Baron of Wigmore. Chelmarsh in 1246 was in the hands of another Hugh, a younger son of Ralph de Mortimer, though his eldest brother Roger had a considerable holding in the manor in addition to the over-lordship. Hugh de Mortimer was Sheriff of Shropshire and Staffordshire in 1271. He died in 1273, and was succeeded by his son Henry. His wife, Agatha de Ferrers, a great heiress in her own right lived till 1306. Henry de Mortimer served his king abroad and in the war with Scotland, and in 1312 attended the Parliament at Westminster as a Knight of the Shire for Salop. He died in 1317, and was succeeded by his son, the Hugh de Mortimer of the Subsidy Roll. This Hugh in 1345 founded and endowed a Chapel of St. James in the Church of Chelmarsh. The male line of the Mortimers of Chelmarsh ended with the grandsons of Hugh, one of whom was an imbecile, and the other fell in the battle of Shrewsbury in 1403.]

Philip de Baggesovere was the contemporary lord of Badger, near Shifnal. His family had an interest in Cleobury North, and he appears on the list of the Subsidy Roll there also. He died in 1344-5, when he was found to have also held land at Hopton Wafre.]

	s	d		s	d
Hug' de Mortuo			Will'o P'dome	...	xiiij
Mari' ...	... ij	vjq <sup>u</sup>	Alic' Nicholes	...	xvij
Joh'e de			Walt'o Molen-		
Stretfeld	... ij	ij	dinar'...	...	xvj
Rog' Bosse	...	xv	Rog' de Crate-		
Will'o de Farn-			ford' ...	...	xiii
hales ...	...	xvj	Will'o Hondyes	...	xiiij
Adam Baldewyne	xiiij		Rog' fil' p'po' iti	...	xiiij
Ric'o Bosse	xij		Will'o de Crate-		
Hug' atte Sned...	xix		ford ...	...	xij
Will'o atte			Ric'o atte Clyue	...	xiiij
Wodecroft	...	xx	Pet <sup>o</sup> sup <sup>a</sup> villam	...	xiiij
Ph'o de			Henr <sup>o</sup> sup <sup>a</sup> villam	...	x
Baggesou'e	... ij		Rog' Sweyn	...	xij
Will'o atte			Rog' le Dunfowe	...	x
Vaston'	...	xvij	Nich'o de South-		
Ric'o Dode	...	xvj	wall' ...	...	vj

	s	d		s	d
Will'o de Bromleye ...	xiiij		Will'o le Heir ... Rob'to atte Felde	xq <sup>u</sup>	xij
Nich'o de Wrochull' ...	xijq <sup>u</sup>		S'bt' <span style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; text-align: center;"> </span> Ric'o de ibid'm Cratef' Elya		x
Joh'e le Bonde ..	xij				
Will'o le Tr'nour	x		Dode	x	
Henr'in the Hale	xiiij				
Will'o Dode ....	xij			p' Sm <sup>a</sup>	xlij <sup>s</sup>
Ric'o Hopkyns...	xij		xj <sup>d</sup> o'q <sup>u</sup>		

