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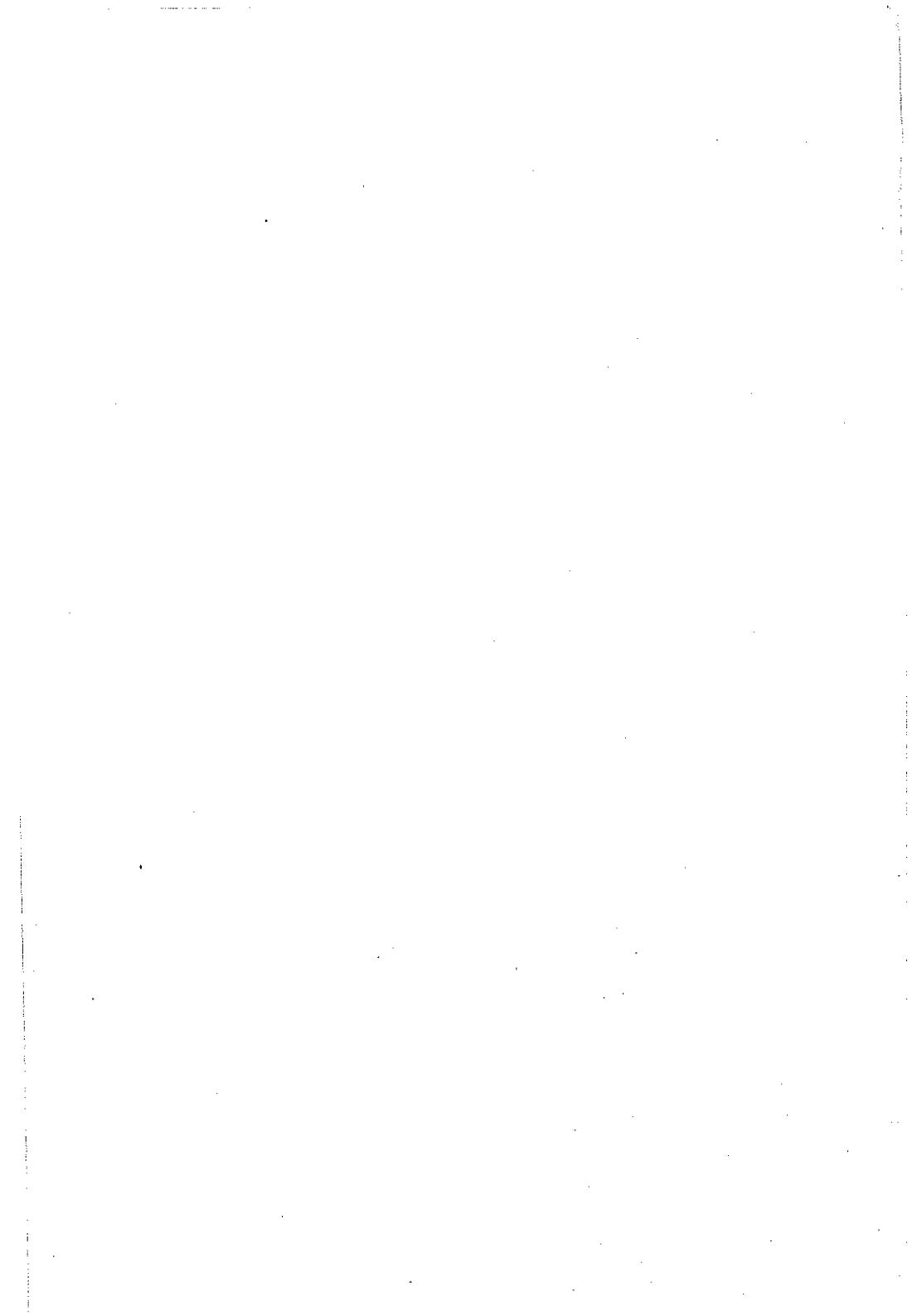
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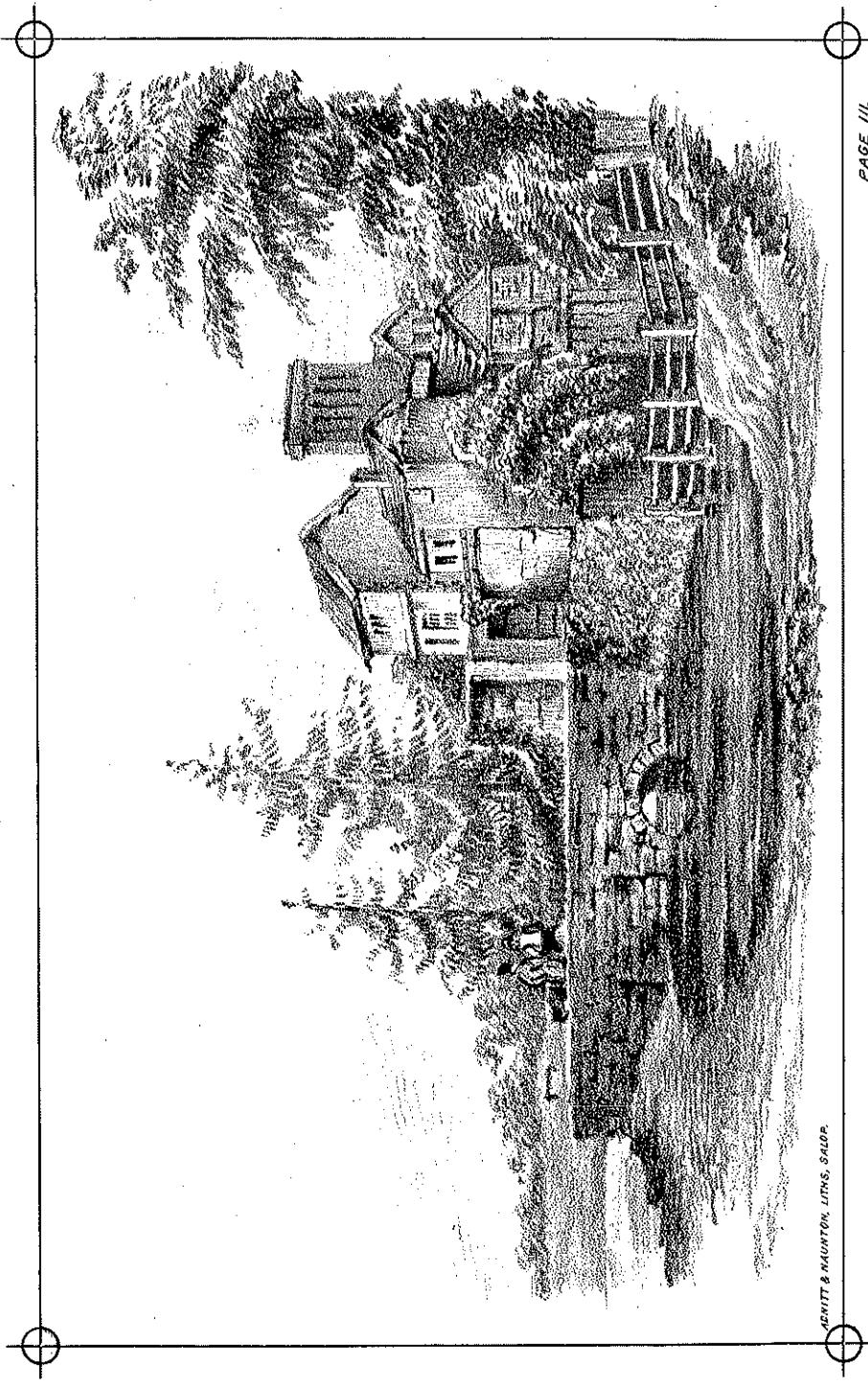
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ALBRIGHT & HAUPTON, LITH. SALOP.

ALBRIGHT HUSSEY.

shire as among those who held 15 *librates* of land, but had not taken knighthood. In 1262, Bertram de Burgo and his brother Thomas were accused of habitually trespassing in the King's Forest, and Bertram was committed to prison. He recovered his liberty, and that of his brother and his men by a fine of 5 merks. In 1276, Sir Bertram de Burgo appeared as a Knight on a Jury at Hales-Owen.

In 1299, Leye subtus Brockhurst was apparently reckoned among the estates of Nicholas de Audley, and in 1316, Nicholas de Audley (II) is called Lord of Lee Brockhurst. In 1381, James de Audley, lord of "Lye subtus Brockhurst," had a dispute with the Abbot of Haughmond respecting the advowson of the Chapel of Lee Brockhurst, but he eventually, in 1336, resigned to the Abbey his claim to the Patronage, and to half a virgate of land.]

	s	d		s	d
Nich'o Martyn ...	ij	vj	Will'o Gebbe	ij	ij
Rob'to fil' Thom'		xv	Ric'o fil' Ric'i	...	xij
Regin' . . Gogh...		xij	q ^u		

MOSTONE.

[Moston,⁴⁴ Parish of Stanton-on-Hineheath.—This was held at *Domesday* by Roger Venator, and passed like his other manors to the Barony of Pulverbatch. It was held under the Barons of Pulverbatch by the Fitz Warins, and under them by some of the De Hodnet family. In 1301, William de Hodnet settled Moston on his daughter Matilda, and her husband, William de Ludlow. In 1316, the Ludlows received 119s. 6d. rent from Moston, exclusive of its Water-mill.]

	s	d		s	d	
Will'o Coco	...	xiiij	Thom' fil' Ric'i	...	ix	} s'bt' ibid'm
Ric'o de Boleye	ij		Joh'e de Wykeshull	xij		
Reg'm Tassy	...	xv				
Hug' de Prestone	...	xvij		p'b' Sm ^a	xvj ^s	ij ^d q ^u
Ric'o Cl'ico	...	x				

HODENET^r.

[HODNET.⁴⁵—This was in Saxon times a royal manor, belonging to King Edward. At *Domesday*, Earl Roger de Montgomery held it himself, and gave the Church there to his newly-founded Abbey at Shrewsbury. Hodnet afterwards passed into the hands of Henry I., who endowed the *Seneschalcy of Montgomery* with the Manor and the Vills of Peplow, Little Bolas, Preston-on-the-Weald-moors, Horton, and part of Lawley. The hereditary seneschals of Montgomery bore the name of De Hodnet, and were originally a younger branch of the fitz Warins. About 1196, Odo de Hodnet gave to Haughmond Abbey

⁴⁴ Eyton ix. 356.

⁴⁵ Eyton ix. 327.

a meadow, called *Olkmedneswurste*, near Cotton-upon-Tern. Odo de Hodnet (II.), his grandson was several times commissioned as a Justice to try local causes. In the civil wars, c. 1260, he was on the Royalist side in the following of Hamo le Strange; and in 1255 he, or his attorney Alan de Hodnet, complained that during the late troubles William Trumwyn, Stephen de Ocle, and others had devastated with fire and rapine his Manor of Hodnet.

On the death of Odo, in 1284, the duties of the Seneschal of Montgomery were: that he should abide in the Bailiwick of Montgomery Castle at the charges and the discretion of its lords, and should have a house there sufficient for himself, his wife and one damsel, and the rest of his following. If he tarried there for his own pleasure, he was to pay his own charges. When on duty he might have 5 horses, 4 greyhounds, and 6 *brachets* (setters) in his train. His Manor of Hodnet, held by such service, possessed a messuage and garden, 4 carucates of land, a park, and two mills. He also received the profits of the Manor Court, and a weekly market. Odo's successor, William de Hodnet, was in 1287 appointed one of the Conservators of the Peace in Shropshire. In 1297, he was summoned to perform military service with horses and arms beyond the seas, but later was appointed a Commissioner of Array for Salop and Staffordshire. In 1298, he was returned to the Parliament of York as Knight of the Shire, and in 1301, he had a military summons to serve in the war against the Scots.

He was succeeded by his son-in-law, William de Ludlow, of Stokesay, the husband of the Matilda de Hodnet, of the Subsidy Roll. William de Ludlow was, in 1307, Knight of the Shire for Salop, and later we find him as Assessor of Taxes for the county, as Conservator of the Peace, and as Commissioner of Array. He was an adherent of the Earl of Lancaster in the matter of Piers Gaveston, but obtained a pardon. He died in 1316, leaving a son, Lawrence de Ludlow. His widow, Matilda, married William de Wynne as a second husband.

William de Sandford occurs with William de Weston of Hawkstone as a witness of a deed referring in 1320 to land at Sandford.]

	s	d		s	d
Matill' de Hodenet	v		Will'o de Parys	...	xij
Alano fil' Joh'is ...	ij	vj	Hug' fil' Stph'i ...		xvij
Ph'o de Parys ...	ij		Adam le Somter...		xij
Will'o Nicol ...	xxij		Henr' fil' Alani ...		xv
Henr' le Knyght...		xxij	Ric'o Gogh'	..	xvij
Will'o de Sondford		xvij			

PEPPELOWE.

