

2nd Series. Vol. I., Part I.

TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL
AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1877.

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VOL. I.
2ND SERIES, 1888-9,
PART I.

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.

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OSWESTRY:
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SOME ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILY OF BROMLEY OF EYTON UPON SEVERN IN THE COUNTY OF SALOP.

THE family of Bromley were remarkable for the many eminent lawyers they produced during the reign of the Tudor princes.

With the ascension of King Henry the Seventh to the throne a change passed over the spirit of the times. Younger sons could no longer expect to live by the sword in their own country. They had either to seek their fortunes as mercenaries in foreign service, or find fresh fields for adventure in newly-discovered lands, or else to fall back upon the cultivation of their intellects, in order to make their way in the world. Many at this period devoted themselves to trade and commerce; but the Bromleys, whose forefathers had distinguished themselves on the field of battle during the reign of the Plantagenet kings, now took to the gown, and distinguished themselves as luminaries of the law. Several of them rose to eminence in the legal profession, and no less than three of them living at the same time respectively attained high rank as Chief Justice of Chester, Lord High Chancellor of England, and Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench.

The Bromleys took their name from the vill or hamlet of Bromley (afterwards known as Gerard's Bromley) in the parish of Eccleshall and county of Stafford, which they held under the Bishops of Coventry and Lichfield. They were also lords of the vill or hamlet of Winnington, in the parish of Mucklestone in the same county, which was held of the lords of Knightley.

The first indubitable ancestor¹ of this family that I meet with was

Sir BENEDICT de BROMLEY, Knight, who lived in the time of King Henry III. This Benedict de Bromley occurs as holding land in "Wunington" in 1221;² and *Sir Benedict de Bromley, with Geoffrey his son*, clerk of Chatculne, Gervase de Standon, Richard de Podemor, Nicholas de Derinton, John and William sons of Robert Provost of Esseleg, and others, occur as witnesses to a deed of Philip de Burewardeleg, by which he grants to Richard le Rekene, of Podemor, half a virgate in his vill of Esseleg (Ashley), with such common rights as were enjoyed by his other men of Esseleg.³

Philip fitz Warin de Burwardesley, the grantor, was Lord of Burwardesley (or Broseley) in Shropshire, and Ashley in Staffordshire, and one of his nieces and coheirs became the wife of Geoffrey de Bromley, who adopted the arms of Burwardesley, which have ever since been borne by his descendants.

GEOFFREY DE BROMLEY married Philippa, one of the four daughters and coheirs of John Bagot, of Blymhill in the county of Stafford, by his wife Margery, third daughter of Warin de Burwardesley, and sister and coheir of Philip and Roger de Burwardesley. Philippa's father was dead in 1224, and I suppose her to have been married to Geoffrey de Bromley within about eight years of this date, for their eldest son Robert was thirty-nine years of age and upwards in

¹ The Walter de Bromley of the *Heraldic Visitations*, who usually figures at the head of the pedigree with his wife, Alice, daughter of Warin de Burwardesley, is an imaginary person, probably put in to account for the co-heirship by the Bromleys of the lands of Fitz Warin of Burwardesley, whose arms, *quarterly, per fesse indented or and gules*, they adopted as their own; but this inheritance (as will be shewn hereafter) came to them in another way; and Alice, daughter of Warin de Burwardesley was, in fact, the wife of John de Eyton.

² *Staffordshire Historical Collections*, Vol. IV., p. 221.

³ Charter at Willey, quoted by Eyton, *Ant. Shropshire*, Vol. II., p. 15.

April, 1273.¹ In 1255 Geoffrey de Bromley appears as lord of a fourth part of the manor of Blymhill,² which he held in right of his wife Philippa. Her mother, Margery (Bagot) de Blumenhull, died about 1259. The writ of *diem clausit extremum* was dated 10th May of that year, and the inquisition was held at Stafford on Friday in Whitsun week. She held one-third of Ascheley, by payment to the King of half a mark whenever a scutage was levied, and by payment of 7s. yearly to Sir Fulk fitz Warin, the head of the family.³ Philippa was Margery's heir in respect to three parts of her share of Ashley, and John, son of William de Ipstones, was heir of the other quarter. Philippa (or Phelippe) was then returned as thirty years of age, and John twenty-six,⁴ but she was in reality several years older. On the 12th of June following, "the King received the homage of Geoffrey de Bromle, who married Phelippa, daughter and one of the heirs of Margery de Blymenhull, and of John de Ipstones, grandson and other heir of the said Margery, for all the lands and tenements which the said Margery had held of the King *in capite*." Philip de Legh was ordered to take security from the said Geoffrey, Phelippa, and John, for their relief, and give them seizin. "And because the said Margery had long before her death enfeoffed Phelippa and John in the said lands, and they asserted themselves to have been already ten years in possession, Philip de Legh, if he finds this to be the case, shall restore to

¹ Inq., 1 Edw. I., No. 7.

² *Rot. Hund.* Vol. II., p. 114.

³ The Fitz Warins of Broseley, and Ashley were a younger branch of the baronial family of Fitz Warin, being descended from a younger son of Warin de Metz, *temp.* Hen. I., and in 1236 Fulk fitz Warin, the head of the House, had established his right to a payment from Philip de Burwardesley, and his heirs for his two carucates in Ashley, which was then settled at a "sore hawk" or 20s., yearly. The Lady Margery had inherited one-third of this estate.

⁴ Inq., 43, Hen. III., No. 12 b. The age of Philippa was much understated at this inquisition, as was not unfrequently the case when the heir was of full age.

them all receipts which he had taken off the said land since they had been seized into the King's hands."¹

In 51 Hen. III. (1266-7) Geoffrey de Bromley occurs as holding land in Wonington.² In 55 Hen. III., 1271, he and Robert de Cotes are *in misericordia* for a transgression.³ Geoffrey de Bromley died within two years afterwards. The inquisition was taken at Stafford on the Wednesday next after the feast of St. John *ante portam* 1 Edward I. (May 10, 1273). He held of the King *in capite* the third part of the vill of Asseleye, with the appurtenances, rendering therefor to the King the service due for the sixth part of a shield, whenever a scutage runs, for all services, in which said vill he had in demesne half a virgate of land worth 10s. yearly. He held also the moiety of a certain plot in the same vill, worth 12d. yearly; and the third part of one mill in the same vill which is worth 2s. yearly. There are also two tenants in the same vill, who hold at the will of the lord each of them half a virgate of land, for which they each pay 3s. yearly. There are also two cottagers in the same vill who each of them render 12d. yearly. There are also two free tenants in the same vill, who held of him two virgates of land, each of whom render 4s. yearly. The total of rents being 16s. He held also the third part of a certain wood in the same vill, which is worth 2s. yearly; and the pleas and perquisites are worth 2s. Sum total, 34s. [33s.?]. He held also of the Bishop of Chester the vill of Bromlegge in Soccage, rendering therefor yearly to the same Bishop 10s. And he owed suit at the court of the Bishop at Ecclessale every

¹ Rot. Fin., 43 Hen. III. John Bagot and Margery his wife had four daughters, namely, Alice, wife of William be Ipstones, Margery, wife of Ralph de Coven, Elizabeth, wife of Ralph de Pichford, and Phelippa, wife of Geoffrey de Bromley. She divided the lands between her children long before her death. The greater part of her share of Broseley she gave to Margery the second daughter, and the greater part of her share of Ashley, to Phelippa, the youngest. She seems to have altogether disinherited Elizabeth de Pichford.

² Inq. *ad quod damnum*, 51 Hen. III., (Salt's MSS.)

³ *Staff. Hist. Collections*, Vol. VI., pt. 1, p. 50.

three weeks. He held also in the same vill a capital messuage, with a curtilage, and the herbage and fruit of the garden, worth 2s. yearly; and he had in demesne in the same vill two virgates of land worth 20s. yearly; and one meadow in the same vill worth 16d. He had in the same vill eight free tenants, each of them holding half a virgate of land, and rendering 2s. yearly. He had two mills in the same vill, which render yearly one mark. The pleas and perquisites are worth 4s. Sum total, 56s. 8d. He held also of Robert de Knichtellegge the vill of Wonnitone in Soccage, rendering therefor 10s. yearly; he had there in demesne one virgate of land worth 10s. yearly. He held also in the same vill one plot of meadow worth 18d. yearly. And he had in the same vill six tenants, each of whom holds half a virgate, and renders yearly 8d., viz. at the feast of St. Michael 4d., at Palm Sunday 4d.; and each of them renders at Christmas two hens worth 2d., and bread worth 1d.; and at Easter each renders forty eggs worth 1d. Total 6s. Also he had one mill in the same vill, which is worth yearly one mark. The pleas and perquisites are worth 2s. yearly. Sum total, 32s. 10d. He held also the fourth part of a knight's fee in Blumenhulle (Blymhill) of the Baron of Stafford, doing therefor the service of one fourth part of a knight's fee. In the same vill he had in demesne two virgates of land worth 20s. yearly, and one plot worth 12d. And he had in the same vill for pasture every year at Christmas twenty hens worth 20d., and he had there the fourth part of a mill worth 2s. [4s.?] yearly, and of pleas and perquisites 2s. Total, 28s. 8d. Sum total of the whole, £7 11s. 2d. The said Geoffrey died on Monday next after the close of Easter 1 Edw. I. (17 April, 1273), and Robert his son is his next heir, and is 29 years of age.¹

Besides Robert, Geoffrey de Bromley and Philippa his wife had a younger son, Richard, of whom we shall

¹ Inq. p.m. 1. Edw. I., No. 7. For a fuller account of the family see *Staff. Hist. Collections*, Vol. II.

speak presently. On 20th May, 1273, the King received the homage of Robert, son and heir of Geoffrey de Brumlege, for all the lands and tenements which his father held *in capite*. Robert de Bromley served in the Welsh wars against Llewelyn, Prince of Wales. He died in 1307. In the inquisition *post mortem* it is stated that the service by which he held his third of the manor of Ashley *in capite* was one-sixth of a knight's fee, and the finding of one armed horseman and one horse caparisoned for eight days in the King's army so often as there shall be war in Wales, and paying to the Lord Fulk fitz Warin half a merk yearly at Michaelmas; and the services by which he held the hamlet of Bromley of the Bishop was a payment of 10s. yearly, suit at his court of Eccleshale every three weeks, and finding four men three times in the year to hunt in the Park of the Bishop at Eccleshale for three days at a time.¹ He left a son and heir, John, and a younger son, Roger.

John, the son of Robert de Bromley, had an elder son John, and a younger son Robert, whose issue eventually succeeded to the inheritance. John, the son of John de Bromley, left issue, by Hillaria his wife, an only surviving daughter, Alice, who married John de Frodesham, and proved her age at Blymhill in 1362. She gave her fourth part of the manor of Blymhill to her mother, Hillaria, and her issue by her second marriage with Humphrey de Swinnerton; and on her own death, without issue, the remainder of her estates at Ashley, Bromley, &c., passed to her cousin-german, Thomas fitz Robert de Bromley. Margaret, the granddaughter of this Thomas, son of Robert, brought them in marriage to her husband William Hextall, of Hextall, in the county of Stafford, one of whose daughters and coheirs brought the manor of Bromley, in marriage, to her husband Sir John de Bromley, of Badington, in Cheshire.

RICHARD DE BROMLEY, younger son of Geoffrey de Bromley and Philippa Bagot his wife, married the

¹ Inq. p.m. 1. Edw. II., No. 47.

daughter and heiress of [Robert?] de Knocton¹ (of Knocton or Knutton, in the county of Stafford), by which marriage he acquired that estate.

At the assizes held at Northampton *coram rege* on the morrow of the Epiphany, 50 Hen. III. (7 January, 1266), Adam de Arderne appeared against the Celerar of Stanes, Gilbert le Mareschal, Robert son of Elias, and *Richard de Bromle*, in a plea that while Adam was in prison for the King and Edward his son, they had come to his house at Cnolton and taken away his goods and chattels, to the value of 30 marks, and still detained them. The defendants did not appear; and as regards Gilbert le Mareschal and Richard de Bromle, the Sheriff returned that they were not to be found, and held nothing by which, &c.²

In the pleas of the Forest held at Lichfield on the morrow of St. Michael, 55 Hen. III., 1271, before Roger de Clifford, Mathew de Columbariis, and Nicholas de Romaseye, the Justiciaries appointed to hear and determine the said pleas, a presentment was made against Robert de Hasteng, Henry de Wyvereston, John de Scheteford, *Richard de Bromlegh*, William de London and Thomas de Pessale, who were all of the company of the said Robert, for taking venison out of the King's Forest of Cannock, in 49 Hen. III. (1264-5), and carrying it to the house of the said Robert at Chebbeseye.³

In August, 1274, an assize is taken to try if Henry de Enworden, Richard de Bromle, and Robert his

¹ At the *essoins de malo veniendo* taken at Lichfield on the morrow of Trinity, 56 Hen. III., 1272, with respect to tenures by serjeantry, the jury of the Pirehill Hundred presented that Peter de Arderne, John de Uffley, (Offley,) and *Robert de Knotton* held the manor of Knotton by the serjeantry of finding three horsemen, armed for the custody of the castle of Newcastle-under-Lyme for forty days, at their own cost, and the serjeantry is now commuted at £4 6s. 6d. (*Staff. Hist. Coll.* Vol. IV., pt. 1., p. 213.) Knotton is a manor or township in the parish of Wolstanton.

² *Staff. Hist. Coll.*, Vol. IV., pt. 1., p. 160.

³ *Staff. Hist. Coll.*, Vol. IV., pt. 1., p. 213.

brother, had unjustly disseised John de Swinnerton of forty acres of land in Swinnerton; when a verdict was recorded for John.¹

In 4 Edw. I., 1276, Thomas de Melewyx (Millwich) sued Leon son of Leon de Remesley and Richard de Bromley for imprisoning him *vi et armis* at Stafford, and detaining him there till he had paid them 23 marks.²

In 10 Edw. I., 1282, the Master of the Knight Templars in England sued Richard de Bromleye for depasturing cattle on the growing corn of the Knights at Kel (Keel), and doing damage to the amount of 100s.³

Richard de Bromley was living in 23 Edw. I., as appears by a deed dated at Knocton, on Tuesday, the feast of St. Gregory, (12 March, 1296-7), whereby he conveyed two places of meadow in Knocton to Peter de Arderne, to which Sir William de More, Sir Robert de Staundon, and Sir Roger de Swinerton, Knights, were witnesses.⁴ He appears to have been succeeded by his son Ranulph, in the same year 1297.

RANULPH DE BROMLEY, calling himself son of Richard, gave to the church of Knocton two places of land in his waste of Knocton, dated on the vigil of St Lawrence, 23 Edw. I. (1297).⁵ Ranulph de Bromley had issue four sons, Richard, Sir Roger, who died s.p., John de Bromley, of whom presently, and Walter. Richard de Bromley, who bore the Bromley arms (*quarterly gu. and or.*) without any difference, and was presumably the eldest son, appears in 5 Edw. II., 1311, as manucaptor of Nicholas de Rothewell, the burgess of parliament returned for Lichfield.⁶ In a deed of 11 Edw. III.,

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 192.

² *Ibid.*, Vol. VI., pt. 1., p. 76.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 121.

⁴ Weston MS. *Shropshire Pedigrees*, penes Earl of Bradford, fol. 42., and Collins' *Peerage*, Article Bromley Lord Montfort.

⁵ Collins' *Peerage*, from Vincent's MSS. in the College of Arms, and Weston MSS.

⁶ Parliamentary Writs.

in which he calls himself the son of Ranulph, he granted to John de le Delves a third part of Burlemore within the fee of Knocton.¹

JOHN DE BROMLEY, presumably the third son of Ranulph, was living in 1335, when he gave to Thomas, son of Robert de Sonde the land next to the lands of Thomas son of Richard de Sonde, and the land which he had by dimission of his brother Walter de Bromley, which William Fouleshurst released to him after the death of Margaret, daughter of Henry Cholmondeleghe, and the land which he had of the gift of his brother, Richard de Bromley, to which Adam le Parker, John de Wrenbury, Thomas de Harecourt, and Thomas son of William de Sondes were witnesses.² John de Bromley had issue three sons, Walter, William, and Roger, and four daughters, Joan, wife of Hugh Lee of the county of Chester, Matilda, Letitia, wife of Robert Marchumley, and Milicent, wife of Searne.³ Walter de Bromley, the eldest son, left issue a daughter and heir, Letitia, married to John Cholmondeleghe, of Chorley. Roger de Bromley, the third son, married Letitia, daughter and heiress of Hugh Cholmondeleghe and Isabella his, wife daughter and coheiress of Robert Harecourt,⁴ and left issue a son, Richard de Bromley, from whom the Bromleys of Barksford and Chorley in the county of Chester descended.⁵

WILLIAM DE BROMLEY, the second son, married Amabilia (or Annabella), the daughter of Sir Mathew de Chetelton, of Chetelton, co. Stafford, Knight, (by his wife Joan, daughter and heiress of William Clifton, re-married to John Griffin), and sister and sole heiress of William de Chetelton, with whom he acquired the estates of Badington and Bromhall in Cheshire.⁶ Her brother

¹ Collins' *Peerage*, and Weston MSS.

² Weston MSS.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Ormerod's *Cheshire*, Vol. III., p. 208.

⁵ Weston MSS.

⁶ Ormerod's *Cheshire*, Vol. III., pp. 194, 207.

William, son of Mathew de Chetelton was living in 23 Edw. III., with Katherine his wife,¹ but dead in 25 Edw. III., when it was found that John Lasci or Lasey and Amabilla his wife and Roger de Cradeshagh had unjustly disseized Katherine who had been the wife of William fitz Mathew de Chetelton of the manor of Chetelton, of which the said Katherine recovered seizin.² In 33 Edw. III., Katherine the relict of William de Chetelton was then married to a second husband, Ralph de Wetenhale. John Lasci, the first husband of Amabilla, was also dead at this time, and she was then the wife of William, son of John de Bromley. In that year William, son of John de Bromley, and Amabilla his wife, make Walter de Bromley or John de Weggeston their attorney against Ralph de Wetenhale and Katherine his wife, in a plea of *mort d'ancestor*,³ and an assize came to try whether William son of Mathew de Chetelton brother of Amabilla, wife of William, son of John de Bromley, was seized in his demesne as off fee of the manor of Chetelton on the day of his death, which manor Ralph de Wetenhale and Katherine his wife then held.⁴

William de Bromley probably acquired lands in Ireland by this marriage, for in 35 Edw. III. (1361), by writ tested at Westminster on 25th March, he was summoned to be at Westminster within three weeks of Easter, to attend Lionel, Earl of Ulster, the King's son, into Ireland, who was appointed to proceed there with a great army to oppose the incursions of the King's enemies in that kingdom; on which occasion all who had any estates in that realm, and were resident in England, were ordered to accompany the said Earl of Ulster.⁵ This order appears to have met with but very partial compliance, and by writ tested at Westminster on the 10th day of February, in the following year,

¹ Assize Roll of 23 Edw. III.

² *Ibid.*, 25 Edw. III.

³ Assize Roll 33 to 39 Edw. III.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ Collins; *Rymer's Fædera*, Vol. III., p. 610.

William de Bromley and others were ordered, under penalty of forfeiture, to be with the Earl of Ulster in Ireland within a fortnight of Easter, and they were summoned to attend a council at Westminster on Wednesday in the second week in Lent, to make arrangements for their departure to Ireland.¹

William de Bromley had issue by Amabilla de Chetelton his wife, who survived him, an elder son, William, and probably a younger son, John, of whom we shall speak presently. Amabilla had also a daughter Amabilla by a former husband, John de Lascy, on whom she settled the reversion of the manor of Chetelton.

William de Bromley, the eldest son of William de Bromley and Amabilla de Chetelton, was father of Richard de Bromley, who succeeded to Badington and Bromhall, and increased his estate by marriage with Ann, daughter and heiress of William Praers, Chamberlain of Chester, descended from a collateral line of Praers of Baddiley, in Cheshire, by whom he had an elder son, Sir John Bromley, of Badington, Knight, a distinguished soldier in the French wars, who in 6 Hen. V. (1418), was knighted on the field of battle, and made Captain-General of the Castle of Dampfron, and Seneschal and great Constable of Bosseville-le-Rosse and the Marches.² In 4 Hen. V. Sir John unsuccessfully claimed the manor of Chetelton, as heir of Matthew de Chetelton, against William de Egerton and Ellen his wife.³ Sir John Bromley died 4th September, 7 Hen. V., (1419), seized of the manors of Badington and Bromhall, the manor of Cholmston and half the manor of Alvaston, with lands in Alstanton, Wolstanwood, Monks' Copenhall and Church Copenhall. By his wife Margery, daughter of Sir John Massy, of Tatton, Knight, he had several sons, of whom the survivor, William Bromley, of Badington, Esq., was father of Sir John

¹ *Rym. Fœd.*, Vol. III., p. 637.

² For a fuller account of Sir John Bromley, of Badington, see *Ormerod's Cheshire*, Vol. III., p. 194.

³ *Brit. Mus. Add. Ch.* 6247.

Bromley, of Badington. The said Sir John married Joane, daughter and co-heir of William Hextall and Margaret his wife, the sister and heiress of John de Bromley, of Bromley and Ashley, in the county of Stafford, by which marriage he became possessed of the old estate of the Bromleys, which passed through his daughter Margaret, wife of Sir William Stanley, of Hooton, to her daughter Margaret, wife of Peter Gerard, of Bryn, in the county of Lancaster, Esq.

JOHN BROMLEY, the younger son, or possibly grandson, of William de Bromley and Amabilla de Chetelton, married Agnes, daughter of John de Trentham, and had issue a son, Walter.¹

WALTER BROMLEY married Joan, daughter of Richard de Delves,² by whom he had a son Roger.

ROGER BROMLEY is stated to have been of Mitley, in the county of Salop, in right of his wife, Jane, daughter and heiress of Richard de Mitley by Ellen his wife, daughter and heiress of Sir John de Hawkeston.³ They had issue two sons, namely, Roger, and Nicholas Bromley, who married Agnes, daughter and heir of . . . Hulse, of Norbury, by whom he had a son, Thomas, whose posterity were of Hampton and Norbury in Cheshire.⁴

¹ Burke's *Extinct Baronage*, Collins' *Peerage*, Weston MSS., &c.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ All the authorities I meet with concur in making the wife of this Roger de Bromley to have been the daughter of Richard Mitley of Mitley, in Shropshire. I can find no place of that name in the County of Salop; but I suppose it to have been Mickley, a member of the manor of Prees, and anciently written Mitneley and Mitteneley, (*Eyton's Shropshire*, Vol. IX., p. 248). Richard de Mitley's wife is said to have been Ellen, daughter of Sir John Hawkeston, of Wrineford or Wrinehill, in the county of Stafford, by Amabilla his wife. If, as I suppose, this Ellen had been previously married, and had issue by her first husband, her daughter Jane will probably not have inherited any of her mother's estates. There is no quartering given in Sir Henry Bridgeman's shield of quarterings for either Mitley or Hawkeston. The Hawkeston arms are elsewhere given as *ermine, a fesse gules fretty or, within a border engrailed or*.

ROGER BROMLEY, of Mitley, Esq., the elder son of Roger Bromley and Jane his wife, was living in the time of Edward IV. He married the daughter and heiress of David Browe (Borrowe, Broe or Broc), of Malpas, in the county of Chester, by his wife . . . daughter of . . . Rathbone;¹ by whom he had four sons, 1, William; 2, John; 3, Roger; and 4, Humphrey, who was living in 7 Hen. VII., but died without legitimate issue. John Bromley, the second son, had issue a daughter, Anne, who died without issue. William Bromley, of Mitley, Esq., the eldest son, married Beatrice, daughter of Humphrey Hill, of Blore and Buntingsdale, in the county of Salop, and by her had issue a son, George, and three daughters, namely, Elizabeth, wife of Rowland Jenynghes, Joan, wife of Richard Sandford, and Dorothy wife of William Leighton. George Bromley, son and heir of William, who was seated at Hawkeston in the parish of Hodnet, in Shropshire, was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1522.² He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Lacon, of Willey, in the county of Salop, knight, by whom he had issue 1, Sir George Bromley, and 2, Sir Thomas.

Sir George Bromley, Knight, the elder son, was attorney to Queen Elizabeth for the Duchy of Lancaster, and afterwards Chief Justice from 22 to 31 Eliz., and *custos rotulorum* of Shropshire.³ He acquired the estate of Hallon or Hawn, in the parish of Worfield and county of Salop, by marriage with Joan, the daughter and heiress of John Waverton⁴ (or Waterton), gent., by whom he had four sons and three daughters. The daughters were Margaret, wife of Francis Woolrich,

¹ Weston MSS. On a shield of quarterings drawn up for Sir Henry Bridgeman, Bart., towards the close of the eighteenth century, there is a coat of *gules*, on a chevron *argent* three *mulletts gules*, (in the Weston MS. it is *roses*, instead of *mulletts*,) for Broc, which follows those of Chetelton and Clifton.

² Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, p. 85.

³ Inq. 13 Eliz., part 2, No. 38.

⁴ Blakeway's *Sheriffs*; Nash's *Worcestershire*, Vol. I., p. 595.

Mary, wife of George Cotton, of Combermere, and Susanna, wife of Roger Puleston, of Emral, in co. Flint. The sons were 1, Francis; 2, Edward; 3, George; and 4, John. Francis Bromley, the eldest son, married Joyce, daughter of Edward Leighton, of Wattlesborough in co. Salop, by whom he had a son, Thomas, and a daughter, Jane, living in 1646.¹ Sir Edward Bromley, of Shifnal Grange, in the county of Salop, knight, the second son, was made one of the Barons of the Exchequer in 7 Jac. 1. His daughter and heiress, Jane, conveyed the Hallon estate, by marriage, to William Davenport, Esq.

Thomas Bromley, the second son of George Bromley and Elizabeth Lacon, and brother of Sir George Bromley, of Hallon, became Lord High Chancellor of England in 1579, in which post he died 12th April, 1587, 29 Elizabeth.² He purchased Holt Castle in Worcester-shire, and the direct male line of his family ended with William Bromley, of Holt Castle, Esq., who died in 1707, leaving a daughter, Mercy, eventually his sole heiress, who married John Bromley, Esq., of Horseheath in the county of Cambridge, and had a son, Henry Bromley of Horseheath Hall and Holt Castle, who was raised to the peerage as Baron Montfort in 1741.

ROGER BROMLEY, third son of Roger (son of Roger Bromley and Jane Mitley), married Jane, daughter of Thomas Jennings, of Wellibourne, by whom he had issue William, Thomas, Roger, and a daughter who married Wolley, and left issue Thomas Wolley, gent.³ William Bromley, of Stoke, the eldest son, married Margaret, daughter of Francis Young, of Caynton, in the county of Salop, and had issue two sons, William and Thomas, who both died without issue.⁴ Roger Bromley, the third son, was of Broughton. He

¹ Weston MSS.

² Collins' Peerage.

³ Weston MS.

⁴ *Ibid.*

married Jane, daughter of Sir Peter Newton, Knight, but died without issue.

THOMAS BROMLEY, the second son of Roger and Jane Jennings his wife, was entered at the Inner Temple, where he was reader in the year 1532.¹ He was nominated again as reader in the autumn of 1539, and again in Lent, 1540, but did not serve on either occasion.² In June, 1540, he was called to the degree of the coif or made serjeant-at-law, and he must have previously attained considerable eminence in his profession since he was appointed one of the King's serjeants on the 2nd of the following month of July.³ In little more than four years he was raised to the bench, in which he succeeded Sir John Spelman as a Judge of the King's Bench.⁴ He was held in high favour by King Henry VIII., who bequeathed him a legacy of £300 and made him one of the executors of his will.⁵ He thus became one of the council of the regency on the accession of Edward VI., but seems to have avoided the political difficulties of that reign till its close, when he was most unwillingly involved (together with chief justice Montague) in the project of the Duke of Northumberland to place Lady Jane Grey on the throne. Having submitted, under the compulsion to which he was subjected, to settle the instrument, it would seem that he was no longer called upon to interfere, for his name does not appear among those who witnessed the young King's will, and instead of being sent to prison with the two chief justices, he was raised by Queen Mary to the head of his own court on 4th October, in the place of Sir Roger Cholmley.⁶

Sir Thomas Bromley died the 15th of May, 1555, and was buried, with his wife, in the parish church of Wroxeter, in Shropshire, where there is a large alabaster

¹ Foss's *Judges*, Vol. v., p. 356.

² Dugdale's *Orig.*, p. 164.

³ Foss's *Judges*.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Testam. vetust.*

⁶ Foss's *Judges*.

monument to their memory placed against the north wall of the Chancel. The recumbent figures on the tomb represent Sir Thomas in the robes of a Chief Justice, and Dame Isabel, his wife, in the dress of a lady of that period. Sir Thomas is habited in a scarlet gown, lined with light green, having a robe over it also of a red colour. On his head is a black square cap, which rests upon an adorned pillow, by the side of which is a pheasant, and at his feet there is a lion's jambe with the claws retracted. Round the monument is the following legend: "Here lyethe Sr Thomas Bromley, Knyght, whyche dyed, beyng Lord Chyffe Justes of England, Also beyng on of the Executors to the Kynge of most famous memorye Henry the Eyght the whyche desesed the xv dey of May, anno d'ni 1555, and dame Isabel hys wyfe the whyche desesed in the yere of our lord on whose sowles God av mer."

The arms at the head and feet of the lady are *ermine, on a fesse sable 3 mullets arg.* (for Lyster), impaling *quarterly, 1st and 4th arg. on a chief gules potent or, 2nd and 3rd gules, 3 lions rampant, two and one, or; over all a bend sable,* (for Fitzherbert). There are no corresponding shields at the head and feet of the male figure. The arms at the head and foot of the monument are, *quarterly per fesse indented gules and or* (for Bromley) *with a crescent as a mark of cadency,* impaling Lyster (as before); surmounted by a crest, *a pheasant gules.*

On the front of the monument, facing south, is the figure of a lady in the centre compartment with this legend: "Margaret, wyfe unto R. Newport, and daughter and heire unto the righte Worshypfull Knyght." In other compartments on the same side are two shields of arms, the one bearing the arms of Bromley only, with a crescent; and the other having a coat of six quarterings: 1. *Sable, five bars between 4 points in chief and 4 in base argent.* 2. *Argent a chevron gules between 3 leopards' faces sable langued of the second.* 3. *Gules, a lion rampant or.* 4. *Quarterly per fesse indented gules*

and or, in the 1st and 4th quarters a lion statant argent.
 5. *Gules, a lion rampant or.* 6. *Gules, a fesse between 6 pears or;* the whole impaling Bromley with a crescent as before.

I take this coat of six quarterings to be that of Sir Richard Newport, of High Ercall, Knight, who married the heiress. The first quartering will have been the old Newport (or Gech) arms. The second was probably an achievement. Sir Richard was a man of wealth and position in the county of Salop, distinguished in the wars of those times, and possessed of inherited property in the town of Shrewsbury, where he met with an honourable reception on his return from the wars, and I conceive that these arms, which were the arms of Shrewsbury, with a chevron for a difference, will have been given to him as an achievement, and that after this the old coat was dropped by him and his descendants, and only the leopards' faces with the chevron borne by them, as they appear on his monument at Wroxeter. The third will have been the arms of his great great grandfather, Sir John Burgh, of Mawddwy, Knight, who bore on his seal the lion rampant, the arms of his mother, the heiress of the lords of Mawddwy, instead of the usual Burgh arms. The fourth quartering will have been that of Beysin of Billingsley, which may have been assumed by his great great grandmother's family, the Cloptons, as heirs of the Beysins. The fifth quartering I suppose to have been that of the princes of South Wales (though later heralds usually give this coat within a border indented), which in that case should have preceded the arms of Beysin. The sixth and last quartering is that of Besford, whose coheir was the wife of Sir William Clopton, Knight, and mother of the wife of Sir John de Burgh.

Isabel, the wife of Sir Thomas Bromley, was the daughter of Richard Lyster, of Rowton, in the county of Salop, Esq., by Agnes, the daughter and heiress of

of (John) Fitzherbert,¹ Esq., who was also in the profession of the law, he being attorney for Shrewsbury in the King's Exchequer in 5 Edw. IV. Sir Thomas is said by the Heralds to have had a former wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Dod, of Cloverly, by whom he had no issue, but I find no confirmation of this on the tomb.

Sir Thomas Bromley acquired the estate of Eyton upon Severn, with its members and appurtenances in the county of Salop, at the dissolution of the Abbey of Shrewsbury. Margaret, his only daughter and heiress, brought these estates to her husband, Sir Richard Newport, of High Ercall, in the county of Salop, Knight, who died on 12th of September, 1570,² being one of the Queen's Majesty's counsell in the Marches of Wales. He was buried at Wroxeter, where there is a handsome monument to him on the South side of the chancel, having upon it the recumbent figure of himself and Dame Margaret his wife. The Newport quarterings are given more fully here than they are on Sir Thomas Bromley's monument, having a shield of eight quarterings, as follows :—1. *Argent a chevron gules between three leopards' faces sable* (Newport). 2. *Barry of six argent and azure* (Grey of Codnor). 3. *Argent three bars gemelles sable* (Ercall). 4. *Azure a chevron ermine between three fleurs de lys, argent* (Burgh). 5. *Gules a lion rampant within a border engrailed or* (Mawddwy). 6. *Or a raven proper* (Corbet). 7. *Gules a bend between six pears erect or leaved vert* (Clopton or Morehall). 8. *Quarterly per fesse indented gules and or, in first quarter a lion passant argent* (Beysin).