## KYNLET'.

[KINLET.<sup>27</sup>—This was a Royal manor of the Saxon kings held in the time of Edward the Confessor by his Queen Edith. Like Cleobury it seems to have been first conferred by William the Conqueror on William fitz Osbern, Earl of Hereford, and after the forfeiture of his successor, on Ralph de Mortimer, who held it in 1086. It was a manor of four hides, with arable land sufficient for eight teams. In demesne there were two teams, and six serfs, eight villeins, two radmans, six bordars and one Frenchman had six teams. It was worth 60s. annually in Saxon times, then 30s., and in 1086 40s. Ralph had here a tenant Richard, who was also tenant of several other Shropshire manors and of Brampton Brian in Herefordshire. In the time of Henry I, Kinlet was held by Bernard fitz Unspac, who had been a frequent companion of William the Conqueror. Bernard was succeeded by his son Brian, who was either known in later life as Brian de Brompton or was the father of Brian de Brompton, probably the latter. Brian de Brompton about 1180 gave many privileges over his lands to the canons of the newly founded Abbey of Wigmore, and his son John gave them later the advowson of Kinlet. Brian and his brother Roger, who had also an interest in Kinlet, gave land there to the Norman Abbey of Lira, and two-thirds of the tithes of Brian's demesne land at Kinlet, Foxcote and Walton. The brothers also gave a virgate in Kinlet to the Knights Templars. John de Brompton succeeded his father. He made a gift of land and money to the Church of Kinlet on the death of his wife Matilda de Braose, and released his men of Aston in Herefordshire from the labour that had been required of them on Sundays. John de Brompton was succeeded by his son Brian (II), who in 1252 had a grant of free warren at Kinlet, and a weekly market and yearly fair at Brampton Brian. In 1255 he was lord of Kinlet, where he held four hides, and Roger de Foxcote his tenant one hide. Brian (II) died in 1262, and in his will directed his body to be buried with his ancestors in the Priory Church of Great Malvern, and gave to the monks there his palfrey with its trappings, his sumpter-horse and his bed. He was succeeded by his son Brian (III), to whom in 1269, in reward for his services, the King gave the custody of the Manor of Crich in Derbyshire. In 1277, Sir Brian seems to have been too old for military service, but he lived till 1287, when he made his will, bequeathing his body to be buried in the Chapel of St. Mary in the Monastery of Wigmore, near the tomb of his mother, Alice. He was succeeded by his son Walter, but Kinlet was assigned as dower to Sara, his widow (his second wife), who retained it till her death. Sir Walter died about 1290, and was succeeded by Brian (IV), who was probably his son. In 1292, this Brian was charged with having two years before enclosed a road that led from Chorley towards Strongford, Kinlet and Kidderminster. His defence that a straighter and more convenient road was still open was denied, and he was ordered to reopen the old road. In 1294 he was dead, leaving two baby daughters. He had held about 20 acres of land in his park of Kinlet directly

<sup>27</sup> Eytون iv. 240.

under the King, and this gave the King the right to dispose of the two heiresses in marriage. In 1296, Margaret de Brompton, not yet 3 years old, was given to Malcolm de Harley, to be married to his nephew Robert. Her share of her father's estates took in Brampton Brian, which her descendants still hold. Elizabeth, her sister took Kinlet to her husband, Edmund de Cornwall of the Subsidy Roll, son of an illegitimate son of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, and King of the Romans. It passed from the Cornwalls to the Blounts, and from them to the Lacons and to the Childer. In 1304, a valuation was made of Kinlet, and mention is made of a house and garden, a water mill and a park. The principal tenants were John de Arden, John Bernard, Roger de Bradeleye, William de Wynnewode, and Thomas de Elnecote, several of whom appear on the Subsidy Roll. Bishop Swinfield was at Kirlet in April, 1290, and wrote from thence his letter to the Pope recounting the miracles said to have been performed at the shrine of Bishop Thomas de Cantilupe, and asking for his canonization.]

	s d		s d
Edmund' de Cornub' v	Joh'e de Arderne	...	x
Rog' le Whyte ... xvq <sup>u</sup>	Rog' Cubbel	...	vij
Rog' de Blakenegge xijq <sup>u</sup>	Joh'e Bercar'	...	xj
Will'o fil' Pet' nill' ... xo'	Henr' Jones	...	ixob'
Ric'o Auic' .. ... ix	Will'o de Wynne-		
Ric'o de Longgeleye xo'q <sup>u</sup>	wode	...	xvj
Joh'e Bernard ... xv	Ric'o de Blakenegge	xij	
Ric'o Clecr' ... ... ix	S'bt'	Joh'e Henrys	xij
Henr' le Budel ... vijq <sup>u</sup>	ibid'm	Will'o de	
Elya de Blakenegge ix		Wynnewode	xij
Will'o le Palmer' ... ix			
Joh'e de Bradeleye ... xo'q <sup>u</sup>		p' Sm <sup>a</sup> xxij <sup>s</sup>	q <sup>u</sup>
Hug' de Walle ... viij			

## ASSHEF' HUNT' 'T SETE.

[UPPER ASHFORD, HUNTINGTON, and THE SHEET.<sup>28</sup>—UPPER ASHFORD was in 1086 a manor of one hide and a half, held by Ralph de Mortimer, and under him by his tenant Richard. Its Saxon holder was named Azor, and in his time it was worth 5s. annually, but in 1086 it had doubled its value. In demesne there was an ox-team and a half, and there were four serfs, two villeins and two bordars with one team. The manor was held later by the family of Burley, who had here a number of prosperous under-tenants.