[PEPLOW,⁴⁶ Parish of Hodnet.—This was held at *Domesday* by Ralph de Mortimer, under Earl Roger, but was soon after forfeited by him,

and was then held in demesne by Earl Hugh de Montgomery, with Hodnet, of which manor it became a member, and was thus held by the De Hodnets.

In 1292, Richard de Hodnet was presented as holding half the vill of Peplow. The legality of his tenure seems to have been called in question, but matters were apparently smoothed by Richard de Hodnet charging himself with a chief rent of 16s. to the Crown.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o de Hodenet	xxij		Joh'e fil' Hug'	ij	
Ric'o Bercar	ij		Joh'e Gallico	ij	
Ric'o Greg'	ij		Rob'to Wyreok'	ij	
Joh'e fil' Edith	ij		Joh'e Bolt	ij	
Ric'o fil' Joh'is		xvij	Jng' de Wetenhal		xvij

BOULWAS.

[LITTLE BOLAS,⁴⁷ Parish of Hodnet, South Bradford Hundred.—This was, probably, originally a member of Peplow, and was with it annexed to Hodnet. It appears in the list of the manors or vills belonging to the hereditary seneschalcy of Montgomery.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o Broun	ij		Will'o de Boulwas	ij	ij
Ph'o Broun	ij		Thom' Louekyn	...	xv
Hug' de Buleye	...	xvij			

LONGGEFORD.

[LONGFORD,⁴⁸ Parish of Morton Say, South Bradford Hundred.—It is uncertain whether this was at *Domesday* a member of Hodnet, though it was at an early period considered as such. It was held under the lords of Hodnet by tenants taking their name from the place, one of whom, Robert de Longford, at the beginning of the 13th century, gave half a virgate in Longford, together with his body, to Combermere Abbey. The Abbey, about the year 1235, conveyed this land to Ivo Meverel in exchange for all the land which Ivo had between the land of Clive (Cliff Grange) and the land of Sutton. Ivo paid to the Abbey a rent of 6d. for this half-virgate, and this rent-charge on Longford remained with the Abbey till the Dissolution.

Longford took its name from the Roman road, which still runs in a straight line from Bletchley to Hinstock, crossing the Tern at Ternhill. In 1319, the Sheriff of Shropshire was ordered to ascertain whether the Royal Road called *Longeford*, between Bletchley and Newport, and the bridges and footpaths thereof, were so dilapidated by the overflowing of the adjacent marshes as that no one could pass thereby without peril of life. The inquiry was duly held at Drayton-

⁴⁷ Eyton viii. 255, ix. 328, &c.

⁴⁸ Eyton ix. 337.

in-Hales by the Sheriff, Robert de Grendon. The bad state of the road and the damage caused by floods, and the peril to passengers were substantiated, and a levy of *Pontage* for a fixed term was allowed towards the necessary repairs.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o de Aula ...	ij	vj	Ric'o le Herdemo'	ij	
Elya Sylion ...	ij	vj	Will'o Cozt ...		xij
Henr' de Sutton ...	ij		Ric'o Rotar' ...	ij	
Rob'to Dauwesone	ij		Ric'o Cissore ...		xij
Will'o Tunstall ...		xvij	Tybota Vidua ...		vj
Thom' Feyrchild ...		xvij			

PRESTONE.

[PRESTON ON THE WEALDMOORS,⁴⁹ South Bradford Hundred.—This was among the *Domesday* manors of Ralph de Mortimer, and, like Peplow, afterwards passed to the Seneschalcy of Montgomery. For some generations there were hero tenants of the name of De Preston, one of whom, Pagan de Preston, left four daughters, who, about 1215, gave to the Canons of Lilleshall the right to make a stank in *Hollebroc*, in the moor of *Horrebury*, near Lubstree Park. In 1386, there were four co-parceners in Preston — Thomas de Styvynton, Hugh de Heth, Richard de Horton, and Richard son of William de Preston (probably the Richard son of William of the Subsidy Roll).

Thomas Cabot occurs in local juries at the beginning of the 14th century. Probably Hugh Cabot was his son, and succeeded him in his tenancy under the lords of Hodnet. In 1338, the Abbot of Haughmond granted a life-lease of a house in Hopton to Henry Clark of Hodnet, and his wife Eleanor, and their daughter Elizabeth.]

	s	d		s	d
Hug' de Hethe ...	ij		Hug' Cabot ...		xij
Ric'o fil' Will'i ...	xij		Will'o Fage ...		x
Will'o fil' Walt'i ...	xij		Henr' Cl'ico ...		x
Ric'o Cissore ...	xij				
Will'o le Palmer ...	xij		p'b' Sm ^a	iiij ⁱⁱ	ijj ^d

WOLUERTON⁵⁰

[WOLLERTON,⁵⁰ Parish of Hodnet.—At *Domesday* this was held by Gerard de Tournai, and afterwards passed to Hamo Peverel, who gave the manor to Shrewsbury Abbey. At the beginning of the 13th century the Abbot of Combermere paid a rent of 20^d to Shrewsbury Abbey for a meadow and a moor in Wollerton. This rent the Abbot of Shrewsbury quit-claimed in 1242, on condition that the Abbot of Combermere would allow him to erect a stank for his mill at Wollerton on the latter's land of Chesthull. In 1534 the

⁴⁹ Eyton viii. 257.

⁵⁰ Eyton ix. 205.

Abbatial estate of Wollerton was valued at £14 5s. *per annum*, and the Abbot of Combermere had a charge of 3s. 4d. on the mill there.

In the Subsidy Roll Christiana and Thomas Coly hold land here, while William Coly is one of the chief tenants on the Abbot's manor of Betton-in-Hales.]

	s	d		s	d
Thom' de Wykes-			Ric'o Achesone...	vij	
hull ...	x		Dyonis Jonkyns	xij	
Thom' fil' Ric'i ...	vij		Rob'to Cort' ...	vjo' q ^u	
Cristiana Coly ...	xijob'		Joh'e de Hatton	vj	q ^u
Henr' le Wode-			Joh'e Molendinar'	vj	q ^u
ward ...	vjob'		Thom' fil' Thom'	vij	
Thom' Coly ...	x		Rob'to de Tyrleye	vij	
Walt'o fil' Joh'is	x	q ^u			
Will'o Hotard ...	ix	q ^u	p'b' Sm ^a	ix ^s	xj ^d
			ob' q ^u		

HEYE HATTON'

[HIGH HATTON,⁶¹ Parish of Stanton-on-Hine Heath.—Rainald the Sheriff held this manor at *Domesday*. After his time it passed, probably, by way of Hamo Peverel to Alan de Hadley, Hamo's grandson. Alan de Hadley left an only daughter, who married as her second husband Baldwin de Hodnet, who held Hatton during her lifetime. At his death it passed to his step-son Thomas Corbet, Lord of Tasley. In 1255, Roger Corbet, his son, held High Hatton at the service of providing a horseman, with horse, hauberk, lance, and *chapell-defer* to serve at the Castle of Oswestry for 40 days at Roger Corbet's cost. In 1300, Hatton possessed a capital messuage and garden, 80 acres of arable land, half an acre of meadow, 10 acres of garden, and a mill. A portion of land here, called Hideslonde, belonged to Haughmond Abbey—one virgate having been granted to the Canons by Richard de Linley, about 1179; the remaining part by Odo de Hodnet, between 1260 and 1270. Simon, son of David, Chaplain of Weston, and William, son of Walter de Hideslonde also, about the latter date quit-claimed to the Abbey their rights in the land of Hideslonde.

Richard de Hopton may be the same as Richard Cocus of Hopton, who, in 1310, bought half a virgate in Hopton from Robert, son of Adam de Preston.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o de Hopton	...	xij	Thom' Bercar'	...	xij
Will'o Gregor'	...	xv	Ric'o de Pysleye	...	ix
Will'o fil' Ric'i	...	xv	Thom' Greg' ...	...	vij
Ric'o de Peppelowe...	xij				
Joh'e Greg'...	...	xij	p'b' Sm ^a	vij ^s	j ^d

⁶¹ Eyton ix. 287.

HOPTON' ESPLEYE.

[HOPTON AND ESPLEY,⁵² Parish of Hodnet.—Half of Hopton and the whole of Espley and Hopley were probably held at *Domesday* by one Walter, under Rainald the Sheriff, Lord of Marchamley. About 1155, half a virgate in Hopton and the whole of Hopley passed to Haughmond Abbey. The chief tenants in both Hopton and Espley took their names from the place, but the De Hoptons were never of great importance. In 1255 Roger, son of Thomas de Hopton, was captured in James de Audley's Warren, and imprisoned in Red Castle. In 1255 Robert de Espley held one-fourth of a knight's-fee in Hopton and Espley, under John fitz Alan, by service of one man at arms for three weeks in war-time at Oswestry Castle. About 1270, Robert "Espeleg" gave a rent in Hopton to Haughmond Abbey, and some ten years later John, son of Robert de Espeley, Lord of Espeley, gave to the Infirmary of the Abbey another rent-charge there. John de Espley, a little later, transferred his whole estate to the De Hodnets, from whom it passed to the De Ludlows.]

	s	d		s	d
Rog' p'po'ito ...	vij	o'q ^u	Joh'e de Parys ...	vij	
Adam Grene ...	xij		Hug' Bertram ...	xvj	
Ric'o Wronow ...	ij		Thom' Reus ...	x	
Will'ofil'Radulph ij	v		Rog' Grene ...	vij	} s'bt' } ibid'm
Joh'e Gregor ...	ij	iji			
Thom' Wronow...	xxij		p'b' Sm ^u	xv ^s	
Joh'e fil' Rog' ...	xvij	q ^u			

MORTON' CORBET.

[MORTON CORBET,⁵³ North Bradford Hundred.—This is remarkable as being held at *Domesday* by the same owner as in Saxon times. Hunnit and his brother Uluiet held it in the time of King Edward, and continued to hold it under Turloid de Verley, the over-lord at *Domesday*. Another Saxon, Toret, was a Shropshire landowner in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and continued to be so after the Conquest. He was living as late as 1110, and then held several manors, which had previously been Hunnit's or Uluiet's, among them Morton Toret, as it was once called. Bartholomew Fitz Toret, was in 1215 one of the only seven Salopians adverse to the King in the then existing civil war. For this King John ordered William, Earl of Pembroke to give his land and castle of Morton, to Engeram de Pratellis to hold during the King's pleasure, but in 1217, Bartholomew Toret returned to his fealty, and received back his estates. His only daughter Joanna married Richard Corbet, of

Wattlesborough, and their son Richard succeeded his grandfather at Morton. His son Robert, grandfather of the Robert of the Subsidy Roll, was Sheriff of Shropshire, 1288-9. Robert Corbet (II) was born in 1304, and in 1326 was not yet knighted. Morton Corbet is still held by the direct descendants of Roger, his youngest son.

Geoffrey Huchoun also occurs on the Subsidy Roll for Shawbury.]

	s	d		s	d
Rob'to Corbet	...	ij	Thom' le Kyng'	...	xvij
Gal'r'o Huchoun	...	ij	Thom' p'po'ito	...	vij
Rog' Wylli...	...	xvj	Regm' Broun	...	vij o'
Ric'o le Couherd	...	xiiij	Thom' de Acton	...	ix
Isabell' de Besseford	x		Henr' de Bykerton'	vij	}
Joh'e le Barbour	...	xij			s'bt' ibid'm
Alic' Henny	...	vij	p'b' Sm ^a	xij ^s	ij ^d o'

SHAWBUR'.

[SHAWBURY,⁶⁴ North Bradford Hundred.—This was held at *Domesday* by Gerard de Tournai, who was succeeded in this manor by Hamo Peverel. It was held under the Peverels by tenants taking their name from the place, one of whom, Robert Fitz Nigel de Saubery, about the year 1155, granted the Church of Shawbury to Haughmond Abbey. Guy de Shawbury, son of Robert, was, about the year 1200, waylaid and murdered in the Forest of Haughmond, probably by Walter, son of Ralph Hosè of Albright Hussey.

In 1203, Shawbury was held by Thomas de Erdinton, who died in 1218, leaving his son Giles a minor. Giles de Erdinton in some way gave over Shawbury to Henry de Audley, but recovered his right to it, in 1239. In 1244, the King gave him a grant of Free Warren, in Shawbury and Besford, and the right to hold a weekly market on Thursdays, in his manor of Wellington. In 1266, Giles de Erdinton charged James de Audley with having carried off corn and hay from Shawbury and Besford, having arrested Erdinton's servant and taken him to Red Castle, and with breaking the fence of Shawbury Park, and the stank of Besford Vivary. James de Audley did not appear to defend himself, and probably nothing came of the suit, owing to the death of Giles de Erdinton in 1268-9. Henry de Erdinton, his son, gave to the Church of Shawbury, in addition to a virgate of land, already given by his father, a messuage and curtilage, which Robert the Miller had formerly held under him, a meadow, and a virgate of land, of which seven acres lay upon Crokeforlonge, and nine acres between the Abbot of Lilleshall's land at Cherleton, and Cressewal-broke.