The same arms, with the additional quartering of

¹ Blakeway (*Sheriffs of Shropshire*, p. 144) conjectures this Fitzherbert to have been John, the youngest of seven sons of Nicholas Fitzherbert son of Henry Fitzherbert, of Norbury, in the county of Derby, Esq.

² Inq. p. m. 13 Eliz. part 2, No. 38; and inscription on his monument at Wroxeter.

Bromley, are repeated on the shields of all the sons and daughters as they are there shewn; and over the monument is a tablet with the following legend:—

*Hic equitis tumulus teget ossa Richardi
Newporti, portu navigat ille novo,
Navigat ille novo, superum jam sede receptus
Testis erat locuples anchora tuta fides.*

Sir Richard Newport's death is thus recorded in the MS. Chronicle of Shrewsbury, which has lately been transcribed by the Rev. W. A. Leighton, and published in the *Transactions* of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society¹:—"This yeare and the xijth of September one Syr Richard Newport a valiant knyght of Shropshire and of a pryncely personage disceassyd for whose deathe there was mutche mone made in Shrosberye." Dame Margaret, his wife, survived him many years, and her death is thus recorded in the above mentioned Shrewsbury chronicle:—"This yeare [1598] Lady Margaret Newport of Eytoon and in the county of Salop wydowe dep'tid this present lyfe the xjth daye² of August A° p'd' and was buried at Rocksetter the next day followinge being hir will so and the xxjxth day of August all the bells in Shrusbury dyd ringe in remembrance of hyr the whiche towne she lovyd well and she was belovyd of the inhabytants therein there was bestowyde uppon the poore that day xxli. besyds many other places in the coontery verely amply. She was a verteous lady in all hyr lyfe tyme and verely good to the poore in towne and countrey."

Her grandson, Lord Herbert of Chirbury, (who was born in her house at Eyton), in his memoirs, relates of her that she, "surviving her husband, gave rare testi-

¹ Vol. III., p. 269.

² In Blakeway's transcription of this passage (*Sheriffs of Shropshire*, p. 88), he gives the date of her death as the 10th, and her burial as the following day. In the *inq. post mortem* (41 Eliz. part 1, No 7) the day of her death is given as the 19th of August.

monies of an incomparable piety to God and love to her children, as being most assiduous and devout in her daily both public and private prayers, and so careful to provide for her posterity, that, though it were in her power to give her estate (which was very great), to whom she would, yet she continued still unmarried, and so provident for them, that after she had bestowed all her daughters with sufficient portions upon very good neighbouring families, she delivered up her estate and care of housekeeping to her eldest son Francis, when now she had for many years kept hospitality with that plenty and order as exceeded all others either of her country or time; for besides abundance of provision and good cheer for guests, which her son Sir Francis Newport continued, she used ever after dinner to distribute with her own hands to the poor, who resorted to her in great numbers, alms in money, to every one of them, more or less, as she thought they needed it." By her husband, Sir Richard Newport, she had a family of four sons and four daughters, whose figures are depicted on their tomb.

Of these children, the two of the sons whose figures are given at the East end of the monument were probably dead before the monument was erected. They each have a crescent in their shield of arms, as having been successively second sons; the one, being given as a baby, probably died in his infancy before the other was born, and the second, who is given as an esquire in armour, I suppose to have been Edmund Newport (the second surviving son at the time of his father's death) who was living on 9th January, 1571, at Sybton, in the county of Salop.¹ He must have died without issue, for his younger brother, Andrew, is described on his own monument as the second son. Andrew Newport was an utter Barrister at Law, Fellow of the Inner Temple, and M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1588. He died unmarried in 1611, and was buried at Wroxeter. Sir

¹ Inq. p.m. Sir Richard Newport.

Francis Newport, the eldest son, who is represented, as the first of the six figures on the front of the monument, in armour with gauntlets in his right hand, was knighted by King James I. at Worksop Manor, in Nottinghamshire, 21st April, 1603. His son, Sir Richard, was raised to the Peerage by the title of Baron Newport, of High Ercall, 14th October, 1642, and is now represented by Orlando G. C. Earl of Bradford.

The daughters were (1) Mary, who was married to William Gratewood, of Adderley and Stoke upon Tern, in the county of Salop, Esq., and after to Ralph Sneyd, of Keel and Bradwell, in the county of Stafford, but died without issue; (2) Elizabeth, married first to Frances Lawley, of Spoonhill, in the county of Salop, Esq., by whom she had a son, Thomas, from whom the present Lord Wenlock is descended, and secondly to Sir Thomas Lawley, of Wenlock, Knight, by whom she also had issue. 3, Isabel, married to Sir Charles Fox, of Bromfield, in the county of Salop, Knight. 4, Magdalen, married first to Richard Herbert, of Blackhall and Montgomery, Esq. (by whom she was mother of Edward, Lord Herbert, of Cherbury, George Herbert, the eminent divine, and other children), and secondly to Sir John Danvers, Knight, one of the judges in the time of King Charles I.

The full quarterings of Sir Thomas Bromley are as follows:—

1. Bromley. *Quarterly per fesse indented gules and or, with a crescent for a difference.*
2. Bagot (of Blymhill). *Ermine, three lozenges gules.*¹
3. Fitzwarin (of Broseley). *Quarterly per fesse indented or and gules.*
4. Knocton or Knotton.
5. Chetelton. *Argent, on a chevron gules 5 bezants, within a border of the 2nd.*

¹ This coat is taken from Genealogical Records of the Family of Woodd, formerly of Shynewood and the White Abbey, in the county of Salop, privately printed.

6. Clifton. *Argent, on a fesse between six fleur de lis gules three fleur de lis or.*¹

7. Mitley.

8. Hawkeston. *Ermine, a fesse gules fretty or.*

9. Broc (or Browe). *Gules on a chevron argent three mullets of the first.*²

An account of the Bagots of Blymhill will be found in the *Staffordshire Historical Collections*, Vol. I.; and an account of the Fitzwarins of Broseley is given in Eyton's *History of Shropshire*, Vol. II., p. 2.

The Bromleys, of Badington, from which Sir Thomas Bromley, of Eyton upon Severn, derived his descent, were the representatives of the knightly family of Chetelton, of Chetelton, in the county of Stafford, and Badington, in the county of Chester, of which last family an account is here appended.

The Cheteltons were lords of that vill, now called Cheddleton, in the county of Stafford, which they held under the Audleys by the service of one knight's fee, as also of Badington and Bromhall in the county of Chester, which was likewise held under the Audleys.

An early pedigree of the family of Chetelton is given in the Plea Rolls of 18 Edw. I., in which year an assize was taken of last presentation to the church of Chetelton, the advowson of which was claimed by Nicholas de Audley, as *custos* of the land and heir of Richard, son of Henry [Hugh?] de Chetelton, against the Abbot of Deulacres. Robert de Chetelton, ancestor of the heir, had presented the last incumbent in the time of King John, which last incumbent had now been dead ten years. From Robert the right had descended to William

¹ This is so given in a coat of quarterings drawn up for Sir Henry Bridgeman, Baronet, towards the close of the 18th century. In the quarterings of Legh, of Rushall, in the *Staffordshire Visitation* of 1583, it is thus given (after Bromley and Chetelton):—*Arg. on a fesse sable between six fleur de lis gules 3 crosses crosslet or*, where it is called Clayton (*Staff. Hist. Collections*, Vol. III., p. 103).

² In Sir Henry Bridgeman's quarterings it is:—*Gules, on a chevron argent 3 roses or*.

as his son and heir, and from William, who died without issue, to Hugh, as his brother and heir, and from Hugh to William, as his son and heir, and from William to Robert, as his son and heir, and from Robert to Henry [or Hugh], as his son and heir, and from Henry [or Hugh] to Richard, as his son and heir, who is now under age. The guardian recovered the advowson for the heir.¹ From this Plea it appears that

ROBERT DE CHETELTON was lord of Chetelton in the time of King John.

WILLIAM DE CHETELTON, son of Robert, died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother

HUGH DE CHETELTON, which Hugh was dead before 12 Hen. III. (1227), when his son

WILLIAM DE CHETELTON was summoned to warrant Richard de Draicote eight bovates of land in Cunesdale, for which he holds a charter of William de Chetelton, the uncle of William whose heir he is.²

This William de Chetelton was witness to a deed of William de Ipstones to Stephen, Abbot of Deulacres, in 28 Hen. III.³ He was coroner for the county of Stafford⁴ and occurs as juror at a great assize on the morrow of Trinity, 56 Hen. III. (1272);⁵ in which year, at the same assizes, (his brother) Adam son of Hugh de Chetelton occurs as a defaulter, for which he is *in misericordia*.⁶

ROBERT DE CHETELTON (son of William) was one of those commissioned to make enquiries on the King's behalf concerning the Hundred of Totmonslow in the county of Stafford, in 1275.⁷ In 6 Edw. I. (1277) he and several others were sued for a debt of

¹ Plea Rolls 18 Edw. I. m. 157.

² *Staffordshire Hist. Collections*, Vol. IV., p. 49.

³ Sleight's *Hist. Leek*, p. 47.

⁴ *Staff. Hist. Coll.*, Vol. IV., p. 208, and V., p. 121.

⁵ *Staff. Hist. Coll.*, Vol. IV., p. 201.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 210.

⁷ *Ibid.*, Vol. V., pt. 1, p. 117.

£10 by Mag^r. John de Vernay.¹ He married Hawise, daughter of Henry de la forde son of Liufus de Hetone, to whom her father gave in frank marriage his land of la forde,² and was dead in 9 Edw. I. (1280), leaving a son and heir Hugh, or Henry, and another son William, called Shyrard, to whom his father gave the manor of la forde. William Shyrard was dead in or before 33 Edw. I., leaving a widow, Petronilla, and a son, Henry Shyrard, living in 33 Edw. I., two other younger sons, Roger and John, and a son Nicholas Shyrard, of la forde in 33 Edw. I.; which Nicholas had a son Peter, who gave his tenement in Stanlow to his brother Henry in 32 Edw. II.; Henry Shyrard and Margaret his wife were living in 6 Ric. II., and had issue a son, Richard Shyrard, lord of Stanlowe 2 Hen. V. and 20 Hen. VI., who, by his wife Cecilia Alsop, living 20 Hen. VI., had issue two sons, Thomas Shyrard, of Balyden, and Robert Shyrard, of Ashbourne, both living in 13 Edw. IV., and both of whom died without issue, and two daughters, Joan and Helen, of whom Helen, the second sister, died without issue, and Joan, who became heir to her brothers, married Richard Bulclogh, of Perwych, living in 20 Hen. VI. and 21 Edw. IV., by whom she had issue who succeeded to the property at Stanlowe.³

HUGH [or HENRY] DE CHETELTON (son and heir of Robert) was living in 9 Edw. I., and probably then lord of Chetelton when Robert de Scoresworth and Cecilia his wife recovered a messuage and four bovates of land against him by his own default.⁴ And in 16 Edw. I. Hugh de Chetelton was a recognitor in the county of Stafford.⁵

¹ *Ibid.*, Vol. VI., p. 89.

² *Ibid.*, Vol. V., p. 65.

³ Vis. of Staff. in 1614 and 1663, article, Bulkeley of Stoke, co. Salop. (*Staff. Hist. Coll.*, Vol. V., pt. 2, p. 65.)

⁴ *Staff. Hist. Coll.*, Vol. VI., pt. 1, p. 117.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 177.

RICHARD DE CHETELTON, son and heir of Hugh or Henry, was lord of Chetelton in 18 Edw. I., and then a minor. Richard de Chetelton, together with Nicholas de Audley, Robert de Staundon, Roger de Swynnerton, and Roger Burgellun, had letters of protection to attend the King on military service, dated from Sevenok, 5th August, 25 and 26 Edw. I. (1297-8).¹

WILLIAM DE CHETELTON, the next lord of Chetelton, was probably either the son or brother of Richard. This William de Chetelton, with James and John the sons of William de Stafford, and a few more Staffordshire tenants, were at Burton and Boroughbridge serving against the King in 15 Edw. II. (1321).² But in 1323 he was summoned, with other Staffordshire knights, to serve against Robert Bruce, who invaded England in that year.³ He was engaged in the grand quarrel between William de Ipstones and Thomas de Brompton concerning the advowson of Church Eaton in 1324, on the Ipstones side. He is then described as William de Chetelton, of Draycote, and he and his brother Philip were ordered to be arrested by the Sheriff of Staffordshire to answer for the part they had taken in the said family feud, in which most of the great Staffordshire families were engaged.⁴ In 1335 he occurs in a fine of Richard, son of Richard de Wrennebury, concerning lands in Badington and Broomhall.⁵ In 1336 he was a commissioner of array for the county of Stafford, and again in 1339.⁶ Sir William de Chetelton seems to have married Isabell, daughter and heir of

¹ Notes from Protection Roll of 25 and 26 Edw. I. (*Staff. Hist. Coll.*, Vol. VIII., p. 18).

² *Staff. Hist. Coll.*, Vol. VIII., p. 43.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 44.

⁴ *Staff. Hist. Coll.*, Vol. IV., pp. 28, 29, 30.

⁵ Plea Roll, 8 and 9 Edw. III., m. 7 (Helsby's *Ormerod's Cheshire*, Vol. III., p. 369).

⁶ *Staff. Hist. Coll.*, Vol. VII., p. 57.

Ely de Flamstede,¹ and was succeeded by his son Matthew.

MATTHEW DE CHETELTON, lord of Chetelton, Badington, and Bromhall, is said to have married Joan, daughter and heiress of William de Clifton, (who was also the wife of John Griffin),² by whom he had issue a son, William, and a daughter, Amabilla, eventually his heir.

WILLIAM DE CHETELTON, the last direct heir male of this family, was probably the same with William Sherard de Chetelton, Esquire, who was summoned to prepare himself with horse and arms, by the feast of St. Lawrence (10th August) 1345, to embark with the King for his wars in France.³ William de Chetelton was living in 23 Edw. III (1349). He married Katherine, daughter of John Arden ;⁴ and was dead in 25 Edw. III., when John Lasty (or Lascy), and Amabilla, his wife, and John Cradeshagh were found to have unjustly disseised Katherine, who had been the wife of William, son of Matthew de Chetelton, of the Manor of Chetelton, with the appurtenances, &c., and Katherine accordingly recovered seisin.⁵ In 33 Edw. III. both these ladies

¹ Helsby's *Ormerod's Cheshire*, Vol. III., p. 383. William de Chetelton and Isabell his wife, daughter and heir of Ely de Flamstede, gave to Ralph Vernon the land which she had of the gift of her cousin Peter, lord of Edlaston (in the county of Chester), and it was their inheritance till Richard, son of Peter de Edlaston, gave this village, in 27 Edw. I., to Richard de Fouleshurst, unto which Richard, in 10 Edw. II., Mably, widow of Richard de Edlaston, released her dower.

² Weston MSS. Shropshire Pedigrees. She is called in one MS. (in Salt Lib., Stafford), de Erelstone [Edlaston?] It does not appear whether John Griffin was her first or second husband, probably the latter, but as she left no surviving issue male by Matthew Chetelton, it is probable that her estates eventually passed to the Griffins.

³ French Roll (*Staff. Hist. Coll.*, Vol. VIII., p. 77).

⁴ Katherine, relict of William de Chetelton, was married secondly to Ralph de Wetenhale, and thirdly to Henry Delves (Caius Coll. MS. 546, last fol. but one.)

⁵ Assize Roll 25 Edward III.

had married again, when William, son of John de Bromley, and Amabilla, his wife, named Walter de Bromley, or John de Weggeston, as their attorney against Ralph de Wetenhale, and Katherine, his wife, in a plea of *mort d'ancestor*; and an assize came to try whether William, son of Matthew de Chetelton, brother of Amabilla, wife of William, son of John de Bromley, was seized in his demesne as of fee of the Manor of Chetelton with the appurtenances on the day of his death, &c., which manor Ralph de Wetenhale and Katherine his wife then held.¹

AMABILLA DE CHETELTON, sister and heiress of William was first married to John de Lascy, and afterwards to William, son of John de Bromley. She appears to have had issue by her first marriage a son, John, and a daughter, Amabilla; for, in 37 Edw. III., William de Bromley, of Badington, and Amabil his wife levied a fine of a moiety of the manors of Badington and Bromhall to John de Lax or Lasci.² I presume that this John de Lascy the younger died without issue, so that the moiety of Badington and Bromhall reverted to William and Amabilla, and afterwards devolved upon their son, William de Bromley, as son and heir of Amabilla. But the manor of Chetelton was settled by Amabilla on her daughter Amabilla de Lascy. This younger Amabilla is said to have had three husbands, namely John Marton or Martyn, Sir John de Hawkeston, and Geoffrey Brereton by whom she is said to have had a son John Brereton, but her issue by Sir John de Hawkeston seem to have been her heirs.

I suppose these Hawkestons to have been related to a family of the same name in Shropshire, of whom George de Hawkeston was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1416, who is said, by Blakeway, to have been descended from

¹ Assize Roll 31 to 33 Edw. III.

² Pl. Roll, 36 to 39 Edw. III., m. 16 (Helsby's *Ormerod's Cheshire*, Vol. III., p. 369).

Richard de Hawkeston, lord of Hawkeston, in the county of Salop.¹ He supposes him to have been the father of Sir George Hawkeston, of Hawkeston and Silvington, whose granddaughter and heir, Ankaret, wife of William Twynyho, of Cayfred, in the county of Somerset, Esquire, suffered death by the order of George, Duke of Clarence, on a charge of poisoning his duchess, but the judgment was reversed in parliament in the year 1477.

Of these Cheshire Hawkestons, the first we meet with in that county was Sir Thomas de Hawkeston, Knight, Steward of the Queen's Household, who, in 24 Edw. III, obtained from Adam de Drayton the manors of Smallwood and Newbold-under-Lyne, in the county of Chester, to himself and Ellen, his wife, to hold in tail special, with remainder to his brother John de Hawkeston. Soon afterwards he and Nicholas de Hawkeston obtained various other grants in the county of Chester, chiefly from the Audleys.²

The Caius College MSS. begin the Hawkeston pedigree with Alayne (or Alexander) de Hawkeston, who had issue, Sir Thomas, Sir John, and Nicholas de Hawkeston.³

Sir Thomas de Hawkeston and Ellen his wife had issue Thomas, who died without issue, and Felice, married to William, son of David Lloyd⁴ Ellen, the

¹ Blakeway's *Sheriffs*, p. 63. His arms are there given as :—*Ermine, a fesse gules fretty or within a border engrailed or.* The same arms are attributed to Sir John de Hawkeston in the Caius Coll. MS., No. 533; and Robson gives them, without the border, as those of Hawkeston of the county of Chester, *temp.* Hen. IV.

² Helsby's *Ormerod's Cheshire*, Vol. III. p. 23, quoting the Plea and Recognizance Rolls.

³ Erdeswick (pp. 90, 91.) calls Sir John de Hawkeston, of Wrineford (or Wrinehill), Knight, the son of Geoffrey, son of Hugh, of Betteley, son of Alan de Hawkeston, but Erdeswick is very wild in his descent of this family and their heirs, and is not to be trusted here.

⁴ Caius College MSS., No. 533.

widow of Sir Thomas died, seized of the manor of Newbold, in 35 Edw. III.¹ Thomas and Ellen seem to have died without surviving issue; and Nicholas de Hawkeston, being afterwards seized, gave this manor of Newbold to John de Hawkeston and Amabill his wife,² who, in 8 Ric. II., held the manors of Astbury Newbold and Mykill Moreton, value £20, by the service of one knight's fee.³

Sir John de Hawkeston, knight, who thus became possessed of Newbold Astbury, and Smallwood, in Cheshire, was also lord of Wrineford, or Wrinehill, in the parish of Madeley and county of Stafford. He was one of the four esquires of James de Audley, Baron of Helegh, to whose courage and conduct the famous victory of Poitiers was mainly due. Lord Audley, as stated by Froissart, had vowed that if he was engaged in any battle where the King or his sons were "he would be in the foremost of the attack, and the best combatant on his side, or die in the attempt;" and, accordingly, with the permission of the Black Prince, he posted himself in front of the army, which had been drawn up by his advice, with only four esquires to guard his person. In the hottest part of the fight, the efforts of the battalion of the Marshals to penetrate that of the Prince are stated to have been foiled by the Lord Audley "and his four esquires," who fought in front of the battalion "sword in hand, much before the rest, performing wonders." Towards the close of the battle he was carried to a hedge, dangerously wounded and covered with blood, and disarmed by his esquires. For this memorable action the Black Prince retained Lord Audley in his service for life, and granted him 500 marks of his revenue in England, which he bestowed upon his four esquires. The Prince thanked him for so doing, gave him 600 marks *per annum* more, and in

¹ Helsby's *Ormerod*, Vol. III., p. 23.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*; from Williamson, *Vill. Cest.*

remembrance of these signal services added part of the Lord Audley's arms to his own.¹

Sir John de Hawkeston married Amabill, the daughter of Amabill de Chetelton, by her first husband John de Lasey, upon whom the manor of Chetelton was settled by her mother. They were probably married as early as the year 32 Edw. III., for Chetwynd gives the following note of a deed taken from Erdeswick's MSS.:—Indenture between John de Hawkeston, Knight [of the one part] and John de Bromley, William son of Walter de Bromley, Roger de Bromley, Walter de Bromley and Amabill, daughter of Mathew de Chetelton, of the other part—32 Edw. III.²

The manor of Chetelton, as well as those of Wrinehill, Newbold, and Smallwood, afterwards came to William, son of Ralph Egerton, in right of his wife, Ellen, the heiress of Sir John de Hawkeston, and Amabill, his wife. This Ellen is generally assumed to have been the daughter of Sir John de Hawkeston, but this was certainly not the case. She was, doubtless, his granddaughter. In the inquisition taken after the death of Sir John de Hawkeston, Knight, she is described as his cousin and heir;³ and by another inquisition of 17 Hen. VIII. (according to Mr. Helsby) it is shewn that Ellen the daughter of Sir John de Hawkeston was her mother.

The last mentioned Ellen is said to have married Aylmer, or Hamon, de Ives (or de Fienes), and their daughter and heiress, Ellen, became the wife of William, son of Ralph de Egerton, of Caldecote, who thus acquired the manor of Chetelton. But they were not left in undisputed possession, for in Trinity Term,

¹ *Ormerod's Cheshire*, Vol. III., p. 266. The other three gallant esquires of Lord Audley were Sir John Delves, of Doddington, Sir Robert Fulleshurst, of Barthomley, and Sir Thomas Dutton, of Dutton.

² Chetwynd MS.

³ Helsby's *Ormerod*, Vol. III., p. 23.

4 Hen. V. (1416), John de Bromley (of Badington), by Roger Wilnehale his attorney, sued William de Egerton and Ellen his wife, before Richard Norton and his associates the Justices of the King's Bench at Westminster, for the manor of Chetelton, with the appurtenances, which John Cook, chaplain, gave to William de Chetelton for term of life, with remainder to Matthew de Chetelton and his heirs begotten of the body of Joan his wife, and which, after the death of the said William de Chetelton, and Matthew, and Amabilla the daughter of the said Matthew begotten of the body of the aforesaid Joan, and William the son of the same Amabilla, and Richard the son of the same William son of Amabilla, should descend to the aforesaid John Bromley son of the said Richard and kinsman and heir of the aforesaid Matthew, by virtue of the said gift. Whence he says that William de Chetelton was seized of the said manor, &c., as of his demesne in fee by virtue of the said gift in time of peace in the time of Edw. (III), great grandfather of the King that now is, which William died, after which the said Matthew entered, as in remainder, and was similarly seized in the time of Edw. III., and from the said Matthew the right descended to Amabilla, as his daughter and heir, begotten of the body of the aforesaid Joan, and from Amabilla to William as her son and heir, and from William to Richard as his son and heir, and from Richard to that John, who now sues as son of the same Richard, and kinsman and heir of the said Matthew. William Egerton, and Ellen, his wife, appeared by their attorney, Thomas Hev'ster, and defended their right, saying that the said John Cook did not settle the manor, &c., in the manner the said John Bromley by his brief and narration supposes; upon which they appeal to their country, and likewise John Bromley the same; and a day for the trial was fixed within fifteen days of the feast of St. Martin. The result may be inferred by the fact that Chetelton remained with the descendants of William de Egerton and Ellen, his wife.

Ellen, daughter and heir of Sir John de Hawkeston, and Amabilla, his wife, is also said to have married Richard de Mitley, of Mitley, in Shropshire, and had by him a daughter, Jane, wife of Roger Bromley, of Mitley, *jure uxoris*; but there is nothing to show that any of Sir John de Hawkeston's lands devolved upon the Mitleys or their heirs.

LIST OF WORKS ON THE GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY, AND PALÆONTOLOGY OF SHROPSHIRE.

1712—1873 By W. WHITAKER, B.A., F.R.S.

1873—1887 By W. W. WATTS, M.A., F.G.S.

1. NATURAL HISTORY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

CARADOC FIELD CLUB, Shrewsbury. *Transactions* 1868, and other occasional publications.

LUDLOW NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

OSWESTRY AND WELSHPOOL NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB. *Transactions*.

SEVERN VALLEY NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB, (Bridgnorth). *Transactions*.

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, Shrewsbury. *Transactions* 1878.

2. MUSEUMS.

COALBROOKDALE—Literary and Scientific Institution. Founded 1858.

LUDLOW—Museum of Natural History. Founded 1842.

SHREWSBURY—Museum of Natural History. Founded 1885.

WENLOCK—Museum, Corn Exchange Buildings. Founded 1840.

3. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PUBLICATIONS.

The Authors have to thank Mr. Goodchild of the Geological Survey, for help in this part of the List.

Sheets of Maps (scale, one inch to a mile).

(1) 55, N.E. part (Cleobury Mortimer, Forest of Wyre, part of Titterstone Clee). By J. PHILLIPS, W. T. AVELINE, H. H. HOWELL, and [Sir] A. C. RAMSAY. 1853. Revisions in 1855.

(2) 55, N.W. part (Ludlow, part of Titterstone Clee). By W. T. AVELINE, W. W. SMYTH, and [Sir] A. C. RAMSAY. 1850. Revisions in 1855.

(3) 56, N.E. part (Clun). By [Sir] A. C. RAMSAY, W. T. AVELINE, and H. W. BRISTOW. 1850.

(4) 60, S.E. part (Bishop's Castle, Corndon, Chirbury). By W. T. AVELINE, H. W. BRISTOW, and [Sir] A. C. RAMSAY. 1850.

(5) 60, N.E. part (Minsterley, Alberbury, Long Mountain). By [Sir] A. C. RAMSAY, W. T. AVELINE, and E. HULL. 1850. Additions in 1855.

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(6) 61, S.W. (Church Stretton, Longmynd, Brown Clee). By W. T. AVELINE, and [Sir] A. C. RAMSAY. 1850. Revisions in 1855.

(7) 61, S.E. (Much Wenlock, Bridgnorth, part of Forest of Wyre). By W. T. AVELINE, E. HULL, and [Sir] A. C. RAMSAY. 1852. Revisions in 1855.

(8) 61, N.W. (Shrewsbury, Pontesbury, Shineton). By D. WILLIAMS, W. T. AVELINE, E. HULL, and [Sir] A. C. RAMSAY. 1855. Revisions in 1868.

(9) 61, N.E. (Wellington, Shifnal, Newport, the Wrekin). By D. H. WILLIAMS, W. W. SMYTH, W. T. AVELINE, E. HULL, and [Sir] A. C. RAMSAY. 1858.

(10) 62, N.W., very small part to W. (Keuper Marl). By J. B. JUKES, E. HULL, H. H. HOWELL. 1852. Revisions by J. B. JUKES, E. HULL, and [Sir] A. C. RAMSAY to 1859.

(11) 73, S.E. part (Market Drayton, Newport). By Sir H. DE LA BECHE, A. R. SELWYN, and E. HULL. 1855.

(12) 73, N.E., small part to S.W. (Norton). By W. W. SMYTH, E. HULL, A. R. SELWYN, and [Sir] A. C. RAMSAY. 1857.

(13) 73, S.W. (Wem, Ellesmere, Grinshill). By Sir H. DE LA BECHE, A. R. SELWYN, and E. HULL. 1855.

(14) 73, N.W., part to S. (Whitchurch). By A. R. SELWYN. 1855.

(15) 74, S.E., part to E. (Oswestry, Llanymynech, West Felton). By [Sir] A. C. RAMSAY, J. B. JUKES, W. T. AVELINE, D. H. WILLIAMS, E. HULL. 1859. Revisions in 1855.

(16) 74, N.E., small part to S.E. (Dudleston). By D. WILLIAMS, J. B. JUKES, W. T. AVELINE, E. HULL, and [Sir] A. C. RAMSAY. 1850. Revisions in 1855.

Sheets of Index Map (scale, 4 miles to an inch).

(17) 15. (Includes one-inch sheets, 55, 56, 60, 61; Shrewsbury, Wellington, Ludlow, &c.) 1858.

(18) 20 (Includes one-inch sheets, 73, 74; Ellesmere, Whitchurch, Market Drayton, &c.) 1858.

Sheets of 'Horizontal Sections' (scale, 6 inches to a mile).

(19) 30. Section across the Upper Silurian rocks and Old Red Sandstone of Clun Forest, Bucknall, Wigmore Valley, Orleton, &c., near Ludlow. By H. W. BRISTOW and W. T. AVELINE. 1853.

(20) 33. Section from Corndon Hill and the Longmynds, to the Coal Measures, Titterstone Clee Hill, Shropshire. General direction, South-easterly. 1854. By [Sir] A. C. RAMSAY, A. R. SELWYN, and W. T. AVELINE.

(21) 34. Section from the Vale of Severn, near Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, to Corve Dale, Shropshire. By W. T. AVELINE. Section from the Old Red Sandstone, near Croft, across the Wigmore Valley to the River Teme, near Downton Castle, Ludlow. By W. T. AVELINE. Section from the Lawley to the Wenlock Shale, under Wenlock Edge, Shropshire; joins Section 33; crosses Section 30. By W. T. AVELINE. 1854.

(22) 35. Section across the Breidden Hills, the Stiper Stones, Cae Caradoc, Wenlock Edge, and the Brown Clee Hill. By J. B. JUKES and W. T. AVELINE. 1853.

(23) 36. In part a continuation of Sheet 35; the remaining portion is a Section across the Brown and the Titterstone Clee Hills. By W. T. AVELINE. 1854.

(24) 38. Section 1.—From Post Gwyn across Craig-y-Glyn to the Carboniferous Limestone, near Oswestry. Continued in Horiz. Sects. 58. By J. B. JUKES and W. T. AVELINE. 1855.

(25) 41. Section to North-east of Norton. By E. HULL and A. H. GREEN. 1857.

(26) 45. No. 1—Section across the Upper Silurian rocks, and Coal Measures South of Coalbrookdale, Shropshire; and to the East. By D. H. WILLIAMS. No. 2—Section from Preston Brockhurst, to Hawkestone Park, Shropshire, through the New Red Sandstone and Marl. By E. HULL. 1858.

(27) 50. Part of Section across Neen Sollers and to E.N.E. By W. T. AVELINE and H. H. HOWELL. 1858.

(28) 53. No. 1—Section from Alberbury to Baschurch. Joins Section 35. By E. HULL. No. 2—Section from Stottesden eastwards to Alveley. By E. HULL. No. 3—Section from New England, Salop, N.E., to Alveley and Coton. By E. HULL. 1859.

(29) 54. No. 1—From North-west to South-east, across the Wrekin, Coalbrookdale Coalfield, Shropshire, and the New Red Sandstone of Beckbury. By [Sir] A. C. RAMSAY, D. H. WILLIAMS, and E. HULL. No. 2—From West to East, through Bridgnorth and Claverley, Shropshire, through the Old Red Sandstone, Coal Measures, Permian, and New Red Sandstone. By E. HULL. 1858.

(30) 58. No. 1.—From W. to E. from Pentre-Cefn by Drill, S. of Oswestry, Twyford Cross, and Boreaton Park, Shropshire, crossing the Carboniferous Limestone, the Coal Measures, and the New Red Sandstone. (Continuation of Section I., Sheet 38.) By E. HULL. No. 2—From W. to E. From Cludley, near Wellington, across the Coalbrookdale Coalfield, the Permian Rocks, and the New Red Sandstone, near Shifnal and Brewood. By [Sir] A. C. RAMSAY, D. H. WILLIAMS, and E. HULL.

Sheets of 'Vertical Sections' (scale, one inch to 40 feet),

(31) 23. Illustrative of the Coal Measures in the vicinity of Coalbrookdale, Shropshire. By D. H. WILLIAMS. No date.

(32) 24. Illustrative of the Coal Measures between Sweeney Mountain, near Oswestry, Shropshire, and Brymbo, Denbighshire. By D. H. WILLIAMS. No date.

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(33) Vol. iii. The Geology of North Wales, by [Sir] A. C. RAMSAY, with an Appendix on the Fossils by J. W. SALTER. 1866. 2nd edition; appendix revised and added to by R. ETHERIDGE. 1881.