Peter de Grete is mentioned in a deed of 1284, in connection with land held by John Mauveysin and Isabella his wife.

HUNTINGTON, Ashford Carbonel.—This was in 1086 a manor of a hide and a half held by Ralph de Mortimer under Earl Roger. It had been held by a Saxon, Ludi, and was then valued at 10s. annually. Later its value fell to 5s., but under Turstin, the tenant of Ralph de Mortimer, it was again worth 10s. There were two teams in demesne, and four herdmen, two villeins, two bordars and one radman, with one team, and there was land for another team. The Mill paid a rent of 400 eels. Turstin was probably identical with Turstin de Wigmore, who is reputed to be the ancestor of the Lingen family. In 1222, John de Lingen remitted the payment by Ralph de Cambray of a rent of four ducks, which he had paid for 3 acres in Huntington, and granted three virgates of land

<sup>28</sup> Eyton v. 79, 73, and 72.

## MISCELLANEA.

[Under this heading the Editors will be pleased to insert notes, and short articles relative to recent discoveries in the County, or other matters of archaeological or historical interest. Communications are invited, and should be addressed to the Editors, c/o Mr. F. Goyne, Dogpole, Shrewsbury.]

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### I.

#### BURY WALLS, HAWKSTONE.

This strong fortification is marked on the new Ordnance Map as "Roman," on the authority of an Article in the 3rd Volume of the *Transactions*, entitled "Roman Shropshire," by Mr. Thompson Watkin, who claims that it is not only Roman, but that it is also the Station of "Rutunium" of the Second Iter of Antoninus. Mr. Thompson Watkin is a great authority on Roman Itineraries, and he supports his claim with a considerable amount of evidence; and it is therefore with some diffidence that I venture to question his opinion; but I do so nevertheless, and that on more grounds than one. Some of his authorities appear to me to have written from hearsay and report rather than from personal and competent knowledge; indeed, I cannot help doubting whether Mr. Watkin himself actually examined the place, and did not write from his study arm chair according to what he conceived it ought to be with the aid of books and maps. I am sure he could have had no adequate plan before him. Indeed in the one plan which is given in his Article, that of Norton Camp on Whettleton Hill, which approaches much nearer the Roman type, he "much doubts whether that camp was *made* by the Romans."

But I will take his points one by one. His line of argument is threefold and based on the agreement of the site with the requirements of the Itinerary; on the form and description of the fortification; and on the remains discovered there and in the neighbourhood.

(1) First then as to the Itinerary. The distances given are from

Deva to Bovium	decem	10 m.
Bovium to Mediolanum	viginti	20 m.
Mediolanum to Rutunium	duodecim	12 m.
Rutunium to Vriconium	undecim	11 m.

Mr. Watkin places Bovium at Tiverton, near Tilston, 10 English miles from Deva, Chester, and Mediolanum at Chesterton, near

Newcastle-under-Lyne, 20 miles further, and Rutunium at Bury Walls, another 20 miles. This makes the distance from Deva to Bury Walls 50 English miles, the equivalent to which in Roman would be 55: a difference of 13 miles and just double the direct distance, which proves that the Iter was not in a straight line as was the usual Roman rule, but followed another course to either the S.E. or the S.W. Assuming then that Mediolanum was at Chesterton, which however I am not prepared to accept as final, we come to the second point.