⁶⁴ Eyton viii. 132.

In 1318, John de Withiford, and John de Peninton, and Philip his brother are among the witnesses of a deed concerning land at Haughton. John de Withiford was the son of Robert de Staunton, to whom Henry de Erdinton in the time of Edward II. conveyed a considerable amount of property at Shawbury. Thomas Gery was probably of the same family as Richard Gery, one of the chief tenants in Acton Reynold in 1326.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o le Fremon	...	xvij	Alic' Vidua...	...	xij ob'
Thom' fil' Amic'	...	xix	Thom' de Haghmo'	xvij	
Ric'o le Ferour	...	xij	Adam Bercar'	...	xij
Alic' r'lic't Ric'i	...	xvij	Galfr'o Huchoun	...	vj
Rob'to Kelyng'	...	ix	Rog' de Wythif'	...	vj
Anna Vidua	...	xv q ^u	Will'o Regnald'	...	x
Joh'e in le Lone	...	vij ob'	Thom' Gery	...	vij
Joh'e de Wythiford	xvij				
Joh'e Balle	...	xvij q ^u	p'b' Sm ^a	xvij ^s	iiij ^d o'

PENYNTON.

[POYNTON,⁵⁵ Parish of High Ercall.—Uluiet, the Saxon, held Poynton both before and after the Conquest, with another vill called in *Domesday, Tunstan*, but apparently neither passed to his descendants. In the reign of Henry I, Poynton was annexed to the Honour of Montgomery, and was held under the Lords of Montgomery by tenants taking their name from the place. In 1255, Philip de Pevinton, a minor in the custody of his mother, held Pevinton (Poynton,) by the annual rent of a pair of gilt spurs, payable at Easter, to William de Cantilupe, Lord of the Honour of Montgomery. Between 1272 and 1284, Philip, Lord of Penynton, gave to Haughmond Abbey two meadows, (Overemedewe and Nethermedewe), and five seylions (of ploughland) in Penynton. In 1319, Geoffrey de Peninton and his brothers John and Philip occur as witnesses of a deed concerning a gift of land at Haughton, to Haughmond Abbey.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Penynton'	...	xv	Will'o le Wodeward	...	xij
Ph'o de Penynton'	...	xij	Joh'e de Penynton'	...	ix
Will'o Cok'	...	ix	Thom' de Halghton'	...	vj
Ric'o fil' Tybote	...	xij	Will'o Bryd	...	x
Joh'e Cok'	...	xj			
Regm' de Weolynton'	...	ix	p'b' Sm ^a	x ^s	j ^d
Ric'o de Longgenalr'	...	xv			

⁵⁵ Eyton ix, 1.

MAGN' WYTHIF'.

[**GREAT WITHERFORD**,⁵⁶ Parish of Shawbury.—This was a three-fold manor at *Domesday*, one share of which was held by William Pantulf, and the remaining two by Rainald the Sheriff. William Pantulf's share was that virgate and a half in Withyford which, in 1255, was held by John fitz Aer of the Barony of Wem by the service of two foot-soldiers with bows and arrows for 15 days in time of war at Wem. In 1313, Hugh fitz Aer was said to have held half Withyford under Sir William le Botyler by service of one man with a lance at Wem, for 20 days in time of war with Wales; "and if the garrison should go out of the Castle of Wem, the lancer was still to abide therein to keep watch over the fire." The Fitz Aers held the other part of Withyford under the Le Stranges of Knokyn by service of a man-at-arms for 15 days at Knokyn. The Le Stranges held it under the Fitz Alans. About 1230 Robert fitz Aer (III.) bequeathed the Mill of Withyford to Haughmond Abbey, but his brother and heir, William, settled the town and mill of Withyford as the dower of Robert's widow, Amice, agreeing to pay an annuity of 20s. to the Abbot in its stead. In 1327, the last Fitz Aer of Withyford was dead, and his only child Margery still a minor. She was probably a ward of Alan de Charlton of Apley, whose son, a second Alan, she afterwards married, for in that year (1327), Alan de Charlton had leave from the King to embattle his mansions at Apley and Withyford. Margery was dead before 1349, when her husband died of the pestilence, and their two young sons John and Thomas were left to the care of their grandfather, who lived till 1360.

Roger Coke may be the same as Roger, son of Richard le Coke of Hopton, who in 1333 sold all his lands in Hopton and Espley to John le Walishe of Salop, who in 1338, gave them up to the Canons of Haughmond. In 1315, the Abbot of Haughmond demised a house and land at Withyford to Johanna, wife of Roger de Smethcote, and house and land to Philip Cok.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o Rees ...	ij	ob'	Ric'o de la Hull	xvij	
Hug' le Cartar	xx	q"	Rog' Coke	ij	
Adam Cay ...	xvij	q"	Rob'to Wade	xij	
Will'o fil' Ph'i...	xv		Alic' de la Hull'	xixq"	
Will'o Sauage..	xij		Ric'o Meyl	xq"	
Will'o Robocke	xij		Rog'de Smeothe-		
Will'o fil' Thom'	ix	o'q"	cote	...	xx
Ph'o Cok' ...	xvj	q"	Rog' Molendinar'	vj	
John' de Burgh-			Will'o Wryde	x	
ton ...	xix	q"	Joh'e Mol	ix	
Edith' Gech ...	xvj	q"			
Agn' Wyrcock ...	xi]		p'b Sm ^a	xxv ^s	x ^d
Will'oleTr'uenter		vj			

⁵⁶ Eyton ix. 184, 309.

STOK' SUP' TYRNE.

[**STOKE UPON TERN**,⁵⁷ North Bradford Hundred.—Roger de Lacy held this manor at *Domesday*. It was held under the De Laces by the De Says of Stokesay, the first of whom, Theodoric de Say, made a grant of land near the Tern (now known as Stoke Grange), to Shrewsbury Abbey. His son Helias de Say about 1150, gave half a hide at Hopton, near Hodnet to the Canons of Haughmond. In 1199, Stoke upon Tern and Stokesay are distinguished as North Stoke and South Stoke, when North Stoke was assigned as the dower of Hugh de Say's widow, Olympias. Between 1250 and 1255, Hugh de Say exchanged Stoke-upon-Tern with John de Verdon, for land in Ireland. It was then held by the service of one knight in time of war at Shrawardine Castle, and another tenant, Hugh de Heton was bound to provide one horseman for 40 days, at the same Castle. The De Verdens held it till 1316, when Theobald de Verdon (II) died, leaving four daughters, coheiresses. In 1328, it was apportioned to the second daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Bartholemew de Burghersh, but in 1343, it was in possession of Henry, Lord Ferrers of Groby, the husband of Isabel, the fourth daughter.

William de Heselshawe, (Helshaw, a vill of Stoke,) is mentioned in 1317, as holding half a knight's fee in Eaton-on-Tern.

A Griffin de Lee occurs in 1334 as the attorney of Ancarett, wife of John le Strange of Whitchurch, when she and her husband conceded the right of Bartholomew de Berdefeld, Parson of Ightefeld, to the Manor and Aadvowson of Whitchurche.

William de Wistaneswick appears in 1262 as witness of a deed relating to land at Eaton-on-Tern, and on Jury Lists in 1274, 1300, and 1306; and Richard de Wistaneswick is witness of a deed c. 1330 relating to land at Prees.

A Hugh de Eton was in 1255 Lord of Eaton-on-Tern, and in 1262 one of the regarders of the Wrekin Forest; but we find no further mention of him after 1270. William Capsi may be the same as a William Capci, mentioned in 1302, as formerly holding a *burgage* in Newport.

Richard de Thorneby was, not improbably, some connection of Geoffrey de Thyrneby, Rector of Stoke-upon-Tern from 1318 to 1357.

About 1292, William Knotte of Alvertone (Ollerton) gave to Elyas, son of Robert le Wodeward of Alvertone, 6 seylions in the fields of Alvertone and half an acre of meadow.]

s	d	s	d
Will'o de Hesel- shawe ...	ijj	Grifino de Lee...	iiij
Will'o de Peches- eye ...	ij	Will'o Norreys...	xvij
		Thom' Crewe ...	xiiij
		Will'o Wormil ...	ijj

	s	d		s	d
Will'o de Leye ...	xiiij		Rob'tode Ercalewe		xvij
Ric'o de Yorcharde	xiiij	ob'	Ric'o Knotte ...	ij	
Ric'o de Pateshull'	ij	vj	Rob' to Chay ...		xx
Ric'o de Wystans- wyk' ...	ij		Thom' fil' Rob' ti	ij	
Rob'to Denston ...	xij		Will'o Capsi ...	xvij	
Ric'o Braas ...	xvj		Ric'ode Thornneby	xij	
Henr' le Cart- wrighte ...	ij		Rob'to fil' Thom'		xv
Joh'ede Clouerley	ij		Thom' Fabro ...		xvj
Adam Brounnyg'	xv	ob'	Alano Lote ...	xvij	
Will'o Godefrey	ij		Alano fil' Pycke	xij	
Rog' de Stok' ...	xv		Nich'o Lote ...	xvij	
Hug' de Eton ...	x		Ric'o Spryng' ...	xvij	
Walt'o Dros ...	xvj		Joh'e de Horseleye	xxij	
Rob'to Purcel ...	xij		Henr' Droos ...	xj	
Will'o Cap'll'no ...	ij	vj	Joh'e de Ware ...	xv	
Henr' de Wode- hous ...	ij		Ric'o Wychard ...	x	s'bt' ibid'm
Will'o de Wode- hous ...	ij		Rob' to le Wode- ward ...	x	
Joh'e de Dodde- leye ...	ij		Henr' de Eton ...	x	
			p'b' Sm ^a	lxx ^s	

CHILDES ERCALEWE.

[CHILD'S ERCALL,⁵⁸ This was held at *Domesday* by Rainald the Sheriff, and continued in the possession of his successors till the time of William Fitz Alan (I), who, about the year 1138, granted Dodicote, a member of this Manor, to Combermere Abbey. About 1155, Hamo le Strange held Ercall under William Fitz Alan, and during his tenure, granted Nagington, another member of the Manor, to Haughmond Abbey. After Hamo's death, Little Ercall was held by his younger brother Ralph, who made a grant of land there to Wombridge Priory. Ralph le Strange was succeeded in his estates in Shropshire and Norfolk, by his two daughters, Maud, wife of Fulk d'Orri, and Emma, wife of Philip de Burnham. The right of these two to the manor of Little Ercall was disputed by their cousin John le Strange (II), and the law-suit was decided in his favour in 1200. About 1260, John le Strange (III) made over to his son Roger, "whatever he held in Ercall." This Roger was a man of mark, being Lord of Ellesmere and Cheswardine, Sheriff of Yorkshire, and Justice of the Forests south of the Trent. In 1300, he joined in the letter of the Barons of

England to Pope Boniface VIII. Roger died in 1311, leaving no legitimate heirs, and his manor passed through several hands to John de Leybourn, of Berwick, son of Lucia, sister of John le Strange.

Roger de Pyvelesdon appears, c. 1220, as a witness of deeds between Nicholas de Audley and the burgesses of Newport.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o fil' Elye ...	xijij		Will'o de Kyneleye	ijij	q ^u
Will'o de Addeneye ij	vijj		Will'o Bysshop ...		xij
Will'o le Yongge...	ix		Will'o Pyckesone...	ij	
Rob'to Bysshop ...	xiiijq ^u		Will'o de Addeney		xx
Rog'de Pywelesdon' ijij					

ATTON'.

[HUNGRY HATTON,⁵⁹ Parish of Child's Ercall.—This was, with the Lee and Goldstone, a member of Child's Ercall, and was held by various tenants, under the Le Stranges.

William de Leye occurs as a defaulter in respect of attendance at the Assizes of 1292, and as on a Hinstock Jury, in 1306.]

	s	d		s	d
Hug' le Rede ...	xiiij		Will'o Lumbard ...		xij
Will'o le Budel ...	x		Joh'e de Strangelf'		vijj
Will'o de Leye ...	xijob'		Will'o de Kyngton		vijo'
Walt'o de Leye ...	xiiijq ^u		Ric'o de Golstone	x	
Hug' de Nakynton'	xij		Will'o de Nagynton	vijj	
Walt'o le Wenche	xxq ^u				
Thom' Calueser' ...	vijj		p'b' Sm ^a	xxix ^s	ix ^d
Galfr'o fil' Will'i ...	ij				

COLDE HATTON'.