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(34) The Triassic and Permian Rocks of the Midland Counties of England. By E. HULL. 1869. (Shropshire, pp. 7, 8, 10, 12—15, 19—22, 28, 30—37, 44—48, 55, 64, 70—75, 99, 100, 105—108, 112, 122).

Decades.

(35) 2. Trilobites: Phacops, Illænus, Asaphus, Ogygia, Calymene, Olenus. By J. W. SALTER. Ampyx. By E. FORBES. 1849. (Shropshire, Pl. I. 6. Pl. V. 4. Pl. VI. 4. Pl. VIII. 4.)

(36) 7. Trilobites: Phacops, Cheirurus, Sphaerexochus, Encrinurus, Cyphaspis, Acidaspis, Trinucleus, Remopleurides, Cyphoniscus, Æglina. By J. W. SALTER. 1853. (Shropshire, Pl. I. 8. Pl. II. 8. Pl. VII. 4.)

(37) 11. Trilobites: Agnostus, Stygina, Asaphus, Æglina, Staurocephalus, Angelina, Olenus, Phacops, Paradoxides. By J. W. SALTER. Salteria. By [Sir] C. WYVILLE THOMSON. 1864. (Shropshire, Pl. I. 7, 9. Pl. IV. 2).

Monographs.

(38) No. 1. On the Anatomy and Affinities of the Genus Pterygotus. By Prof. T. H. HUXLEY and J. W. SALTER. With 16 folio plates. 4to. and 8vo. 1859. (Shropshire, pp. 53, 82, 88).

Catalogues.

(39) Catalogue of Specimens in the Museum of Practical Geology, illustrative of the Composition and Manufacture of British Pottery and Porcelain, from the occupation of Britain by the Romans to the present time. By [Sir] HENRY T. DE LA BECHE, and TRENHAM REEKS. 8vo. 150 Woodcuts. Third Edition. By TRENHAM REEKS, F. W. RUDLER, and G. MAW. 1876.

(40) A Descriptive Catalogue of the Rock Specimens in the Museum of Practical Geology, with Explanatory Notices of their Nature and Mode of Occurrence in place. By [Sir] A. C. RAMSAY, H. W. BRISTOW, A. GEIKIE, H. BAUERMAN, and FRANK RUTLEY.

(41) A Catalogue of the Mineral Collections in the Museum of Practical Geology; with Introductory and Explanatory Remarks. By W. W. SMYTH, T. REEKS, and F. W. RUDLER. 1864.

(42) A Catalogue of the Collection of Fossils in the Museum of Practical Geology, with an Explanatory Introduction. By T. H. HUXLEY, and R. ETHERIDGE. 1865.

(43) A Catalogue of the Cambrian and Silurian Fossils in the Museum of Practical Geology. 1878. (Shropshire, pp. 7—9, 17—59, 62, 68—79, 86—98, 101, 104—144).

4. BOOKS, PAPERS, &c., CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED.

1712.

(44) HOPTON, R. A Letter giving an Account of the Eruption of a Burning Spring at Broseley in Shropshire. *Phil. Trans.*, vol. xxvii., no. 334, p. 475.

1740.

(45) SHORT, Dr. T. An Essay Towards A Natural, Experimental, and Medicinal History of the Principle Mineral Waters of . . . Shropshire, &c. 4to. *Sheffield*.

1747.

(46) MASON, Rev. [Prof.] Letter concerning . . . a burning Well at Broseley. *Phil. Trans.*, vol. xlv., part 2, no. 482, p. 370.

1757.

(47) PENNANT, T. An Account of some Fungitæ and other curious coralloid fossil Bodies [Coalbrookdale]. *Phil. Trans.*, vol. xlix., part 2, p. 513.

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(48) DA COSTA, E. M. An Account of the Impressions of Plants on the Slates of Coals. *Phil. Trans.*, vol. l., p. 228.

1791.

(49) BEDDOES, Dr. T. Observations on the Affinity between Basalts and Granite. *Phil. Trans.*, vol. lxxxi., p. 48.

1797.

(50) AIKIN, A. Journal of a Tour through North Wales and part of Shropshire, with Observations in Mineralogy and other branches of Natural History. 8vo., *Lond.*

1805.

(51) EVANS, Dr. —. An Account of Sutton Spa, near Shrewsbury. *Phil. Mag.* vol. xxii., p. 61.

(52) PLYMLEY, Rev. J. A brief Account of the Mineral Productions of Shropshire. *Ibid.*, vol. xx, pp. 201, 304.

1811.

(53) AIKIN, A. Observations on the Wrekin, and on the great Coal-field of Shropshire. *Trans. Geol. Soc.*, vol. 1, p. 191.

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(54) ANON? Analysis of Clay iron-stone from Colebrookdale(? from *Ann. Chim.*, lxxxiv., p. 188, *Ann. Phil.*, p. 238.

(55) FAREY, J. Cursory Geological Observations lately made, in Shropshire, &c., &c. *Phil. Mag.*, vol. xlii., p. 58.

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(56) SOWERBY, J. The Mineral Conchology of Great Britain, vol. 1, pp. 76, 113. 8vo., *London*.

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- (58) AIKIN, A. Notice of some peculiarities observed in the Gravel of Lichfield. *Trans. Geol. Soc.*, vol. iv, p. 426.

- (59) — Notice concerning the Shropshire Witherite. *Ibid.*, p. 436.

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- (60) AIKIN, A. Observations on the Vallies and Watercourses of Shropshire and of part of the adjacent Counties. *Trans. Geol. Soc.*, vol. v., p. 73.

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- (61) YATES, Rev. J. Observations on the Structure of the Border Country of Salop and North Wales; and of some detached Groups of Transition Rocks in the Midland Counties. *Trans. Geol. Soc.*, ser. 2, vol. ii, part ii., p. 237.

1832.

- (62) SCOTT, W. Stourbridge and its Vicinity Geology, Mineralogy, 8vo., *Stourbridge*.

- (63) WRIGHT, J. R. On the Secondary Formations in the neighbourhood of Ludlow. *Proc. Geol. Soc.*, vol. i., no. 26, p. 387.

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- (64) MURCHISON, [Sir] R. I. On the sedimentary deposits which occupy the western parts of Shropshire and Herefordshire, and are prolonged from N.E. to S.W., through Radnor, Brecknock, and Caermarthenshire, with descriptions of the accompanying rocks of intrusive or igneous characters. *Proc. Geol. Soc.*, no. 31, p. 470.

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- (65) CONYBEARE, Rev. W. D. On the probable future Extension of the Coal-fields at present worked. *Phil. Mag.*, ser. 3, vol. v., p. 44. (Shropshire, p. 46).

- (66) ENGLAND, Rev. T. Notes on the Forest of Wyre Coal-field. *Proc. Geol. Soc.*, vol. ii. no. 34, p. 20.

- (67) MURCHISON, [Sir] R. I. On the Structure and Classification of the Transition Rocks of Shropshire, Herefordshire and part of Wales, and on the Lines of Disturbance which have affected that Series of Deposits, &c. *Ibid.* p. 13.

- (68) — On the Gravel and Alluvial Deposits of those Parts of the Counties of Hereford, Salop and Worcester which consist of Old Red Sandstone; with an Account of the Puffstone, or Travertin of Spouthouse, and of the Southstone Rock near Tenbury. *Ibid.* no. 36, p. 77.

- (69) — On Certain Trap Rocks in the Counties of Salop, and the Effects Produced by them upon the Stratified Deposits. *Ibid.* p. 85.

1835.

(70) MURCHISON, [Sir] R. I. On an outlying basin of Lias on the borders of Salop and Cheshire, &c. *Proc. Geol. Soc.*, vol. ii. no. 38, p. 114.

(71) ——— A general view of the new red sandstone series in the counties of Salop, &c. *Ibid.* p. 115.

(72) ——— On certain Coal Tracts in Salop, &c. *Ibid.*, p. 119.

(73) ——— On certain Lines of Elevation and Dislocation of the New Red Sandstone of North Salop and Staffordshire, with an account of Trap Dykes in that Formation at Acton Reynolds, near Shrewsbury. *Ibid.* no. 41, p. 193.

(74) ——— The Gravel and Alluvia of S. Wales and Siluria as distinguished from a northern drift covering Lancashire, Cheshire, N. Salop, &c. *Ibid.* no. 43, p. 230.

(75) TRIMMER, J. On the Occurrence near Shrewsbury of Marine Shells of existing species in transported Gravel and Sand, resting upon a peat bog which contains imbedded Trees. *Ibid.*, no. 41, p. 200.

(76) WRIGHT, J. R. On the Basalt of the Titterstone Clee Hill, Shropshire. *Trans. Geol. Soc.*, ser. 2, vol. iii., part iii., p. 487.

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(77) BLUNT, T. On the Iron Mines and Works of Shropshire. *Analyst*, vol. iv., p. 316.

(78) ——— On the Natural History of Coal, with Remarks on the Collieries of Shropshire. *Analyst*, vol. v., p. 298.

(79) DU GARD, Dr. [Paper in refutation of one by Mr. Trimmer, on the supposed remains of a forest underlying sea-sand, seven miles from Shrewsbury]. *Analyst*, vol. iv., p. 313.

(80) SMITH, T. The Miners' Guide, being a Description and Illustration of a Chart of Sections of the Principal Mines of Coal and Ironstone in the Counties of Stafford, Salop, &c. 8vo., *Lond.* and *Birmingham*. ? *Chart Folio*.

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(81) ANON, (W.) An Account of two New Crustacea from the Transition and Carboniferous Strata. *Analyst*, vol. vi., p. 85.

(82) TOOKE, A. W. The Mineral Topography of Great Britain. (Shropshire, p. 49). *Mining Review* no. 9, p. 39.

(83) WRIGHT, [? J.] R. Notes on the Geology of the Brown Clee Hill in the County of Salop. *Trans. Geol. Soc.*, ser. 2, vol. v., pt. 1., p. 125.

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(87) PRESTWICH, [Prof.] J. On the Geology of Coalbrook Dale. *Trans. Geol. Soc.*, ser. 2, vol. v., pt. iii., p. 413.

(88) WARD, Dr. O. On the Foot-prints and Ripple-marks of the New Red Sandstone of Grinshill, Shropshire. *Rep. Brit. Assoc.*, 1839, *Sections*, p. 75.

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(89) LYELL, [Sir] C. Some remarks on the Silurian Strata between, Aynestry and Wenlock. *Proc. Geol. Soc.*, vol. iii. no. 80., p. 403.

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(90) OWEN, [Sir] R. Description of an Extinct Lacertilian Reptile, Rhynchosaurus articeps, Owen, of which the Bones and Foot-prints characterize the Upper New Red Sandstone at Grinsill, near Shrewsbury. *Trans. Cambridge Phil. Soc.*, vol. vii, p. 355.

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(91) BUCKLAND, Rev. Prof. W. On Recent and Fossil Semi-circular Cavities caused by air-bubbles on the surface of soft clay, and resembling impressions of rain-drops. *Rep. Brit. Assoc.*, 1842, *Sections*, p. 57.

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(92) BRODIE, Rev. P. B. A History of Fossil Insects, etc. 8vo., Plates.

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(93) DAVIDSON, T. Observations on some of the Wenlock Limestone Brachiopoda, &c. *Lond. Geol. Journ.*, p. 52.

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 (97) — On some new Cambro-Silurian Fossils. *Ibid.*, vol. viii., p. 387.
 (98) WILLIAMSON, Prof. W. C. On the Structure and Affinities of the Plants hitherto known as Sternbergia. *Mem. Lit. Phil. Soc., Manchester*, ser. 2, vol. ix., p. 340.

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 (100) MILNE-EDWARDS, Prof. H., and J. HAIME. A Monograph of the British Fossil Corals. Third Part. Corals from the Mountain Limestone. *Palæontograph Soc.*
 (101) SEDGWICK, Rev. Prof. A. On the Classification and Nomenclature of the Lower Palæozoic Rocks of England and Wales. *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vol. viii., p. 136. (Shropshire, pp. 142 and 143.)

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- (102) RAMSAY, [Sir.] A. C. On the Physical Structure and Succession of some of the Lower Palæozoic Rocks of North Wales and part of Shropshire. With Notes on the Fossils by J. W. SALTER. *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vol. ix., p. 161.
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THE PIPE ROLL FOR THE SECOND YEAR OF KING HENRY II., 1156.

By R. LL. KENYON.

THE "Pipe Rolls" are the accounts rendered at the Exchequer by the Sheriffs of the counties. The earliest in existence is of the 31st year of Henry I., A.D. 1130, but that does not contain any account for Shropshire. Possibly no such account was then rendered. The next is of the 2nd year of Henry II., and from that time, with the exception of one or two years of John's reign, the series is complete. I propose to give a translation and explanation of the first four of these Pipe Rolls for Shropshire, being the accounts of the Sheriff William Fitz Alan.

At the time of which we are speaking, the Shrievalty of a county was one of the greatest and most lucrative offices in the gift of the Crown, and the Sheriff, who generally had the custody of the royal castles, was the most powerful man in his county. The office was generally retained by the grantee for his life, unless he happened to forfeit it by rebellion, and sometimes it was hereditary. In Shropshire, it had been granted on an hereditary tenure to Alan Fitz Flaald, father of William Fitz Alan, by Henry I., within a few years after the rebellion and forfeiture of Earl Robert de Belesme in 1102, prior to which the Earl, having held palatine jurisdiction in the county, would have appointed the sheriff himself. Alan Fitz Flaald received, as attached to the Shrievalty, lands in Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and Sussex, and upwards of 70 manors in various parts of Shropshire. He was a great man before this. In 1101, a charter, which states that its

witnesses are "the illustrious of England, ecclesiastical and secular," is witnessed, among others, by Alan Fitz Flaald, and he was then owner of large estates in Norfolk. Eyton gives reasons for thinking that his father, Flaald, was identical with Fleance, son of Banquo, and that Walter Fitz Alan, Steward of Scotland, and ancestor of the Royal House of Stuart, was William Fitz Alan's younger brother.

Alan Fitz Flaald died probably about 1114, leaving his son, William, only about 9 years old. The office of Sheriff was therefore given to another person, but the estates appear to have been retained by William Fitz Alan, who, besides his father's estates, inherited others from his mother in Wiltshire and Gloucestershire. The first use we find him making of them after he came of age is for the foundation of Haughmond Abbey. He also confirmed a grant made by his father to Shrewsbury Abbey. In 1136, the acting Sheriff, Pagan Fitz John, incurred a forfeiture, and William probably entered upon his office. Certainly he had the custody of Shrewsbury Castle. He had married a niece of Robert, Earl of Gloucester, and first cousin to the wife of Ranulph, Earl of Chester, two of the most powerful men of the time. In 1138, he followed their example in declaring for the Empress, and held Shrewsbury Castle against Stephen, who, however, took it by assault. Fitz Alan escaped, and perhaps took refuge with the Earl of Chester, under whom he held two manors in Cheshire. He joined Henry II. in his invasion of England in 1153, and in 1155, Henry, having then succeeded to the throne, ousted Stephen's partisan, Hugh de Mortimer, and restored Fitz Alan to his estates, and to the Shrievalty of Shropshire. About the same time his wife died, and he married Isabel de Say, Baroness of Clun, so that he now held the five Castles of Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, Clun, Oswestry, and Ruthin. He was by far the greatest man of his time in Shropshire, and was the ancestor of the Duke of Norfolk. He died about Easter, 1160,

and was buried in Haughmond Abbey. The following is a translation of his first extant account with the King as Sheriff:—

William Fitz Alan renders account of the firm of Shropshire.

In the treasury £8 3s. 8d. by tale.

And in Alms newly granted to the Knights Templars one marc of silver

And in fixed alms 12s.

And in payment vi. obsidum et boiis £9 2s. 6d.

And in payment of the Porter of Bridgnorth 30^s/5^d

And in payment of the Porter & Warder of Shrewsbury 60^s/10^d

And to the Sick of Shrewsbury 20^s by the Kings writ

And to Engelard Warden of a Castle £4 in Strattun

And in lands granted to Hugh de Piers £42

& to Cadwalladr £7 of the King's imprest

& to the Abbot of Hageman 71^s/4^d

& to the Monks of Shrewsbury 68^s/8^d

& to Robert de Girros 35^s/-

& to Hamo Extraneus £4

& to Wido Extraneus 110^s

& to Earl Reginald 113^s 4d^d

& to Ivo Oisel 20^s

& to John Waliscus half a mark

And in restocking the royal Manors in the whole County
£145 . 8 . 8

And in the Waste of the County £17 . 6 . 4

And he has a superplus of 18/8.

William Fitz Ulger renders account of 10 marks of debt to the King. In the treasury 5 marks. And in gift by the Kings writ to Nicholas de Castello 5 marks. And he is quit.

And the same Sheriff renders account of Danegeld. In the treasury £30 28^s 6^d And in remissions by the Kings writ £24 . 16 . 3. And in Waste £6. And he owes 113^s/9^d

And the same Sheriff of 40 marks of tallage (de dono) of the County. He has paid it into the treasury & is quit.

And the same Sheriff renders account of 10 marks of tallage of the town of Shrewsbury. He has paid it into the treasury & is quit.

And the same Sheriff renders account of 100^s of Aid (de Auxilio) of the same town. In the treasury 50/- & in the Waste 50/- & is quit.

And the same Sheriff renders account of the land of Gerard of Turnai. In the treasury £7 . 6 . 3 & is quit.

And the same Sheriff renders account of 10^s de Porcaria de Norlega. He has paid it into the treasury & is quit.

The "Firm" of Shropshire means the rent payable to the King by the Sheriff in respect of the King's manors and other rights held by himself as Sheriff. The Sheriff let the lands, &c., at what rent he could get, and retained for himself any surplus over the fixed rent due to the King. In 1255 we find that the Manor of Ford paid £12 to the King, but that the Sheriff let it at £60, pocketing the difference. But a hundred years earlier the profits, though doubtless considerable, would not be as large as this. In 1156 the Firm of Shropshire was £264 14s., according to Eyton (iii., 64, vii., 185), and the items accounted for above come to one penny more than this sum.

£8 3s. 8d. was a pre-payment on account. The Sheriffs were sometimes compelled to make their payments *ad pensum*, i.e., by weight, so as to throw upon them the loss of any lightness in the money, a loss which was reckoned on the average at 6d. in the £, and sometimes compounded for at that rate, in which case the payment was said to be *ad scalam*.

Sometimes, also, the Sheriff's payments were tested as to fineness, to prevent their being made in debased money. Such payment was called *Blanc*, and had to be compounded for, if at all, by an extra 1s. in the £. Fitz Alan, however, had no such extra payments to make, his money being received *numero*, i.e., by tale. (*Madox, Exchequer*, i., 274).

The Knights Templars had a charge on the King's lands in almost every county of England, granted by Henry II. at the beginning of his reign. In Shropshire this was one marc of silver—13s. 4d. William Fitz Alan had also himself given them land in the parish of Cardington; and Lydley, where they had their Shropshire house, was granted to them by Herbert de Castello, Lord of Castle Holgate, about the same time. They had no other Shropshire possessions. (*Eyton*, v., 122, vi., 238).

The "fixed alms" unexplained here, are explained by the Pipe Roll of the following year.

The payment vi. Obsidum was, I presume, for the maintenance of hostages given by some of Stephen's followers for their good behaviour. What Boilis means I do not know. Possibly it may be an abbreviation for "Bordariis," in which case it would mean a payment to cottagers for supplying food or attendance to these hostages. (*Kelham's Domesday Book, Illustrated*).

The Porters of Bridgnorth and Shrewsbury (which were Royal Castles under the control of the Sheriff) and the Warder of Shrewsbury, got 30s. 5d., or 1d. a day each, out of the King's firm of the county. If there was a Castellan over them, he was nominated by the Sheriff, and paid, in some way or other, by him, and there would probably be not more than four or five other men kept in the Castles in time of peace, who must have been paid also by the Sheriff. At all events, the Porter and Warder are the only officers paid out of the King's revenue. (*Eyton i., 260*).

The payment of 30s. "to the sick of Shrewsbury," was by virtue of a Charter of Henry II., and was paid to the hospital of St. Giles, of which the present Church of St. Giles in Shrewsbury formed part. The hospital was outside the gates of the city, and was founded probably in Henry I.'s time, principally for lepers, as was St. Giles "in the fields," now in London; leprosy having then lately been introduced into England by the Crusaders. Henry II. also, by another Charter, gave to the lepers of St. Giles "a handful of two hands of every sack of corn, and a handful of one hand of every sack of flour, exposed for sale in Shrewsbury Market." The 30s. is still paid annually through the Sheriff to the Earl of Tankerville, who is master of the hospital, and nominates the four almsmen whom it supports. But they get no handfuls of corn or meal in the market. (*Monasticon*, vi., 640, Owen and Blake-way's *Shrewsbury*, ii., 171/). The King's writ authorising this payment was probably produced to the

Justices of the Exchequer by the Sheriff at the time of passing his account, and is therefore noted on the account. (*Madox, Exchequer*, ii., 200).

Engelard was Warden of Stretton Castle, which belonged to the King. He was appointed Warden in the first year of Henry II., and retained the office till 1170. With the office he had as salary £4, which was the firm due to the King from the Royal Manor of Stretton. He was the owner of Ryton, near Shifnal, and younger brother of the owner of Pitchford. In 1177 he was fined 10 marks and a destrier (a horse) for trespass on the Royal Forests—a heavy fine—and ceased, perhaps for the same offence, to be Warden of Stretton Castle. (*Eyton*, ii., 82).

The whole of the payments hitherto mentioned were made by the Sheriff out of money actually passing through his hands. Those which follow under the head of "Lands granted" never passed through his hands at all. When the King granted away a manor belonging to him in Shropshire, the nominal "Firm" of the county, payable by the Sheriff, was not diminished; but that portion of the Firm which was charged on the alienated Manor was entered in the account under the head of "Lands granted," and was credited to the Sheriff accordingly. The Sheriff no longer had anything to do with such a Manor, and of course lost any profit he had previously made by letting it at a higher rent than the King's "Firm." The following were the Shropshire grantees of Royal Manors at this time:—

Hugh de Periers, of Periers-sur-Audelle in Normandy, received from Henry in the first year of his reign the manors of Corfham, Culmington, and Ditton, in Corvedale, an extremely valuable grant, as the firm charged on them was as much as £42 per annum. He held lands also in Warwickshire. He died in 1175, having given to Wenlock Priory one of his Manors, which thenceforth bore, as it does now, the name of Ditton Priors. (*Eyton*, iii., 330).

Cadwaladr was brother to Owen Gwynedd, Prince of

North Wales, and had himself been Lord of Merionethshire and part of Cardiganshire, and of the Castle of Aberystwyth, but had quarrelled with his brother, and been expelled by him from Wales in 1151. He had married the sister of Gilbert, Earl of Clare, and coming for refuge to England he was the principal instigator of Henry's invasion of Wales in 1157. The invasion was not very successful, but one of the terms of the peace made between Henry and Owen was that Cadwalladr should be restored to his possessions, and to friendship with his brother. In 1159, he was again leagued with the English against Rees, Prince of South Wales, but in 1167, in conjunction with his brother, and with the same Rees, he was in arms against the English, and took from them and destroyed the castles of Rhuddlan and Prestatyn. He died in 1172. (Lloyd's *Hist. of Cambria*, 144, &c., Eyton, x., 257). The £7 which he received in 1156 was not a permanent grant, but is expressed to be "de prestito Regis," "of the King's imprest," that is, it was only advanced to him for the King's service, and would have to be accounted for by him to the King, though not through the Sheriff. (Madox *Exchequer*, i., 387).

The Abbot of Haughmond's grant was of land and a mill in Walcot, near Wellington, which were given to the Abbey by the Empress in 1141, or thereabouts. (Eyton vii., 287). At the same time she granted Aston, near Wellington, to Shrewsbury Abbey. (Eyton x., 40). The "firms" of these were £3 11s. 4d. and £3 8s. 8d. respectively. Haughmond was inhabited by Austin Canons, Shrewsbury by Benedictine Monks; hence the difference in the form of the entries of the two grants.

Robert de Girros was given Broughton, in Claverley, valued at 35s., by the King in 1155. He was also tenant of Burwarton under the Barons of Castle Holgate. He built a chapel at Broughton, which he endowed with 3s. per annum, and died in 1190. (Eyton iii., 31, 77).

Hamo Extraneus, or Le Strange. The land given

to him by Henry II., the firm of which was £4, was Cheswardine, which he held by service of half a knight's fee. Lord Stafford had previously held it as a whole knight's fee, and as part of the County of Stafford, and how it came into Shropshire and into the King's hands does not appear. But Henry had given to Hamo Le Strange land worth £7, in Wellington, during Stephen's reign, and on coming to the throne found it desirable to resume this grant, and therefore gave him Cheswardine in exchange. Hamo was younger brother of John and Guy Le Strange, both hereafter mentioned, and died in 1160, leaving his brother John his heir at law. He held also part of Child's Ercall, and Osbaston, which included Knockin, under William Fitz Alan himself, and held part of Betton under Shrewsbury Abbey. He made grants to Haughmond Abbey out of Betton and Child's Ercall. (Eyton viii., 8, x., 23, 366.)

Guy Le Strange, brother of Hamo, was enfeoffed by Henry II. of the Manor of Alveley, to hold by the service of half a knight's fee, it being worth to the King 110s. The original charter by which this gift was made, with the Great Seal attached, is still in existence in the British Museum. He was afterwards given land in Warwickshire by William Fitz Alan, and Weston-under-Redcastle by the King, and on his brother Hamo's death, Knockin and Osbaston came to him. He is said to have founded Knockin Castle. Like his brother Hamo, he was a benefactor to Haughmond Abbey, to which he gave three mills, one in Warwickshire, one at Alveley, and one at Osbaston. On William Fitz Alan's death, Guy Le Strange was made Sheriff of Shropshire and Custodian of Fitz Alan's estates during the minority of his son. He died in 1179. (Eyton iii., 122.)

Earl Reginald was Reginald de Dunstanville, illegitimate son of Henry I, by Sybil Corbet, daughter of Robert fitz Corbet, who is mentioned in Domesday as holding Woodcote, Longden, Wigmore, and Onslow. Reginald took an active part in the war of the Empress against

Stephen, and afterwards on Henry's accession in reducing the Castle of Bridgnorth, which Hugh de Mortimer held against him. He also took for the King the Castle of Leicester, which was held against him during the rebellion of Prince Henry his son, in 1173. Reginald acquired a great fief in Cornwall, by marriage with the daughter and heiress of William fitz Richard, in 1140, and in the same year was created Earl of Cornwall by his half-sister the Empress. Henry on his accession gave him the Manor of Ford, in Shropshire, the firm of which was £5 13s. 4d., and he had estates in eight other Counties. He also appears to have had possession of the fief of his grandfather Robert fitz Corbet after the death of the latter about 1141, although his mother Sybil had married and had legitimate descendants. Earl Reginald's Shropshire estates however were only held by him for life. He died in 1175, and though he left legitimate children, Ford escheated to the Crown, and the Corbet estates went back to the legitimate descendants of Robert fitz Corbet's two daughters, who eventually became Barons Fitz Herbert and Botreaux respectively. (Eyton, vii, 144, &c., 180.)

About Ivo Oisel I have not been able to find out anything. His name does not occur again on the Pipe Rolls for Shropshire. In Richard I and John's reign, Hugh and Adam Oisel were great merchants, trading in England and Flanders. Hugh paid King Richard 400 marks, for licence to trade and export his goods in all the King's dominions; and in the third and fifth years of King John, he farmed the Exchange (the right of buying and selling bullion, and exchanging English for foreign coins) over all England, for which he paid the King for one year £454 9s. 4d., and in the same fifth year of King John, he also offered 1,000 marks for the right of farming the tax of one-fifteen on merchandise in England, but it was declined. He had in that year a gift of 200 marks from the King; and gave to the King two robes of a good green colour, that the King might

write on his behalf to the merchants of Flanders, with whom he had some dispute. (Madox, *Exchequer*, i., 468, 479, 771 ; ii. 133.)

John Waliscus may possibly be the same as one John Wallensis (translated Walsh by Eyton), who in 1195 claimed half a Knight's fee in Tetneshull and Merebrook (near the Titterstone Clee Hill), which was held by Adam de Arundel under the Corbets of Caus, and by them again under the Barons of Richard's Castle. His suit was adjourned, and it does not appear what the decision was. His name does not occur again in the Shropshire Pipe Rolls. (Eyton, iv, 351.)

The disturbed state in which the County had been for years, and the recent sieges of Shrewsbury and Bridgnorth Castles, had resulted in the devastation of a great part of the County, and accordingly we find that the Sheriff had now to restock the whole of the King's Manors, at a cost of £145 8s. 8d., and he returns as waste so much as ought to produce £17 6s. 4d. to the King's firm. These two items, added to his other payments and deductions, complete the account of the £264 14s. 0d., due from the Sheriff for the firm of the County, and leave him the King's creditor for 18s. 8d., which is allowed him in the next year's account.

But besides his account of the firm of the King's manors, which he has now completed, there are other matters which he has to append to it, namely all those debts to the King within the County which it is his business to collect, though he may not be personally liable if he is unable to do so. These are—

1. A debt of 10 Marks (£6 13s. 4d.,) by William Fitz Ulger. There is nothing to show what he owed this for. He was hereditary Forester of Shropshire, and as such held, by Grand Serjeantry, the Manors of Great Bolas and Ironbridge, as well as some in Herefordshire. His descendants held both the office and the manors at least as late as Edward III.'s time. He is entered on this roll as "quit," i.e., as having discharged the debt by paying 5 marks into the Treasury, and 5

marks, by virtue of a writ from the King, to Nicholas de Castello, of whom nothing is known except that he was a brother of the Lord of Castle Holgate, and that he died without issue. (Eyton, viii., 265, iv., 55.)

2. Danegeld. This was a tax of so much per hide, and, as is the habit of taxes, it continued to be levied long after the original object of its imposition, resistance to the invasions of the Danes, had ceased to require it. This second year of Henry II. was, however, the last in which it was levied all over England, entries of it on subsequent Pipe Rolls seeming to refer to arrears only. The Kings, however, claimed the right to levy it, and granted special exemptions from it in Charters, at least as late as John's reign. It was levied on land in the county only, not on the towns, which, however, were made to pay an Aid or Tallage instead of it. It will be noticed that in Shropshire more than a fifth part of the whole was remitted by special exemptions under the King's writ, and £6 was charged on lands now waste, and was therefore irrecoverable. Why the sum paid in on account of Danegeld by the Sheriff is stated at £80 26s. 6d. instead of £81 6s. 6d., I do not know; possibly only to avoid an erasure after 80 had already been written on the roll. (Madox *Exchequer* i., 690.)

3. Donum, or Tallage. This was raised only on the King's Demesne lands. Occasionally a grantee of such land received with it the right to "talliate" his tenants for his own benefit, as often as the King "talliated" his, but more often the right of tallage was reserved to the King. It was exercised over all lands in the King's hands, whether of ancient demesne, or escheats, or wardships, and also over boroughs of which the King was the Lord. We see, therefore, that Shrewsbury paid a tallage this year. (Madox *Exchequer* i., 694-751.)

4. Auxilium, or Aid. This was an additional impost levied occasionally on the county at large, but more generally on boroughs only, and this whether they paid a tallage or not. Thus the Borough of Shrewsbury had

this year to pay both. But while its tallage is paid in full, half the Aid is remitted on the ground that half the town is waste, made so, no doubt, by its four weeks siege by Stephen in 1138, and its subsequent capture by Henry in 1153. (*Madox Exchequer* i., 602.)

5. The Land of Gerard de Turnai. Gerard de Turnai was in 1085, when *Domesday* book was compiled, tenant in chief of seven manors in Odenet (now Bradford North) Hundred, and of two in Baschurch Hundred. Of these, he gave Betton in Hales to Shrewsbury Abbey, and being succeeded in his estates by his daughter Sybil and her husband Hamo Peverel, they gave Woolerton to the same Abbey. The remainder of his estates escheated to the Crown on failure of his descendants, and therefore came into the custody of the Sheriff, who had to account to the King for their profits. These Manors were Ightfield, Longslow, Cold Hatton, Sandford, and Ellardine; and Besford and part of Preston Brockhurst, both in the Parish of Shawbury, in the Hundred of Baschurch. At the time when this Pipe Roll was written, 1167, Sandford was held by Richard de Sandford, direct lineal ancestor of its present owner. He had been enfeoffed probably by Hamo Peverel, and been therefore his tenant, but the escheat of Peverel's estate made Richard de Sandford a tenant in capite of the King. (*Eyton*, ix., 197, 222; x., 173.)

6. Porcaria de Norlega. Porcaria means a "swine-stall," or right of feeding swine in a particular wood. Norley, or Nordley Regis, near Alveley, contained at the time of *Domesday* a wood one-and-a-half leagues long by half a league wide. It was in the hands of the Earls Roger, Hugh, and Robert de Montgomery, and was forfeited by the latter to the King. The wood was a part of Morf Forest. The 10s. accounted for by the Sheriff were probably the profits of the swine fed in this wood. (See *Eyton* iii., 146, 214.)

This finishes the first extant account of the Sheriff of Shropshire. The subsequent accounts of the same Sheriff, for 1158-1160, will be given in another number,

RELIGIOUS CENSUS OF SHROPSHIRE IN 1676.