(2) The Correspondence of Bury Walls with the usual requirements of a Roman station. The first authority quoted is that of Camden in his *Magna Britannia*, iv. 620. "Bery, as it is called, from Burgh, a spot of ground scarce a mile distant from Red Castle, where 'tis supposed a small city once stood, though at this time the very ruins thereof are almost imperceptible; but the *Roman* coins that are often found there, with such bricks as 'tis well known the Romans used in building, are an evidence of its antiquity and founders." This is not very positive; "it is supposed" there was once a (Roman) city there; but the finding of "Roman coins" does not prove it: they may have been carried there as booty or in many other ways. But in Gough's edition of Camden, iii., 31, the statement is much more definite: "Bury Walls is a square Roman encampment, in which coins and armour have been found." This is definite and positive enough, but is it quite correct? Looking at the Ordnance plan, I fail to see where either the "square" or the "Roman" come in, except in a very wide and loose sense. The form is exactly that of the spur of the hill, and only approximately square; the enclosing vallum curves with every natural turn; and although the author of the *Antiquities of Hawkstone* states that the wall leaves "four narrow chasms which seem to point out the spots where the gates of the city stood," there are no such chasms now, much less the usual four gates of a Roman station; and indeed there could not be, for they would only lead to the precipitous banks on three of the four sides; and on the fourth, which runs straight across the neck, where if anywhere you ought to find the gateway in the centre, it is conspicuous by its absence. The defence on this the open face is remarkably strong, and consists of two banks and ditches, the inner one being very high and commanding. The main entrance is in the north east corner, and it is curved and curtained, so that an enemy trying to enter would have to face a cross fire. The type is distinctly British, not Roman. There may have been a somewhat similar, but much smaller, one in the north-west angle; but I am inclined to think it has been made later merely for a convenient entry into the enclosure. There are other grave objections to its claim to be Roman besides the form and arrangement. The Romans would never have chosen such a site for a station, especially such an one as Rutunium must have been. Their stations were always in an open space, where the cavalry could be of use; and near a river, or

at all events, near plenty of water ; but the Bury Walls are wanting in both these respects. Within the walls they would be in a trap and could easily be hemmed in ; and I doubt whether their chariots could be got in at all through such an awkward entrance, and once in they could not get them out again with an enemy on the look out. They would be in a cul-de-sac, only that outside would be a precipitous declivity and not an enclosing hill. The double rampart would indeed enable them to defend themselves against an attacking force as long as provisions and water held out ; but it would effectually cut them off from all egress, and how long would the water last ? "A fine spring rises within the walls, but would it be fine enough for a legion of soldiers ? and "one still more abundant and translucent immediately beyond them," but however abundant it might be, being outside the Walls, it would surely be in their enemies' hands, and then how would they fare ?

(3) We come next to the discoveries and remains. It is said in the *Antiquities of Hawkstone* that a farmer who tenanted the ground within the walls had collected from it "several pieces of earthenware, bricks, &c., of antique appearance," and that a spur was found in 1821 in the garden of Bury farm, which was "pronounced by competent judges to be Roman." It is not said who the judges were, nor what the material of the spur was ; had it been bronze there would be some force in the argument ; but we are told by a later tenant in 1871 that it was a "silver" spur, and even that was not found within the fortification. Two Roman inscribed stones were found in 1812 in the draining of a morass "about a mile to the north of the Walls," on a bed of gravel in the midst of a peat bog. Subsequent drainage has brought to light a road about nine feet wide in five or six places, and trending "south to north." But this, we are told, could not have been the road which led from Vriconium to Mediolanum (Chesterton) ; but another narrower and more direct one to Deva, passing, it is supposed, on the east side of the Camp, but not part of that known as Pepper Street which led to Mediolanum. The stones have unfortunately been lost, and no help can be now derived from the inscriptions ; but there is a good deal of haziness and assumption about the evidence. The celebrated Horsley, however, places Rutunium at Bury Walls, and says : "Remains, distance, and the course of the military way favour, as I think, this opinion which may make it the more deserving of some regard, and Rodan is not unlike to Rutunium, so that the affinity of name makes also for us ; for I have had frequent occasion to observe that the ancient name is often preserved in the name of the river" (p. 322). Pace tanti viri, I can only repeat that the character of the fortification certainly does not support the Roman theory ; and that the most that may be conceded is that it *may* have been *occupied* by the Romans, though I do not for my own part believe that they would ever trust themselves within it. But as destructive criticism is an ungracious office, I may be asked what I myself think it is, who were the builders, and to what age does it