[COLD HATTON,⁶⁰ Parish of Rowton.—This was held at *Domesday* by Gerard de Tournai, and passed after his time to Hamo Peverel. It was early held by the family of Wischard, one of whom, Baldwin, about 1190, gave land at Polford to Shrewsbury Abbey. In 1255, William Wischard held this manor by the service of 20 days' ward in time of war, at the Castle of Shrewsbury, at his own cost, with horse, hauberk, lance, and *chapel-de-fer*. Between 1260, and 1265, William Wischard gave Cold Hatton to Lilleshall Abbey, and the Abbot paid the King, 2s. a year, in lieu of the ward at Shrewsbury Castle.

Richard de More, was probably a son of Richard de More, a tenant of the Abbey, who died in 1301, leaving a son in the wardship of the Abbot.

⁵⁹ Eyton viii. 14.

⁶⁰ Eyton ix. 218.

An Adam Fitz Reginald occurs in 1272, as holding land at Acton, possibly Acton Scott, though *Atton* is a not unusual form of Hatton in old deeds.]

	s	d		s	d
Adam fil' Regm' ...	ij		Ric'o Haukyn ...	xij	
Will'o de Boulwas		xij	Jueta de Boulwas	xij	
Ric'o de More ...		xvij	Rog' le Taylour ...	xij	
Joh'e fil' Will'i ...		xij			

LONGEFORD CHURSAL'.

[**LONGFORD AND CHESWELL.**⁶¹—The Manor of Longford belonged in Saxon times to the Earls of Mercia. At *Domesday* it was held under Earl Roger by Turold de Verley. Unlike the majority of Turold's manors, it did not pass to the Chetwynds, but was possibly confiscated after Turold's partizanship in Robert de Bellesme's rebellion, as we find it in the hands of Henry I. He granted it probably to Hamo, Lord of Longford, one of whose daughters and co-heiresses, Eva, carried it to her husband Robert de Brimpton, Lord of Brimpton in Berkshire. This Robert gave the Church of Longford to Shrewsbury Abbey, but afterwards quarrelled with them and took from them the Church of Kimmersley. After his death his widow, Eva, gave back Kimmersley on condition of the Abbot renouncing all claim to Longford Church. The De Brimptons held land in Staffordshire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, and Shropshire. In 1274 Adam de Brimpton (III.) held Longford by the service of providing a Guard with a barbed horse for 40 days whenever the King in person approached Wales. This Adam was, in 1287, a Conservator of the Peace for Berkshire, and in 1300 sat in Parliament as Knight of the Shire for that county. He died in 1315, and was succeeded by his son, the John de "Brunton" of the Subsidy Roll. John de Brimpton from 1319 to 1322, and again in 1327 and 1328, served as Sheriff of Oxfordshire and Berkshire; and in 1327 he was Knight of the Shire for Berkshire. In 1315 the capital messuage and garden at Longford were valued at 3s. 4d. per annum, and a water mill at 6s. 8d. Cheswell was a grange of Lilleshall Abbey, and continued with it till the Dissolution of Monasteries.]

	s	d		s	d	
Joh'e de Brunton	ijj		Ric'o de Poddeford	xij		} s'bt'
Gilb'to atte Brok'	ij		Will'o de Okynton	vij		} ibid'm
Thom' Blakemon		xvij				
Joh'e de Chursal...	ij					
Will'o de Abbeton'		xij		Sm ^a	xx ^s	ix ^d o'
Walt'o atte Brok'		xiii ^j o'				

⁶¹ Eyton viii. 101.

CHESEWARTHYN'.

[CHESWARDINE.⁶²—*Domesday* mentions this manor and Chipnall together in the Staffordshire Hundred of *Pireholle*. It was then held under the King by Robert de Stafford, and under him by a tenant Gislebert. In Saxon times it had been held by Lady Godiva, who paid from Chipnall a rent-charge of 2s. to the “Church of St. Chad,” *i.e.*, Lichfield Cathedral. About 1155 Henry II. granted Cheswardine to Hamo le Strange, who died in 1159, and was succeeded by his brother John. John, about 1170-1, gave the advowson of Cheswardine to the barons of Haugmond. His son, John le Strange (II.), about 1209 confirmed this grant, and added a further gift of a fourth part of the vill of Cheswardine, and the right of common throughout his demesnes there; and also the land of Norslepe, near his Castle of Knokyn, which he had acquired from his cousins, the heirs of Guy le Strange. This land at Norslepe was gained back about 1240 by John le Strange (III.), who gave the Canons a virgate at Cheswardine in exchange. This third John was succeeded at Cheswardine by his younger son Roger le Strange, who, in 1304, obtained a King’s Charter for holding a weekly market at Cheswardine on Mondays, and a yearly fair on the eve, the day, and the morrow, of the Translation of St. Swithin—the Patron Saint of the Church. Roger le Strange was succeeded by the John le Strange of the Subsidy Roll. He was of illegitimate birth, but had sufficient control over his estates to alienate Cheswardine from his sister Lucia, and settle it on Hamo, a younger son of Fulk le Strange of Blackmere, through whose heirs it later passed to the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury. In 1330, occurs the first mention of a Castle at Cheswardine, which was then reported to be a fortress of little strength. Hugh le Rede occurs also on the list for Aston.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e Ex ^a neo ...	ij		Regin' de Addeneye	xij	
Will'o de Marton ...	ij	vj	Will'o le Walsh'mon	xij	
Hug' le Rede ...	ij	vij	Ric'o de Martone ...	xvj	
Ric'o de Madeleye...	ij		Thom' de Hull ...	xvij	
Will'o Cap'll'o ...		xij	Thom' le Wodeward	ij	
Thom' Cl'ico ...		vj	Rob'to Peny ...	xij	
Ric'o Molendinar'...	ij		Simone Heryng' ...	x	s'bt'
Thom' Carpenter'...		xvij	Adam Botte ...	x	ibid'm
Ric'o Bouche ...	ij				
Joh'e le Tynker' ...		xxij			
Will'o le Palmer' ...	ij			Sm ^a	xxx ^s
Hamone Bouche ...		xij		vj ^d	

HYNSTOK'.

[HINSTOCK,⁶³—This was held at *Domesday* by William Pantulf, and under him by a tenant, Sasfrid. It passed with the Barony of Wem, from the Pantulfs to the Botylers. In 1306, William, grandson of Ralph le Botyler and Matilda Pantulf, granted 60 acres of heath land and the advowson of the Church of Hinstock to the Abbey of Alester. Hinstock remained with the Botylers till 1369, when, with the Barony of Wem it passed with Elizabeth Botyler to her husband, Robert de Ferrers.]

	s	d		s	d
Rob'to le Spendr' ...	xvij		Rog' le Spendr' ...	xvj	
Will'mo le Spendr' ij	x		Will'o Cl'ico ...	xxob'	
Emma le Spendr' ... ij			Henr' de Pykeles-		
Adam le Reue ...	xij		leye ...	vij	
Rob'to le Tayllour...	xiiij		Rob'to de Pykeles-		
Rob'to le Harpour...	xv		leye ...	ix	
			Ric'o de Addeneye ij		

TYBRIGHTON.

[TIBBERTON,⁶⁴—This was held at *Domesday* by Roger de Curcelle, but passed afterwards to the Pantulfs' Barony of Wem. It was early held by tenants of the name of De Conover, one of whom, Baldwin, gave a hide in Tibberton to Shrewsbury Abbey. Wombridge Priory also held land here by gift of Ralph Pantulf (c. 1175), and of Alan Pantulf; these Pantulfs of Dawley being tenants of the Pantulfs of Wem. In 1255, Tibberton was held by several tenants, four of whom held three hides by service of ward, at the castle of Wem, with horse, hauberk, lance, and *chapel-de-fer*, at their own cost, in time of war. The other tenant, John de Hales, held one hide by service of ward at Wem, for one month, with bows and arrows. About 1280, we find Lilleshall Abbey with land at Tibberton, but apparently it retained no estate here at the Dissolution. Adam, surnamed Garleck, to whom the Abbot granted a virgate of land, may possibly be the Adam at the Low, of the Subsidy Roll.

The Wombridge Cartulary mentions several tenants here, the De Mestons being among them. In 1383, William de Meston's tenure had descended to William Mille, possibly a son of the Hamo of the Subsidy Roll.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Mestone	xvij		Ric'o Bochard ...	xiiij	
Thom'de Longgefond ij	ij		Thom' de Mestone	xvob'	
Will'o Tuffe ... ij	iiij		Will'o Pyttok' ...	vij	
Joh'e fil' Rog'i ...	xx		Ric'o le Trauenter	ix	
Hamone Mille ...	x		Adam atte Lowe... ij	iiij	

VPTONE'.

WATERS UPTON.⁶⁵—Roger de Lacy held this at *Domesday*, but it afterwards passed to the Barony of Wem. It is not quite clear how it came to the Pantulfs, as at the close of Henry I's reign Pagan fitz John appears as giving land here to Gilbert de Condovery, on Gilbert's giving up some Prebendal lands to St. Alkmund's. About 1155, Upton was apparently held under Ivo Pantulf by Walter fitz John, from whom possibly it derived its name of *Walter's*, now *Waters* Upton. His son, Sir William fitz Walter de Upton, c. 1220, gave a meadow at Upton, called Longaye, to Haughmond Abbey, and the tithe of all tolls taken at his mill of Upton; and about 1240 Nicholas de Upton, his grandson, added to the meadow the grant of a piece of ground five feet in width for the Canons to make a ditch between their land and his. Nicholas also bequeathed to Shrewsbury Abbey, together with his body, an annual rent of 5s. to be applied to the use of the Convent Kitchen. After his death Upton went to Coparceners, who, in 1292, were represented by William de Upton and Agnes his wife, Richard de Upton and Dionysia his wife, and Adam de Upton and Emma his wife.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o de Garmes-ton'	...	ij	Joh'e fil' Nich'i	...	xiiij
Adam Bercar'	...	xvij	Emma reicta Rog'i	...	xxij
Rob'to Louote	...	xvij	Ric'o de Upton'	...	xxij

DALYLEYE.

[DAWLEY.⁶⁶—This was held by Earl Roger at *Domesday*, and under him by William Pantulf. It thus passed to the Barony of Wem, and was held by a younger branch of the Pantulfs under the Barons of Wem. The last of these Pantulfs died in 1240, leaving his estates to coparceners. In 1255, these coparceners were represented by William de Caverswall, Richard le Irishe, Michael be Morton, and John de Charnes. William de Caverswall, c. 1258, sold his share of Tibberton and Dawley to Michael de Morton, who was also a Staffordshire landowner. He was succeeded by his son, Michael, and he, before 1316, by William de Morton, Clerk, who, in that year, received royal permission to embattle his house at Dawley. John de Charnes was followed by Reginald de Charnes, who also held land at Prees, and at Charnes in Staffordshire. He held one-fourth of the vills of Tibberton and Dawley, by services of rendering six arrows, barbed and feathered with peacock's plumes, and of appearing twice yearly at William le Botyler's Great Courts at Hinstock. In 1310, he gave to Buildwas Abbey, ten acres of woodland at Little Legh, a member of Shifnal.

⁶⁵ Eyton viii. 52.

⁶⁶ Eyton viii. 41.

In 1292, Richard le Yreis of Dawley gave to Johanna his wife, and William their son, all his lands in Tibberton and Dawley. Probably this would be the Johanna of the Subsidy Roll.

William de Drayton occurs in the latter half of the thirteenth century as a witness of deeds relating to Uppington

The Abbot of Combermere, at this date, held Market Drayton, a manor that at *Domesday* belonged to William Pantulf, and it was possibly by the gift of some other member of the same family that we find him holding so important a place in the list for Dawley.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'a ux' Mor' ...	iiij	q ^u	Thom' Molendinar'	x	
Hug' Shyuer ...		vij	Rob'to le Mortimer	xij	
Joh'e Snow ...		vij	Alb'te da Comber-		
Isabell' Snyuer ...		vij	mer' ...	xij	ijj
Marg' de Drayton' ij			Will'o Cok'	x	
Will'o de Drayton'		xvij	Hen'r' Silyon	vijj	
Joh'e fil' Marger'		ix	Will'o le Reue	vijj	
Regin' de Berton'		xxj			
Hug' Fenel ...		xj		Sm ^a	lxxijj ^s
Rog' Dros ...		ix			ij ^d o'q ^u

MAGN^A BOULWAS.