BY THE REV. WM. GEO. DIMOCK FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.*

THERE is preserved in the William Salt Library at Stafford, a valuable and unique Manuscript of great interest, entitled "An Account of the Province of Canterbury, 1676," which throws considerable light upon the religious state of the larger portion of England sixteen years after the Restoration of King Charles the Second to the English Throne, and also upon the population of the various places. It is a Survey of the Southern Province, made in the year 1676, and contains the number of all the "Conformists, Papists, and Nonconformists," who were "Inhabitants above the age of 16," in most of the towns and villages within that Province, arranged under Dioceses, Counties, and Deaneries, in regular order. A comparison of the Deaneries and the places therein, with modern *Diocesan Calendars*, shows considerable change to have taken place in the last 200 years.

Why this return was made is not at present exactly known. It seems to have emanated from Henry Compton, the recently appointed Bishop of London; as in a note at the end of the return from the Bath and Wells Diocese, the Bishop states that his return was made "in pursuance of a Letter directed to me from the Right Revd. Father in God Henery Lord

* For all the foot-notes I am indebted to Miss Auden. They are compiled from various sources, especially from Calamy's *Nonconformists' Memorial*, and from the list, published in 1745, of those Roman Catholics and Nonjurors who refused in 1715 to take the oath of allegiance to King George I.

Bishop of London, to give an account of the number of Inhabitants, Papists, and other Dissenters within my Diocess." Each Bishop seems to have directed the Ministers, or the Ministers and Churchwardens, of the several parishes, to send him the numbers of the Conformists, Papists, and Nonconformists within their respective parishes; and these were duly arranged in proper order by the Bishop, and sent to the Bishop of London. A note at the end of the Bath and Wells Diocese speaks of the returns as having been "made by the Ministers and Churchwardens of ye several Parishes in the places above said, according to the most exact computation;" whilst a note at the end of the Winton Diocese calls them the "Returns of the Severall Ministers." There are no special notes at the end of the Lichfield, Hereford, or St. Asaph Dioceses.

The MS. sometime belonged to H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, and has his Book-Plate inside the cover. It afterwards was purchased by the late Mr. William Salt. As a whole, it has never been printed, though some local Archæological Societies have printed the parts relating to their districts.† It evidently is not a complete return, many places seem to have been omitted, the returns of which were not made by the ministers, or were lost in their transit.

In Lichfield Diocese, we do not find the following places:—Church Aston, Cockshot, Dudleston, Cheswardine, Boningale, Albrighton, Astley, Clive, Hadnal, Edstaston, Newtown, Prees, Calverhall, Whixall, Buildwas, Longdon-on-Tern, Rowton, Uppington-with-Aston, Wombridge, Woodcote. In Hereford Diocese, these places are omitted:—Edgton, Wistanstow, Halford, Sibdon Carwood, Clee St. Margaret, Diddlebury, Onibury, Richards' Castle, Longden, Sutton, Great Woolaston, Minsterley, Alveley, Bridgnorth, Claverley,

† The return for the Diocese of Worcester is printed in the *Associated Architectural Societies' Reports and Papers*, xviii. 69. That for Leicestershire in the *Leicestershire Archæological Society's Transactions*, vi. 296.

Quatford, Abdon, Church Preen, Monk Hopton, Acton Round. In St. Asaph Diocese, Moreton, Aston and Halston are not named; that is to say, there are 45 parishes or chapelries in Salop from which there is no return. In the case of the chapelries, however, the returns may be included under those from the mother churches.

St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, is named, but no return is given. In this case, the reason, doubtless, is that St. Mary's was a royal peculiar, and not under episcopal jurisdiction, but was visitable only by the King or his commissioners.† St. Mary Magdalene, Bridgnorth, was also a royal peculiar, and included Claverley and other places in its jurisdiction, which accounts for their absence from the return.

Everywhere we find the Conformists formed an enormous majority of the inhabitants. The "Papists" were strongest at Madeley, where there were 51 out of a population of 450. Ellesmere follows with 30; Shifnal with 24; Albrighton by Newport with 23; Edgmond with 17. Of the other places, we find 12 at Whitechurch; 9 at Preston Gobalds; 8 at Wem and Bromfield; and 7 at Holgate, Kinnerley, and Worfield. In Shrewsbury there were only 9. The comparatively large number of "Papists" in some of these villages is generally due to the local influence of the Roman Catholic landlords, who had not conformed to the Reformed religion. Altogether, there were in the year 1676, 366 "Papists" in Shropshire enumerated in this Survey.

The Protestant Nonconformists were, of course, more numerous. But considering that only sixteen years had elapsed since the Puritans were in power, and comparing the Shropshire Survey with other counties, it is evident that Nonconformity was not popular in Shropshire. The county town heads the list with 72

† See *Owen and Blakeway's, Shrewsbury*, ii. 304—310; *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, 30 Dec., 1887.

Nonconformists ; Oswestry follows with 70 ; Wellington had 40 ; Newport and Whitchurch 30 each ; Ludlow and St. Martins 21 each ; and Ellesmere 20. There were altogether 644 Nonconformists in Shropshire in 1676. The Conformists numbered 55,913.

It will be found that in many places the number of Nonconformists was due to the influence of the non-episcopally ordained Ministers, who were ejected after the passing of the Act of Uniformity on St. Bartholomew's Day, 1662. The penal statutes against meetings of Nonconformists, of course, helped to thin their numbers. Only a few years before this Survey the Conventicle Acts of 1664 and 1670 prevented more than five people meeting together for religious worship, and imposed a fine on the preachers. The Five Mile Act of 1665 prevented any Nonconformist teaching a school. On the 15th March, 1672, Charles II. issued his Declaration of Toleration, suspending all penal laws ; but within twelve months the House of Commons declared this proceeding to be illegal. There were attempts at comprehension in 1674-5, but these came to nothing. We must bear in mind too that the Duke of York (afterwards James II.) had quite recently avowed his conversion to Romanism ; and that the King's Declaration of Indulgence was issued on the advice of Clifford and Ashley, the one a Romanist, and the other an infidel, and it was justly regarded as meant rather to injure the Church than to serve the Nonconformists. It was under such circumstances as these that the Survey of 1676 was made.

The return, so far as it relates to Shropshire, will be found in the MS. under the Dioceses of Lichfield, Hereford, St. Asaph, and Worcester. I have extracted from these several Dioceses all the places that were at that time in the County of Salop, 196 in number, whilst no return of 45 places in the county is given in the MS. In the foot-notes, an attempt has been made to account for the "Papists" and "Nonconformists," where their number seemed large in any place.

RELIGIOUS CENSUS OF SHROPSHIRE IN 1676. 79

In the Public Record Office are to be found the names of the preachers who were licensed under King Charles's Declaration of Indulgence, 1672, and the names of the persons who were licensed to have preaching in their houses by regular ministers, and the denomination. Whether the returns for Shropshire have ever been extracted or not, I do not know. Another list of the "Names of Popish Recusants convict and Papists who have registered their estates," in the year 1716, arranged under counties, is given in the British Museum Additional MS. 15,629. This list was first printed in the year 1745, and reprinted in 1862. It relates not only to "Papists," but apparently also to the Non-jurors who refused to take the oaths to King George.

With this brief introduction, the Shropshire portion of the MS. Survey is printed exactly as it is given in the MS., the spelling of the place-names being retained.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY, 1676.

DIOCESSE OF LICHFIELD AND COVENTREY. DEANERY OF SHREWSBURY.

			Conformists.	Papists.	Nonconformists.
Acton Burnell,	...	...	142	...	2
St. Alkmund,	...	...	587	4	10

DIOCESE OF LICHFIELD AND COVENTRY. DEANERY OF SHREWSBURY.

ST. ALKMOND'S.—In this parish, the Roman Catholics of the town after the Reformation, first possessed a place of worship,—a room in St. Alkmund's Square, in the house of a Mrs. Clough, who was probably a daughter of Thomas Berrington, of Moat Hall.

Richard Heath, M.A. of Christ's College, Cambridge, Vicar of St. Alkmund's, was among the ministers ejected in 1662. He continued in the town till the passing of the "Five-mile Act" in 1666, when he retired to Wellington, where he died the following year. He was eminent for his knowledge of oriental languages.

80 RELIGIOUS CENSUS OF SHROPSHIRE IN 1676.

	Conformists.	Papists.	Nonconformists.
Atcham,	238	...	9
Baschurch,	600	1	7
Battlefield,	54	...	...
Berrington,	175	...	1
Cond,	300	2	3
Condober,	516	1	4
St. Cruce, Salop,	575	1	16
Eaton Constatine,	75	...	4
High Ercall,	304	...	7
Fitz,	76	...	8

BASCHURCH.—Rowland Hunt, Esq., of Boreatton, and Mr. Thomas Hunt, merchant, were among the executors of Rich. Baxter's will in 1689. Thomas Hunt, of Boreatton, was son of Colonel Hunt of Shrewsbury, a zealous Puritan, and is mentioned in 1700 in title deeds referring to the chapel at Oswestry.

BERRINGTON.—Calamy gives the name of "Mr. Bott" as minister here during the Commonwealth.

COUND.—Calamy mentions Samuel Smith, of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, as the Puritan Minister of Cound and Cressage. He was born at Dudley in 1588, and in 1615 was Vicar of Puttlewell, Essex.

CONDOVER.—In 1715, Robert Underhill was among those who refused to take the oath of allegiance. He held an estate at Dorrington, valued at £20, then in possession of John Brown. Dorrington was then in the parish of Condober.

EATON CONSTANTINE.—The home of Richard Baxter. Calamy speaks of George Moxon, the ejected minister of Radwinter, in Essex, as living and dying in the house of his brother-in-law, Sheriff Sute, at Eaton Constantine, but remarks that Richard Baxter, in his Life, does not mention him.

HIGH ERCALL.—Calamy mentions Mr. Richard Hopkins as Puritan Minister of Ercall Magna. He also speaks of Joshua Barnet, the ejected minister of Wrockwardine, as regularly attending the Church of High Ercall after his ejection; preaching at home at noon, and then taking his congregation to Church.

HOLY CROSS, SALOP.—Joshua Richardson, afterwards ejected from Middle, was vicar here 1645-47. Moses Leigh, ejected later from Norton in Hales, 1649-50; John Bryan, 1652-56. Calamy speaks of Moses Leigh as conforming after his ejection. In 1707, Samuel Pearson, the Vicar of Holy Cross, excommunicated Hannah Tullit, for contumacy and contempt of the mandate of the Court at Lichfield.

FITZ.—John Wood, M.A., an ejected Puritan, Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge, is said, by Calamy, to have died at Mitton, Shropshire, in 1692. A tablet to his memory is in the Church at Fitz.

RELIGIOUS CENSUS OF SHROPSHIRE IN 1676. 81

	Conformists.	Papists.	Nonconformists.
Frodsley,	120	...	...
Harley,	100	...	...
Hordley,	134	1	...
St. Julian's, Salop,	448	3	6
Kenley,	82	...	...
Lee-Bottwood,	104	...	1
Lee-Brockhurst,	40	...	...
Leighton,	152	5	...
Longnor,	91	...	1
Loppeington,	230	...	...
Middle,	398	...	10
Monford,	204	...	1
Moreton-Corbett,	80	...	...
St. Maries, Salop, ... ..	...	...	...
St. Chad, Salop,	1500	1	40
Petton,	26	...	...
Pitchford,	98	...	2

LEIGHTON.—Samuel Wills, the ejected minister of Birmingham, whom Calamy calls “a sedate, quiet peaceable divine,” passed his last days with his son, the vicar of Leighton, and died there in 1684.

ST. JULIAN'S SALOP.—Captain Hunt of Shrewsbury, was, during the Commonwealth, an energetic parishioner of St. Julian's, and his name frequently occurs in the parish books. It was in the house of his widow, (he died in 1669), that the first regular Nonconformist meetings were held.

MIDDLE.—Joshua Richardson, M.A., the ejected Minister of Middle, is mentioned in Gough's *History* as a good man, much respected. After his ejection he lived for some time at the Ditches, near Wem, and afterwards moved to Alkington, near Whitechurch, where he died.

MONTFORD.—In 1715, William Herbert, “called Duke of Powis,” then in France with the Pretender, refused the oath of allegiance. Both Montford and Shrawardine now belong to the present Earl of Powis.

ST. CHAD, SALOP.—The Presbyterians under John Bryan and Francis Tallents, and the Independents under Titus Thomas, the ejected minister of Aston, near Oswestry, both held their meetings in St. Chad's Parish. In 1624, Anne, wife of Richard Gibbons, and daughter of Humphrey Sandford, of the Isle, was certified as a Popish recusant.—(Owen & Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, 1,407).

82 RELIGIOUS CENSUS OF SHROPSHIRE IN 1676.

		Conformists.	Papists.	Nonconformists.
Preston-Gobballs, ...	...	133	9	...
Rodington, ...	...	128	...	2
Ruiton, ...	...	240	2	2
Shawberry, ...	...	292	...	...
Sheinton, ...	...	95	4	...
Smethcott, ...	...	174	...	4
Steppleton, ...	...	175	...	...
Stanton-upon-Hyncheat, ...	...	180	...	4
Uffeington, ...	...	120	...	6
Upton Magna, ...	...	235	...	5
Weithington, ...	...	91	...	...
Wem, ..	...	1400	8	11

PRESTON-GUBBALLS.—Lee-Hall, under Pimhill, belonged to the Lees of Langley, whose heiress carried the estates to the Smythes, now at Acton Burnell. In 1680, — Cleeton, of Lee-hall, is mentioned in the "Act for disarming Papists." Gough, in his *History of Middle*, p. 144, says:—"William Hall married a gentlewoman who was servant to Mrs. Cleaton, of Lea Hall. She is a Papist."

RODINGTON.—Calamy mentions Andrew Barnet, of Trinity College, Cambridge, as having been minister here. He was born at Uppington, and was brother to Joshua Barnet, Rector of Wrockwardine. After his ejection he retired to Daventry.

RUXTON-XI-TOWNS.—Edward Lloyd, of Llanforda, writing 1660, mentions among "malignants" near Oswestry, Thomas Kynaston, of Rytton.

SHEINTON.—In 1719 land was held here by a recusant, Thomas Hassall, of High Onn, co. Stafford, and in 1715 William Hassall of Shinton is on the list of those who refused to take the oath of allegiance to King George I.

STANTON-UPON-HINEHEATH.—Rowland Nevett, ejected from Oswestry in 1662, was for some years—1635-45—Vicar of "Stanton, Shropshire," possibly this Stanton. Edward Lawrence, the nonconforming minister of Baschurch, was born at Moston, in this parish.

WEM.—This was a centre of Puritan opinions, and had been held strongly on the side of the Parliament during the civil wars. The minister here was ejected, apparently in spite of his known loyalty, but the ejected minister of Edstaston, Samuel Taylor, of Magdalen College, Cambridge, is said by Calamy to have lived in Wem and preached there. He died in 1695. Andrew Parsons, M.A., the Puritan Rector of Wem, was in 1661 tried at Shrewsbury for saying the "King was like the Devil," for which alleged offence he was fined and imprisoned. He removed to London, but kept his interest in Wem, collecting money for the sufferers from a fire there in 1677. He died in London 1684, aged 68.

RELIGIOUS CENSUS OF SHROPSHIRE IN 1676. 83

			Conformists.	Papists.	Nonconformists.
West Felton, ...	...	432	...	5	
Wrockerdine, ...	...	506	1	...	
Wroxeter, ...	...	286	...	1	
Ellesmere, ...	...	1000	30	20	

NEWPORT DEANERY.

Adderley, ...	...	196	...	2	
Albrighton. ...	...	267	23	1	
Arcall parva, ...	...	250	...	4	

WEST FELTON.—Calamy speaks of Samuel Hildersham, B.D., Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge, as Rector of West Felton, 1628-1661. He was son of Arthur Hildersham, the Puritan Vicar of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and uncle of the first wife of Francis Tallents. He married a daughter of Sir Henry Goodyear, of Polesworth. After his ejection he lived at Erdington till his death in 1674, aged 80.

WROCKWARDINE.—Joshua Barnet, son of Humphrey Barnet, of Uppington, and brother to Andrew Barnet, of Rodington, was minister at Wrockwardine till 1662. Calamy tells us that after his ejection he attended High Ercall Church twice every Sunday, and preached at home at noon. He also preached at Astley and Hadnal. In 1716, George Talbot, of Pepperhill, a recusant, possessed lands in Wrockwardine.

ELLESMERE.—In 1669, Roger Kynaston, son of Ralph Kynaston, of Pant-y-bursle, near Dudleston, was admitted a student of the Jesuit College at Rome. Gough, in his *History of Middle*, p. 108, speaks of a man removing to "Ellesmeare, where some papists lived nigh." In 1723, James Betton, a recusant, held land at Hampton Wood, in Ellesmere parish. In 1656, a dispute on Infant Baptism was held in this Church between Mr. Porter, of Whitechurch, and Mr. Haggar, a Baptist, Francis Tallents being appointed moderator. Cockshot, near Ellesmere, was held in Puritan times by Francis Keeling, B.A., of King's College, Cambridge. After his ejection in 1662, he removed to Shrewsbury, and afterwards to Kingston-on-Thames, where he died in 1690.

NEWPORT DEANERY.

ALBRIGHTON.—The Talbot family, the Carless, the Pendrell, and others of the Roman Communion were connected with Albrighton. In 1715, John Johnson, of Pepperhill, John Rogers, of Hubbald Grange, Robert Collingwood, of Boscobel, Anthony Hill, of Pepperhill, and several others from this neighbourhood refused the oath of allegiance.

CHILD'S ERCALL.—Philemon Hayes, a Puritan divine of some note, was minister here. He died in 1677, and was buried in St. Julian's, Shrewsbury.

84 RELIGIOUS CENSUS OF SHROPSHIRE IN 1676.

			Conformists.	Papists.	Nonconformists.
Bowlas magna, ...	...	...	120	...	7
Chetwind, ...	...	...	170	...	...
Donnington, ...	...	...	110	5	1
Dawley magna, ...	...	...	210	1	...
Drayton in Hales, ...	...	...	1156	...	...
Edgmond, ...	...	...	607	17	9
Eyton-super Wilmore, ...	...	...	87	...	...
Eightfield, ...	...	...	110	...	...
Hinstocke, ...	...	...	146	...	8
Kemberton, ...	...	...	90	...	...
Rinneesley [<i>sic.</i> Kinnersley], ...	...	...	110	...	...
Lilleshall, ...	...	...	426	2	0
Longford, ...	...	...	77	6	1
Hodnett, ...	...	...	544	...	8

GREAT BOLAS.—Edward Bury, of Oxford University, born in Worcester, 1616, was Puritan Vicar of Bolas. He stayed there after his ejection, and in 1681 was tried for preaching there. He died in 1700, aged 84. (Calamy).

DONINGTON.—Boscobel, now in Donington Parish, and White-ladies, were connected with Roman Catholic families. The Pendrells and Giffards were both connected with this parish. In 1715, Thomas How, of Boscobel, and many of the Pendrell family, refused the oath of allegiance. Calamy gives George Reves, afterwards at Talk, as Puritan minister here.

GREAT DAWLEY.—Calamy gives the name of Mr. Rowley as the Puritan minister ejected from Dawley, but he seems to have left no following.

EDGMOND.—Thomas Gilbert, B.D., St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, son of William Gilbert, of Prees, a celebrated Nonconformist divine, held the living of Edgmond during the Commonwealth. He was minister of Upper Winchington, Bucks, and of St. Lawrence, Reading. After his ejection, he retired to Oxford, where he continued to preach. He died 1694, aged 89, and was buried at St. Aldate's, Oxford. (Calamy). In 1715, Thomas Hill, of Edgmond, refused the oath of allegiance.

LILLESBALL.—In 1618, Lilleshall was held by Sir Walter Leveson, a Roman Catholic.

LONGFORD.—The Talbots, of Longford, were Roman Catholics. Thomas Talbot, Esq., of Longford, is mentioned in the "Act for disarming Papists," 1680; and in 1715, John Talbot, Esq., of Longford, was among the most important persons who refused to take the oath of allegiance. Apollonia Yate, of Longford, also refused the same oath.

HODNET.—Calamy mentions Samuel Compton, M.A., of Magdalene College, Cambridge, as the Puritan minister ejected from Hodnet. He died at Shrewsbury, 1680, aged 65.

RELIGIOUS CENSUS OF SHROPSHIRE IN 1676. 85

			Conformists.	Papists.	Nonconformists.
Moreton-Sea,	...	...	200	...	...
Newport,	...	...	706	9	30
Porton in Hales [<i>sic.</i> Norton],	...	...	130	...	...
Preston super Wilmore,	...	...	65	...	...
Ryton,	...	...	85	...	...
Shiffnall,	...	...	960	24	14
Stirchley,	...	...	50	...	...
Stoke super Tearne,	...	...	250	3	30
Stockton,	...	...	94	1	...
Sutton Maddox,	...	...	200	...	...
Tonge,	...	...	156	13	...
Upton Parva,	...	...	80	...	...
Weston sub Red Castle,	...	...	143	...	...
Welch hampton,	...	...	196	1	7
Wellington,	...	..	1500	4	40

NEWPORT.—John Malden, the Puritan minister, was ejected from Newport. Calamy calls him pastor of Cheswardine. If he were there in 1676, possibly his objection to what he would consider interference with liberty of conscience was the reason of no return being made from Cheswardine. He died 1681, aged 60. In 1715, Thomas King and Thomas Johnson, of Newport, both refused the oath of allegiance.

SHIFFNALL.—Edward Revell, of Shifnal, Gent., and William Revell, Gent., occur in the list of Shropshire Roman Catholics, mentioned in the "Act for disarming Papists;" and in 1715, Henry, Earl of Stafford, of Idsal, alias Shiffnall, refused the oath of allegiance. His estates there were valued at £1,055 7s. 8d. Samuel Beresford, the ejected Vicar of St. Werburgh's, Derby, a native of St. Alkmond's Parish, Shrewsbury, spent the latter part of his life at Shifnal, dying in 1697, at Weston, the seat of Lady Wilbraham. John Bryan, of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, also retired here after his ejection.

TONG.—William Carless, son of William Carless, Governor of Tong Castle, was in 1654 admitted to the Jesuit College in Rome.

WELLINGTON.—Richard Heath, the Puritan Vicar of St. Alkmond's, Shrewsbury, on his ejection retired to Wellington. Calamy says that Humphry Barnet, of Uppington, father of the ejected ministers of Wrockwardine and Rodington, and Mr. Wright, of Wellington, were accounted the first Puritans in Shropshire; "for no other reason than their sedulous preaching and pious lives."

In the 16th century (1592) Francis Forster, son of Edward Forster, of Watling Street, near Wellington, was admitted a student of the Jesuit College at Rome.

86 RELIGIOUS CENSUS OF SHROPSHIRE IN 1676.

		Conformists.	Papists.	Nonconformists.
Whitchurch,	...	2000	12	30
Broughton,	...	63	1	...
Grinsell,	...	70	...	...
Nisse magna,	...	280	1	...

DEANERYES OF DARBY & REPINTON.

Quat in y ^e County of Salop,	...	140	...	...
Worfeild,	...	700	7	3

DIOCESS OF HEREFORD.

LUDLOW DEANRY.

Bromfield,	...	300	8	...
Hopton,	...	88	...	...
Ashford Bowdler,	...	60	1	...

WHITCHURCH.—Thomas Porter, sen., M.A. of Cambridge, was minister of Whitchurch during the Commonwealth. He was born in Northamptonshire, and was at one time minister of Hanmer, Flint. At the restoration he gave way to Dr. Bernard, the chaplain and biographer of Archbishop Usher. He died in Shrewsbury in 1667. Zachariah Thomas, at one time curate to Dr. Bernard, is mentioned by Calamy as ejected from Tilstock, for nonconforming. Dr. Tylston, a well-known physician, who married a daughter of Philip Henry, was born in Whitchurch, c. 1663, and practised there 1687-90, and Edward Lawrence, the ejected minister of Baschurch, also lived in Whitchurch for some years after his ejection. During the Commonwealth, Whitchurch was a great Puritan centre, and several ministers received Presbyterian orders there, and in the neighbouring parish of Prees.

BROUGHTON.—Joshua Richardson, the ejected minister of Middle, was a brother of Captain Richardson, of Broughton, a man of some importance, who remained a churchman in spite of the harsh treatment his brother had met with.

WORFIELD.—Calamy mentions a Mr. "Beebee" who had been chaplain to Col. Knight's regiment in Gen. Monk's army, and after the Restoration lived with a relation at Rowley Hall, in this parish, and practised physic. He afterwards became minister of a congregation at Cirencester, and there died. In 1626, William Browne, born at Worfield, Salop, was admitted a student of the Jesuit College at Rome.

DIOCESE OF HEREFORD.

LUDLOW DEANERY.

ASHFORD BOWDLER.—In 1715, Thomas Philips, and Katherine, his wife, of Ashford Bowdler, are on the list of those who refused to take the oath of allegiance. Their estate there was valued at £75 15s., and was in possession of Thomas Like.

RELIGIOUS CENSUS OF SHROPSHIRE IN 1676. 87

		Conformists.	Papists.	Nonconformists
Ashford Carbonet, ...	...	90	...	...
Little Hereford ...	...	160	...	...
Bitterly, ...	...	300	...	...
Cainham, ...	...	312	...	...
Ludford ...	...	110	...	5
Stokesay, ...	...	140	...	...
Staunton Lacy, ...	...	400	4	...
Culmington, ...	...	240	...	...
Stoke Milborough, ...	...	230	...	4
Hope baggot, ...	...	53	...	...
Silvington, ...	...	42	...	...
Cold Weston, ...	...	16	...	...
Ludlow, ...	...	1350	5	21

PONTESBURY DEANRY.

Alberbury, ...	...	908	4	11
Meole Brace, ...	...	197	...	3
Worthin, ...	...	600	...	1
Pontesbury, ...	...	707	8	6
Shrawardine, ...	...	87	...	1

STANTON LACY.—William Pickering, of Stanton Lacy, gent., occurs in the list of those mentioned in the "Act for the disarming of Papists," 1680.

LUDLOW.—Calamy gives Richard Sadler as Puritan Minister at Ludlow. He was born in Worcester, and was at Whixall before he came to Ludlow. After his ejection he lived at Whixall, and died there 1675, aged 55. Among those who refused, in 1715, to take the oath of allegiance, are nine persons at Ludlow, four of them named Smith.

PONTESBURY DEANERY.

PONTESBURY.—Moat Hall in the 17th century, belonging to the Roman Catholic family of the Barringtons, is in this parish. William Berrington, Esq., of Moat Hall, was among those who refused to take the oath of allegiance in 1715. Calamy mentions Mr. Warter, of Pontesbury, as one of the ejected ministers who afterwards conformed.

SHRAWARDINE.—The church here was burnt down during the civil wars and the village almost destroyed. Shrawardine belongs now to the Earl of Powis, whose representative in the 17th century was a noted Roman Catholic, William Herbert, Duke of Powis.

88 RELIGIOUS CENSUS OF SHROPSHIRE IN 1676.

			Conformists,	Papists	Nonconformists.
Cherbury, ...	...	...	529	...	7
Westbury, ...	...	...	817	...	4
Ratlinghope, ...	...	...	128	...	3
Hanwood, ...	...	...	32	2	...
Pulverbach, ...	...	...	259	...	1
Foord, ...	...	...	88	...	...
Woolston-mynd, ...	...	...	47	...	1
Cardeston, ...	...	...	71	...	...
Habberly, ...	...	..	50	...	...

STODESDON DEANRY.

Oldbury, ...	...	...	56	...	...
Tasly, ...	...	...	75	...	...
Wheathill, ...	...	...	60	...	...
Stoddesdon, ...	...	...	697	2	4
Chelmarsh, ...	...	...	220	...	...
Burwarton, ...	...	...	38	...	...
Upton Cresset, ...	...	...	60	2	...
Higley, ...	...	...	104	...	...
Chetton, ...	...	...	180	2	...
Middleton Scriven, ...	...	...	251	1	1

CHIRBURY.—In 1715, Elizabeth Clough, the holder of an annuity of £100 out of Wilmington, was among those who refused the oath of allegiance.

WESTBURY.—Mr. John Berkley, of Westbury, is mentioned by Calamy among the Puritan Ministers who conformed after their ejection.

PULVERBATCH.—“Mr. Milward of Powderbatch” was among the ministers who conformed after their ejection.

STODDESSEN DEANERY.

STOTTESDEN. — Calamy mentions Reginald Finlow, B.A., Jesus College, Cambridge, as Puritan Minister of Stottesden. At the Restoration he resigned to the former incumbent, T. Amias, but preached afterwards occasionally. In 1719, Sir Edward Blount, of Mawley, held lands in Stottesden.

UPTON CRESSSET.—Members of the Cresset family stayed in Rome at various times in the 17th century, and were entertained at the Jesuit College there.

MIDDLETON SCRIVEN.—In 1722, Francis Canning, a recusant, held lands at Middleton, possibly here. Aldenham Hall, in this parish, has for a considerable time been the seat of a Roman Catholic family, but the present house was not built till 1697, twenty years after this census.

RELIGIOUS CENSUS OF SHROPSHIRE IN 1676. 89

			Conformists.	Papists.	Nonconformists.
Morfield, ...	...	...	251	1	1
Aston Ayre, ...	...	...	49	...	...
Kinlet, ...	...	...	358	4	2
North Cleobury, ...	...	...	155	...	1
Billingsley, ...	...	...	70	...	...
Sudbury, ...	...	...	63	...	...
Ditton Priors, ...	...	...	418	3	3
Neen Savage, ...	...	...	194	6	...
Hasely and Dewxhill [Glazeley]	...	...	34	...	...
Aston Botterell, ...	...	...	118	...	...
Neenton, ...	...	...	95	...	...
Astly Abots, ...	...	...	290	...	...

BURFORD DEANRY.

Milson, ...	...	...	62	...	...
Hopton Wafers, ...	...	...	96	...	1
Neen solers, ...	...	...	98	...	...
Dowles, ...	...	...	65	...	...
Cleobury Mortimer, ...	...	...	425	3	2
Preet [<i>sic.</i> Greet] ...	...	...	50	...	...
Corely, ...	...	...	120	...	3
Burford, ...	...	...	431	...	...

KINLET.—The Lacons of Kinlet and Linley were Roman Catholic for several generations. Three of the name were admitted to the Jesuit College at Rome in 1629, 1635, and 1663, and several were among those who in 1715 refused to take the oath of allegiance.

CLEOBURY NORTH.—Calamy gives Charles Humphreys as Puritan Minister of Cleobury North. He came there in 1653, and after the Restoration went to London, where died. Possibly he was the same as the Mr. Charles Humphreys ejected from the lectureship of St. John Zachary, London.

DITTON PRIORS.—In 1722, land was held here, and at Derrington, in this parish, by Francis Cammings, a Roman Catholic, who was then entered as a recusant, and, in 1715, Mary Audeley, of Priors Ditton, is among those who refused the oath of allegiance. Her estate, then in possession of William Smith, was valued at £478 3s. 4d. William Hassington, of Derrington, gent., also refused the oath that year.

BURFORD DEANERY.

CLEOBURY MORTIMER.—Richard Baxter lectured here occasionally; he was here in 1661, when his congregation was dispersed by soldiers. The Blounts of Mawley, in this parish, were Roman Catholics in 1719, and Sir Walter Blunt was cited as a Papist in the stir of the Popish Plot in 1680.

90 RELIGIOUS CENSUS OF SHROPSHIRE IN 1676.

			Conformists.	Papists	Nonconformists.
WENLOCK DEANRY.					
Willely, ... ..	...	...	90	...	...
Broseley, ... ..	...	...	780	10	3
Eaton, ... ..	...	...	232	1	...
Much Wenlock, ... ..	...	...	500	1	4
Hughley, ... ..	...	...	80	...	...
Church Stretton, ... ..	...	...	431	1	2
Easthope, ... ..	...	...	50	...	...
Shipton, ... ..	...	...	90	...	...
Shelve, ... ..	...	...	29	...	...
Hope Bowdler, ... ..	...	...	80	...	...
Tugford, ... ..	...	...	100	...	3
Madely, ... ..	...	...	400	51	0
Cardington, ... ..	...	...	240	...	3
Munslow, ... ..	...	...	400	4	...

WENLOCK DEANERY.

BROSELEY.—In 1715, among those who refused to take the oath of allegiance, is Edward Purcell, the holder of an annuity of £150 out of the manor of Broseley. The Lacons of Linley may also possibly be included among the Roman Catholics here.

EATON-UNDER-HEYWOOD.—Among the names of those in Shropshire, who in 1715 refused to take the oath of allegiance, is Francis Smith, of Aston, the owner of an estate at Upper Millichope, in this parish, valued at £181 12s. 2d.

MUCH WENLOCK.—In 1715, William Hickey, the owner of an estate at Burton (probably Bourton in this parish) valued at £132 1s. refused the oath of allegiance. In later years there was a Roman Catholic Mission here, under the patronage of the Actons of Aldenham.

CHURCH STRETTON.—Calamy speaks of Henry Maurice, of Oxford University, son of Mr. Griffith Maurice, of co. Carnarvon, as minister here. He was at Stretton after 1662, but afterwards removed to Shrewsbury, and thence to Abergavenny. He died in 1682.