belong? Comparing Bury Walls with its sister fortresses on the Breiddin and on Abdon Burff, both of which are visible from it, and form with it a triangle with its apex on the Burff and with other similar works on the northern and western coasts of Wales, I have little hesitation in attributing it to the earliest race of Celts, who came to settle in this country, the Goidels, and that it was the work of men of their age. Something of the kind, indeed, is implied in the remark of Camden that "the Inhabitants and neighbours have a tradition that it was a famous City *in the days of King Arthur*, to whom the common people are apt to ascribe everything that is ancient and strange, as believing Britain most flourishing in his time." *Magna Britannia*, iv. 620. And my theory is, I think, further borne out by the name itself of "Bury Walls." Mr. Thompson Watkin indeed says that "Bury" is invariably a corruption of the word "Borough" or "Brough," and that is the general acceptation of the term. But in this instance at least I hold it to be a corruption, or rather a mis-spelling of another quite different word, which is moreover accurately descriptive of the situation and characteristic of all Welsh nomenclature; the Welsh word "ber," pl. "bere," a shank or ankle of the hill, which itself appears to have given its name to an ancient member of the Manor—Chirbury, still retained in Chirbury Wood, and equivalent to "Caer-bere," which name as "Caer-bre" is also found at the other Chirbury near Montgomery. For the phonetic change from "Caer" to "Chir" compare that of Caer(Ileon)—castra legionum, Cestre, Chester. I will only add from another source that in the sixth century it was the scene of one of the many bloody conflicts that marked the Saxon conquest of these parts.

Dillad yn araws gwaed vai  
Ar *glas verau* nay nwyvai.

LLYWARCH HEN.

Bloodstained were the robes  
On the enclosure of Bere.

And again,

Onid rhag angau ae aelau mawr  
A glocs *glas verau*  
Ni byddav levawr innau.

*Ibid.*

But for death and its great sorrows  
And the affliction of "Clas Bere"  
I will not long be speaking.

Since the above was written, my attention has been drawn to the forecast of Prebendary Auden, on the occasion of the visit of the Society in 1904, that "Whenever a thorough investigation of the camp is made, it will be found to be Pre-Roman and to belong to

a fairly advanced period of Celtic civilization, to the bronze, or possibly the iron age," and to his later notice and illustrations of the four iron arrow heads found in cleaning out the Well within the enclosure; and I am delighted to see that his conclusion tallies so well with what I have said above: a conclusion which I have pleasure in quoting, that "though it is quite possible that the Romans used it for temporary purposes, as they did many other of the camps they found ready to hand, it appears to me to have no specially Roman features, but on the other hand to possess all the characteristics of earlier work, and so to fit in exactly with the civilization denoted by the iron arrow heads which were found within the circuit of the walls."

Thus we both agree in holding "Bury Walls" to be a *Celtic*, and not a *Roman* fortress, and that it is wrongly so marked on the Ordnance Map, and that Mr. Thompson Watkin was mistaken in so describing it.

D. R. THOMAS, F.S.A.

## II.

### LORD HILL'S PENINSULAR WAR GOLD CROSS.

#### A CORRECTION.

In Volume X. (2nd Series), 1898, of the *Transactions* of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, Special Exhibition Part, there is a mistake on page 141 in connection with Lord Hill's Peninsular War Gold Cross, which ought, I think, to be corrected, otherwise the mistake will be handed down to posterity.

Lord Hill possessed this cross with *four clasps only*, not six. The statement on page 141 that "Only three crosses with six clasps were issued" is perfectly correct, but Lord Hill's was *not* one of the three. The three officers who had crosses with 6 clasps were Major-General Sir George Murray, G.C.B., Colonel Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B., and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Alexander Dickson, K.C.B.