[**GREAT BOLAS.**⁶⁷—The first known lord of Bolas is Ulger Venator the King's Forester, probably some relation of Roger Venator, Baron of Pulverbatch, and of Norman Venator, Lord of Lee Brockhurst. He occurs first at the Court of Earl Hugh de Montgomery, and during the rebellion of Robert de Belesme, was placed in charge of Brug Castle. He, however, soon surrendered to the King, and thus procured his pardon. He was succeeded by his son, William fitz Ulger, and he, by his son, Robert fitz William, who gave a rent of 4s. in Boulewas, to Lilleshall Abbey. His son, Hugh fitz Robert appears in 1214, as having been excused 30 marks of a fine of 100, which he owed "because at request of the King, he had taken to wife the niece of John le Strange." Hugh Fitz Robert afterwards renounced his fealty to King John, but returned to his allegiance under Henry III. He died in 1249, and was succeeded by his son, John fitz Hugh, whose estates at Isombridge, Bolas, and Bromfield, constituted a Knight's fee. John was succeeded by his son, Hugh fitz John, who died in 1292, and was succeeded by his brother Roger fitz John, who demised his Manor of Boulewas to John de Ludlow for 10 years, when himself about to depart to the Holy Land. His son, the John fitz Roger of the Subsidy Roll, was hardly 3 years old when his father died in 1302. He lived till after 1360, and occurs not infrequently in the records of the time. In 1324 he was summoned as

⁶⁷ Eyton viii. 264.

Lord of Bromfield, by the Sheriff of Herefordshire, to a Great Council at Westminster, and in 1349 he and his wife Petronilla are mentioned.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e fil' Rog'i	...	xv	Rog' Bercar'	...	xij
Ric'o Calueser'	...	vj	Joh'e Serjant	...	xij
Ric'o fil' Pyck'	...	vj	Ric'o Payn	...	xij
Thom' de Meston	...	vj			

ESNEBRUGG'.

[ISOMBRIDGE,⁶⁸ Parish of High Ercall.—Ralph de Mortimer held this at *Domesday*, but it soon after passed to Earl Roger, and from the Earl to the Chief Forester of Shropshire, when Bolas was made the head of the manor. Hugh fitz Robert, the fourth Forester of Bolas, gave a small grant here to Lilleshall, and about 1230, one of his tenants—Richard Cruder—gave, with his body, half a virgate in Isombridge to Haughmond Abbey. At the death of Hugh fitz Robert, in 1249, among the items he received from Isombridge, beside the carucate he held in demesne, were rents 16s. 8d.; from meadow land, 18s.; two salmon at Christmas, value 2d.; one pound of pepper at Christmas, and one pound of cummin at Easter.

The Richard de Upton, Adam de Suggedone, and William de Upton of the Subsidy Roll possibly represent the Richard, Adam, and William who, in 1292, were co-parceners at Waters Upton.

Cecilia, the Chaplain's sister, would be probably sister of the Lord of Bolas' priest at his private chapel of Isombridge.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o de Upton'	...	ij	Rog' de Upton	...	xij
Adam de Suggedone	ij		Joh'e Incok	...	xij
Ric'o fil' Ric'i	...	vj	Cecil' Soror' Cap'll'i	vj	
Joh'e atte Water	...	xij	Will'o de Upton'	...	ix

CA'YNTON'.

[CAYNTON,⁶⁹ Parish of Edgmond.—This was held under the Lords of Bolas by a family taking its name from the place. At the close of the 13th century William de Caynton held a'so land at Pixley, near Chetwynd. In 1292 he held only two-thirds of Caynton, William de Willbryton, a minor, holding the remaining portion.]

	s	d		s	d
Hug' Pycke	...	xij	Will'o Mancorneys	...	vj
Alano de Ercalewe	...	vj			

⁶⁸ Eyton viii. 262.

⁶⁹ Eyton viii. 373.

CHERYNTON'.

[CHERRINGTON.⁷⁰—Gerard de Tournai held this at *Domesday*. It passed later to Hamo Peverel, whose illegitimate daughter, Seburga, probably carried a right to some portion of it to the De Hadleys, as Alan de Hadley, her son and heir, gave a hide in Cherrington to Wombridge Priory before 1180. Later it was held by a family of De Cherrington, one of whom, Thomas, Lord of Cherrington, before 1234, gave to Wombridge Priory his Fishery of Cherrington in the river Mees, and a little meadow there. Geoffrey Griffin, in 1251, gave also to Wombridge two carucates of land and 4½ acres of forest land;—all his land, with buildings, rents, and men, within and without the vill of Cherrington. Other tenants gave land here to Wombridge—William, son of Adam de Cherrington, gave two virgates; John le Bret one virgate, and Thomas de Mere all his common pasture in Cherrington that Geoffrey Griffin had held.]

	s	d		s	d
Rog' Payn	xij		Fiuiano deChetewynde	xij	
Thom' de Cherynton...	vj		Thom' fil' Will'i ...	x	
Adam Tuffe	ix		Will'o Skyle ...	viii	} s'bt' } ibid'm
Hug' Bercar'	ix				
Ric'o de Cherynton' ...	vj			Sm ^a	xxij ^s
				vj ^d	

ROULTON'.

[Rowton.⁷¹—This was held at *Domesday* by Earl Roger, and under him by one Edith. It was afterwards escheated to the Crown, and given by Henry II. to Gervase Goch, the Welsh Lord of Sutton and Madoc. Gervase's son Griffin married Matilda, sister and co-heiress of Ralph le Strange of Knockyn; and their son Madoc, in 1255, held Rowton and Ellardine by service of conducting the King in Wales in time of war. Between 1262 and 1265, however, when Madoc de Sutton alienated his estates at Sutton, Rowton and Ellardine to John le Strange (III.) of Ness and Cheswardine, he is stated to have held them by a different service—that of providing 4 foot soldiers in ward of Montgomery Castle for 15 days, at his own cost. From the Le Stranges Rowton and Ellardine went through several hands till 1294, when they passed by purchase—the Le Stranges, however, retaining a mesne right—to the De Ludlows of Stokesay, in whose hands they remained for several generations. The tithes of Rowton and Ellardine were very early given to Wenlock Abbey. The Monks of Shrewsbury, however, as patrons of High Ercall, of which Rowton was a chapeelry, in 1284, agreed to pay a perpetual ferm of 2 merks for them, and they were 10 years later annexed to the building fund of the Monastery.

William Fraunceys occurs as a Juror in 1324, and Thomas Fraunceys about 1310. Hamo Geffecok may possibly be the same as Hamo de Ellardine, who occurs in the same capacity in 1293.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o Cl'ico	...	xv	Ric'o Dolfyn	...	ix
Thom' le Blak'	...	xvij	Will'o Dolfyn	...	x
Hug' de Etone	...	vj	Will'o de Boulwas	..	ix
Rog' de Poddeforde...	...	ixo'	Adam Bercar'	...	vij
Will'mo Fraunceys	..	x	Hamane Geffecok'	...	vj
Joh'e Dolfyn	...	xij	Ric'o Rastard	...	vj
Sibill' q' fuit ux' Rog'i	..	ix			

ELWARTHYN.

[ELLARDINE.⁷² Parish of High Ercall.—This was among Gerard de Tournai's manors at *Domesday*. Its later history is the same as that of Rowton, though in 1085 it was classed with another of Gerard's manors, Cold Hatton.

Thomas Madoc was probably the son of Madoc de Ellardine, who occurs from 1249 to 1278. William Cresset may possibly be the man of that name, who, in 1292, was indicted for murder, and other evil deeds, committed in Bradford Hundred.]

	s	d		s	d
Thom' Madoc	...	xv	Joh'e Molendinar'	...	ix
Regin' Russel	...	vij	Thom' Haukyn	...	ix
Hug' Bysshop	...	x	Will'o Mille	..	vj
Rog' de Poddeford	...	vj	Will'o Russel...	..	ix
Rob'to othe Hull	...	xij	Joh'e fil' Joh'is	..	vij } s'bt'
Rog' le Fader...	...	x			vij } ibid'm
Will'o Cresset	...	vj			
Will'o Haukyn	...	xij		Sm*	xxj ³ j ^{do} b'
Will'o de Hydeslond...	..	vj			

NEWPORT.

[NEWPORT.⁷³—This did not exist at *Domesday*, and is first mentioned in the time of Henry I., by whose charter it was founded. It possessed a Church almost from the first, as before 1148 we find it in the possession of the Monks of Shrewsbury. In 1227, Henry III. conferred Newport on Henry de Audley, who had already held the royal manor of Edgmond for some ten years, and it remained with the Audleys for many generations. The most important feature of Newport, (or Newborough, as it was at first called), was a Vivary, or fishery, and the burgesses held their liberties by the service of conveying fish from it to the King's Court. The Abbot of Lilleshall,

⁷² Eyton ix. 239.

⁷³ Eyton ix. 129.

the Prior of Wombridge, the Abbot of Buildwas, and the Prior of Ware, at various times held property in Newport. Lilleshall and Buildwas retained an interest here till the Dissolution.

William Rondulph was a man of considerable importance, and occurs frequently in matters referring to Newport and the neighbourhood. Very many of the names on the Subsidy Roll are mentioned in the paper on the "Historical Records of Newport," in volume viii. of the Shropshire Archaeological Society's *Transactions*, from which it appears that the burgesses had considerable public spirit, and managed their affairs with energy.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'mo Rondulph...		xij	Rog' le Cok'	...	xij
Jordano Brond	...	vij	Will'o le Coup'e	...	ij
Joh'e le Spycer	...	iiij	Will'o atte Lake	...	v
Will'o Dydan	...	ij	Joh'e Lumbard	...	ijj
Ric'o le Marchald	...	ij	Hug' le Cook'	...	ijj
Galfr'o Pynsonn	...	ij	Thom' de Cune	...	vij
Will'o Dene	...	iiij	Ric'o de Chetewynde	...	xij
Henr' de Madeleye...	ij		Ric'o le Shepeherde	ijj	
Will'o Haket	...	ij	Joh'e le Glouer'	...	xvij
Ric'o Gech	...	vj	Radulph' le Chalun-		
Petro de Couene	...	ij	ner	...	xij
Jul' le Walcar'	...	iiij	Will'o le Herdemo'	...	ij
Nich'o de Sal'op	...	vj	Ric'o lyghtfot	...	ij
Will'o de Chatewall'	...	ijj	Adam Gillesone	...	xij
Will'o Spaynel	...		Rob'to le leu'e	...	xij
Will'o de Beodefard	...	xij	Adam Rondulf'	...	xij
Will'o Sweteblod	...	ij	Petro de Houle	...	x
Will'o Molendar'	...	iiij			
Will'o de Stone	...	vj	Sm ^a	iiij ^b	x ^s
Joh'e le T'nour	...	xij			ijj ^d
Henr' de Hemme	...	vij			

WEOLYNTONE.

[WELLINGTON,⁷⁴—In Saxon times Earl Edwin held this, and at *Domesday*, Earl Roger de Montgomery had it in his own hands. In 1140 it was in Royal hands, when Walcot mill and 3 carucates of land were given to Haughmond Abbey by either King Stephen or the Empress Maud. The latter also about the same date gave Aston-under-the-Wrekin to Shrewsbury Abbey. Wellington was held under Henry II. by Simon fitz Simon, Custos of Stretton Castle, who left the manor somewhat impoverished. Simon's sons had an interest for a short time here. Then in 1194, Wian, son of Jonas de Powis, Lord of Overton in Flintshire held it till 1210 when Thomas de Erdington received a grant of it from King John

⁷⁴ Eyton ix. 40.

His son-and-heir, Giles de Erdington, in 1244, obtained leave to hold a weekly market here on Thursdays, and a yearly fair. Sir Hugh Burnel, his successor at Wellington, in 1283 obtained a renewal of this charter, allowing him to hold two fairs—on the vigil, day and morrow of St. Barnabas (June 10—12), and the vigil day and morrow of the Decollation of St. John the Baptist (August 28—30). An Inquest of this date incidentally mentions that in the time of King John, Arleston had 24 hearths, while Wellington had only 14. Wellington remained with the Burnels for some generations.

John de Praers occurs frequently as a witness of deeds of the close of the 18th century. In 1282 he purchased a messuage and 6 bovates in Apley, in addition to his own land at Dothill, granted by Giles de Erdington to his father or grandfather—an earlier John de Praers.]

	s	d		s	d
Rob'to le Barcar'	ij		Will'o de Kynardes-		
Rog' Smert'		xv	eye	ij	iiiij
Will'o Buny		xv	Adam fil' Matill'	...	xij
Thom' le Frene		xiiij	Ric'o fil' Galfr'	...	xij
Thom' fil' Petri'		xx	Joh'e de Preers	ij	
Will'o Aye		xvij	Rog' Olkyn	...	xiiij
Hug' fil' Thom'		xiiij	Thom' fil' p'po'iti	...	xij
Rog' Piscatore		xvj	Joh'e de Laneleye	...	xiiij
Hug' le Bret'	ij		Ric'o fil' Thom'	ij	
Adam Flambard		xij	Thom'de Corstone	...	xiiij
Ric'o Bercar'		xvij	Ric'o Prounce	...	xvij
Thom' fil' Ric'i	ij		Henr' Bryd	...	xij
Thom' Duffe		xij	Rog'de Sywaldesdon'	...	xij
Ric'o fil' Isabell'		vij	Adam Dagonn	...	s'bt'
Adam le Stubber'	ij			Sm ^a	ij ^s
Thom' de Hemme...		vj			j ^d

EGEMUNDONE.