MADBLEY.—The Brookes of Madeley were originally Roman Catholics, and in 1715, sixteen persons connected with Madeley (six of them of the name of Purcell), are among those who refused to take the oath of allegiance.

MUNSLow.—In 1715, Francis Smith, Esq., of Aston, and Elizabeth Smith, of Aston, refused the oath of allegiance. Francis Smith also held land at Millichope, so this Aston may be the one in the Parish of Munslow. As there are thirteen Astons in Shropshire, the name is not distinctive.

RELIGIOUS CENSUS OF SHROPSHIRE IN 1676. 91

	Conformists.	Papists.	Nonconformists.
Bentall, ...	238	3	...
Long Staunton, ...	110	...	...
Rushbury, ...	177	...	...
Little Wenlock, ...	174	...	...
Beckbury, ...	24	..	1
Holgate, ...	80	7	...
Badger, ...	45	...	...
Barrow, ...	120	1	..
Woolstaston, ...	65	..	...
Acton Scot, ...	72	...	...

CLUN DEANRY.

Bishop's Castle, ...	653	...	...
Bucknell, ...	200	...	...
Lidbury North, ...	397	2	12
Clun, ...	850	2	...
Clungunford, ...	266	...	...
Moore, ...	150	...	...
Mainstone, ...	257	2	4
Stow, ...	103	...	...
Hopesay, ...	203	...	15
Llanuaire Waterdine, ...	286	...	8
Dounton, ...	57	...	...
Clunbury, ...	329	...	5

HOLGATE.—Holgate belonged at this time to the Cresset family. See note under UPTON CRESSSET above. In 1719, among the possessions of Sir Edward Blount, of Sodington and Mawley, are mentioned the Blondon furnaces, in the Parish of Holgate.

BARROW.—The Brownes of Caughley in this parish, were Roman Catholics apparently, judging from books once belonging to them, now at Aldenham. *Arch. Trans.*, iv. 295.

CLUN DEANERY.

LYDBURY NORTH.—Plowden, whose owners have always been Roman Catholics, is in this parish, though, during the 17th century, they lived chiefly at their house in Northamptonshire. In 1716, George Talbot, of Pepperhill, a noted recusant, possessed the advowson of Lydbury.

CLUN.—In 1715, Mary Howard, of Clun, Widow, refused to take the oath of allegiance. She then held property in Herefordshire, valued at £62.

CLUNBURY.—In 1715, Anne Elliott, of Clunbury, refused the oath of allegiance. Her estate was then in possession of William Jennings, and was valued at £31.

92 RELIGIOUS CENSUS OF SHROPSHIRE IN 1676.

			Conformists.	Papists.	Nonconformists.
Wentnor, ...	...	...	180	1	...
Leddham, ...	...	...	125	...	...
Mindtowne, ...	...	...	28	...	2
Norbury, ...	...	...	125	...	...
Bettus, ...	...	...	144	...	...
Aston ...	...	...	55	...	...
Bedston ...	...	...	53	...	...

DIOCESSE OF ST. ASAPH.

Oswestry ..	...	...	2293	2	70
Whittington	...	...	563	1	2
St. Martins ...	...	...	563	4	21
Knockin ...	...	...	65	...	...
Kinnerley ...	...	...	590	7	...
Llanymynech	...	...	250	...	2
Llanymblodwell	...	...	316	...	1
Melverley ...	...	...	132	4	1
Selattin	393	...	3

DIOCESS OF WORCESTER.

DECANAT' DE KIDDERMINSTER.

Halesowen	554	3	4
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DIOCESE OF ST. ASAPH.

OSWESTRY.—Rowland Nevett, when ejected from the Vicarage, formed a Nonconformist congregation at Sweeney, whose then owner, Thomas Baker, was a staunch Puritan. Timothy Thomas, the ejected minister of Moreton, near Oswestry, also ministered at Sweeney. Edward Lloyd, of Llanforda, gives in 1660, a long list of "malignants," some of whom he describes as Anabaptists, and in 1674, speaks of the conventicle as much frequented. Calamy mentions Mr. Edwards, the ejected minister of Christleton, Cheshire, as afterwards settling in Oswestry. James Owen, the Nonconformist minister at Sweeney and Oswestry in 1676, in 1700 removed to Shrewsbury. He died in 1706, and was buried in St. Chad's.

ST. MARTIN'S.—In 1723, Thomas Davies, a recusant, is entered as holding lands in St. Martin's, in which his wife, Dorothy, had a right of dower.

KINNERLEY.—In 1715, Samuel Davys, of Maesbrook Ucha, in this parish, refused the oath of allegiance.

DIOCESE OF WORCESTER.

HALESOWEN.—Calamy says that Edward Paston, the Puritan minister of Halesowen, continued to live there after his ejection, and preached not unfrequently both in the churches and chapels of the neighbourhood. In 1715, Augustine Giffard, of Halesowen, refused the oath of allegiance.

HISTORY OF SHREWSBURY HUNDRED OR LIBERTIES.

BY THE LATE REV. JOHN BRICKDALE BLAKEWAY, M.A.

AMONGST the voluminous manuscript collections for Shropshire, written or collected by the late Rev. J. B. Blakeway, the historian of Shrewsbury, and now preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, is a folio volume in Mr. Blakeway's handwriting, which contains a history of Shrewsbury Hundred or Liberties, hitherto unpublished.

It relates to the following places,—Abrighton, Abright Husey, Abright Lee, Astley, Acton Reynold, Battlefield, Berwick, Betton Strange, Bicton, Broughton, Clive, Crowmeole and Gossehill, Edgebold, Grinsill, Hadnall, Hanwood, Harlescote, Hencot, Leaton, Longnor, Meole Brace, Onslow, Preston Monford, Pulley, Pimley, Preston Gobalds, Up Rossall or The Isle, Rossall formerly Down Rossall, Sutton, Sansau, Shelton, Wolascot, Wellbach, Woodcote and Horton.

This manuscript history was apparently written about the year 1809. The Editorial Committee having decided that it shall be printed, it will be given by instalments in the *Transactions*. An effort will be made to bring the manorial history down to the present time, and the additional matter will be inserted in square brackets, to distinguish it from Mr. Blakeway's own writing. The reference to this Manuscript in the Bodleian Library is MS. Top. Salop, C. 6.

The list of incumbents at the end of each parish is taken from another of Mr. Blakeway's Salop MSS., entitled *Shropshire Parochial Clergy*, in two volumes ;

the reference being MS. Top. Salop, C. 9. This is added to make the parochial history more complete ; and is, where possible, brought down to the present time, the additional matter being given also in brackets.

In the original MS., at the end of many of the parishes is inserted a printed paper of nine questions, addressed by Mr Blakeway doubtless to the incumbent or some other principal resident in each parish, with the answers written underneath. These questions are printed in full under the account of ABRINGTON ; but it is not deemed necessary to repeat them under other parishes, though the answers to the questions, duly numbered, are inserted.

Mr. Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire* having been published long since Mr. Blakeway's history was written, and much fresh matter acquired, and possibly some errors having been cleared up, where any important variation occurs it will be found in a foot-note, with the reference to Eyton's most accurate work duly noted.

Most of the places now in the Liberties of Shrewsbury were in the Hundred of Baschurch at the Domesday survey. In the thirteenth century Baschurch Hundred was represented by the Hundred of Pimhill ; whilst now, in the nineteenth century, it is represented mainly by the Hundred of Pimhill, but partly by the Liberties of Shrewsbury. The Hundred Court was anciently held at Baschurch ; but when Henry I. became Lord of the Hundred it was afterwards held at Pimhill, which gave name to the Hundred. Cf. Eyton, x., 40-42.

W. G. DIMOCK FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.

SHROPSHIRE MSS.
SHREWSBURY HUNDRED OR LIBERTIES,
HISTORY OF.

BY THE REV. J. B. BLAKEWAY.

ABRIGHTON, OR ADBRIGHTON.

THIS is a chapel of ease to the church of St. Mary of Shrewsbury, but though surrounded by the liberties of that town, is itself in the Hundred of Pimhill; its two other townships, however, viz., Woollescot and Leaton,¹ are in the liberties of Shrewsbury. Each of these three townships has its separate constable.

From the name of this place and some contiguous ones—Abright Hussey, Abrightlee, Abreywood—I presume the first Saxon that settled upon them was a person of the name of Albert or Adbert; but in the time of the Confessor it was holden by one Seward. It is written Abretone in Domesday, and was then possessed under Earl Roger by Raynold the sheriff. At the time of the imposition of the dane-geld it was estimated at two hides, but they did not pay to that tax; for what reason does not appear. Its population in Domesday comprises three villans, a radman, a Frenchman, and four bordars. These occupied two carucates and a half between them, so that the advancement of its cultivation in the space of near fourscore years was but trifling.

If the manner or time in which this place became the property of the Abbey of Shrewsbury appears upon the charters of that religious foundation the circumstance

¹ [Leaton in Albrighton was originally a member of the Domesday Manor of Albrighton, and the lordship of this estate was in the monks of Shrewsbury, who made an ancient feoffment of it to the Pantulfs. Cf. Eyton, x., 211. There is some doubt whether Wollascott was a member of Albrighton. *Ibid*, 110.—Ed.]

has escaped my observation. Adbrietun is enumerated among their demesnes—to the tithes of which they were entitled—in the certificate of the Bishop of Coventry of an uncertain year between 1168 and 1188; and this is the first mention of it as their possession which I recollect, though the Iter of Edward I. states them to hold it by the feoffment of Earl Roger de Belesmo, as it calls our first Norman earl.

Three manors of this name occur in Domesday, once written Abretone, twice Etbretone; all three holden by Earl Roger by Raynold the Sheriff; in the Saxon times two of them had been holden by a person of the name of Seward. One of these did not pay to the dane-geld, and as Albrighton was an ancient appendage to the Church of St. Mary, I assign that manor thus exempted and written Abretone to this parish.¹ It was two hides; comprising three villains, a radman, a Frenchman, and four bordars. They occupied between them two carucates and a half, so that the advance of its cultivation in the space of almost a century was but trifling.

One of the manors of Etbrietone had been holden by a Saxon free man, named Gheri; but Warin, the first Norman sheriff, who held it under Earl Roger, had granted it to one Alcher; Rainold, however, held it in Domesday. It was rated to the dane-geld at three hides, but the cultivated land was double that quantity,

¹ [Eyton's opinion differs from Blakeway here. Eyton assigns to *Albright Hussey* the ungeldable manor of Abretone of two hides, which Blakeway here assigns to Albrighton; and the manor of Etbretone, also of two hides; whilst to *Albrighton* Eyton assigns the manor of Etbrietone of three hides geldable, of which Domesday gives this account:—"Alcher held Etbrietone of Warin, who was ancestor of Rainald. Gheri held it and was a free man. There are three hides geldable. There is land for six ploughs. In the demesne are two ploughs, and four serfs, and one Frenchman, and six villains, and one bordar, with three ploughs. In the time of King Edward it was worth twenty shillings, and afterwards fifteen shillings. It is now worth twenty-five shillings." Cf. Domesday, fo. 255, b. 1; Eyton x., 80, 107.—Ed.]

being six carucates; two of which were in the demesne and occupied by four tenants, three more were occupied by a Frenchman, six villans, and a bordar. Of the other carucate no mention is made. I guess the demesne land to have been granted by Rainold to the Abbey of Shrewsbury, and to form the property which afterwards came to the Irelands.¹ Perhaps Wolescot, a township of Abrighton chapelry, which is omitted in Domesday, was the remaining four carucates.

The following transaction, which supposes the Abbey in possession of this manor, took place early in the thirteenth century:²—

Stephen de Thorneh and Godelina, his wife, of whom more may be seen under the article BERWICK, with the assent of their heirs, grant to God and St. Peter and the monks of Salop, for five marks and a half of silver, Roger de Edbretona with all his land, and that neither our heirs may not claim any right in the said Roger or his issue (*secta*),³ we have delivered this present charter to the said Roger and his issue. Teste Thoma de Erdinton tunc vice-comite et toto comitatu. No. 133. Erdinton was sheriff to John.

This deed seems to place these religious men in the amiable light of redeeming this villein and his posterity at their own expense, but not for their own emolument, as the charter of enfranchisement was delivered to the villein himself in full county court; and therefore I

¹ [Eyton points out that Alcher, the ancestor of Fitz Aer, had, before *Domesday*, given Albrighton to Shrewsbury Abbey, but the *Domesday* Commissioners did not find the gift so substantiated as to warrant their registration of it, and therefore spoke of it in a guarded manner. Earl Roger's charter to Shrewsbury Abbey says:—"Aherius dedit Etburtonam cum suis appendiciis." The confirmations of Henry I., Henry II., Stephen, and Henry III., duly record Alcher's grant. Cf. Eyton x., 107-8.—Ed.]

² [Eyton dates this quit-claim between 1204 and 1214, and gives, as the reference, "Salop Chartulary, No. 33." Stephen de Turnham was lord of Great Berwick, in right of Edeline, his wife. The quit-claim was probably of some tenement, held in villeinage, and which lay between Berwick and Albrighton. Cf. Eyton x., 108, n. 2.—Ed.]

³ [Not "or his issue," but "with all his suit." *Ibid.*—Ed.]

should hope that the remarks of Sir Thomas Smith, (as quoted by Blackstone, Comm., b. ii., ch. 6,) that while the monks and friars convinced the laity how dangerous a practice it was for one Christian man to hold another in bondage, they scrupled to impoverish and despoil the church by manumitting such as were bound to them, was not generally true.

The present deed belongs to King John's reign, from the seventh year of which Erdinton stands on the pipe rolls as custos of the county; here he is termed sheriff, a proof of the identity of those offices.

In 40 Henry III., the abbot and convent obtained a grant of free warren in their manor of Edbriton.

In the perambulation of the forests of Shropshire, 28 Edward I., it is called Monkes Adbrighton, and half of it is ordered to be deafforested, together with the whole of Adbrighton Hese and Adbrightleigh.¹

In 6 Hen. VI., it was called Adbryghton Abbots. See BATTLEFIELD.

In 26 Hen. VIII., the Abbey is found to have £9 13s. 8d. in Adbrighton, and 6s. 8d. of the Church there.

Upon the dissolution, Henry VIII., on the 31st of October, in the 35th year of his reign, 1543, granted *inter alia* the Manor of Abrighton, late belonging to the Abbey of Shrewsbury, in the parish of St. Mary, and all the appurtenances, lands, etc., wards, marriages, etc., emoluments, hereditaments, etc., etc., etc., lying, being, arising, growing, and renewing in the town, fields, parish, or hamlet of the blessed Virgin Mary in Salop and elsewhere in the said county belonging to the said manor, with divers lands, tenements, and hereditaments in Long haye, etc., with all tithes of the demesne of the said Manor, now or late in the tenure of the College of St. Mary aforesaid in the town of Shrewsbury, to Thomas Ireland, gent., for the sum of

¹[In the Pimhill Hundred-Roll of 1255 it is termed "Adbriehton Monachorum," or Monks' Albrighton. Cf. Eyton x. 109.—Ed.]

£292 6s. 9d., who by licence of alienation, dated 18 June in the following year, conveyed the same to Thomas Jennens and Edward Hosier, to the use of himself the feoffor, and Johanna, his wife, and his heirs, by the name of omnia illa lesur' terras & teneamenta in Longehays vocat' Priory Hill, Malbrych, Bradweys, and Bright Abrick, in the parish of St. Mary of Salop, and also the tithe of the demesne of Abrighton, lately holden by the Dean and Chapter of St. Mary.

The family of Ireland originated, no doubt, in the kingdom from which they derived their name, but the first of them, in the Visitation of 1623, is called of the county of Huntingdon, which, however, is a mistake, I doubt not, of "Hunts" for "Hurst," of which (whether the place of that name in the parish of Westbury, or some other, I cannot say), John Ireland (father of Roger, who lived in 3 Hen. IV) is styled Lord in the pedigree of Lloyd of Aston.

The family, from authentic deeds, was residing in good figure at Oswestry through the whole of the 15th century, where the elder branch terminated in females, but the first, as I conceive, who settled at Shrewsbury (though his father is styled of that town in the Visitation), was David Ireland, whose admission into the company of mercers, ironmongers, and goldsmiths, is thus recorded in 6 Hen. VII. :—"Dauyd Irlande servaunte unto Thomas Goldsmyth the x day of Juyl made hym Brod' & ffireman w^t the combredyrne & ffeloschippe of Mercers, Ironmongers, & Goldsmythes for xx^s & payde in hande." Three years later he was admitted a burgess, prospered in trade, served the office of bailiff several times between 1510 and 1528, and married a woman of family, the daughter of the heiress of Jay, who, after his decease, became the wife of a younger brother of the baronial house of Dudley, yet continued, such was the simplicity of that age, to exercise her first husband's occupation of a dealer in iron,

“Payd to Maysters Dudley for di’ C of Irenn & ijli. - iiii.s. ijd.” *Bailiffs Accounts*, 1543. It appears that then in Shrewsbury, as now in smaller market towns, the same tradesman carried on two or more branches of business, for Mr. Ireland was certainly also a mercer, and his son Thomas succeeded him as such.

It was Thomas Ireland, the eldest son of David, who purchased Albrighton from the Crown. He, like his father, was free of the mercers’ company, and like him, served the office of bailiff there between 1538 and 1550. His death is thus recorded in the old Chronicle of Shrewsbury, called *Taylor’s MS.*:—“November 10th 1554, was buried Master Thomas Ireland of Salop Mercer, a right protestant and dilygent favouror of the woorde of God, and was also a verteous & charitable man unto the poore, zealous and carefull in prouydinge for them: and yf he had lyvyd, he wold have brought hys mynd to pas in the same for hys perpetuall memorye.”

The estate of Albrighton continued in the direct line of his male descendants for nearly two centuries after his decease (thus forming one of the many exceptions to Spelman’s remarks concerning the evil destiny brought into families by the possession of the property of the church),¹ till on the decease of his seventh descendant, Thomas Pershall Ireland, Esq., in 1792, without lawful issue, it passed by his will, but much diminished, I believe, in its original extent, to his natural daughter, Mary Ireland. On her death under age and unmarried, in 1796, it escheated to the Crown for want of heirs; but according to the unvariable usage of his Majesty’s advisers in the present days of

¹ See Hearne’s prelim. obs. to Br. Willis’s *View of the Mitred Abbies*, Leland’s *Coll.*, vi. 84, and Sir Henry Spelman’s *History of Sacrilege* there quoted; also Gibson’s *Camden* in Huntingdonshire, sub. init., and South’s *Sermons*, v. 1, p. 267, ed. 1772, where is an account how the Pope who permitted Wolsey to found Christ Church on the ruins of forty Monasteries, Wolsey himself, and the five persons employed by him in that business, all came to violent or unfortunate ends.

moderated prerogative, was soon after granted to Ireland, nephew of Thomas Pershall Ireland aforesaid, who in 1804 sold it to the Rev. Inigo William Jones, of now lord of the manor.

[Mr. Inigo William Jones contracted to sell the Albrighton Manor, advowson, and estate to Hugh Smith, but died in 1809, without carrying this into effect, leaving Inigo William Jones his infant son and heir at law. In March, 1830, Mr. Hugh Smith and Mr. Jones (the son) conveyed it to William Spurrier, of Birmingham. He died 5 August, 1848, having devised this estate to certain uses in favour of his daughter Mary, the wife of General Edward Mortlock Studd. In December, 1853, General Studd conveyed it to William Hanbury Sparrow, of Penn, co. Stafford. Mr. Sparrow died 20 January, 1867, and was succeeded in his Albrighton estates by his son, William Mander Sparrow, of Penn Court and Albrighton Hall, who was High Sheriff of Staffordshire in 1873. At his decease s.p. 9 Feb., 1881, he left extensive estates to his nephew William Arthur Brown (son of George Gwynne Brown and of his sister Louisa Sparrow), now of Albrighton Hall, who has taken by Royal License the surname of Sparrow, and is Lord of the Manor of Albrighton.—Ed.]

ALBRIGHTON.

I.—*Of how many townships does the parish consist?*

Albrighton is a chapel of ease to St. Mary's, Salop; it contains three townships—Albrighton, Woollascot, and Leighton.

II.—*Does the constablewick contain any part, or the whole of another township?*

There is a constable in each township.

III.—*Please to name the several hamlets, mansion houses, and other chief places under each township?*

At Albrighton is the antient mansion of the Irelands.

The Rev. Inigo William Jones is now lord of the manor (1809).

At Leighton is a mansion house, where courts are holden, belonging to Mr. Lloyd of Domgay.

IV.—*Does the parish lie in more hundreds than one?*

The township of Albrighton is in Pimhill hundred; Woollascott and Leighton are within the liberties of Shrewsbury.

V.—*Do any of the townships extend into any other parish?*

No.

VI.—*Is any part of your parish detached from the body of it?*

No.

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VII.—*How many manors, or reputed manors, are there in the parish? And over which parts of the parish do such manors respectively extend?*

Each township is said to be a distinct manor.

VIII.—*Please to name the present lords of such manors; and also for which of them court leets are holden?*

Albrighton—[Mr. Royds, of Lancashire, *erased*.]

Leighton—Mr. Lloyd, of Domgay, for whom alone court leets are holden.

Woollascot—Mr. Oare, of Woollascot.

IX.—*The real or reputed number of acres in each parish.*

Albrighton contains about 900 Acres. (800.)

Woollascott " " 400 "

Leighton " " 800 " (500.)

Please to address your answer to—

ADBRIGHTON CHAPEL¹ REGISTER begins 1649.

Mem. that R. S. was buried Jan. 25th, 1669, who was the first corpse that was interred, since it was licensed by our now Bishop to be a common buriall place.

1708. Mr. Robt. Bulkeley = Martha Floyd of Bulkeley.

					s.	d.
1681.	Nov. 13th	Collected for the relief of the protestants in Lesser Poland	0	3	2	
1682.	Aug. 4	Coll. towards the reliefe of the distressed Frenche protestants	0	5	5	
1689.	Jul. 1	Coll. by a breefe for the maytaynane of Irish protestants	0	8	9	
1692.	Jul. 5	Coll. for the captives in Algears	0	2	0	

1 Mar. 21 Jac. I. Agg^t y^t if Mr Tho. Ireland do not performe y^e order made by y^e C. in y^e M. of Wales, at y^e suit of Mr Edw. Owen, for not castinge out of tyeth hay, then to proceede to further suite for breache of y^e order.

¹ [The ancient existence of a Chapel here is probable, but the evidence is not very distinct. There was a field called Churchfield in the Vill; and an Abbey Rent-Roll about 1490 mentions 6s. 8d. arising from the Glebe. The Font, which is the only piece of antiquity in the present Church, probably belonged to the former Chapel. Cf. Eyton x. 109, 110. Ed.]

INCUMBENTS OF ALBRIGHTON.

(From MS. Top. Salop, C.9.)

¹The old Register began 1563. It is lost. The first burial here after it was licenced by the bishop to be a burial ground was 23 Jan., 1669.

William Hughes, minister, 1664, 1667—1692.

Roger Eddowes, 1708—1727.

James Doughty, 1728.

Will. Gibbs, 1732.

1732. Mar. 1. John Francis Paschond², a Swiss brought down by bp. Cresset as curate of Cound.

1754. John Allen. ob. 20 Mar. 1778.

1778. Nov. 15. John Jones. ob. 11 Feb. 1793.

1793. Samuel Johnson. [Presented by] Mary Ireland, spinster.

Henry Johnson, LL.B., 1810, ob. Feb. or Mar., 1814.

1814. John Wilde.

[1833. Charles Bury, B.A., Worc. Coll. Oxford; vicar of Tickhill, co. York, 1872.

1834. Benjamin Maddy,

1858. James Craig, M.A., Magd. Hall, Oxford.

1871. Martin Whish Brigstocke, M.A., Trin. Coll. Dublin; resigned 1878; Curate 1867-1871; now resides at Clifton.

1878. Frederic John Walker, M.A., Magd. Coll., Camb.; the present Incumbent.—Ed.]

[The new Church was opened May 30, 1841. Inscription on the bell,—“William Jones & Thomas Mall, C. W. 1710.” The oldest chalice, a Porringer, was given by Thos. Oare, gent., to the chapel, 1790. The first entry in the Register is a Baptism 22 May, 1664; the first Burial is that of John Scotton, Jan. 25, 1669.—Ed.]

• ¹ [These names are placed in Blakeway's MS. under Adbrighton Hussey, but they really belong to Albrighton.

For the names since 1814, I am indebted to the Rev. F. J. Walker, the present Vicar of Albrighton. Mr. Walker informs me that the names of Roger Eddowes, James Doughty, William Gibbs, and Henry Johnson, though given in Blakeway's MS., do not appear in the Albrighton Registers. Probably they were non-resident.—Ed.]

² [Pascough in the Register.—Ed.]

ABRIGHT HUSSEY,

Anciently Adbrighton Hose, is a farm in the Parish of Battlefield (which was originally a part of it), in the Liberties of Shrewsbury.

From the name of this place and some contiguous ones, Abrighton, Abrightlee, and Abrey-wood, I presume the first Saxon who settled upon them was a person of the name of Albert or Adbert; but in the time of the Confessor, it was holden by one Seward. It is written Etbretone in Domesday, and was then possessed, under Earl Roger, by Rainold, the sheriff, and under him by one Herbert. Seward held it in the Saxon times. At the imposition of the Dane-geld, it had been estimated at two hides; one carucate is in the demesne. The other¹ was occupied by eight villans and four bordars, so that its cultivation in the space of almost a century had made no progress.²

The family of Hussey, anciently Hosè, in Latin Hosatus, derived their name from the *hose* or *houce*—the military gaters (see Anstis on the Garter, v. 2, p. 295), used by their progenitor, and in his manner of wearing which, he had in some way or other made himself remarkable enough to acquire it as a name, and to bear them in his arms.

¹ [It should be *two*. The eight villans and four bordars occupied two ploughlands. The word which Blakeway has translated carucate, is not *carucata* (carucate), but *caruca* (team). The Domesday hide of Shropshire probably equalled something more than 240 statute acres. Cf. *Transactions*, i. 106.—Ed.]

² [Eyton assigns to Albright Hussey the above Manor, and also the Manor of two hides ungeldable which Blakeway assigned to Albrighton (see p. 96), of which Domesday gives this account:—"The same Rainald holds Abretone. Seuward held it. There are two hides ungeldable. There are three villans, and one Radman, and one Frenchman, with four bordars, and they have two ploughs and a half. It is worth and was worth fifteen shillings." One of these two Manors must, and both may, have been represented by the Manor afterwards known as Albright Hussey. In the 13th century, it contained only two hides, and not four; for two being ungeldable might easily become obsolete in fiscal records. Cf. Eyton x. 80-1.—Ed.]

The word is now synonymous with a common stocking, but was anciently appropriated to the apparel of a warrior. Matthew Paris, sub. ann. 1247, speaks of certain minorite friars shod in a fashionable, yea, rather in a prodigal manner, with military boots commonly called Heuses, which he couples with other articles of secular finery, stately coursers, gilded saddled, gaudy trappings, which these ecclesiastics assumed on their visit to England to extort money from the clergy for the use and behoof of the Pope. The whole story is worth reading.

Whether the first Hosè, possessor of Albright Hussey, descended from the Herbert Norman who occupied Etbretone under Rainold in 1086, we cannot ascertain¹. But we know that all the estates of Rainold devolved

¹ [The *Liber Niger* gives Walter Hosatus (the first Hussey of whom we have record), who was living in 1165, a knight's fee of *new feoffment* in the Barony of Fitz Alan. This precludes all idea of the Husseys being traceable to any Domesday origin. Cf. Eyton x. 81. I give here a short PEDIGREE OF HUSSEY, Lords of Albright Hussey, deduced from Eyton, only in tabular form; it corrects that given in the *Visitation of Salop* of 1623.—ED.]

WALTER HUSSEY, of Albright Hussey, living 1165; =
called Walter Hosatus in the *Liber Niger*; made a
grant to Lilleshull Abbey of Land in Harlascott.

Ralph Hussey, probably a knight; occurs =
1175 to 1204; a juror of Grand Assize
1200 and 1203; a manucaptor of his
son Walter, 1203-4.

William Hussey, = Leticia, dau.
probably a and h. of
knight; a Gilbert de
juror of Grand Hadnall;
Assize 1203. widow of
Nigel Bana-
stro.

Walter Hussey; occurs 1211, 1235, 1240 =

Thomas Hussey; dead in 1255 =

John Hussey, a minor in 1255; occurs 1280—1290 =

John Hussey, occurs 1292—3, and 1323; named in *Nomina Villarum* 1316 =
as Lord of Adbrihton Huse.

Richard Hussey, occurs 1333—1349.

to the family of Fitz Alan, that the family of Hosè were for centuries chief vassals of that potent house, and that Walter Hosè held a knight's fee of new feoffment under William Fitz Alan at the time of the compilation of the Black Book of the Exchequer in 1167; and if he were, which I conceive to be the case, the same Walter who held a fee of one muntator of old feoffment under the same nobleman, he or his ancestor must have been enfeoffed thereof in the time of Henry I. He was, I suppose, the same who made a grant to Lilleshull Abbey for the health of his lord William Fitz Alan, which will be found under the head of HARLESCOT.

Ralph was the son and heir of Walter; and he in 1173 "for the discharge of his conscience" granted an yearly pension of 4s. to the Dean and Canons of St. Mary for the term of one hundred years, to be paid to them in their chapter house, in lieu of the tithes and oblations due to them from his Chapel of Adbrighton Hussey.

Omnibus, &c. ad quos presens scriptum indentatum pervenerit, Ranulphus Husey dominus de Adbrighton Husey salutem. Noveritis me conscientia ductum Decano et concanonicis libere capelle regie beate Marie Salop dedisse et concessisse ad terminum C. annorum proxime sequentium annuam pensionem iv. sterlingorum solvend. apud capellam predictam regiam in domo capitulari ejusdem capelle per me et heredes meos ut pro decimis et oblac'o'ibz p'd'ce eccl'e regie de jure accidentibus de capella mea de A. H. p'd'ca in exonerac'o'em conscientie mee. Habend. et tenend. &c. Dat. ap. Adbrighton Husey 4 die mens. Marcii A.D. 1173.

God. Edwards.

Whether this grant proceeded from Mr. Husey holding some land in the neighbouring township, or that both had been originally one, does not appear. Walter Hose held land by tenure of Castle Ward at Shrawardine in 12 John (*Test. Nevill*), he witnesses a deed of the Abbot of Salop in 1235, and another of Abbot H. (Henry who presided from 1234 to 1244) of land in Harlescot, and was probably son of Ralph.

In another part of the *Testa*, he is said to hold half a fee in Atbritton of the barony of J. Fitz Alan.

The next I meet with of this family is John, who stands at the head of the pedigree in the Visitation, and whom I suppose to be the son of the last Walter.¹ The following deed, which I refer to the later years of Henry III., represents him in full possession of this lordship.

John Husee lord of Adbrighton grants to Symon Granegys burgess of Salop, & his heirs or assigns, a messuage in the town of A. & a curtilage with a virgate of land thereunto belonging, and certain land called Shictefeld, sometime holden of me in y^e s^d town by Walter de Couley, & eleven selions of land adjoining reaching in length to the way called in English Harlescote lane, for 30 marks sterling & a half, To have & to hold etc. with hous boote & hay boote etc. And that the said Symon & his heirs or assigns may freely hold the Shutefeld, "ita ut nullus secum communicet in pastura illius terre quamdiu velint eam tenere clausam." And that they may have free pasture for all their cattle whatsoever through out all my pastures, "salvis defensis meis averiis meis propriis et hoc tempore debito." Rendering to me & my heirs 8^s sterling yearly for all service, etc., suit of court, relief, heriot, ward, aid for making my eldest son a Knight, marrying my eldest daughter, & for all things: and if the said Symon his heirs or assigns transgress in anything against me or my heirs, for which they ought to be amerced, they shall not pay more than 12^d. Witnessed by Sir John de Lee, Thomas Boterell, knights; Reyner de Lee, William Bannister, William de Wollescott, Thomas de Wythigton & many others. *Chartul. Sal. Abb. No. 274.*²

What follows is of a more certain date. It belongs to the year 1286. It is a grant from the same person to the canons of Lilleshull of common of pasture throughout his fee of Abritton and Harlawescote for all their cattle to wander where they list, after his hay and corn are carried, in his fields and meadows, heaths and

¹ [John Hussey was son of Thomas (deceased in 1255), and grandson of the last Walter. Cf. Eyton x. 82.—ED.]

² [Eyton gives as the reference to this grant, Leiger of Salop Abbey, p. 239. *Ibid.* x. 83.—ED.]

marleries, etc. Shropshire was then cultivated in open common fields, as many parts of England are to this day.

In return the canons grant to him and the heirs of his blood the like common for all his own cattle bred in his "court" of Atbritten through their whole fee of Atbritteleghe and Hennecote, from Michaelmas to the Feast of St. Martin.