The mistake regarding Lord Hill's cross has arisen in this way. The two clasps for Corunna and Talavera shown in the illustration facing page 31 do not belong to the cross, but to the medal (Exhibit D) described on page 137.

By the terms of the Horse Guards General Order, dated September 10, 1810, this medal was granted for each of the following battles *viz.*: Roleia and Vimiera (reckoned as one battle), Corunna and Talavera.

In October, 1811, Wellington had recommended that only one medal should be awarded to an officer, and that subsequent marks of distinction should be engraved upon the medal itself, as was actually done in the case of Lord Hill, prior to the authorisation of

clasps by Horse Guards Order dated October 7, 1813, when the following regulations came into force:—

- “ 1. That one medal only shall be borne by each Officer recommended for such distinction.
- 2. That for the 2nd and 3rd events, which may be subsequently commemorated in like manner, each individual recommended to bear the distinction shall carry a gold clasp attached to the ribbon to which the medal is suspended, and inscribed with the name of the battle or siege to which it relates.
- 3. That upon a claim being admitted to a 4th mark of distinction a cross shall be borne by each officer, with the names of the 4 battles or sieges respectively inscribed thereupon; and to be worn *in substitution of the distinctions previously granted* to such individuals. (The italics are mine. J. H. I.)
- 4. Upon each occasion of a similar nature that may occur subsequently to the grant of a cross, a clasp shall be issued to those who have a claim to the additional distinction, to be borne on the ribbon to which the cross is suspended, in the same manner as described in No. 2 of these regulations.”

The names of 318 Officers affected by this order follow, and amongst them is that of Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, K.B., to whom was awarded a medal for Roleia and Vimiera, with two clasps Corunna and Talavera.

Subsequently his claim to a 4th mark of distinction was admitted for the battle of Vittoria (June 21, 1813), thus entitling him to a cross with the names of the four battles inscribed thereon, as stated in the Exhibition Catalogue, viz.: “Roleia and Vimiera, Corunna, Talavera, and Vittoria,” the names on the two clasps previously worn on the medal ribbon, being now *inscribed on the cross*. Hence the clasps for Corunna and Talavera as shown in the illustration of the ribbon of the cross, facing page 31, have no right to be there, and do not belong to the cross at all. They have presumably been taken from the medal ribbon and placed on the cross ribbon in ignorance of the terms of the Horse Guards Order of October 7, 1813, above quoted.

In modern parlance the cross is equivalent to a medal with four clasps, so that Lord Hill would now be said to possess the Peninsular medal with 8 clasps.

A reference to Nicholas's *History of the Orders of Knighthood of the British Empire*, vol. IV., pages 32 to 56, and X. to XXXVII., in the chapter upon the “History of Honorary Medals,” etc., will make the matter still clearer. Each chapter in this book has a separate pagination.

In this chapter there is a full-size coloured illustration of Lord Hill's Peninsular Gold Cross and Clasps, although it is not stated to be his. Seven other Officers received the cross with 4 clasps,

but none of the seven had the same combination of battle honours as Hill, whose clasps are identical with those in the illustration.

JOHN H. LESLIE, MAJOR

Army and Navy Club. Royal Artillery (retired list).  
November 10, 1905.

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### III.

#### PAPAL MANDATE CONCERNING A PRIEST WHO FOUGHT AT THE BATTLE OF SHREWSBURY.

The following Mandate of Pope Innocent VII. was to declare that a certain priest, named Robert Bawe *alias* Gogh, who was attached to the army of Henry IV., did not contract irregularity through using his bow at the battle of Shrewsbury, and shooting a number of arrows against the enemy. His declaration that "whether they mutilated, wounded or killed anybody he does not know," is very naive. Six Cheshire priests came armed to the battle in Hotspur's train, but this is as yet the only known priest who fought on the King's side. The document is extracted from the *Calendar of Papal Registers*, Papal Letters, vol. VI., page 71. The Latin words at the end are simply the commencing words of the Papal document by which it was cited.