EDGMOND.⁷⁶—This was held at *Domesday* by Earl Roger, who some ten years later, founded a church here, which he gave to his Abbey of Shrewsbury. It afterwards came into the hands of Henry II. as a manor of Royal-demesne, and the income from it was used for various annuities and pensions. It continued with the King till 1217, when Henry III. granted it to Henry de Audley at the rent of a *newed* sparrow hawk, yearly paid to the King. This rent included Newport, which had been built on land belonging to the Manor of Edgmond.

John Knode, possibly a son of Hugh Knode of the Subsidy Roll, was vicar of Edgmond in 1378.]

76 Eyton ix. 114,

	s	d		s	d
Hug' knode ...	iiij		Rog' Syward ...	ij	iiij
Adam Rob't ...	ij	iiij	Rob'to Adam ...		xvijjq ^u
Will'o Rolf ...		xij	Ric'o le Longge	ij	jo'q ^u
Ric'o fil' Sibill ...	ij	j	Ric'o le Palmer'		xij
Ric'o knode ...		xvijo	Rob'to Holewey		xvjq ^u
Adam de Adde- ney ...		xiiij	Cristiana Broun		xiiijjq ^u
			Joh'e Bryd ...		vjq ^u

ADDENEY.

[ADENEY.⁷⁶ Parish of Edgmond.—This was in 1206, granted by King John to the Abbey of Croxden, (Staffordshire), in lieu of an annuity of 100s., previously given to the Monks out of the Royal Exchequer. In 1255, one of the Abbey's tenants, Clement de Audoney, had given his land to the Knight Templars of Keele. In 1287, the Monks of Croxden gave Adeney to Buildwas Abbey, receiving in exchange the Grange of Caldron, in Staffordshire. The Monks of Buildwas retained Adeney till the Dissolution.

William de la Grene occurs on an Edgmond Inquest in 1292.]

	s	d		s	d
Rob'to Wylham ...	ij		Ric'o Hycok'		xij
Adam Nichol ...	ij		Will'o Benete		xij
Will'o de la Grene ...		xiiij	Will'o Benne		xiiij

PYKSTOK'.

[PYKSTOCK.⁷⁷ Parish of Sambrook.—This township was partly in Edgmond, and partly in Chetwynd parish, and it is only occasionally mentioned in connection with the more important members of the Manors. The Audleys held the Edgmond part of Pickstock, the Chetwynds, the other. The chief tenants took their name from the place, and occur frequently on Edgmond Jury Lists. Roger Bercar received a grant of land in Pickstock, between 1290 and 1300. In the deed, mention is made of Roger-on-the-Grene, possibly the father of Robert fitz Roger of the Subsidy Roll.]

	s	d		s	d
Rob'to de Pykstoke	vj		Rob'to fil' Rog'i ...	iiij	
Adam knotte ...	v		Rog' Dawesone ...		xvij
Rog' Bercar' ...	vj		Marger' Benet ..	ij	

ASTONE.

[CHURCH ASTON.⁷⁸ (and Chetwynd Aston).—In 1155, Henry II. granted three virgates of land here to Robert Pinzun, by the service of providing two trusses of hay for the King's chamber, whenever he

⁷⁶ Eyton ix. 121. ⁷⁷ Eyton ix. 125; and viii, 98. ⁷⁸ Eyton ix. 122.

should sleep at Edgmond. Robert Pinzun's grandson, Reginald, gave two virgates of this land to Shrewsbury Abbey, binding himself to still perform the service. Lilleshall Abbey also held a virgate here, granted them between 1200 and 1225, by Roger de Badger. Both Abbeys held property here at the Dissolution. The remainder of Aston was in lay hands, being held under the De Audleys. In 1274, it was held by Geoffrey de Thorp, by rent of a pair of white gloves, value 1d., payable at Christmas.

Geoffrey Rondulph was a son of William Rondulph, of Newport. He had two brothers, Simon, and Adam, both men of some importance, holding considerable property in the county.]

	s	d		s	d
Thom' de Astone	ij		Joh'e Wylot'	ij	
Nich'o atte Walle	ij		Rob'to le Leu'e	ij	
Will'o de Stoctone	ij	ob	Galf'r'o Rondulph'	ij	
Thom' de Ethel-			Will'o de Hales...		xvo'
arton' ...	...	viii	Jul' Bu'geys	viii	
Agn' vidua	...	xiij o'q ^u	Adam Syward ...	xx	} s'bt' ibid'm
Ric'o de Suttone	ij	iii	Will'o de Addeney	xvij	
Ric'o kay	...	ij			
Adam Bercar	...	ij	iii	Sm ^a	iiij ^u iiiij ^s j ^d
Ric'o Wys	...	ij			

CHETO'WYNDE.

[CHETWYND.⁷⁹—Turold de Verley held this at *Domesday*. Before the Conquest it had been held by the Countess Godiva. Ten of Turold's 13 manors were afterwards held under the Fitz Alans, by the family of Chetwynd, who took their name from this, their chief manor. Adam de Chetwynd, who occurs in 1180, is the first of the name we find mentioned. In 1255, Chetwynd was held by service of providing three men-at-arms at John Fitz Alan's Castle at White-minster, (Oswestry). The Chetwynds were a numerous and wealthy family, holding large estates in Staffordshire and Shropshire. The John de Chetwynd (III.) of the Subsidy Roll was a man of considerable importance. In 1314, he was included in a military summons against the Scots; in 1322, his arms appear on the Roll of the Battle of Boroughbridge; in 1324, he was summoned to the Great Council at Westminster, and in the two following years he occurs as a Commissioner of Array in Cheshire, Shropshire, and Staffordshire. In 1326, the Bishop gave license of non-residence to Reginald de Chetwynd, Rector of Chetwynd, that he might be in personal attendance on Sir John de Chetwynd, whom we find two months later at Clun, with Edmund, Earl of Arundel. Sir John de Chetwynd lived till after 1351, but his son Reginald died some time before, leaving

⁷⁹ Eyton viii. 81.

an only daughter, Joan, who took the great property of the Chetwynds to her husband, Sir Richard de Peshale.

William Clerk may be the same as William Clerk, of Newport, who occurs c. 1300.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Chetwynd	ij		Joh'e le Smyth'	...	xij
Alic' le Loesmy'th...	iiij		Adam Smalemon	...	vijij
Ric'o Bercar'	...		xvij	Will'o Cl'ico	...
Will'o le Herdemon	xij				xij

STOCTONE.

[STOCKTON.⁸⁰ Parish of Longford.—This, though in the parish of Longford, was a member of Chetwynd, and in 1281, was partially held in demesne by John de Chetwynd (II).]

	s	d		s	d
Nich'o p'po'ito	...	ij	Rob'to de Horselowe	ij	
Rob'to Aftmar'	...		xvij	Pet ^o le Hayward	...

BEASTONE.

[BEARSTONE.⁸¹ Parish of Woore.—This was held at *Domesday* by Turold de Verley, and afterwards passed to the Chetwynds, who held it in demesne. In 1281, John de Chetwynd's estate at Bearstone was valued at £5 7s. 10½d. yearly, with four Cottages rented at 4s. 9d., and £5 16s. 8d. from Bearstone Mill.

John and William de Staundon possibly took their name from Staundon, in Staffordshire, where the Chetwynds held property.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e Molendinar'	xij		Will'o atte Yate	...	vijij
Thom' fil' Ric'i	xvij		St'ph'o le Breer	...	xij
Joh'e de Sondbach	xv		Will'o Thomason...	ij	vj
Ric'o Cabel	...		Will'o Mareschal	...	ij
Marg' vidua	xiiij		Joh'e de Staundone		xij
Will'o fil' Ric'i	vij		Will'o fil' Rog'i	..	xvij
Ric'o Hyeok'	xvj		Will'o de Staundone		xx
St'ph'o Stobard	xvij		Rog' atte Holebrok'		xvij

ETHELARTON'.

[ELLERTON,⁸² Parish of Cheswardine.—This was, probably, at *Domesday*, a member of Sambrook, and became associated with Chetwynd with it. It was held under the De Chetwynds, by a family who took their name from the place. One of them, Thomas de Edelarton, was, in 1262, a Regarder of the Forest. Elyas de Edelarton also occurs on a Jury in 1253. Possibly he would be the father of William Elyas, of the Subsidy Roll.]

⁸⁰ Eyton viii. 90.

⁸¹ Eyton ix. 372.

⁸² Eyton viii. 38.

	s	d		s	d
Will'o Bouche	...	xvj	Henr' Tyrry	...	xx
Will'o Elyes	...	ij	Joh'e de knygh'ton	...	xij
Adam Juggan	...	ij	Rog' Bouche	...	xiiij

PYWELESDON'.

[PILSON, Parish of Chetwynd.⁸³—This was at *Domesday* one of Turold de Verley's manors. In King Edward the Confessor's time it was held by Earl Edwin, and was worth 8s. per annum. Turold found it waste, and it still remained so in 1085. Later it was considered as merely a member of Chetwynd: but its tenants—the De Pivelesdons—were a family of distinction, who constantly appear in the records of the county. Hamo de Pivelesdon occurs in 1191, and in 1241 Roger de Pivelesdon was Clerk of the County. This Roger died before 1270; but another Roger de Pivelesdon, a collector of tax in Wales for the French war, was, in 1293, hanged and beheaded by the Welsh in the Insurrection of Madoc. The Roger Jordan of the Subsidy Roll was Roger, son of Jordan de Pivelsdon, who, in 1301, was an Assessor and Collector in Shropshire of the tax of the *fifteenth*.]

	s	d		s	d
Rog' Jordan	...	xij	Rog' Enote	...	vj
Will'o de North'bur'		xij	Henr' Dros	...	vj

SAM BROK.

[SAM BROK.⁸⁴—Turold de Verley held this at *Domesday*, and a knight held it under him. Later, it was held under the Chetwynds, by a family named Waldyng, one of whom, Roger Waldyng, was, in 1262, a Regarder of the Forest of Mount Gilbert. John Waldyn of the Subsidy Roll, would be of this family. Thomas de Pykesley took his name from the hamlet of Pixley, half of which was a member of Chetwynd.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o de Oldefeld	...	xij	Henr' Braas	...	xij
Thom' de Pykeles-			Joh'e Waldyn	...	xij
leye	...	xij	Will'o de Beastone	x	} s'bt' ibid'm
Henr' Tunstall'	...	xij			
Joh'e de Nakynton'	xvij			Sm ^a	lx ^s
Will'o Eynkyn	...	xiiij		j ^d	

WODECOT' LYNDON'.

[WOODCOTE AND LYNN.⁸⁵—This was held at *Domesday* by Robert Fitz Tetbald, who had here a Saxon tenant, Tochi. Later, Woodcote passed with Robert's Sussex Honour of Petworth, to Joseline de Louvain, and so to the Percies. It was held by tenants named De Woodcote, one of whom was living in 1170. They were probably

⁸³ Eyton viii. 95.

⁸⁴ Eyton viii. 93.

⁸⁵ Eyton ix. 11.

descendants of Tochi, the *Domesday* tenant. About 1220, Robert de Woodcote (I.) made a grant of land in Shakerley to Lilleshall Abbey.

In 1278, the third Robert de Woodcote died, having held his lands of Henry Percy, by rent of 10s. yearly. This Robert's son, Thomas de Woodcote alienated his estates to William Rondulf of Newport. William's eldest son, the Geoffrey Rondulf of the Subsidy Roll was among the chief burgesses of Shrewsbury. He was a Bailiff of the town six times between 1290 and 1323, and was returned as a burgess of Parliament nine times between 1295 and 1318. At the beginning of the fourteenth century, Geoffrey Rondulf and Edmund de Morton had a lawsuit respecting Woodcote, by which Edmund recovered two-thirds of the manor. This Edmund was descended from Michael de Morton, and a sister of Robert de Woodcote (III.) Adam de Morton and Richard de Woodcote were probably younger branches of the families of those names.]

s	d	s	d
Galfr'o Rondulph ...	xij	Ric'o de Salte	...
Edmund' de Morton'	xij	Adam de Morton'	...
Joh'e Rondulf' ...	xij	Walt'o de Lyndon'	...
Will'o Gamel ...	ijij	Ric'o de Wodecote	...
Gilb'to de Hynkeleye	xij		
Rob'to de Lyndon'	ij	ijij	p'b' Sm ^a
Will'o Bosse ...	ij	vj	xxvj ^a
			ij ^d

LYLLESHULL'.