Per presens scriptum pateat universis tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego Joh'es Hesey d'n's de Atbritten Hesey A^o r. r. Edw. fil. r. Henr. 14^o a festum annunciac'o'is D'nice Concessi pro me & he'dibz meis &c. abb'ti de Lilleshull & ejusdem loci conventui & eorum sucessoribz & o'ibz ho'ibz d'corum canonicorum de Atbritteleghe & de Hennecott liberam communiam pasture per totum feodum meum de Atbritten & de Harlawescote ad omnimoda animalia & averia sua quotquot habuerint quocunque modo pererrare potuerint post bladum asportatum & fenum levatum in omni tempore anni, non obstante aliquo statuto; ut in boscis campis pratis pascuis, in moris mariscis, in bruariis marlariis, in planis & densis, & omnibus aliis locis quocunque modo dicta feoda seu tenementa tangentibus, excepta illa placea quæ se extendit a gardino meo de Atbritten usque ad boscum meum proprium de eadem, quæ quidem placea vocatur Qeulesmedue, & excepto bosco meo proprio de Atbritten, a festo S. Michaelis usque ad festum S. Martini, & si averia d'corum chanon' seu ho'i'um suorum in tempore excepto dictum boscum seu Qeulsmedue intraverint sine warda facta non imperctuantur, set sine dampno aliquo seu molestia aliqua vexatione seu redemp'o'e recipiantur. Habend. pacifice libere & integre sine aliqua diminutione dictam communiam pasture dictis chanonicis eor' successoribus & ho'ibz p'fatis in forma p'no'i'ata imp'p'm sine aliqua contradic'o'e vel calumpnia mei vel he'dum meorum seu assignat'. Concesserunt & d'ci canonici pro se & successoribz suis michi & he'dibz meis de sanguine meo legitime procreatis communiam pasture ad o'ia averia n'ra p'p'ia in curia n'ra de Atbritten nutrita per totum feodum suum de Atbritteleghe & de Hennecote excepto le Leyfens & campo de Bradlegh cum toto bosco de Atbritten & campo qui vocatur Haremor a f^o S. Mich. usque ad f'm S. Mart. Pro hac autem concessione & presentis scripti confirmac'o'e dederunt michi d'ci Canonici 6 mascas pre manibz Ego vero memoratus Joh'es & heredes mei seu assignati &c. warrantizabimus &c. H. T.: d'no Robto. Corbet, d'no Joh'e filio Aeronis, militibz, Tho. de Berewych, Will'o Banaster, Petro de Petton,

Ric'o de Frankton, Rob'to fil. Joh'is de Astlegh, Ric'o de Leton, Will'o Scrymeser, & al. . . . (*E. cartis J. Kynaston arm.*)

In 23 Ed. I., John, son of John Husey, lord of Adbritten, grants housebote & haybote in his wood of Adbritten Hussey, to Hugh Bernard, burgess of Salop, by a deed copied in the Visitation; in the 1st year of the following year, John Hussey holds two hides in Adbritten and Harlescote, of the fee of John Fitz Alan, by the service of one montar in White Minster in the time of war, and who by the name of John Huse appears as lord of this place, then included within the hundred of Pimhill, in the *Nomina Villarum* 9 Edw. II.

In 2 Edw. III., Richard Husse was lord of this place, & granted a place of waste ground near the churchyard of Adbritten to his brother John Hese and Cecile his wife; and by another deed of the same year he granted to the same persons & Isabel their daughter, seven royal acres of waste near his wood there. This Richard was son of John. (See patrons of the chapel.)

In 26 Edw. III., having enfeoffed William le Fitz, John de Smethecote, & John de Asteleye, Chaplains, in his Manor of Adbritten Husse, & the advowson of the Chapel of the said Manor, & all rents & services to the said Manor regardant, they by their deed of the same year, in French, "Done à Adbritten huse le demeigne en la feste de l'anunsiacon," regrant the same, "except the lands and tenements in Harlescote of which we were not enfeoffed," (but which I suppose it was necessary to specify, lest they should otherwise be thought to be included in the said Manor, or in the rents and services to the same belonging,) to him & Isabel his wife in tail male, remainder to his right heirs, with a proviso that in case she survive her husband, & take another, her estate shall cease. Witnessed by William Banistre, of Hardenhale, John de la Lee, etc., & sealed with two seals, one a small oval one of the Virgin, & another apparently a figure of St. John with two niches. (*v. coll. W. Mytton.*)

Done a Adbritten huse, le demeigne en la feste de lanunsiacon 26 E. III., Wm. le Fitz John de Smethecote & John de Asteleye, chaplains, grant to Richard Huse & Isabele his wife, our Manor of Adbritten Husse, & the advowson of y^e Chapel of y^e s^d Manor, & all rents & services to y^e s^d Manor regardant, w^{ch} we have of y^e gift of s^d Richard (except y^e lands & tenements in Harlescote, of which we were not enfeoffed) to hold to y^e s^d Richard & Isabel in tail male, (but if Isabel take another husband after Richard's death, then her estate to cease), rem^r to R.s right heirs. H. T.: . . . W^m Banastro of Hadenhale, John de la Lee, etc.

~~POBORTCEPRLCESR QHE MAR. JON~~

A small oval seal of y^e Virgin, and another, apparently a figure of St. John, in 2 niches.

Richard Husee, grandson, as I conceive, of the last-named, was lord of this place in 1403, when his estate became the chief scene of the great battle between Henry IV. and Henry Hotspur; and he was the person who granted to Roger Ive, the incumbent of his Chapel of Adbrighton Husee, the spot of ground on which the Collegiate Church of Battlefield was erected in commemoration of that victory, so important to the king. This establishment soon eclipsed its parent Chapel, and the lordship itself became in process of time only a member of the new parish which originally formed so small a part of it.

Corbet of Lee deeds, Albright Hussey. [*Lee erased.*]

2 Hen. V., Richard Husee of Adbrighton grants to Roger Yve clk, Rich^d Colfox clk, & William Sumpnour clk, all my lands and tenements, rents and services, in y^e vills of Adbryghton, Harlascote, Salop, & Monkeferyate, in co. Salop, wth y^e advowsons of the Chapel of Adbrighton husee, & of y^e chantry of St. Mary Magdalen del batelfeld & Penkeriche in co. Staff. H. T.: Robto Lee of Rodene, Tho. Eyton of Wildmore, John Lee of Smethecote, W^m Stuche, Rob^t. Lee of Uffyngton.

In 3 Edw. VI., The King granted to John Cupper and Richard Trevor the Chapel of Albrighton Hussey in the parish of Battlefield, part of the possessions of the College of Battlefield.¹

30 April 1638, Robert Corbett Esq. of Humfreston, & Dame Mary Hussey knt. late of Crigion in the County of Montgomery, release to Pelham Corbet Esq. of Leigh, the Manor of Adbright Hussey, otherwise Adbrighton Hussey, with all lands etc. thereunto belonging, & the scite of the late dissolved College of Battlefield.

¹ [The date of this grant is 10 April 3 Edw. VI. (1549.) The property is described as "totam illam nuper capellam de Albrighton Hussey in parochia de Battelfelde ac alibi ubicumque modo dissolutam dicto nuper Collegio de Battelfelde dudum spectantem &c." Cf. Patent Roll, 3 Edw. VI., p 6, m. 1. The grantees seem to have paid £20 for the site of the Chapel and tithes, &c., of Albright Hussey, which were valued at 20s. per annum, being twenty years purchase. Cf. Exch. Augm., Misc. Bks. vol. 67, fo. 293. Ed.]

[The manor and estates of Albright Hussey continued in the descendants of Pelham Corbet, in the direct male line, until the decease of Dryden Robert Corbet, Esq., of Sundorne, in 1859; upon whose death they came to his sister Annabella, second wife of Sir Theodore Henry Lavington Brinckman, Bart. Lady Brinckman died s.p. 23 Jan, 1864, when the estates passed (under the will of Andrew William Corbet, Esq., elder brother of the said Dryden and Annabella,) to their cousin, the Rev. John Dryden Pigott, now of Sundorne Castle, who assumed the name and arms of Corbet, by royal licence, 28th March, 1865.

The eastern end of the Chapel of Albright Hussey, early in the present century, formed a division between two barns. These have been taken down; but only a fragment of the Chapel wall remains, with some good 14th Century mouldings in the side of a window. The old Manor House or Hall, partly half-timbered, and partly brick and stone, is still in part standing, with exceptionally good wainscoting internally, and its moat. It is figured in Mrs. Stackhouse Acton's *Castles and Old Mansions of Shropshire*.—Ed.]

INCUMBENTS OF ALBRIGHT HUSSEY.

(From MS. Top Salop, C. 9).

ADBRIGHTON HUSSEY,

called in 1398 the free chapel of Adbrighton Huseo.

James, chaplain s.d.

¹ [Occurs early in thirteenth century.]

1300 Richard de Aston clerk instituted John Husee.
3 Id. Maii by the bishop of Lichfield to the
chapel of Adbrighton Huseo.

Sequestration of the chapel of
A.H. nostro dioceseos, granted to
Richard de Lilleshull priest 5
Cal. Jan. 1311.

Thomas de Whittenton clerk. The same.
3 Cal. Feb. 1313 the bishop of
Lichfield commits the custody
of the chapel of A. H. to Sir
Richard de Lilleshull priest
during Whittenton's minority.

¹ [Eyton gives precisely the same list of Incumbents. He apparently seems to have copied it from Blakeway's MS. Cf. Eyton x. 86.—Ed.]

1317 5 Non. Jul.	Adam Husee clerk aged 17 admitted to this chapel not having the cure of souls. Resigned 1338.	The same.
1338 2 Non. Sept.	Philip son of Richard Horde of Walleford instituted on Adam's resignation. Ob. 1349 probably of the plague.	Richard son of John Husee.
1349 13 Cal. Jun.	Thomas Husee clerk instituted to the free chapel of Adbryghton on the death of Horde the last rector.	Richard Husee.
1389 Ap. 23.	Robert Montgomery priest inst. to this free chap. Resigned 1390 caus. permut. then called custos capelle de A.	Rich ^d . Huse Esq ^r .
1390 Ap. 23.	John Buley late rector of Mannavon in dioc. St. Asaph.	
1398 Oct. 22.	Roger Yve of Leton priest. See FITTES. Philip Fortey nuper persona de Adbryghton occurs in 16 R. 2. Roger Yve de Leeton rector 1 Hen. V. Hotchk. IV. 240. Resigned 1447.	Rich. Husee of Adbryton.
1447 Apr. 14.	Henry Bastard master in the f'cully of arts was admitted to the free chapel of St. John Baptist of Adbryghton Husee & to the college or perpetual chantry of S ^t Mary Magdalen of Battlefeld thereto annexed void by the resignation of Yve. Bastard died in or before 1454.	Honestus vir Ri. Husee adm. d'n's man ^{ti} de A. H. patronus dictarum capelle & cantarie.
1454 May 26.	Sir Roger Phelyps chaplain: died in or before 1478 then written Philipppys.	Nob. vir Ri. Husee adm.
1478 Nov. 17.	Master Adam Grafton: also prebend ^y of Welynton.	Ven. vir. R. H. a.
1535	John Hussey—1546. Edw ^d Sharde — incumbent 1553 (Willis) pension £5.	

ABRIGHTLEE, ANCIENTLY EDBRICTELEG.

A Township in the Parish of St. Almund.

From the name, it appears to have originally belonged to the same Saxon settler, Albricht or Eadbert, who also possessed the Abrightons; as those, or one of them, was his *tun* or fenced dwelling, so this was his *lea*, or pasture for his cattle. Before the Norman conquest, however, it had become the property of the Collegiate Church of St. Almund, in Shrewsbury, to which it also belonged at the time of Domesday. It is there written Etbretelie. It is estimated at an hide, but consisted, in fact, of two carucates,¹ one of which was in the demesne; the other occupied by two villans and a bordar.

There was also a lewede of wood properly belonging to it; but Earl Roger had deprived St. Almund of that appendage. When the possessions of that church were transferred to the foundation of Lilleshull Abbey, this place was, of course, among the number. In 24 Edw. I., that Abbey is stated to hold Edbright Lee, a member of the Church of St. Almund, and it continued down to the time of the dissolution, in the same house, but granted out, from time to time, to a succession of lessees.

The first of these I meet with (if I understand the purport of a record from the court of augmentations), is Thomas Ottley, for in 13 Edw. IV., Thomas Pontesbury, the same I conceive who was bailiff of Shrewsbury three times between 1469 and 1480, had a lease from the Abbot and convent of Lylleshull, who by deed of Sept. 29, 13 Edw. IV., under their conventual seal demise to Thomas Ponsbury the lordship or vill of Adbryghley, (thus, without the *t*,) with all its rents, tithes, etc., together with a wood late in the tenure of

¹ [Not carucates, but teams (*carucæ*). Cf. Eyton viii. 246, where much of the early history of Albright-Lee is given, which was apparently unknown to Blakeway.—Ed.]

Roger Phillips, Rector of Battlefield, lying lengthwise from the end of a pasture called Millerswood to a wood late in the tenure of William Tyler, and breadthwise from the fields of Adbryghley to the king's way, with a wood called the Copie, and the feeding of the same, and the trees in the outer wood there, To have and to hold for the space of fourscore years at a rent of £8 14s. 8d. after the decease of Thomas Ottley.

In 1533, before the expiration of the preceding term, George Ponsbury, son of the aforesaid Thomas, took a fresh lease of the premises from the Abbey of Lilleshull. In this it is called the lordship farm or manor of Adbryghley; and the rent is increased to £10, after the expiration of the remainder of the term fixed by the former lease.

In the accounts of the bailiffs of Shrewsbury, 18 Edw. IV., is an entry of a payment of 38s. 10d., being the expenses of Thomas Hoord and Thomas concerning a treaty and discourse between the Abbot of Llyshyll and Thomas Pontesbury, and the community of the town, when a dispute was moved touching the enclosing of the wood of Adbryghtly. The above sum was paid to the said Thomas Hoord and Thomas for their council four days.

28 Nov., 41 Eliz., Inspeximus (at the instance of Tho. Pontesbury, Esq.), of the following records out of y^e court of augmentations:—

Georgius Ponsbery habet ad firmam, per indentur' sub sig' convent' nup' monast' de Lylleshull, dat' in f.^o S. Mich' a.^o r.'r' Edw. IV., 13^{mo}, ut in jure Thome Ponsbery patris d'c'i G' superviven' in ead' indentura Domin' sive villam de Adbryghley cu' o'ibz reddit' decim' &c. ac un' boscu' nup' in tenura Rog'i Phillips rectoris de Battelfield, quod quidem boscu' jacet in long' a fine ejusd' pasture voc' Willerswoodd usque quoddam boscu' nup' in ten' Will'i Tyler, et inter fossatu' & in latitud' a campis de Adbryghley usque regiam viam uno bosco voc' le Copie & pastur' ejusdem ac arbores in le owte woodd ibid', Sect' cur' dict' abb'is & conv' de Hencotte ac heritt' except', Habend' &c. usque ad finem iiij^{xx} ann', Reddendo inde per ann' £8 14^s. 8^d. post decessum d'c'i Thome Otley, Qui

quidem Thomas Otley mort' est', & dict' Georg' Ponsbery superviven' in possessionat' 66, & rem' adhuc 33 ann', Post quem quidem term' pifat' Georg' per aliam indent' sub sigill' convent' predicti datam 27 Apr. 25 Hen. VIII. pro sum'a £23 6^s. 8^d. nomine finis solut' abb'i & conventui habet ad firmam dictum domin' firmam sive manerium de Adbryghley cu' oi'bz proficuis &c. except' dicto Abb'i & conv' &c. onnimod' quereos & saplyns infra domin' predict' &c. et similiter except' quodam solu' voc' le Copie cu' past' & bosc' in ead' & sect' cur' Abb'is & Convent' de Hencote cum heriet' ac omnibus quercis & saplyngs in le owte woodde.

Habend' &c ad finem termini dictor' iii^{xxx}xix annor' usque ad finem 63 ann' &c Reddendo per ann' £10. viz: pro predict' 33 annis adhuc remanent' de prima ind' £8 14^s. 8^d. per ann. & pro predict' termino 63 ann' quando acciderit £10 per ann. & dic' onerat' hic quousque.

Also Inspeximus of a particular whereupon letters patent were granted to James Leuson, 31 Hen. VIII. *ut supra*.

The above deed must be incorrectly copied, for it is unintelligible.

DEPOSITIONS inter Rowland Barker and Edw. Hussey, armigeros, about the bounds of Albright Lee and Albright Hussey.

Before Andrew Charlton and Tho. Mackworth, commissioners appointed. Taken July 23 Eliz.

Richd. Sandbrooke of Battlefield, aged 3 score & 18 years or thereabouts, Saith, that about 3 score years past he dothe remember that the Abbott of Lyllyshull & one of the ancestors of Mr. Hussey called Little Richard Hussey, mette together in the lane adjoyninge to this examinatts house, concerninge the sale of wood growinge in y^e s^d lane to the number of 40 okes, which were fallen by the appoyntment of y^e s^d Abbott . . . and at that tyme an oke which now groweth at a house wherein Thos. Wotton dwelleth, northward between y^e lands of Albright Hussey lyinge within the townshipe of Battelfeld, and the lands of the Abbott of Lyllyshull lyinge in y^e townshipe of Albright Lee was counted the uppermost meare.

Item that from that oke southw^d unto a brooke called the Hither brooke there lye two stones w^{ch} at y^e meting of y^e Abbot of Lilleshull & y^e Lord of Huseye were agreed upon to

be the meares between their said landes; & from the Hither brooke unto the Mydle brooke there are 3 stones & nowe remain; w^{ch} at y^e s^d tyme y^e Abbot of Lilleshull & the Lord of Hall dyd agree to be the meares betw y^e s^d lands; & followinge the Mydle brooke untill the Further brooke adjoining all in one from thence directlye to the Sandye path.

Item. To the 5th interrog. whether the late dissolved colle^dge of the Battelfild of right had or claimed any parte of the heath called the old heath, as the right of their colledges, he saith that he did never know that y^e colledge of Battelfild ever claymed or had any common of pasture in or upon y^e s^d old heath.

John Duddlestone of y^e p^{sh} of Ch. Stretton, of y^e age of 3 score or thereabouts, saith: Imprimis. That walkinge in the battelfild-lane with y^e grandfa^r of M^r Edw. Hussey partie to these bookes, he this deponent being then tenant to M^r Hussey, desired at M^r Hussey's hands to have had one stone being in y^e lane over against the garden of one Lawrence, to have made him an oven withall; unto whom y^e s^d M^r Hussey answered, No, Duddlestone, I can not give thee this stone, because this stone is the meare, betw. my cosyn Pontesburye and me.

John Clarke, of y^e age of 3 score & 4 years or thereabouts, saith, Imp. That he beinge a boy, & goeing to schoole to the colledge of Battelfild, abt 55 years past or thereabouts, hard by y^e report of one Sambrooke etc., *ut supra*.

Then followed the dissolution; upon which, this place, called the manor village and lordship of Adbrightley, with a large proportion of all the possessions of Lilleshull Abbey, were in 1539 granted to James Leveson of Wolverhampton, merchant, (subject to Ponsbery's term,) at a rent reserved to the Crown of 17s. 6d. Mr. Leveson's son, Sir Richard Leveson, of Lilleshull, sold the premises, March 8th, 1552-3, for £256 14s. 8d., to Sir Rowland Hill and James Barker of Haughmond.

The reserved rent of 17s. 6d. was, on the 11th of March, 7 Edw. VI., purchased of the Crown by Thomas Leygh, citizen and alderman of London, who in the same year sold them to Sir Rowland Hill, uncle of his wife, and James Barker, of Haughmond, her brother.

This Mr. Leigh, who was afterwards knighted, and was ancestor of the late Lord Leigh, had been factor beyond sea for the eminent trader whose niece he married.

The Pontesburys made Abrightlee their residence as long as they continued as a family, and transmitted it to their descendants, the Owens of Eaton Mascot, who resided at this place to the termination of their lease from Lilleshull Abbey. But all the while the reversion in fee was vested in the Barkers; and the lease to Pontesbury ceasing just at the breaking out of the civil wars, this place was ready to receive Mr. Barker when his mansion at Haghmond Abbey was destroyed by fire. He was thenceforth styled of Abrightlee. It passed by marriage with his daughter and co-heiress to Edward Kynaston, Esq., of Hordley, who also made Abrightlee occasionally his residence. Corbet Kynaston, Esq., grandson of Edward, devised this, with his other estates, to his relation John Corbet, Esq., of Abright Hussey and Leigh, whose son John Corbet, Esq., of Sundorn, now possesses this manor.

Quere. There is a plaister ceiling in the house bearing the arms of Barker, with Anno Domini . . . the date defaced, but looking like 1576.

[The Albright Hussey, Sundorne, and other extensive estates in Shropshire, came to Andrew Corbet, Esq., of Leigh and Albright Hussey, by the devise of his kinsman Corbet Kynaston, Esq., in 1740; but dying *s.p.* 15 April, 1741, he was succeeded by his brother John Corbet, Esq., who died in 1759, leaving issue by his second wife Letitia, daughter of John Mytton, Esq., of Halston, a son and heir, John. This John Corbet, of Sundorne, was M.P. for Shrewsbury, and High Sheriff of Salop in 1798; by his second wife, Anne, daughter of the Rev. William Pigott, of Edgmond, he had issue Andrew William Corbet, Dryden Robert Corbet, and Annabella wife of Sir Theodore Henry Lavington Brinckman, Bart,—who, after his death 19 May, 1817, all successively came into possession of his estates, but all died *s.p.* In 1864, (as narrated under ABRIGHT HUSSEY, see p. 111 *supra*,) the estates came to the Rev. John Dryden Pigott, now of Sundorne Castle, who assumed the name and arms of Corbet by royal licence 28th March, 1865, and who is the present possessor of the Manor of Albrightlee.—Ed.]

ASTLEY.

A parochial Chapelry, in the Parish of St. Mary, Shrewsbury; maintaining its own poor; but bound to contribute to the repairs of the Mother Church.

It is in Domesday written Hesleie; had belonged to the Church of St. Mary in the Saxon times; and continued to do so at the time of that survey. It consisted of three hides at the imposition of the Dane-geld, and had made no progress in the interval between that period and Domesday; since in that record it is rated only at three carucates,¹ which were occupied by a priest, nine villans, and two bordars: but it is added that there was room for two additional carucates.¹ There was a wood adequate to the fattening of fifty hogs.

The vicinity of Astley to the possessions of Haghmon Abbey causes frequent and early mention of its boundaries to occur in the chartulary of that religious house.

Henry II. grants & confirms to the Church of Haghmon & the Canons regular serving God there, the site of the Abbey (*ipsam sedem Abbatis*) with all assarts which they have assarted there, also the whole grove which they have by the gift of William Fitz Alan from his Abbey towards Shawburia, by these bounds: viz., "from y^e field of Sundern direct to Blakelake & to y^e white sicket towards Witheforde"; likewise free common of pasture for all the cattle & animals of themselves, their tenants & men of Offinton through all Astleya; rendering to the Chaplain of the Church of St. Mary of Salop 12d. yearly. Witnessed by Thomas Cant. (I suppose Thos. Becket, his Chancellor from 1157 to 1162.)

The Dean and Chapter of St. Mary's Church of Salop, with the assent of the lord King Henry, ratify & confirm to y^e Canons the above limits between the Canons'

¹ [Not carucates, but teams. See note under ALBRIGHT HUSSEY. The Priest, resident at Astley, was probably a canon of St. Mary's. Cf. Eyton x, 157.—ED.]

wood of Hagmon & their (the dean's etc.) wood of Asteley; but the grant of common is thus qualified, viz., in the wood & untilled land, at all times of the year, and in the tilled land after harvest.

In the *Iter* of Henry III. this place is stated to be "of the fee of the king's chapel of Salop;" and in that of 28 Edw. I., it is found that the Dean and Canons of St. Mary hold it of the King in free alms, and the men of the same hold it of the said Dean and canons in free socage.

About a century after this settlement of boundaries, this point was again in litigation between the two ecclesiastical bodies. The dean and chapter, therefore, of the Church of the Blessed Mary of Salop, a free chapel of our lord the king of England, desiring that "All the faithful of Christ, to whom these their present letter sho^d come, might receive Salvation in the embraces of the true Saviour," reciting the contiguity of the Abbey lands and groves, to their (the college's) grove of Astley, the probability of future contention, and their own desire for peace with all men, particularly those of the Church, declare that they had perused the charters of founders of the Abbey, and had found the bounds as above set forth, but with greater particularity which may be seen in the deed itself.

They also grant to Haghmon Abbey and its tenants of Offynton, com'on of pasture in their lordship of Astley, reserving to themselves for that grant an annual payment of 12^d in silver.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint Decanus et capitulum ecclesie beate Marie Salop libere capelle domini Regis Anglie salutem in veris amplexibus Salvatoris. Cum religiosi viri abbas et conventus monasterii de Haughmon terras & nemora nemori nostro de Asteleye contigua habeant & vicinia, super quorum limitib' int' d'cos relig' & nos posset oriri lis seu contentio in futurum, sed quia pacem & tranquillitatem h'ere cu' o'ibz & p'cipue viris eccl'iasticis affectam' volentes p'cludere viam liti, ne iidem relig' per nos injustis exac'o'ib' quibuslibet sup' d'car' t'rar' & nem' bundis seu finib' molestantur ad instru'c'o'em & in-

formac'o'em plenam h'endam sup' jur' d'cor' religiosor' Inspecimus cartas fundatorum monastii an'd'ci qui eis d'cas t'ras & nemora in p'pet' elemosinam conferebant, in quib' cart' iid' fundatores exprimunt & assignant limites infra' septas; viz., a campo de Sunderne p' ill' semita' qe ducit p'pius boscu' de Asteleye usque le Blakelake v's' Wythyford & sic descend'o usque le Wytesiche & sic p' illud sichetu' usque t'ram de Halghton, Quos quid' fines & limites. quantu' in nob' e' pro nob' & succ' n'ris app'bamur ratificamus ac eis p' p'petuo confirmamus. Concessimus etiam eisd' abbi & conv' & eor' succ' ac tenentib' & ho'ib' eor' de Offynton comunam pasture ad o'ia pecora & av'ia sua ubicunque infra d'nium de Asteleye p' qua concess'o'e iid' abb' & conv' solvent nobis annuatim 12^d. arg^{ti} ad f'm S. Mich'is Arch'. In cuj' rei test' sigillum co'e capit'li n'ri p'sentib' e' appens' Dat' Salop in ecclesia n'ra p'd'ca 8^{vo} die Oct. a^o r. r. H. 41.

In the *Iter* of Henry III., this place is stated to be of the fee of the king's chapel of Salop, and in that of 28 Edward I. it is found that the Dean and Canons of St. Mary hold it of the King in free alms, and the men of the same hold it of the said Dean and Canons in free socage. In the same year, Astlegh, near Hadwell, is ordered to be deafforested.

In the tenth year of the next reign, 10 Edw. II., some of these men, viz., Roger Banester, John le Palmere of Asteley, and xvii "alii de eadem," quit and release to Haghmon Abbey, all their claim in a certain plot (placea) of Wood called Strifwode in the fee of Upton, lying near their (the releasers') wood of Asteley on the south side, according to perambulation lately made, and as by the ditch made between our wood, and the wood of y^e s^d religious more fully appears; together with that plot of waste or bruere at the head of their (the canons') new assart at le Home, which is called Hadley, and which reacheth to the old ditch between the said waste and Asteley wood, and so strait descending by the new ditch to the Witesiche. This is entitled in the Chartulary, "a release of the men of Asteley for Strifwode & Hadley at Home berne."

The name, strife-wood, seems to bespeak a very long protracted litigation between the parties.

There is little else to be related concerning this place but a few conveyances of land.

John le Skirmaser of Astley releases to Sir Nicholas Abbot and the Convent of Haghmon, his right in a royal acre of waste land in Asteley wood, lying near the said Abbot's land at the Home. Dated 13 Edw. III.

Chart. Haghm. Abb.

From him descended, I suppose, William Skirmaston, who, having enfeoffed William Skirmaston, had enfeoffed Richard Hastour (in other writings he is called Pastour), rector of great Hanwode, and Richard Heynes, chaplain, in a messuage and half a virgate of land¹ in Asteley, near Hadenhale, and also in certain lands and tenements, rents, services, wards, marriages, reliefs, suits of courts, &c., in the towns and fields of Asturley, near Cawes, and Eyton, near Alurbury;—the feoffees by deed dated at Asteley Thursday after the exaltation of the cross, 21 Rich. II., re-settle the premises upon the feoffer and his wife Alice, for their lives, remainder to Thomas, son of the s^d William Skirmoreston (so it is written) in tail, remainder to W^m, brother of Thomas in like tail, remainder to ye abbot and convent of Haghmon and their successors for 70 years thence (i.e., I suppose from the death of William the Son, s.p.) next following. This deed is witnessed by John Mouth. *Cart. Abb. Hagh.*

Richard Pastour, chaplain and tenant to Roger Lyneye, of Newport, was slain at the Parliament of Leicester 2 Henry V., by Thomas Munde, servant to Robert Corbet, Esq., for aiding his landlord in his design of petitioning against the outrageous conduct of Mr. Corbet. See the Parliament Rolls of 3 Henry V. In 17 Richard II., Thomas Kyng, of Hadenhal, and Julian his wife, grant to their son, Sir William Kyng, Chaplain, all their lands and tenements in Hastley.

¹ This messuage and land William Skirmaston (who in the same 21st year calls himself the elder) had purchased from Thos. Bowyer and Margaret his wife.—*Cart. R. Hill, bart.*

Cart. R. Hill, barti. This is the only instance, except Domesday, in which I have seen it written with an *h*.

John Stury¹ (I suppose the same who is styled of Rossal, in 15 Henry VII.) founded a Chantry in the Collegiate Church of St. Mary, Salop, for two priests. Among the lands which he vested in certain teoffees for this purpose, were the rent of a tenement in the town and fields of Asteley, rented at the time of the Dissolution at 16^s yearly, and then in the tenure of Richard Palmer, and another in the same town, rented at the same time at 14^s, and then held by John Dekyn. The whole lands of the Chantry were on the 27th of July, in 2 Edward VI., leased to Robert Clyve, "oone of the clerks of the checke with the King's Majestie," for 21 years.

In 11 Eliz., lands in Astley, holden by Richard Bannister, Lawrence Hussey, Robert Bromley (his lands were formerly holden by Richard Burton), Robert Bentley, Thomas Parker (his land was formerly Russel's), and rents paid by John Browne, William Maddocke, and William Vicars, the same lands and rents being parcel of the possessions of the late College of St. Mary, were demised by the Queen for twenty-one years to Thomas Kelton.² Two years later, her Majesty granted the reversion of the above to the Corporation of Salop for the benefit of the schools.

In 1729, Joseph Jones, of Salop, gent., by will devised £7 10s. out of his lands in Astley to the Vicar of St. Alkmund.³

In 1730, Thomas Bright, of Salop, tanner, bequeathed his lands here to pious and charitable uses.

ASTLEY.⁴

6 Edw. IV. Grant to Salop abbey of common in the king's demesne of Astley.

¹ [See Owen and Blakeway ii. 338.—Ed.]

² [Ibid, ii. 331, 341.—Ed.]

³ [Ibid, ii. 286.—Ed.]

⁴ [The following items are somewhat disjointed, and are given in Blakeway's MS. in no proper chronological order,—Ed.]

MR. EDWARD MADDOX = Mrs Mary

Anne,
b. 1694.Rowland,
b. 1696.Thomas,
b. 1700.William,
b. 1701.

Mr. Edw. M. April, 1729.

Mr. Edward Maddox, junr. = Mrs. Ellen

Mr. Francis,
b. 1716.Mrs. Sarah,
b. 1720.Rowland,
b. 1723.

11 Jac. I. That y^e controversy between y^e inhab^s of Astley, and y^e bailiffs and burgesses in y^e right of y^e schole, touching the placing a curate in Astley, shall be referred.

Hamond Court, 18 Eliz., Astley. Villata ib'm present' quod Thomas Maddox, &c, non attulerunt grana & frumenta sua ad molendinum domini.—*Sundorn Papers*.

Astley Register begins 1680. In the title it is stated that the first register then found, bears date May 13th, 1579; but Mr. E. Williams has no extract previous to 1692. No memorable entry.

John Huse, of Caturedok, a place of the situation of which I am ignorant, had an estate at Astley. He was dead in 1415, and his property had descended to John Murydon, who in that year conveyed a moiety of it to Roger Ive, warden of Battlefield, by the following deed:

Ista indentura facta testatur quod Joh'es Murydon senior dedit concessit & hac p'senti charta fofamenti indentata confirmavit Rogero Yve de Leton magistro novi collegii beate Marie Magdalene juxta Salop dimid' omnium terr' & tenement' quæ sibi descendebant jure hereditario post decessum Joh'is Huse de Caturedok in villa de Astley. H. T.: Ricardo Huse, Joh'e de Lee, Will'o Wolascote, Thoma Botur' capellano & alliis. Dat. ap. Batelfeld juxta Salop in festo conversionis S'ei Pauli apostoli a^o r. r. Henrici quinti post conquestum secundo.

The property must have been small, for this feoffment was intended as a collateral security for the repayment of 13^s 4^d. *Cart. R. Hill, barti.*

The following deed refers to a period somewhat later.

John Adams, of Haston, son and heir of Sibilla, relict of William Adams, father of y^e s^d John, releases and quit claims to Richard abbot and the convent of Haghmon, a yearly rent of 1^d payable by Will. Sumpnor, chaplain, his heirs and assigns for an acre and half of land, lying between the fields of Astley called Rudweyfelde on one side, and the common way between Astleye field and Hadnalefield on the other. Witnessed by Richard Corbet of Morton, and dated at Haston 25 Hen. VI.