(*Lateran Regesta*, vol. CXIII, fo. 265. 1 Innocent VII.)

Dated at Viterbo, 4 Kal. Nov. [29 Oct.] 1405.

To the Treasurer of Lincoln. Mandate to declare that, if the facts be as stated, Robert Bawe *alias* Gogh, priest, of the diocese of Lincoln, did not contract irregularity, as follows. His recent petition contained that when formerly he was riding with King Henry against the Scots his enemies, the King learned on the way that the late Henry Percy, knight, and certain accomplices were coming against him in a great multitude of men-at-arms, with the intent of slaying him and invading the realm; that when the King had arrived at a certain field by Shrewsbury where the knight and his accomplices were congregated, he offered the knight and his household everything for peace, which the knight refused, and joined battle with the King, who with his soldiers manfully defended themselves; and that in the battle the said priest who, on account of his office, was following the King, in defence of himself, the King and his realm, with his bow shot manfully a number of arrows against the assailants, but whether they mutilated, wounded or killed anybody he does not know. *Justis et honestis.*

In the special Battlefield Part of the Transactions (3rd Series, III. 187,) is a translation of King Henry's Charter date 27 March,

1410. The Papal Register contains Pope John XXIII's Confirmation of the King's letters and their contents, "with the exception of his grant of fair at the chapel of St. Mary Magdalene." Dated at Castel san Pietro near Bologna, 3 Kal. Nov. (30 October) 1410. *Ad fut. rei mem. In supreme dignitatis.* (Lateran Regesta, vol. cxlvii, fo. 250, printed in the *Papal Letters*, vol. VI., page 225-6.) It is presumable therefore that the final clause of the King's Charter, granting a fair on St. Mary Magdalene's Day, being excepted in the Papal Confirmation, was not acted upon.

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

#### IV.

##### DEED RELATING TO MONTGOMERY CASTLE, 1301.

The following Indenture, by which the Custody of Montgomery Castle, in Wales, was delivered to William de Leyburn by Bogo de Knoville on 23 October, 29 Edw. I., 1301, has been already printed in *Excerpta Historica* (pages 22 and 23), a book of very limited circulation, and probably has not reached the eyes of persons locally qualified to appreciate its value. It is interesting from the account which it gives of the weapons and armour in the Castle at the time when the charge of it was entrusted to William de Leyburn.

BOGO DE KNOVILLE was an eminent soldier who served in most of the military expeditions during the reign of Edward the First, and was summoned to Parliament as a baron. As early as the 3rd Edw. I. the Castle and Hundred of Montgomery were granted to him; in the 15th Edw. I. he was constable of that castle, and he probably continued to fill the situation until the 29th year of that monarch's reign, during the greater part of which he was engaged in the affairs of Wales.

WILLIAM DE LEYBURN was also a baron and a distinguished soldier; and in "Le Siege de Carlaverock" he is described as a "Vaillans homs sans mes et sans if," a brave man without *but* and without *if*.

A Roger de Leyburn is mentioned in the *Testa de Nevill* as holding lands in Oxon; and the probability is that the family were settled there. As the original Latin of this document involves some words of technical import, it is necessary to give it *in extenso*, that so the translation may be better appreciated. It runs thus:—

Transcriptum indenture inter dominum W de Leyburn recipientem  
et dominum Bogonem de Knoville liberantem Castrum  
Montis Gomeri.

Memorandum quod die Lune proxima post festum sancti Luce  
Evangeliste anno regni Regis domini E. xxix<sup>o</sup> Bogo de Knoville  
liberavit domino Willemo de Leyburn Castrum de Monte Gomeri  
cum omnibus rebus in eodem contentis, videlicet cum tribus  
prisoniis de Scotia<sup>1</sup> per dominum Regem ibidem prius missis,

A few copies of BLAKEWAY'S HISTORY OF THE LIBERTIES OF SHREWSBURY, 500 pages, in cloth, can still be had from Messrs. Adnitt and Naunton, price 11/6. It contains the history of 34 villages and townships in the neighbourhood of Shrewsbury.

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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.

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