[LILLESALL⁸⁶—This was at *Domesday* held by the Church of St. Alkmund, Shrewsbury. It had belonged to it in Saxon times, though, in 1085, Godebold, a Norman priest, seems to have had almost entire control over it. In the early part of the 12th century, Richard de Belmeis, Bishop of London, and Viceroy of Shropshire, was Dean of St. Alkmund's. He was succeeded as Lord of Tong by his nephew, Philip de Belmeis, and as Bishop of London, and Dean of St. Alkmund's, after some interval, by a younger nephew, Richard de Belmeis (II.) Philip de Belmeis, before 1145, founded Lilleshall Abbey. The Canons first settled at Lizard Grange, then moved to Donnington Wood, and finally built their Abbey in the Wood of Lilleshall. Richard de Belmeis (II.) transferred to this newly-founded Abbey the greater part of the property of St. Alkmund's, which then sank from the position of a collegiate Church to that of a scantily endowed Vicarage. Lilleshall Abbey flourished and became possessed of much property beside its original endowments, its income from all sources being returned by Abbot Robert in 1535, at £326 0s. 10d. The Abbot had many tenants in Lilleshall, or Lilleston, as the village was sometimes called, and tradition speaks of the village as having once been much larger than at present. Alan de Garmeston and Roger le Harper occur about 1275 as witnesses of a deed between

⁸⁶ Eyton viii. 210.

William de Hales, Abbot of Lilleshall, and Henry de Meryton. William de Hull was left a minor at his father Robert de Hull's death in 1284. He was in ward to the Abbot for five years, till William Clerk, of Newport, his stepfather, bought his wardship for 10s.

A Richard le Bere occurs in 1256, in a lawsuit concerning land at Donnington Wood. His grandson, the Richard of the Subsidy Roll, was in ward to the Abbot from 1270 to 1275, but was allowed by request of John de Cherlton to take his land when he was of age, without being obliged to take a wife of the Abbot's choosing, he being betrothed to Bulga, daughter of Master John de Cherlton. He occurs as Richard *Urse*, i.e., Bear, as witness of the same deed as Alan de Garmeston and Roger the Harper. The estate of the Beres lay at Muxton in Lilleshall parish.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o le Beor'	... ij		Joh'e Moys	... xiiij	
Will'o in le Lone...	xvj		Thom' Gylbert	... xv	
Rog' le Harpour	xiiij		Henr' Russel	... xvij	
Will'o le Wodeward	xiiij		Nich'o Bercar'	... xvj	
Will'o le Reue	xvj	job'	Ric'o Bysshop	... x	
Gilb'to Clappes	xij		Johanne le Shepe-		
Joh'e Elkyns	xiiij		herde	... xx	
Joh'e le Smyth'	xiiij		Joh'e Dros	... ij	
Will'o Heyne	x		Adam de Hales	... x	
Job'e le Breust'e	xij		Will'mo de Hull'	... viij	} s'bt' ibid'm
Alano de Garmeston'	xij				
Ric'o Hamond	xijo'				
Joh'e Gylberd	xiiij			p'b' Sm ^a	xxvij ^s
Will'o Elkyns	xvj			xj ^a	

EYTONE.

[EYTON-ON-THE-WEALD MOORS.⁸⁷—This was held at *Domesday* by William Pantulf, and under him by Warin, who was, not improbably, in some degree related to him. The Robert De Eyton, who in Henry II.'s reign held the three manors Warin had held in 1085, was probably his descendant and heir. About 1220, Peter de Eyton, the son or grandson of Robert, allowed the Canons of Lilleshall to make a stank in the Humber-brook, which divided the Abbot's Grange of Honington from Peter's Manor of Horton, and Baldwin de Hodnet's Mauor of Preston. About the same date Peter de Eyton entered into an agreement with the Abbot as to rights of woodland and moor in the Wildemoor. About the year 1225, Peter ratified a grant of his ancestor, Robert de Eyton, who had given Buttery, in the parish of Edgmond, to Shrewsbury Abbey. Peter was succeeded by his son William, who died before 1255, leaving his son Peter, a minor in ward to Peter Peverel. The Manor of Eyton was then held by service of

⁸⁷ Eyton viii. 26.

one Knight at Wem, for 40 days in time of war, at his own charges. William's widow, Matilda, married Walter de Pedwardine, a man of some importance, who, in 1267, was made Fermor for life of the King's Hundred of Bradford. Peter de Eyton (III.) came of age about 1272, and became a Knight, and a man of considerable note in the county. He was Knight of the Shire for Salop at the Parliament held at York, in 1298, and at that of Lincoln in 1301. He was succeeded by his son Peter (IV.), who frequently occurs as a witness of Wombridge charters, and who, about 1320, granted to the Canons there a right of road through his land at Leonard's Lee. In 1325, he was a Commissioner for the raising of Archers in Shropshire and Staffordshire.

The John de Eyton of the Subsidy Roll was his son, and the William de Eyton was probably of the same family, possibly a brother or cousin. Richard de Legh may have been some relation of Roger de Lye, who was rector of Eyton-super-Wyldmore, about this date.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'ane de Eytone	xvij	Will'o de Eytone...		vijjq ^u	
Will'o Roger	xvj	Ric'o de Legh' ...		xiii	
Adam Page	xvj				

BROCTONE.

[BRATTON,⁸⁸ Parish of Wrockwardine.—This was held at *Domesday* by William Pantulf, and was held under him by Warin. Its after history was identical with that of Eyton. In 1299, Sibil, late wife of Hugh Burnel, (she probably was an Eyton), gave to her son William Burnel all her tenement in *Brocton près de Welinton* to hold for his life, with remainder to his sisters, Alice, wife of Walter Beysin, and Petronilla, wife of William de Ercalwe, and the heirs of William and Petronilla.]

	s	d		s	d
Pet'ull' de Ercalwe	xvij	Hug' le Wyse	...	xvij	
Will'o Malmesbur'...		xv			

HORTON'.

[HORTON,⁸⁹ Parish of Hadley.—William Pantulf also held Horton at *Domesday*, and Warin held it under him. Like Eyton it descended to the De Eytons, but it is later associated with Preston-on-the Weald Moors, and the most important tenants bore the name of De Preston. About 1224, Roger de Preston, younger brother of Baldwin de Hodnet, gave half a virgate in Horton to Lilleshall Abbey, and his nephew Odo de Hodnet confirmed the grant. Sabina de Horton, daughter of Pagan de Preston also gave to Lilleshall, a few years later, a messuage, croft, and meadow in Horton.

⁸⁸ Eyton viii. 36.

⁸⁹ Eyton viii. 38.

Richard de Horton occurs frequently on local juries from 1264 to 1301, and as a witness of a deed of Luke, Abbot of Lilleshull, concerning land at Horton.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o de Horton'	...	xvij	Rob'to Wyot	...	xvij
Louekyn Eynon	...	xv			

HADLEYE.

[HADLEY.⁹⁰—Rainald the Sheriff held this at *Domesday*, and Goisfrid held it under him. This Goisfrid within ten years after 1085 gave half a hide here to Shrewsbury Abbey. He was succeeded here by William de Hadley (I.), the husband of Seburga, daughter of Hamo Peverel. William and Seburga, with Alan their son founded Wombridge Priory in their wood of Hadley, and Alan later granted to it land at High Hatton, and at Cherrington. Alan de Hadley died in 1194, leaving an only daughter and heiress, Cecilia, wife first of Roger Corbet (I.), and afterwards of Baldwin de Hodnet. Her descendants, the Corbets of Hadley and Tasley held this manor for many generations. In 1255, Hadley was held of the fee of John fitz Alan, for one sparrow hawk, payable at the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, yearly, and by service of a man-at-arms for 40 days in time of war at the Castle of Oswestry, at the cost of Roger Corbet. This Roger (II.) was succeeded by his son Thomas Corbet (II.), a Knight and Verderer of the King's Forests, who, in 1297, was summoned to attend muster at London, to perform military duty with horse and arms in parts beyond the seas. His son, the Roger Corbet of the Subsidy Roll, was in 1300, Sheriff of Salop, and was returned to more than one Parliament. He was also Commissioner of Array, and a Conservator of the Peace. In 1323, he charged his manor of Hadley with an annual rent, wherewith the Canons of Wombridge were to purchase wine for the celebration of masses in their Church for ever. Sir Walter de Huggefond is one of the witnesses of this deed.]

	s	d		s	d
Rog' Corbet	...	iiij	Joh'e fil' Marg'	...	xij
Ric'o Aleyn	...	vij	Agn' relict' Will'i	xij	
Thom' fil' Joh'is	...	x	Ric'o sup la Grene	xij	s'bt'
Will'o de Hatton	x		Will'o atte Croce...	x	ibid'm
Joh'e Serjaunt	...	xij			
Ric'o Rolf'	...	xij		p'b' Sm ^a	xxvij ^s
Ric'o atte Cuene...		x			v ^d q ^u

LEGH' COMBREY.

[LEE GOMERY,⁹¹ Parish of Wellington.—This was held at *Domesday* by Rainald the Sheriff, under Earl Roger, and Toret, the original Saxon land-holder, held it under him. Within 50 years after

⁹⁰ Eyton vii. 352.

⁹¹ Eyton vii. 339.

Domesday, it was in possession of the De Cambrays, from whom it took its earlier name. John de Cambrai, son of Alured, who was lord of Lee in 1167, died before 1199, leaving his son Roger a minor. In 1212, Baldwin de Hodnet paid 4 merks and "one good palfrey, to have custody of the land of Roger, son of John de Cambrai, together with the marriage of the said Roger." Roger died not long after this, and his property apparently went to remotely collateral heirs, of whom Thomas Tuchet was chief. In 1255, Robert, the son of Thomas Tuchet was dead, and his heirs were in the custody of John Mansel, Chancellor of England and Treasurer of York, reputed in his day to be "the richest Clerk in the world." Lee Cumbray was then held of the King by service of a man-at-arms with hauberk, helmet, and lance, for 40 days at his own cost, in time of war with Wales. Thomas Tuchet (II.), the son of Robert, about the year 1269, gave the Canons of Wombridge permission to hew stone in his quarry at Ketley, and to convey it away for their buildings and repairs, whenever necessary, on condition that they should yearly, on St. Valentine's Day, perform solemn services for the souls' health of Robert Tuchet, of Sir John Maunsell, and for the souls of the grantor and his wife, Margery, whenever they should depart this life. Thomas Tuchet was among those summoned for foreign service in 1297, and he received military summons against the Scots in 1301 and 1314. He held land in Derbyshire, Cheshire, and Rutlandshire, and was an important man. He was succeeded in 1315, by his son Robert, who was summoned against the Scots in 1316 and in 1322.]

	s	d		s	d
Adam fil' Will'o	...	xx	Will'o de Preston'	...	xj
Ric'o de Astone	...	xv	Joh'e William	...	ix
Pet'uij de Legh'	...	xx	Adam de Eyton	...	xix
Pet'uij' ux' Joh'is	...	xvij			

WHATINESHAL'.

[WAPPENSHALL,⁹² Parish of Wellington.—This was a member of the Manor of Lee Cumbray, and between 1187 and 1197, John de Cambrai gave to the Canons of Wombridge a virgate of land here, with 8 acres and a meadow in addition.]

	s	d		s	d
Adam Vinote	...	xxj	Thom' Butes...	...	xv
Adam Hore...	...	xvij			

KETTELEYE.

[KETLEY⁹³.—This was also a member of Lee Cumbray, and has little history apart from it. Probably Bartholomew and Benedict de Leye were among the tenants at Malins Lee, another member of Lee Cumbray.]

⁹² Eyton vii, 348,

⁹³ Eyton vii, 348,

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e le Gateherd	...	xx	Bend'co de Leye	...	ixq ^u
Will'o Aye	...	xij	Will'o le Wrughte	...	xiijq ^u
Will'o le Hayward	...	xxj	Agath' Wylotes	...	xv
Will'o fil' Ric'i	...	ix	Will'o de Dalileye	...	xv
Rog' Wynehay	...	xx	Thom' Aleyn	...	xij
Rog' de le Wrekene	...	xix	Hug' Wylotes	...	x
Matill' le Bonde	...	xvij			
Barth'o de Leye	...	ix	p'b' Sm ^a	xxx ^s	vj ^d ob'

SLEPE. CRUGOLTON.

[SLEAP AND CRUDGINGTON,⁹⁴ Parish of High Ercall.—These two members of High Ercall early became the property of Shrewsbury Abbey, by gift of Hamo Peverel, probably in 1136. They continued with the Abbey till the Dissolution.