Nov^r 1593.¹ Edw. Owen and Hum. Hughes write to Mr. Braban, pastor of Asley, and to Robert Pawmer, informing them "that God hath visited the town of Bishop's Castle with his plague, wherebie their market is withdrawn from their towne, neither may they goe abroade to seeke reliefe, for feare of infectinge other places;" that they are "in great wante bothe of foode and rayment, havinge spent (the poorer sortes) all they had;" they add, "we have been both carefullie and Christianlie exhorted by our preacher, Mr. Lauton, to open the bowels of our harts towards the charitable releavinge of them." The above-mentioned bailiffs therefore request Mr. Brabant "to goe to every gent. and woman, and other well-disposed persons within your chardge," and collect their contributions, to be transmitted to the "Pastor of Bishop's Castle." Subjoined is a letter from Mr. Laughton to Brabant, urging the same request, and desiring him to use the help of Robert Pawmer, or some other of his neighbours, with Mr. Brabant's reply, saying that he had collected about 5 strikes in Asteley; and at the back is a list of "Persons within this towne and Liberties not free of any companye," among whom are—

The Ladie Leighton, 20 ^s	Rich. Barker, Esq.	Edw. Oneslow, Esq.
Ric. Prince, Esq.	Rog. Pope, Esq.	Tho. Purcell, Esq.
Thos. Otteley, Esq.	Tho. Harris, Esq.	Tho. Stury, Esq.

¹[This document is inserted in Blakeway's MS. under Albright Hussey; but, as it refers to Astley, it is here given under this place.—ED.]

John Dawes, gent.	Roger Thornes, of Lacton, gent.
Edward Ireland, gent.	Roger Russell, of Sansawe.
Tho. Lewis, gent.	Adam Colfoxe, Meriden.
Nich. Gibbons, gent.	Michael,
Edw. Purcell, gent.	Lister, gent. } Broughton and
Tho. Higgins, gent.	Edw ^d Ridley. } Yorton.
Rich. Waringe, gent.	W ^m Wicherley, Clive.
Tho. Burton, gent.	Humf. Powis.
John Kenricke, gent.	Rich ^d Nightingale. } Harlescott.
Philip Bannester, gent.	John Corry, sen ^r
Edw. Hussey, Esq.	and jun ^r
Rob ^t Hussey, gent.	Thomas of the Myll.
John Yonge, gent.	Rich ^d Madoxe, } Asteley.
Tho. Ireland, gent.	Rob ^t Palmer,
Rich. Powell, jun ^r , gent.	Tho. Manyng, Great Barwicke.
Rich. Otteley, gent.	W ^m Mackworth, gent., Meole
Rich ^d Evans, gent.	Brace.
Rob. Luter, gent.	Tho. Lauton,
Walter Beche, gent.	Tho. Prees,
W ^m Wilks, gent.	W ^m Roberts, } Preachers.
John Lante, gent.	Andrewe Dager.
Roger Evans, merch ^t	Mr. Bennett, of floriat, minister.
John Meighen,	Mr. Brabant, of Asteley, preacher
John Baker,	Mr. Sherer, viccare of Meole
W ^m Baillie,	Brace.
Raphe Jones,	Mr. Viccar, of Church Hanwood.
David Lloid ap Roger, gent.	Mrs. Ellenor Stanley at the still-
Humf. Sandford, gent.	yarde.
ap Rossall.	

ASTLEY.

- I.—One only. Astley.¹
- II.—No.
- III.—None.
- IV.—The whole is in the Parish of St. Mary, and Liberties of the town of Shrewsbury.
- V.—No.
- VI.—The whole lies within a ring fence.
- VII.—Not exactly known. Chief rents are paid to Mr. Corbet, of Sundorn, and to the Free Schools, Shrewsbury.
- VIII.—Corporation of Shrewsbury.
- IX.—The Chapelry of Astley is supposed to contain upwards of one thousand acres.

¹[For the questions, to which these are answers, see under ALBRIGHTON, pp. 101-2.—ED.]

INCUMBENTS OF ASTLEY.¹

(From MS. Top. Salop, C.9.)

ASTLEY.

Thomas Brabant, curate, 1578,
departed 1608.

1607, 8 George Adeney.

Elected by the
Inhabitants.

Joshua Barnet, see WROCKWARDINE.

Richard Allen, 1636; he removed
in 1654; and the inhabitants then
claimed to appoint, but Mr. Mack-
worth, Recorder, decided for the
Mayor and Headmaster.

William Hughes, 1680.

Robert Matthews, 1691.

Daniel Plumpton, curate, 1710.

Robert Tonge, 1711.

Leonard Hotchkis, curate, 1713.

[See under BATTLEFIELD.—Ed.]

Rowland Tench, 1714, 1728.

1728. Nov. 9. Samuel Butler, 1740.

John Fownes, Esq.
Mayor.Robt Phillips, D.D.
Head School-
master.1762. May 22. James Atcherley, ob.
[March 8, 1804, bur. 6th at Bridgnorth.—Ed.]1804. Dec. 14. John Atcherley, ob. Mayor, Aldermen,
[He was of H.M.R.N.—Ed.] and Assistants.1816. Apr. 9. James Matthews, M.A. Mayor, Aldermen,
[Curate of Astley, 1813—1816; Incumbent, and Assistants.
1816; buried at Astley June 24, 1835.—
Ed.][1830. William Vaughan, signs as In-
cumbent until 1850; Curate,
1827; resigned 1861. Of
Hinton Hall, near Pontes-
bury, of which rectory he
held one portion.

¹ [Eyton points out that Astley being associated with a Royal Peculiar, whose capitular muniments are lost, we have only incidental notices. Diocesan Registers are silent as to the Incumbents, who were presented and instituted by a secular power. Cf. Eyton x. 159, 160.—Ed.]

John Wood, Curate, 1851—1855.

J. P. Steel, Curate, 1855, until
Nov. 1858.

Benjamin Hill, Curate, 1859,
until March, 1860.

James Coling, Curate, 1860—
1861. He is B.A. of St.
John's Coll., Camb.; Curate
of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury,
1861; Patron and Rector of
Stowe-Maries, Essex, 1868.

1861. June 2. John Robert Legh, until
1883. He is M.A. of St.
John's Coll., Camb.; Rector
of Moreton-Corbet, 1883. Trustees.

1883. June 15. Arthur George Brooke. Trustees.

For these additions I am indebted to the Rev. A. G. Brooke.—Ed.]

[Owen and Blakeway refer to great disputes, in 1580 and previously, between the parishioners of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, and the inhabitants of Astley and the Clive, both being ancient chapels of ease, who were taking great, though ineffectual pains, to free themselves from the burden of contributing to the repairs of the window in Trinity aisle in the mother church. The parties appealed to the Council of the Marches of Wales, who decided against the chapels of ease.—*Cf.* vol. ii., 362.

The Astley estate became vested in Augustus Henry Minor, who conveyed it with all manorial rights, 25 March, 1868, to Thomas Wm. Trouncer, now of Astley House, the present owner of the estate.

The patronage of the Vicarage is in Trustees. Shrewsbury Schools have a portion of the tithes of Astley.—Ed.]

ADDITIONS TO ABRIGHTON.

(see p. 101 *ante*.)

[Since the note about the recent devolutions of the Manor of Albrighton, given on page 101, was set in type, Mr. W. A. Sparrow, the present Lord of the Manor, has sent the following more detailed and reliable account, which is accordingly here given.—Ed.]

ALBRIGHTON HALL, SHREWSBURY.

Mr. Inigo William Jones died intestate as to his real estate, in 1809, leaving Inigo William Jones (baptized May 21st, 1806), his eldest son and heir at law.

Inigo William Jones, the father, had entered into an arrangement for the absolute sale, to Mr. Hugh Smith, of the Manor, Adwoson, and Estates at Albrighton, and certain payments were made in respect

of the purchase money, but the purchase was not carried into effect by Inigo William Jones, the father.

The minority of Inigo William Jones, the son, then interposed an obstacle to the completion.

Meantime, Mr. Hugh Smith contracted with Mr. William Spurrier, an eminent and very wealthy Solicitor at Birmingham, for selling to him the benefit of his (the said Hugh Smith's) contract, and, accordingly by deeds dated in March, 1830, (after Mr. Inigo William Jones, the son, had attained his majority), the Manor, &c., were conveyed to Mr. Spurrier, as the purchaser thereof.

Mr. Spurrier, by his will, dated in June, 1848, devised the Manor, Advowson, and Estates, to Trustees, to certain uses in favour of his daughter, Mary, the wife of Colonel (afterwards General) Edward Mortlock Studd, and her husband and children, and, after failure of those and other limitations, Mr. Spurrier, by his will, gave his said daughter a power to devise the said Manor, &c.

Mr. Spurrier died in August, 1848. Mrs. Studd had no issue, and she died in August, 1853. In events which happened, General Studd became absolute owner of the Manor, Advowson, and Estates of Albrighton, and, in December, 1853, he conveyed them, on his purchase thereof, to William Hanbury Sparrow, Esquire, an Iron-master in South Staffordshire of great eminence. Mr. Sparrow, in September, 1859, as a free gift, conveyed to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners a site for a new Parsonage and its Garden, &c., at Albrighton, and he contributed largely to the carrying out of that improvement.

Mr. Sparrow died on the 20th January, 1867, having, by his will dated the 13th October, previously devised the Manor, Advowson, and Estates, to his eldest son, William Mander Sparrow, Esquire, who, shortly afterwards, removed from Penn Court (his Staffordshire residence), to Albrighton Hall. He was a man of considerable taste, and he greatly improved the Mansion House, its grounds, and the Parish Church. In 1873-4, he served the office of High Sheriff for Staffordshire, of which county he was a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant.

He died on the 9th February, 1881, having, by his will, dated the 31st May, 1880, devised the said Manor, Advowson, and Estates (together with other extensive Estates in the counties of Salop, Stafford, Worcester, Hereford, and Monmouth), to his nephew, William Arthur Brown, Esquire, who shortly afterwards, assumed, by Royal Licence, the surname of Sparrow in lieu of that of Brown, and became the occupier of the Mansion House at Albrighton.

THE SHROPSHIRE LAY SUBSIDY ROLL OF 1327.

WITH INTRODUCTION BY THE REV. WM. GEO. DIMOCK
FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.

AMONGST the documents contained in the Public Record Office, the Exchequer Subsidy Rolls are of the highest value to the topographer and to the genealogist. These Rolls are divided into two classes, the Clerical and the Lay Subsidies, the latter being the more important series. They contain the supplies to the King from his tenants in capite, given to aid him in his wars and emergencies. To the genealogist they are of great service, for they often contain the only record of the existence of persons not of knightly or gentle rank, and give the locality where they lived, and shew the value of their property. To the topographer they are of great interest, for they shew the relative importance of different places at various times, and often afford an insight into the trades and occupations of the inhabitants. The student of surnames, too, will find that they throw great light on the origin of surnames.

The Lay Subsidy Rolls have been carefully calendered and arranged in counties. Some begin as early as the reign of Henry III., but most counties have none before the middle of Edward I.'s reign. There is none for Shropshire before the first year of Edward III (1327). This Subsidy Roll is generally perfect for most of the counties. At present, however, it has not been printed in full for any county excepting Staffordshire, which is printed in the William Salt Archaeological Society's *Historical Collections for Staffordshire*, vol. vii., pp. 195—255. That for a portion of Norfolk is printed in Mr. Walter Rye's *Rough Notes for a*

History of North Erpingham, part ii. ; and that for Leicestershire is in course of publication in the *Associated Architectural Societies' Reports and Papers*, vol. xix.

The return for the Poll Tax of 2 Richard II. (1379) is also usually perfect for most counties; and the Hearth Tax Rolls, which commence in 14 Charles II. and run on until 1 William and Mary (1663 to 1689) are often very full and in good condition. There are usually some two or three hundred Rolls for each county, extending regularly from Edward III. or earlier down to Charles II.

The earliest Shropshire Lay Subsidy Roll, which has been transcribed at the cost of our Society by Miss F. Hopper, is here given, the date of it being 1327, and the reference "Exch. Lay Subs. ¹⁰⁶₁." This Subsidy was granted by the First Parliament of King Edward III. to meet the expenses of the Scotch War. The Statute has been lost, but the King's Commission, dated 23 November, 1 Edward III., recites that the Earls, Barons, Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the Kingdom, had granted to him a twentieth part of all moveable goods for the defence of the Kingdom against the Scots.

The Collectors and Taxers for Shropshire were Walter de Huggeford and Walter de Beycy'n. They were directed to summon before them several loyal and good men from each vill, to carry out the assessment. These sub-taxers, as they are called in the Roll, were usually two or three in number in each vill. They were to be sworn to enquire what goods every man of the vill possessed on Michaelmas Day 1 Edward III., and to tax the same according to their true value. The things to be excepted from the taxation were the armour, riding horses, jewels and robes of knights and gentlemen, and their silver and pewter plate; and the goods of all whose moveable property did not amount to ten shillings. As no distinction is made between freemen and others, it is probable that the villein

tenants of every manor were taxed equally with the freeholders.

It will be noticed that the upper classes paid no tallage on their most valuable goods; but it must not be overlooked that they mostly paid scutage, and were bound to attend the King on his military expeditions, when they were put to an enormous expense in the equipment of themselves and their retinue. Those, too, who held any office under the King claimed to be exempt from taxation.¹

In order to render the Subsidy Roll of more general interest, and to prevent it being a mere record of bare names, an effort has been made to identify as many as possible of the persons named in the Roll, and to give a few additional particulars about them. The modern name of each town and hamlet has also been given, it being often spelt very differently now from what it was 560 years ago. A brief account of the early history of each place has also been added. This additional matter² has been derived mainly from Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, and is here given in square brackets immediately after the name of each place.

It is believed that this earliest Shropshire Lay Subsidy Roll will prove to be of great value and interest to all students of the history of the county, as it contains the earliest extant list of the inhabitants, and throws light on the relative importance of each place and on the origin of many Shropshire surnames.

The Collectors or Taxers for Shropshire were Walter de Huggeford and Walter de Beycy'n. The following particulars about them have been gleaned from Eyton, and shew that they were, as we might naturally expect,

¹ For the substance of the three last paragraphs I am much indebted to Major-General Wrottesley's Introduction to the Staffordshire Subsidy Roll of 1327, contained in the *Wm. Salt Historical Collections for Staffordshire*, vii., 195—6.

² This extra matter is entirely the work of Miss Auden. The identification of the places named in the Subsidy Roll is also wholly due to her, and the particulars about the Collectors or Taxers,

persons of considerable standing and importance in the county.

WALTER DE HUGFORD was the fourth Walter of the knightly family of Hugford of Hugford (Higford, in the parish of Stockton), who were probably direct descendants of Berner, the tenant of that manor at *Domesday*. Walter was the son of Sir William de Hugford, and first appears in 1301, as being sued by Oliver de Lee for a right of common pasture over 200 acres at Hugford. In 1313, he had the King's Letters of Protection, while he accompanied him to France in the suite of the Earl of Pembroke. He sat as a Knight of the Shire on the Parliament at Westminster in 1315, and that at York in 1322, and his employments on public business between the years 1308 and 1329 are very numerous. He appears as a Collector of Taxes, a Supervisor of Array, a Leader of Levies, a Justice of Assize, and in 1329 with Roger Corbet of Caus and Roger Carles, a Keeper of the Peace in Shropshire, which had then been of late much disturbed. He appears frequently as a witness of important deeds, in company with other knights of distinction. The De Hugfords held, beside Higford and its members, Apley Norton, Astall, and Boningale, the manor of Middleton Higford in the parish of Bitterley. (Eyton iii. 17.)

WALTER DE BEYSIN, the second of that Christian name, was of the Shropshire family of that name, who were lords of Broseley, Billingsley, Ashfield, and Wrickton and Walkerslow in the parish of Stottesden. He succeeded his brother Thomas de Beysin in 1318, being then 27 years of age. In 1324, he was summoned to a Great Council at Westminster, but he does not appear frequently on public matters. He was the son of Walter de Beysin, and Alice, daughter of Sir Hugh Burnel. His son John was the last male heir of the De Beysins, and after his death their estates passed with his daughter Elizabeth to Sir Roger de Cherleton, and on her death, *s. p.*, to the Morehalls, and then to the Cloptons. Walter de Beysin died in 1344,

when his son and heir was only 18, but had been married two years to Margaret, daughter of Hugh de Mortimer of Chelmarsh, a child of 12 years old. (Eyton iv. 168.)

BRADFORD HUNDRED is the first of the Hundreds named in this earliest Shropshire Subsidy Roll. In modern times it has been subdivided into two, the Hundreds of North Bradford and South Bradford, with which it is almost if not quite coterminous. In Domesday Book we find it called Odenet Hundred and Recordin Hundred; but in the reign of Henry I., these two Hundreds were merged into one, and called Bradford Hundred. North Bradford Hundred, speaking generally, may be said to represent the Odenet, and South Bradford the Recordin Hundreds of Domesday Book, though they are by no means actually coterminous with them.

Three places, now in one or other of the Bradford Hundreds, are not named in the Subsidy Roll, viz., Longdon-on-Tern, Haughmond Demesne, and Wombridge. These were all monastic lands, and therefore were not taxable to the Lay Subsidies. Longdon-on-Tern belonged to the Abbot of Lilleshall, Haughmond Demesne to Haughmond Abbey, and Wombridge to Wombridge Priory, or it may have been included in the fee of Hadley.

THE SHROPSHIRE LAY SUBSIDY ROLL OF 1327.

(P.R.O., Exch. Lay Subs., ¹⁰⁰/₁ 1 Edw. III., Salop.)

TAXAC'O VICESIME D'NO REGI EDUARDO TERC'O POST CON-
QUESTUM IN COM' SALOP' A LAICIS CONCESSE, ANNO REGNI SUI
PRIMO FACTA P' WALT'M DE HUGGEFORD 'T WALT'M DE
BEYCYN, TAXAT' 'T COLL'C'ORES EJUSD'M VICESIME.

HUNDR' DE BRADEFORD.

GRAUENHONGER.¹

[GRAUENHONGER,¹ Parish of Woore.—This was held in the time of *Domesday*, under Earl Roger, by William Malbanc, a great baron of Cheshire. Hugh, the son of William, in 1134, founded Combermere Abbey. In 1214, Gravenhunger became the property of the Audleys, under whom it was held by various tenants; in 1255, by Roger de Loskesford, and in 1285, by "Richard de Loskesford and his Coparceners." Possibly this Richard is the Richard at the Castle of the Subsidy Roll.]

	s	d		s	d
Thoma de Haywode		xxj	Will'o Fabro ...		xij
Joh'e Boydel ...	ijs		Ric'o atte Grene ...		xviiij
Ric'o at le Castell...		xv	Will'o Snow ...		vij
Alic' de Sonde ...		xiiij	Will'o le Shepherde		xviiij
Rob'to fil' Rog'i ...		ix	Joh'e de Prees ...		xv
Will'o fil' Joh'is ...		xiiij	Thoma le Coup'e ...		xij

DEORINTONE.

[DORRINGTON,² Parish of Woore.—William Malbanc also held Dorrington, but at an early period it became the property of Wenlock Abbey, and was held under the Monks by the Lords of Willey, under whom it was held by various tenants, the chief of whom took their name from the place, though they were in reality a younger branch of the Chetwynds.

In 1270, Richard Cok, of Derynton, had a Writ of *disseizin* against Richard de Waure for a tenement in Derynton, and between 1275 and 1284, Adam Coc, of Derynton, had a dispute with Lucas, Abbot of Lilleshall, concerning Cudelesford Mill, from which the Monks of Lilleshall received 30s. a year.]

	s	d		s	d
Steph'o Breer ...		xviiij	Cristiana de Deori-		
Elya de Deoritone...		xiiij	ton' ...		xxj
Will'o Coynny ...		xij	Joh'e Cok' ...		xvj
Adam fil' Douce ...		xviiij	Ric'o de Actone ...		xv
			Thom' Pecok' ...		xviiij

WOUER.

[WOORE, ³ North Bradford Hundred.—This was held in Saxon times and at *Domesday* by the owners of Dorrington; before the conquest by Leuin and Edric, after it by William Malbanc. From

¹ Eyton ix. 373.² Eyton ix. 379.³ Eyton ix. 377.

the Malbances, it passed, like Gravenhunger, to the Audleys, under whom it was held in 1255 by four Coparceners, Richard de War', Robert fitz Meiler, Richard Thein, and William fitz Adam. In 1284, these four were represented by Meyler de Waure, Alice, widow of Robert Meyler, Richard fitz Richard, and Richard fitz William. In 1316 William Meyler is called Lord of Wouere.

In 1272, a suit of *mort d'ancestre* concerning land at Gravenhunger was concluded in favour of Robert de Oclé, and mention is frequently made in earlier deeds of Stephen de Oclé, who took his name from Oakley, in the parish of Mucklestone, and who was one of the tenants of Shrewsbury Abbey in Norton-in-Hales.]

	s	d		s	d	
Ph'o de Wouer' ...		xviiij	Ric'o de Okhull' ...		xviiij	
Ric'o de Deorynton' ij			Marger' le Smyth ...		viiij	
Ric'o Dobbe ...		xij	Will'o de Dodynton		xij	} s'b taxat' ibid'm
Joh'e fil' ...		xiiij	Ric'o Breer ...		x	
Adam fil' Dobbe ..		xij	Hug' le Frere ...		ix	
Ric'o Meyller ...		xviiij				
Thom' fil' Joh'anis		xviiij	p'b' Sm ^a ...	xl ^s	j ^d	

BETTON' S'B LYME.

[BETTON-UNDER-LYME⁴ (or Betton in Hales), Parish of Market Drayton.—This was held at *Domesday* under Earl Roger, by Gerard de Tournai, the holder of several manors in the Hundred of Odenet. Between 1085 and 1094 Gerard de Tournai gave the vill of Betton to Shrewsbury Abbey. In 1256, Henry III. granted the Abbot of Salop license to hold a weekly Market on Thursdays at his Manor of Betton subtus Lime, and a yearly fair of 4 days, viz., the Vigil, the Day of, and the two days following the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle (Sep. 20—23). In 1276 a dispute between the Abbot of Shrewsbury and the Abbot of Combermere, impropiator of the Church of Drayton, about the tithes of newly-cultivated land in Betton-subtus-Lime, in the Parish of Drayton, was settled by the Abbot of Salop continuing to receive all tithes of lands in Betton, Richwardine and Tunstall, and paying 2 merks yearly to the Abbot of Combermere at the Church of Drayton.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o Coly ...	ij		Will'o Robyn ...		ix
Adam Fox ...	ij	ob'	Hamone Fabro ...		vij
Will'o Wyonn ...		vj	Walt'o Donn ...		xij
Adam le Colyare ...	ij		Rog' de Wolu'tone		viiij
Thom' Vmfrey ...		xx	Ric'o Wyonn ...		xxij
Rob'to Chapeleyn...		vj	Joh'e Bosse ...		xx

⁴ Eyton ix. 197.

TUNSTAL.

[TUNSTALL,⁵ Parish of Hodnet.—This manor was granted to Shrewsbury Abbey by Hamo Peverel about the year 1136. The chief tenant under Hamo, Osmund de Tunstall, continued to hold it under the Abbot. In 1240, Richard, son of Ivo de Tunstall alienated part of the manor to the Abbey of Combermere; and in succeeding years he surrendered to Shrewsbury Abbey the rest of his estate, his son becoming a mere tenant of the Abbeys, in the vill of Betton-sub-Lime.

Philip de Tunstall frequently occurs as a witness of deeds from 1260 to 1294, but he can scarcely be the same as the chief tenant of Tunstall in 1327.]

	s	d		s	d
Ph'o Tunstall ..	ij	jq ^u	Ric'o fil' Ric'i ...		vj
Will'o fil' Rob'ti ...		xx	Ric'o Weole ...		x
Adam Herbert ...		vij			

P'UA DRAYTON.

[LITTLE DRAYTON,⁶—In the time of *Domesday*, this was held by Turolde Verlay, who then held 13 manors under Earl Roger. Between 1108 and 1120, Turolde gave his manor of Little Drayton to Shrewsbury Abbey. In 1285, the Barons of Wem were the Abbey tenants of half the manor, and William de Drayton was their under-tenant.]

	s	d		s	d
Hug' Colfox ...		ix	Hug' Wylymot ...		vij

RUGWARDYN.

[RICHWARDINE,⁷ Parish of Market Drayton.—This was part of the Abbey of Shrewsbury's manor of Betton-under-Lyme.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Hyntone		ix	Joh'e fil' Ric'i de Lee		vj

NORTONE.

[NORTON IN HALES,⁸ North Bradford Hundred.—This was held at *Domesday* by Hêlgot, the Norman Baron, from whom Castle Holgate takes its name. In the time of Henry I., Herbert, son of Helgot gave Norton-in-Hales to Shrewsbury Abbey, and from that time it was considered as part of the Abbey's manor of Betton-in-Hales.

Richard de Deorynton has already appeared as holding land in Woore, and William Snow as so doing in Gravenhunger. Adam le

⁵ Eyton ix. 201. ⁶ Eyton ix. 370. ⁷ Eyton ix. 204. ⁸ Eyton ix. 366.

Hore of Norton, and Reginald Hore of Norton, about 1300, witness a deed between the Abbot of Combermere and Alan, son of Adam Smith, of Magna Drayton. In 1297, Ralph de Arraz, Knight, witnesses a deed relating to land at Hadnall.

Adam de Arraz ...	^s ^d ^{ij}	Will'o le Palmer ...	^s ^d ^{vij}	
Adam le Hore ...	^{ij}	Joh'e Sonnyge ...	^{vij}	
Regin' le Hore ...	^{ij} ^{iiij}	Will'o de Astone ...	^{xij}	
Ric'o le Bret' ...	^{xvij}	Ric'o le Hore ...	^{xij}	
Joh'e Jargon ...	^{xvj}	Matill' de Beaston ...	^{ij}	
Ric'o de Deorynton ...	^{ix}	Rob'to de Longgef' ...	^x	} s'bt' ibid'm
Ric'o fil' Ranulph' ...	^{xv}	Will'o le Masonn ...	^x	
Will'o Snow ...	^{vij}	Adam fil' Hug' ...	^{vij}	
Simone Bercar' ...	^x			
Will'o de Chirchyord ...	^{vij}			
		p'b' Sm ^a	xlvs ^a iij ^d ob' q ^u	

DRAYTON' IN HALES.

[DRAYTON-IN-HALES,⁹ (OR MARKET DRAYTON).—North Bradford Hundred.—William Pantulf, Baron of Wem, held Drayton-in-Hales, at the time of *Domesday*. William Pantulf's chief possessions in Normandy lay at Noron, not far from Falaise. In 1073, he gave to the Abbey of St. Evroul the two churches of Noron with many other gifts, both in land and money, and about 1100, he gave his English manor of Drayton with its mill and church, to the Monks of Noron, a cell of St. Evroul. The manager of the English estates of St. Evroul was the Prior of Ware, in Hertfordshire. After the foundation of Combermere Abbey in 1134, the monks there held Drayton by a perpetual lease from the Prior of Ware. The Combermere monks thus became Lords of Drayton, and in 1045, Henry III. granted to Simon, Abbot of Combermere, the privilege of holding a weekly market, on Tuesdays, at his manor of Drayton, and a yearly fair on the eve, the day and the morrow of the Nativity of the Virgin (Sep. 7, 8, 9).

Thomas de Stuche, and William de Wottenhull occur again on the Subsidy-Roll; the former at Morton-Say, the latter, at Preses.]

Ric'o Weg' ...	^s ^d ^{ij} ^j ^{qu}	Will'o Smalmon ...	^s ^d ^{xix} ^{qu}
Will'o Tunstall ...	^{ij} ^{ij}	Ric'o fil' Galfri' ...	^{xv}
Ric'o de Lock ...		Rog' Trugge ...	^{xij} ^{qu}
off' ...	^{xvij} ^{o'} ^{qu}	Will'o de Pet-lyngge ...	^{xij}
Will'o Styke-wynd ...	^{xv} ^{ob'} ^{qu}	Ric'ode Oldefeld ...	^{xv}

⁹ Eyton ix. 185.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Thom le Cou'pe		xiiij q ^u	Rog' de Longgeff'	xviiij o' q ^u	
Alano Goberd...		xiiij o' q ^u	Will' o le Heuster'	ix ob' q ^u	
Henr' Mathew	ij	iiij o' q ^u	Ric' o Taborel ...	xv ob' q ^u	
Ric' o de Pulle...		xij o' q ^u	Will' o Lombard'	ix	
Adam Strawe-			Thom' de Stuche	x ob'	} s'bt' ibid'm
lone ...		ix	Will' o de Woten-		
Thom' le Har-			hull' ...	ix	
pour...		xix q ^u			
Thom' Dauwe-			p'b' Sm ^a	xxviiij ^a	j ^d o' q ^u
sone ...		viiij			

ADERDELEYE.

[ADDERLEY, ¹⁰ North Bradford Hundred.—This manor was among the six in Odenet Hundred, held before the Conquest by Edric, probably Edric the Forester. At *Domesday* it was held by Nigel, Clerk, and Physician to Earl Roger. After the death of Nigel, his Shropshire manors were escheated to Earl Hugh, and thence, apparently, to King Henry I., who granted them to Alan de Dunstanvill, Lord of Idsall. The direct line of the Dunstanvills become extinct in 1270, on the death of the third Walter de Dunstanvill, and in 1309, their estates passed by purchase to Bartholomew de Badlesmere.

In 1256 a William Cadygan was sued by the Abbot of Shrewsbury for half-a-virgate of land at Richwardine.]

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Ric'i fil' Radulph'	iiij	ij	Joh'e de Duns-		
Ric' o Bonenfaunt'		xviiij	tanuill' ...		ix
Ric' o le Cartar'...		xiiij	Joh'e le Rotour ...		xviiij
Will' o le Parcar'		xiiij	Rog' le Mon ...		vij q ^u
Will' o Marchal...		ix	Joh'e de Tybrigh-		
Adam de la Wode		xix	ton ...	ij	
Ric' o Wynd ...		ix	Henr' fil' Radulph		vij q ^u
Thom' le Breust'e		xviiij	Ric' o le Kyng' ...	ij	
Will' o Wynd ...		xiiij	Will' o Marcolf ...		xij
Ric' o Whytheued		xviiij	Will' o fil' Sibill'		ix
Ric' o fil' Rog'i ...		xiiij	Ric' o le Parker'...		x
Will' o Cadygan		xij	Joh'e Bragod ...		ix
Marger' le Skymer		xvj	Thom' de Shaun-		
Ric' o fil' Regin'...		xij	ton ...		viiij
Will' o le Masonn		xviiij			
Rob'to Broun ...		xviiij			
Ric' o Bragod ...		xvj			
			p'b' Sum ^a	xxxiiij ^a	vj ^d ob'

WLOUKESLOWE.

[LONGSLOW,¹¹ Parish of Market Drayton.—Gerard de Tournai held this manor at *Domesday*, and under him was one tenant paying a rent of 40d. The Tenant of Longslow later, in 1255, was bound to provide a horseman with breastplate, helmet, and lance, for 40 days in time of war at the Castle of Shrawardine, or of Shrewsbury. For six generations the manor was thus held by members of a family taking their name from the place, but in 1314 the last Hugh de Longslow died, leaving two daughters, his co-heiresses, the elder of whom was married to Thomas de Styche, and the younger to Hugh de la Hull.]

	s	d		s	d	
Will'o atte Grene	iiij	ob'	Thom' de Wat-			
Stph'o de Norton	xiiij	q ^u	tenhull' ...	viiij		s'bt'
Ric'o de Burton	xv		Adam fil' Rob'ti	vj		ibid'm
Regin' Sagge ...	xiiij					
Agn' vidua ...	xiiij	ob'				
Will'o de Nony-			p'b' Sum ^a	ix ^s	x ^d	o' q ^u
leye ...	xiiij	ob'				

MORTON ET BLOTH'.

[MORTON SAY AND BLETCHLEY,¹² North Bradford Hundred.—At *Domesday* Roger de Lacy held this manor under Earl Roger, and a tenant named William under him. Probably between 1195 and 1222 it became held by a younger brother of Helias de Say of Stokesay, and continued to be held by members of that family. Hugh de Say sat on a Wem Inquest in 1290, and occurs as Lord of Morton in 1308 and 1310.

Bletchley was held under the elder branch of the Says by a family taking their name from the place. Early in the 13th century Nicholas de Bletchley gave the Mill of Bletchley to Lilleshall Abbey, and about 1222 Helias de Say gave to Haughmond Abbey a rent of 12s. 4d. arising from land at Bletchley. The Corbets of Moreton Corbet afterwards acquired this property of Haughmond Abbey, but the monks of Lilleshall retained their estate here till the Dissolution.

Styche, another member of Moreton, contained two estates, the one held by the Says, the other directly under the Lords of Stoke-upon-Tern, by tenants generally bearing the name of De Stuche.

Thomas de Stuche, mentioned in the Subsidy Roll, married Isabel, elder daughter of Hugh de Longslow, and Hugh de Hull, also mentioned under Moreton, was the husband of Eleanor, her sister. Richard de Pywelesdone (Pilson) in 1309, and 1310, was a man of some importance, being a Commissioner of Levies in North Wales and the Marches, and earlier, in 1256, a William de Pyvlesdon

¹¹ Eyton ix. 214.

¹² Eyton ix. 260.

was presented by the Sheriff of Staffordshire and Salop among those who held 15 *librates* of land, and yet were not knights.

Henry de Parrok (Park, near Stoke-upon-Tern) was in 1317 juror on an Inquest as to the Fees of Theobald de Verdon.]

	s	d		s	d	
Hugone le Say ...	ij		Hug' le Sengle ...		xij	
Thoma de Stuche ...		xij	Rob'to P' le bien ...	ij		
Will'o de Pyweles-			Thom' Jordan ...		xij	
done ...	iiij		Rob' fil' Isabell ...		xij	
Thom' de Hull' ...		xij	Hug' Wylkesone ...		xij	
Hug' de Hull' ...	ij		Rob'to fil' Ric'i ...		xij	
Hug' de Hethe ...		xij	Will'o le Budel ...	ij		
Adam Molot ...	iiij		Hug' Sylion ...		xij	
Ph'o de Stuche ...		xviiij	Will'o Dugel ...		x	s'bt'
Henr' de Parrok' ...	ij	vj	Thom' le Hayward ...		ix	ibid'm
Hug' Dun ...		xvj				
Thom' Rabans ...	iiij		p'b' Sum ^a	xxxij ^s	xj ^d	

CALUERHAL.'

[CALVERHALL, or CLOVERLEY,¹³ At *Domesday*, Calverhall, like Adderley, was held by Nigel, the Physician, and after his death passed through several hands, to the De Dunstanvills. The chief tenants took their name from the place, and were of considerable importance, occurring frequently as witnesses of local deeds. In 1324, William de Calverhale was returned by the Sheriff of Shropshire as a Man at Arms, and was summoned to attend a Great Council at Westminster. Laurence de Calverhalle occurs in 1332 as witness of a deed relating to land at Sandford.]

	s	d		s	d	
Laurenc' de Cal-			Ric'o fil' Ade		ix	
luerhal' ...	ij		Rob'to Balle ...		xij	
Will'mo de Clo-			Joh'e de Sond-			
nerl'g ...	xviiij		ford' ...		xv	
Will'o Fabro ...	x		Will'o de Calu-			
Thom' Greythe	x		erhal' ...		xij	
Adam Feysaunt	ix		Hug' de Legh'		ix	s'bt'
Thom' fil' Ade	x		Hug' de Gay-			ibid'm
Ric'o fil' Walt'i	xij		wode ...		ix	
Willo' fil' Ric'i	ix					
Ric'o Heryng'	viiij	ob' q ^u	p'b' Sum ^a	xiij ^s	viiij ^d	o' q ^u

¹³ Eyton x. 10.

IGHTEFELD.

[IGHTFIELD, ¹⁴ North Bradford Hundred.—Ightfield was, at *Domesday*, among the manors held by Gerard de Tournay. In 1211, it was held by Walter Hose (Hussey), and Roger de Ychtefeld, on condition of their providing one foot-soldier for the ward of the Castle of Shrawardine. Roger de Ightfield, in 1240, was the sole tenant, and 15 years later he exchanged Ightfield with Griffin de Warren, probably a son of William de Warren, of Whitechurch. Griffin was succeeded by his son John, who was a minor in 1292. In 1310, this John was returned as one of the *Servientes* (men-at-arms) to be prepared at Tweedmouth, to discharge the military service due from Fulk Le Strange, Lord of Whitechurch.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Warenne	iii		Regm' fil' Galfri'	xiiiij	
Joh'e Kenwrek'		ix	Will'o le Tayllour		xij
Ric'o Bercar'		xx	Hug' loveday		viiij
Gryffino fil' Ric'i		xv	Will'o de Wyllesby		vij q ^u

SONDF.

[SANDFORD, ¹⁵ Parish of Prees.—This was another of Gerard de Tournai's Manors. It was held at an early date, probably from the reign of Henry I., by the De Sandfords, whose descendants still hold the same estate. The Richard de Sandford of the Subsidy Roll may be Richard de Sandford (III.), who succeeded his father Ralph in 1308, and died in Feb. 1327, or his son Richard. At the death of the former, he was stated to have held Sandford and Ruthall, by service of one man-at-arms, with an unbarbed horse, in guard of Montgomery Castle in time of war, for 40 days, at his own cost. The Capital Messuage at Sandford was then in a ruinous state, and two *carucates*, held in demesne, were valued at only £2 14s. 4d., because the land was sandy. The latter Richard (IV.) died in 1347, in foreign parts, serving under the King in France.]

	s	d		s	d	
Ric'o de Sondford	ij		Rogi' Bercar'		xij	
Ric'o de Achesleye		xx	Ric'o fil' Stph'i		x	s'bt'
Ric'o de Wylastone		xij	Thom' le Tayllour		viiij	ibid'm.
Will'o Half-mark		vij				
Rob'to de Achesl'g		xviiij	p'b' Sum ^a xix ^a		iiij q ^u	

PREES.

[PREES, ¹⁶ North Bradford Hundred.—This was held from very early times by the Bishop of Chester. He had there the privilege of Free

¹⁴ Eyton ix. 208.¹⁵ Eyton ix. 221.¹⁶ Eyton ix. 244.

Warren, by grant of Henry III., and the right of holding a weekly market on Tuesdays, and an annual fair on the eve, the day, and the morrow, of St. Chad, the Bishop (March 1, 2, 3). In 1285 the Bishop is spoken of as holding this manor as a member of his Barony of Eccleshall, and having there his free court and gallows.

William de Wottenhull was among the chief tenants at Prees, and his name constantly occurs as a witness of deeds from 1320 to 1350, or even later. Thomas de Wottenhull also occurs as a witness at about the same date. Other tenants of the Bishop took their name from Prees. Philip de Prees and John de Prees both occur in deeds of the latter half of the 13th century.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o de Wottenhull'	iiiij		Rog' Breed ...	...	vj
Thom' de Wottehull'	iiij		Joh'e Knotte ...	...	xij
Will'o Snel ...	...	vj	Reliet' Reg'm ...	...	vj
Joh'e de Prees ...	...	xij			

HETHE.

[THE HEATH, WOOLISTON, and DARLISTON, in the Parish of Prees, were all members of the Bishop's Manor of Prees, and at each place we find tenants taking their surname from their home. The De Wylastons occur frequently in local deeds, and were apparently a numerous family. In 1327 a Sandford Inquest was attended by John, Roger, and Richard de Wylaston; and 20 years earlier Henry de Wylaston was juror on a similar Inquest.

As early as 1221 mention occurs of Henry de Dorlaveston, and in 1327 Adam fitz William of Derlaston was a juror on a Sandford Inquest. Richard and William de Mitteleye also took their name from a hamlet in Prees parish, now called Mickley.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o Gamel		xij	Radulph' de Hethe		xviiij
Ric'o fil' Nich'i		xviiij	Rob'to de Hethe		vj

WYLASTON.

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o Aleyn	vij	Henr' de Ead'm ...	...	vj
Ph'o Godith'	xviiij	Ric'o Godith'...	...	xij
Rog' de Wylaston'	xvij	Joh'e de Wylaston' ...	...	xv

DERLASTON.

	s	d		s	d
Rico' de Mitteleye...		xviiij	Thom' p'po'ito ...		xij
Will'o de Mitteleye		vj	Willo' Drywery ...		xv
Stph'o de Derlastone		xij			
Willo' fil' Will'i ...	ij	j	p'b' Sum ^a xxxj ^s		
Will'o Aleyn ...	ij				

s'bt'
ibid'm

WEMME.

[WEM,²⁰ North Bradford Hundred.—This was at *Domesday* the head of William Pantulf's Barony of Wem, which passed from father to son till 1233, when William Pantulf (II.) died, leaving his daughter Matilda his heir. Matilda Pantulf married Ralph le Botyler, and Wem remained with their descendants till the death of William le Botyler in 1369, when his only daughter conveyed it to her husband Robert de Ferrers. Their son Robert died in 1410, leaving two daughters, co-heirs, Elizabeth, the wife of John, son of Ralph, Baron Greystock; and Mary, wife of Ralph, son of Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland.

In 1281, the Manor of Wem possessed a *Fortalice*, gardens, and two parks, two water mills, and one windmill. It was held, with Hinstock and Tirley, by the service of three knights in the army of Wales, for 40 days, at the cost of the lord. In 1277, these three knights serving in the campaign against Llewellyn, were Ralph de Botyler himself, William his son, and John de Brumpton.

The Alice de Montgomery of the Subsidy Roll was probably Alice, the widow of William le Botyler's elder brother Gawen, who in 1292 held 30 *librates* of revenue in Wem.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o le Botiler...	x		Alano de Hunte		xvj
Alic' de Monte }			Alano Cl'ico ...	ij	
Gomery ... }	vj	vj	Joh'e Bercar' ...		xiiiij o'q ^u
Pho' Brouneck' ...		ix	Thom' Doule ...		xvj

WOLUARDEL'G.

[WOLVERLEY,²¹ Parish of Wem.—This, with Horton, Lowe and Ditches, Edstaston, Coton, Aston, Tilley, Beslow near Wroxeter, Harcourt, and Alkington, near Whitechurch, belonged at *Domesday* to William Pantulf.

Between the years 1225 and 1233, William Pantulf II. gave to Lilleshall Abbey the mill of Wolverley, reserving a rent of 2s. to himself.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o fil' Joh'is	ij	j ob'	Mareford fil' Hug' ...	ij	
Thom' fil' Joh'is	ij	ob'	Will'o Armigero ...		xj
Will'o fil' Hug'		xix o'q ^u			

HORTONE.

[HORTON,²² With LOWE and the DITCHES, all in the parish of Wem, were so completely absorbed by the Barony of Wem, as to apparently have no separate history.]

²⁰ Eyton ix. 157.²¹ Eyton ix. 182.²² Eyton ix. 178.

	s	d		s	d
Adam fil' Hugonis	ij	vj	o'q ^u	Alic' vidua	ix
Will'o fil' Rob'ti...		vj		Petro fil' Hug'	xij q ^u
Rob'to fil' Juonis		xvj	ob'		

LOWE 'T DYCH.

	s	d		s	d
Rob'to fil' Rob'ti	ij	iiij	ob'	Hug' Cady	vj
Will'o fil' Henr'		xiiij		Ric'o le Wodeward	xvj
Henr' fil' Henr'		xviij	ob'		

EDESTANSTON.

[EDSTASTON, ²⁴ once in the Parish of Wem, also has but little history. Thomas son of William de Hopton, its chief tenant in 1327, may have been, not improbably, some connection of Walter de Hopton, the second husband of Matilda Pantulf, Baroness of Wem. This Walter died in 1305, some years after his wife, having, during her life time, held the Barony of Wem in her right.]

	s	d		s	d
Thom' fil' Will'i	} iiij	iiij	Will'o Wyldegos	xiiij	o'q ^u
de Hopton'			Will'o T-Any'...	xviiij	
Thom' Vaghan		xij	Ric'o fil' Rog'i...	ij	vj
Thom' le yomon	iiij	j			

COTENE.

[COTON AND ASTON ²⁵ Parish of Wem.—These have neither of them any history apart from Wem. Aston was held in demesne by the Pantulfs and Botylers, and the Agnes de Paunton of the Subsidy Roll probably belonged to the former family, as Ivo de Pantulf, Rector of Wem, c. 1250, is more than once called Ivo de Paunton.]

Hugh Fitz Alan of Coton may have been a younger branch of the Fitz Alans of Oswestry, with whom the Botylers were connected by marriage. He occurs as witness of a deed about this date.]

	s	d		s	d
Hug' fil' Alani...	vij	viiij	o'	Thom' fil' Edden-	
Henr' de Cruce		vj		euet ...	xij q ^u
				Madoco Moyl ...	vj

ASTONE.

	s	d		s	d
Agn' de Paunton ...	iiij	iiiij	Ric'o Bote	ij	ix ob'
Ric'o Curtey's ...		xij	Thom' Body		vj

²⁴ Eyton ix. 179²⁵ Eyton ix. 180.

TYLEWELEYE.

[TILLEY, Parish of Wem.—This is only occasionally noticed, and then in close connection with Wem. In 1290 it is mentioned as paying 2s. 6d. to the Lord of Wem for pasture in the *Olde Park*.]

Thom' de Dyches	...	d	Joh'e de Hordeleye	s	d
Adam Waryn	...	xix o'	Ric'o fil' Walt'i	ij	ob'
		xij		vj	

STYLE.

[STEELE,²⁸ Parish of Prees.—This, though in 1327 a member of the Barony of Wem, was at *Domesday* held by Roger de Curcelle. The tenant in 1327, Nicholas de Sandford, was son of Ralph Sandford (II.) of Sandford. In 1324 he was summoned to attend the Great Council at Westminster. William le Botyler granted to him, his wife Alice, and his heirs, allowances of timber, (*housebote & haybote*), in his wood of Cotton.]

Nich'o de Sondf'	...	s	d	Henr' Sylion	...	d
Thom' Sylion	...	ij	vj			xij
			xviij			

BESSELOWE.

[BESLOW,²⁹ Parish of Wroxeter.—Almost from the time of *Domesday* this was held under the Barons of Wem, by a family taking its name from the place. It remained their property for some centuries, and then passed with an heiress into the family of Poyner. Hugh de Beslow occurs on a local jury in 1298 and in 1315. Roger, brother of the Abbot, would be a brother of the then Abbot of Shrewsbury, whose country seat at Eyton-on-Severn is also in the Parish of Wroxeter.

Hug' de Besselowe	s	d	Rog' fr'e Alb'tis	s	d
	ij	x q ^u		ijj	vj

HARPECOT.

HARCOURT,³⁰ Parish of Stanton-on Hine heath.—This was held under the Barons of Wem by a family of de Harpcotes, who, however, seem, in 1327, to have made way to William de Staunton, who may have been a younger branch of the Stantons of Stanton on Hine heath.

Will'o de Staunton'	xviiij ^d
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²⁸ Eyton ix. 197.

²⁹ Eyton viii. 40.

³⁰ Eyton ix. 181.

DODYTONE.

[DODINGTON, ³¹ Parish of Whitechurch.—This member of the Barony of Wem was one of the manors of Roger Curcelle at *Domesday*. It was held by tenants immediately under the Barons of Wem, and in 1261, was part of the marriage portion of Ankaret, daughter of Griffin, niece of James de Audley, and wife of Ralph le Botyler's son, William. Ankaret was left a widow in 1288, and married Robert de Nevill shortly after, but continued to hold Dodington. In 1327, William le Botyler (II.) of Wem enfeoffed William Hereward, Parson of Weston Turvill, in the Manor of Dodyngton, with remainder after the death of William le Botyler, to John le Strange of Whitchurch, and Ankaret his wife, daughter of William le Botyler, by his second wife, Ela, daughter of Roger de Hardeburgh.]

	s	d		s	d
Radulph' Michel	...	xv	Adam Pistore	...	xviii
Joh'e de Cruce	...	ij	Ric'o Outlawe	...	xvii

ALKYNTONE.

[ALKINGTON, ³² Parish of Whitchurch.—This, though like Dodington, in the parish of Whitchurch, was one of the *Domesday* manors of William Pantulf, and was afterwards held in demesne or villeinage by the Barons of Wem. In 1299, however, we find John, son of Madoc, of Alkinton fining half a mark for a writ of trespass, against some person unnamed.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e fil' Madoci	...	ij	Rog' de Stuche	...	ix
Madoco fil' David	...	xij	Ric'o Lyrith'	...	xij

HETHE.

[HETHE, ³³—This is not mentioned in *Domesday*, and it is uncertain to what modern place it corresponds, unless it may be still marked by the Heath lane at Alkington. In 1304, William le Knyght of Hethe recognised the right of Richard, son of William le Knyght, to a house and land at Alkington. Possibly this Richard is the Richard Spigernel of the Subsidy Roll. Richard de le Hethe also occurs in a deed dated at Audley, about 1318.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o Spyg'nel	...	...	...	v	ij

EDESLEYE.

[EDGELEY, ³⁴ Parish of Wem.—This was among Roger de Curcelle's Manors at *Domesday*. It early passed to the Barons of Wem, and was held under them by the Meverels, one of whom, Walter Meverel,

³¹ Eyton ix. 194.

³² Eyton ix. 183,

³³ Eyton ix. 183, 270.

³⁴ Eyton iz. 196,

we find as early as 1175 attesting charters of Ivo Pantulf to Shrewsbury and Haughmond Abbeys. Ivo Meverel and Roger Meverel occur in 1226, Thomas Meverel, in 1236, Luke Meverel, in 1261; and in 1308, Roger Meverel attended a Sandford Inquest.

Randulph Hord occurs as witness of the deed between William le Botyler and Nicholas de Sandford, already mentioned under Steele.

Thomas Fitz Alan may possibly have been a younger branch of the great family of that name.]

Rog' Meuerel	s	d	Will'o Baronn	s	d	
Radulph' Hord	..	xij	Thom' fil' Alani	...	xvj	} s'bt' ibid'm
Will'o fil' Thom'	...	v			xiiij	
		viiij				
			p'b' Sum ^a	cxviijs	ix ^d ob'	

SULTONE.

[Soulton, ³⁵ Parish of Wem.—This was at *Domesday* the property of the Church of St. Michael, within the castle of Shrewsbury. In the thirteenth century, it was held under the Church by Robert Corbet of Morton, but in 1310, Andrew de Kendal appears as lord of Soulton. In 1321, he attended a parliament at Westminster, as Knight of the shire for Salop. Thomas de la Hyde was, in 1294, Seneschal of the Earl of Arundel, and in 1269, William de la Hyde appears for Robert de Stapleton in a law-suit respecting Wistanstow.]

Joh'e de la Hyde...	s	d	Will'o Dart'	s	d
Ric'o Molendinar'	ij	xij	...		xij

LAKENE.

LACON, ³⁶ Parish of Wem.—This was held at *Domesday* by Ranulf Peverel. Later it became escheated to the Crown, and the King added it to the endowment of his chapel of St. Michael, Shrewsbury. In 1271, it was held, under St. Michael's, by Robert Corbet of Morton, with whom Richard de Sarr, then Parson of St. Michael's, had a law-suit respecting the rent of a tenement. In 1284, we find mention of William de Laken, as chief tenant under Robert Corbet, and from that time there was for centuries a continuous succession of members of that family. John de Laken was summoned in 1324, to attend the great Council at Westminster.]

Joh'e de Lakene ...	s	d	Ric'o le Potter'	s	d
Adam p'po'ito ...	ij	xij	...		xij
			p'b' Sum ^a	viiijs	

³⁵ Eyton x. 13.

³⁶ Eyton ix. 352.

QUIX'HAL'.

[WHIXALL,³⁷ North Bradford Hundred.—This was also a Manor of Ranulf Peverel. It was, probably, with Weston under Red Castle, an escheat in the hands of Henry II. in 1169, and in 1175 was granted to Guy le Strange. In 1195, Ralph le Strange of Knokyn died, leaving three sisters his co-heirs. One of these, Matilda, married Griffin, son of Gervase Goch of Sutton (Maddock), and in 1221, Radulph de Lindiscie had a law-suit against Griffin, for a tenement in Wykeshull. Not improbably the large number of Welsh names found in deeds relating to Whixall may be attributed to the influence of Griffin, or of his son Madoc. We find later the Botylers of Wem, with many tenants under them, holding Whixall under the Audleys, by service of a pair of spurs.

About 1310, John, son of Richard de Wykeshall, gave to William, son of Sir Ralph de Sandford, all his lands and tenements at Whixall, except a capital messuage, &c, between the lands of Hugh Fitz Alan and John de Montecute. This deed was witnessed by Andrew de Kendal, Lord of Soulton, William de Haddelee, John de Montacute, Thomas de Calverhall, Thomas Fitz Heylyn, and others.]

	s	d		s	d
Thom' de Caluerhal	ij		Joh'e Y'ouan	...	xviiij
Joh'e de Mount Agu	ij		Ph'o fil' Madoci	...	xij
Ric'o de Hadleye...	ij		Ric'o Youan	...	xv
Joh'e fil' Heylyn	ij		Will'o fil' Joh'is		
Will'o Grym	...	xij	Youan	...	xviiij
Juone de Hadleye	...	xij	Ric'o fil' Will'i		
David de Hadleye	...	xij	unior' (?)	...	x
Joh'e Morgh'	...	xij	Adam Wronow	...	x
Rog' fil' Stph'i	...	xviiij			
Thom' Heylyn	...	xij	Sum ^a	...	xxij ^s v ^d

s'bt'
ibid'm

ALBU' MONAST'IU'.

[WHITCHURCH,³⁸ North Bradford Hundred.—This was at *Domesday*, (there called Westune), the one Shropshire Manor of William de Warren, who, under William Rufus, became Earl of Surrey. In Saxon times, it had belonged to King Harold himself. The earliest known vassal of the Earls of Surrey at Whitchurch was a Cadet of their house, William Fitz Ranulf, whose descendants, the De Warrens, were Lords of Whitchurch till 1272, when John de Warren of Whitchurch died, leaving four daughters, one of whom, Elianor, was the wife of Robert le Strange. Fulk le Strange, son of Robert and Elianor, became Lord of Whitchurch, partly by purchase, and partly by inheritance. He held it of Earl Warren, "by service of taking the venison throughout the Earl's lands in England, at the charges of the

³⁷ Eyton ix. 348.

³⁸ Eyton x. 14.

said Earl." He died in 1324, and was succeeded by his son, John, who married Ankaret, daughter of William le Botyler of Wem.

Richard Weykyn, of the Subsidy Roll, may be a certain Richard de Leylonde, who in 1324, held for life a yearly rent of 6 marks, arising from Whitechurch mill.]

s d		s d	
Joh'e Ex ^{ne} ...	v	Ric'o fil' Ranulph'	xvj o'
Alic' le Heust'e	ij	Will'o fil' Hug'...	xij
Will'o Deykyn	xviij	Will'o Fabro ...	xv
Will'o de Marle-		Henr'de Edesleye	xij
put ...	xiiij	Hug' le Walsh ...	xiiij ob'q"
Sibill' Magote ...	xvj	Hug' Body ...	xviij
Henr' Molendinar'	xviij o'	Rob'to Gryn'r ...	xij
Rob'to Dangemar'	xij q"	Ric'o Weykyn ...	ij
Will'o Bissore ...	vij	Henr' de Hynton'	xviij
Hug' le Mercer	xij	Hug' le Lutle ...	xviij
Will'o de Rost-			
wode ...	xij		

[The Lords of Whitechurch kept so exclusive a jurisdiction over their under tenants, that history is silent as to all the members of the Manor. The holdings seem to have been small, and the tenants of no great note. In LITTLE ASH, the John de Lee, of the Subsidy Roll, may be John de Lee of Stanton-on-Hineheath, who occurs frequently from 1307 to 1335, but the name is not uncommon.]

WORCH'AL.

[It is not quite clear whether Worch'al is the place now called BROUGHALL, or whether it is WIRSWALL, in the parish of Whitechurch, but in the county of Chester. As Marbury and Norbury, two other Cheshire townships in the same parish, are not named in the Roll, it is probably Broughall. Besides Wirswall is called Wireswelle in *Domesday*. See Ormerod's Cheshire, iii, 459. It may possibly be Wichaugh, but that is in Malpas parish.]

s d		s d	
Ric'o le Rede ...	xiiij o'q"	Ric'o de Marchion-	
Joh'e de Wottenhull'	xxj	leye ...	xij
Ric'o fil' p'po'ito ...	xij	Ric'o fil' Rog'i ...	xvj q"
Thom' de Batyndon	xij ob'q"	Rog' fil' Thom'	xviij
Ric'o fil' Will'i ...	xij	Ric'o Valk'	xij
		Will'o de Style ...	xij

WODEHOUS.

[WOODHOUSE, parish of Whitechurch.]

s d		s d	
Thom' fil' Ade	xiiij o'	Rog' de Hanekestan	xij o'q"
Adam de Hanekes-		Thom' de Lugh'ton	xij
tan ...	xij	Hug' le Swon ...	xij o'

	s	d.		s	d
Will'o Tanny ...	xvj		Ric'o de Leghton		vijq ⁿ
Thom' le Hore ...	ix		Will'o de Lygge-		
Willo' le Rebek' ...	vij		leye ...		xvjq
Hug' le Hurear' ...	xvj		Ric'o de Lancast' ij		
Regm' le Hurcar' ...	xij	ob'	Adam de Wyn-		
Ric'o Fabro ...	xij		keke... ..		xvij
Joh'e fil' Griffini		vjo'q ⁿ	Ric'o le Cartar' ij		
Ric'o le P'kere ij		iiij	Hug' Molendinar' ij		vj
Will'o fil' Ade		vj	Ric'o Tench' ij		ij
Thom' le Hurcar'		xijo'q ⁿ			

ESSH' MAIOR.

[ASH MAJOR, parish of Whitchurch.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o de Rugwardyn	xiiij		Rog' fil' Will'i ...		vj o' q ⁿ
Rob'to Knokke-			Ric'o fil' Thom'		vij ob'
doule ..		x	Thom' fil' Will'i		ix
Thom' Broun ...		vjo'q ⁿ	Ric'o fil' Hamonis		xvj
Hug' del Wode ...		vijo'q ⁿ	Rog' fil' Rob'ti... ij		vj
Thom' Wyllesone...		vj	Will'o de Hethe ij		
Will'o Brounesone		vij			

ESSH' MINOR.

[ASH MINOR, parish of Whitchurch. See note under WHITCHURCH.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Lee ...	iiij	iiij	Ric'o Colemon		xij
Joh'e de Astone		ij	Tybot' Relict' Hug'		vj
Adam de Hethe		vij	Will'o Boys ...		vij ob'
Will'o de Stuche		vj	Will'o le Herdemo'		vj
Henr' de Bryddesmer'		vj	Rob'to Tyrry		vij

TYLDESTOK'.

[TYLSTOCK, parish of Whitchurch.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o Glyger ...	xiiij	q	Joh'e Cadugan		vij
Will'o Broun ...	xij		Ric'o fil' Rog'i		xvj
Rog' fil' Ph'i ...	xij		Ric'o Kyng ...		vij
Madoco fil' Cado-			Rog' fil' Ric'i		ij
gan ...		vij	Will'o Eddesone		ij
Ric'o fil' Will'i...		x o'	Will'o Cop'tore		ij
Rob'to Bercar ...	xij		Joh'e fil' Thom'		xij
Ric'o Danggemar'	xiiij		Will'o fil' Rog'i		x
Will'mo de Brom-			Rob'to fil' Hug'		x
leye ...		vj	Ric'o de Ryhull		vij
Joh'e de Hethe...		vij			
Thom' Glyger ...	xvij				

p'b' Sm^a exv^a v^d

WESTON' ET WYKESHULL'

[WESTON-UNDER-RED-CASTLE, and WIXHILL,³⁹ Parish of Hodnet.—These were both probably held at *Domesday* by Ranulf Peverel, though Weston only is mentioned. Edric Salvage (Wild Edric), round whose name so many traditions have gathered, held it in Saxon times. From the Peverels it passed through the hands of the King, to Guy le Strange. In 1200, Robert Fitz Iwein, or Robert Bagard, as he seems to have been indifferently called, laid claim to this Manor, and was bought out by the three co-heiresses of Guy le Strange. In 1227, Matilda le Strange, widow of Griffin Goch, sold the rock, called Red-cliff, and two acres of land in Weston, to Henry de Audley, who at once built himself a castle there. He soon afterwards acquired all Matilda's property in Weston, by exchanging Stanway and Stone Acton in Rushbury parish, with her son Madoc de Sutton. The De Audleys had many tenants at Weston, some taking their name from the place. In 1292, Robert, son of Thomas de Weston, was on a Bradford jury.]

	s	d		s	d
Thom' de Westone...	xij		Ph'o p'po'ito...		xij
Thom' Wycharde ...	xij		Ric'o p'po'ito ...		xvij
Will'o Bercar' ...	xvij		Joh'e Ball'o ...		xij
Adam Bercar' ...	xij		Ric'o Molendinar' ...		xij

MARCH'ULEYE.

MARCHAMLEY,⁴⁰ Parish of Hodnet.—At *Domesday* this was held by Rainald the Sheriff; part of it being held in demesne, and part by an under tenant named Walter. In the 12th century we find tenants, taking their name from the place, holding it under the Fitz Alans. About 1190, John de Merchemesley gave to the Abbot of Haughmond a certain part of his wood and right of common in the whole land of Kentenesdene in augmentation of the grant he had already made of land at Hopley. John de Marchamley died some ten years later, and was succeeded by his two daughters, one of whom, Johanna, wife of Richard de Essex, sold her right to Marchamley to Henry de Audley. In 1256, James de Audley conceded to Alexander, Abbot of Haughmond, a parcel of land in the heath of Hopley, and the right to grind, toll-free, at the mill, called Le Bechemulne. In 1321, there was a suit pending between Philip de Say, Rector of Hodnet, and Geoffrey de Wolseleghe, who, considering himself as Rector of the Chapel of Marchamley, claimed the great tithes there.]

	s	d		s	d
Galfr'o de Wolseleye	iiij	iiij	Rog' Osbern		xvij
Will'o Gery ...	iiij	iiij	Alano Clay		xx
Will'o Daui ...	ij		Thom' Youan		xvij
Agn' relict' Hug' ...	ij	vi	Henr' fil' Ric'i		xv
Henr' fil' Ph'i ...	ij		Will'o de Hawenygge	ij	

³⁹ Eyton ix. 341.⁴⁰ Eyton ix. 272.

COSKESFORD 'T HAUEKESTON.

LOS福德,⁴¹ Parish of Hodnet.—Ten years after *Domesday* this was held under Rainald, by Hunald, who also held land at Preston Boats, and about the year 1098, granted two-thirds of his demesne tithes to the monks of Shrewsbury. Later we find the chief tenants for some generations taking their name from the place. In 1220, Bertram de Lochesforde gave to Haughmond Abbey, his fourth part of a meadow at Losford, called, the Mill Meadow. The De Audleys became lords of Losford towards the end of the 13th century, and it became accounted as a member of Red-Castle.]

[HAWKSTONE,⁴² Parish of Hodnet.—This was probably originally a member of Marchamley, but was in 1185, held independently of it, by Roger de Hawkston. He was followed by his son Hugh, and the manor passed on from father to son till about 1300. William de Weston, Lord of Hawkeston occurs, as a frequent witness to deeds from 1290, and is probably the same as William de Hawkeston, who sat on a Longslow Inquest in that year. Possibly Alan de Hawkeston of the Subsidy Roll may be a son of the last John de Hawkeston, who was a contemporary of William de Weston.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o de Westone	iii		Joh'e de Whytemor'		xiii
Thom' le Sermoner		xvj	Will'o de Kenteles-		
Alano de Hauekes-			dene ...		xvj
ton ...		xij	Ric'o Skey'l ...		xvii
Jacobo de Podde-			Jacobo de Podde-		
mor' ...		xij	mor' ...		xvj
Joh'e fil' Joh'is ...		xvii	Thom' de Preston'		xij
Hug' de Mutteleye	i		Will'o le Reue ...		x
Rog' fil' Hug' ...	i		Thom' fil' Ph'i ...		x
Will'ode Whytemor'	i				
Ric'o de Legh' ...	i				
Joh'e fil' Ph'i ...		xviii			
			p'b' Sm ^a	lvj ^a	vjd

s'bt'
ibid'm

LEGH'E SUB BROKHURSTE.

[LEE BROKHURST,⁴³ In *Domesday*, this manor is probably inserted by mistake in Condover Hundred. It was then held by Norman Venator, who gave to Shrewsbury Abbey the land of Booley, an outlying member of Lee Brockhurst. Both Lee and Preston Brockhurst took their names from a neighbouring tract of woodland, the Brockhurst. The *Domesday* manors of Norman Venator descended to the family of Pichford. It was held under them by the De Burghs. In 1256, Bertram de Burgh, was reported by the Sheriff of Stafford-

⁴¹ Eyton ix. 277.⁴² Eyton ix. 281.⁴³ Eyton ix. 361.

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GENERAL INDEX TO TRANSACTIONS.

The Council have decided to prepare, if possible, an Index to the first eleven volumes of the *Shropshire Archeological Transactions*, and a Sub-Committee was appointed to consider the matter. The Sub-Committee recommend that there be four Indexes:—(1) General Index; (2) Persons; (3) Places; (4) Plates. The General Index to include as subdivisions, Authors, Arms, Pedigrees, Wills, Register Extracts, Churchwardens' Accounts, Church Plate, Bells, Monuments, Castles, Monasteries, Seals, &c. The Index of Persons to give Christian names (as well as Surnames), except where often in connection with the same place, and then once with "passim" added.

If this Index is to be carried out, co-operation will be necessary. One member has kindly undertaken the Pedigrees, another the Wills, another the Register Extracts, Churchwardens' Accounts, Bells, and Church Plate, and a lady the Index of Places. Will any members or friends, who will be willing to help in compiling the Index, kindly communicate with the Secretary to the Sub-Committee, the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., St. Michael's Vicarage, Shrewsbury?

The Council respectfully solicit Contributions of Papers for future volumes of the *Transactions* of the Society from Members and others, especially of Parochial Histories.

The Society is not responsible for the Statements, Opinions, and Errors of Authors of Papers.

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL

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