Roger, son of Alan, may have been a son of Alan Rotarius, who about 1260 held land at Sleap, under Richard, son of Reginald de Frankton.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o Lutecok	...	xij	Will'o Wegges	...	xiiij
Will'o fil' Rog'i	...	xiiij	Dyonis' Wade	...	xiiij
Katerina vidua	...	xij	Will'o de Kynardeseye	...	vij
Rog' fil' Alani	...	xv	Ric'o Wade	...	xv
Elya Wegges...	...	vij	Ric'o Newemon	...	xiiij
Rog' othe Grene	...	vj	Thom' fil' Regin'	...	xiiij
Marg' vidua	vij	Joh'e fil' Rog'i	...	vj
Tybot' Wylkyns	...	xiiij			

KYNARDESEYE.

[KINNERSLEY.⁹⁵—This was at *Domesday* one of the manors of Gerard de Tournai, one of Earl Roger's followers, who probably took his name from Tournai-sur-Dive, in the neighbourhood of the Earl's Norman Vicomté. Hamo Peverel married Sibil, a daughter of Gerard de Tournai, but on her death without children her estates were escheated to the Crown. About 1135, Hamo and Sibil gave Kimmersley to Shrewsbury Abbey, and some ten years later, in a Charter passed at Marlborough, William Peverel of Dover confirmed this his uncle's gift.

This manor continued with the Abbey till the Dissolution. Roger, son of Agnes, may be a son of Agnes, wife of Richard de Momerfeld, who, in 1271, sold a noke of land at Kimmersley to Shrewsbury Abbey, and all her share of land in the meadows and moors, which lay between the foss of Hunderhale and the Severn. William the Clerk may possibly be William de Baggesore, the rector of Kimmersley from 1321 to 1343.]

⁹⁴ Eyton ix. 102.

⁹⁵ Eyton viii. 126.

	s	d		s	d
Rog' Yreppe	xx	Will'o Fremon	...	xvij
Rog' Simond	xij	Adam de Boterey	...	ij
Rog' fil' Rob'ti	...	vj	Will'o Cl'ico ...	...	vij
Rob'to de Slepe	...	vj	Will'o Aleyn ...	..	x } s'bt'
Rog' fil' Agn'	xvj	Ric'o Aleyn ...	...	vij } ibid'm
Rog' Flemmyges	...	xij			
Isabell' vidua...	...	vj			
Rob'to fil' Rob'ti	...	xx		Sm ^a	xxx ^b vj ^d
Will'o fil' Rob'ti	...	ij			

WROCWARTHYN.

[WROCKWARDINE,⁹⁶ South Bradford Hundred.—In Saxon times this was a Royal Manor, and the head of the Hundred of Recordine. In Norman times it passed to Earl Roger, and lately became, under Henry II., a Manor of Royal Demesne. About 1175, the king assigned it to Roger de Powis and Jonas his brother. The sons of Roger continued to hold an interest in the manor till 1200, when it was bestowed on Hamo le Strange, as an equivalent for the Leicestershire Manor of Foston, previously granted him by King John, before his accession to the throne. In 1203, we find John le Strange (II.), his elder brother, holding Wrockwardine at the king's pleasure. In 1231, John le Strange obtained a grant from the king to his son, John le Strange, Junior, of this manor, to be held in fee and inheritance for a rent of £8. This John (III.) about this same time ratified his father's gift to Wombridge Priory, of land at Wrockwardine Wood, lying lengthways between Watling Street and Hethegrene, bounded on the one side by the Gruntor's wood, and on the other by a water course, running between Stamforde in Watling Street and Hethegrene. Some 20 years later, he assigned the Manor of Wrockwardine to his son Hamo, who, in 1170, accompanied Prince Edward on the Crusade, and perished in the expedition. Hamo gave Wrockwardine into the hands of his younger brother, Robert, who in 1275 obtained a grant of it from the king, and a quitclaim of all right in it, from his elder brother, John le Strange (IV.), of Knockin. He died the following year, and was succeeded by his son John, who was for some years a minor in ward to the Bishop of St. Asaph. He died in 1289, leaving his brother, Fulk le Strange, his heir, who was already lord of Sutton Maddock, and later of Corfham and of Longnor. Fulk died in 1324, leaving his son, John le Strange, his heir, who, in 1333, obtained a grant of Free-Warren in his demesnes at Wrockwardine. Adam Chapelyn may be the same as Adam de Hetheye, who in 1341 was appointed first Vicar of Wrockwardine by the Abbot of Shrewsbury.]

⁹⁶ Eytون ix. 18.

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Strangelf'	ij		Adam le Spencer...	xx	
Ric'o fil' Henr'	xijo'		Adam Chapeley...	xvob'	
Adam Lochard	xxijo'		Ric'o Bercar'	...	xix
Joh'e Pastey	xij				

ADDEHUESTON.'

[ADMASTON,⁹⁷ Parish of Wrockwardine.—This was a member of Wrockwardine, and belonged mainly to the Le Stranges, though as early as the 12th century, the Burnells possessed an interest here. In 1292, Sibil Burnell, widow of Sir Hugh Burnell, and mother of Philip Burnell, the nephew and heir of the Chancellor, held 100s. rent in Admaston.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o atte Rok'	xij		Will'o de Parys	xvij	
Hug' Bolas...	xvj		Adam Lechemon	...	xvo'
Amyan fil' Gilberti	xijob'				

ALDESCOTE.

[ALLSCOT,⁹⁸ Parish of Wrockwardine.—This was also a member of the Le Stranges' Manor of Wrockwardine. About 1176, when the manor was in the hands of the king, Henry II. granted Allscot Mill to Haughmond Abbey, to which the fishery of Isombridge already belonged. About 1235, the Abbot of Haughmond gave to the Church of Wrockwardine 4 acres belonging to Allscot Mill, and the Rector in return allowed the Abbot to take turves and soil from Gretholers Moor for the repairs of his stank at Allscot.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e Am'yan	xvo'q ^u		Ric'o Gilbert	...	xijij
Rog' Cok'...	xxq ^u		Joh'e Tubbe	...	ixo'

LETONE.'

[LEATON,⁹⁹ Parish of Wrockwardine.—This was another member of Wrockwardine, with little or no separate history. With another hamlet, Ness, it belonged to the Le Stranges. Thomas de Leton occurs in 1278 as fined half a merk for some judicial writ, but this may not be the same, as the name De Leton was common to more than one family.]

	s	d		s	d
Thom' de Leton	xvq ^u		Will'o le Goos	...	vjo'q ^u
Will'o fil' Walt'i	xij		Will'o Madoc	...	vj
Adam fil' Tybot'	xijjo'		Will'o Bysshop	...	vjob'
Ric'o Flee	vij		Will'o fil' Ric'i	...	vijq ^u
Will'o de Nesse	vjo'				

⁹⁷ Eyton ix, 38.

⁹⁸ Eyton ix, 36.

⁹⁹ Eyton ix, 26.

CLOTLEYE.

[CLOTLEY,¹⁰⁰ Parish of Wrockwardine.—This was held under the Le Stranges by tenants who took their name from the place. Walter de Clotley attests a deed relating to Tibberton between 1175 and 1180, and Henry de Clotley occurs in 1237. Ralph de Clotley held Clotley under John le Strange in 1285, and was living in 1300.

In 1292, a Thomas de Walcot appears as the chief bailiff of the Manor of Condover. Possibly he was the Thomas of the Subsidy Roll.]

	s	d		s	d
Thom' de Walcote...	ij		Will'o fil' Gybbe ...	x	} s'btx' viii } ibid'm
Henr' de Clotley ...		vj	Ric'o de Suggedon		
				Sma ^a	xxxij ^a v ^d ob'q ^a

STYRCHLEYE.

[STIRCHLEY,¹⁰¹ South Bradford Hundred.—This was an outlying member of the *Domesday* Manor of Longford. The Fitz Torets claimed to hold it under the lords of Longford, and about the year 1160, it was held by Peter fitz Toret under Robert de Brimpton, and under him again, by a rent of 3 dwts. of gold, by Osbert de Stirchley. Osbert granted a parcel of land here to Wombridge Priory, and Richard, his successor, probably made a similar grant to Buildwas Abbey, while a second Osbert, about 1250, granted a half-penny of rent in Stirchley to Lilleshall Abbey. This latter Osbert sold the Manor to Buildwas Abbey, including the capital messuage, and two mills. The Abbot of Lilleshall, and the Priors of Wombridge and Wenlock, however, both continued to hold some interest in Stirchley.

John de Trescote was probably the same as John, son and heir of William de Perton, of Perton and Trescot, near Tettenhall, in Staffordshire, who, in 1280, held a messuage and 59 acres in Stirchley under the Abbot of Buildwas. In 1310, Walter de Perton, son of John de Perton, was instituted Vicar of Stirchley, at the presentation of the Prior and Convent of Wenlock.]

	s	d		s	d
Abb'te de Buldewas	iiij		Rog' le Sayar ...	vj	
Will'o le Sky'ner...	ij	q ^a	Ric'o de Oulemor' ...	x	} s'b't viii } ibid'm
Joh'e de Trescote	xiij ^a o'q ^a		Will'o Fabro ...		
Will'o de Sutton...	xj				Sm ^a
Adam Dode	...	x		x ^a	x ^a

EYTON' ALB'TIS.

[EYTON-ON-SEVERN,¹⁰² Parish of Wroxeter.—This was held in Saxon times by Earl Leofric, and after the Conquest was given by the

Norman Earl Roger to his newly-founded Abbey of Shrewsbury, with which it remained till the Dissolution. Dryton or Drayton, Rushton and Donnington were all members of Eyton. The first named was held for several generations by tenants taking their name from the place.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Draytone...	ij		Joh'e fil' Will'i ..	vij	
Ric'o de Lyth'	xij		Joh'e Pyckyn ..	vij	
Rog' Waryng'	vijq ^u		Joh'e de Cherleton'	xvjob'	
Thom' Madoc	ix		Ric'o Garlek'	vij	
Joh'e fil' Ade	vij		Adam Pyronn ..	ix	
Ric'o Wyons	x		Thom' Alcock'	vij	
St'ph'o Sharp	xv		Joh'e de Pyrhull ..	vjob'	
Ric'o Waryng'	vij		Ric'o fil' St'ph'i ..	vij	
Hug' fil' Cecil'	vij		Will'o Wyot'	x	
Joh'e fil' Ric'i	vij		Nich'o Gerard ..	xvij	
Will'o de Morton'	vij		Ad' fil' Agn'	vj	
Will'o de Garmeston'	vij		Joh'ane Greg'	x	
Will'o Aleyn	xij		Alano le Pocar'	x	
Ric'o Aleyn	x		Henr' Waryng'	vj	} s'bt' ibid'm
Petro de Rushton'	ix				
Will'o Pyckyn	vijjo'				
Joh'e fil Pet'	ix		Sm ^a xxv ^s iij ^d ob'q ^u		
Bened'co Pyckyn	vij				

LEGHTON.

[LEIGHTON,¹⁰³ South Bradford Hundred.—This was held at *Domesday* by Rainald the Sheriff, who, probably, later had under him as tenant the ancestor of the Leighton family, who for so long held the manor. This Tihel de Leighton was dead in 1165, and was succeeded by his son Richard. His son, a second Richard, about 1215, gave to Buildwas Abbey the pasture of Ewewere, near the Severn. His successor, Richard (III.) sided with the Barons in the time of King John, but returned to his allegiance under Henry III. William de Leighton, Constable of Oswestry, his son, in 1255, held this manor under John fitz Alan by service of a knight at Oswestry Castle for 40 days in time of war, at the tenant's charges. Sir William was succeeded by a son Richard (IV.), who in 1284, made several small grants to Buildwas Abbey. His successor, the Richard of the Subsidy Roll, came into collision with the ecclesiastical authorities, and was for some time under sentence of excommunication. He was a man of some importance, a Knight, and Commissioner of Levies in Shropshire. He was returned to five Parliaments between 1313 and 1318, and was summoned to the great Council at Westminster in 1324.

¹⁰³ Eyton vii. 325.

There were two contemporary Thomas Cresses, both of whom occur in 1339 as witnesses of a deed relating to land at Haughton, 'late belonging to Richard de Leighton,' one being there described as of Withiford, the other of Haughton. Thomas Cresset, of Leighton, also occurs in 1347, when Edward Burton, of Longner, exchanged an acre of land at Garmston with him. The Mill of Leighton belonged to the Monks of Buildwas by a gift of Robert de Wodecote, an under-tenant of the lords of Leighton.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o de Leghton	ij		Joh'e Molendinar'	...	xij
Thoni' Cresset	...	xv			

GARMESTON.'

[GARMSTON,¹⁰⁴ Parish of Leighton.—This was a member of Leighton, and was held under the De Leightons by tenants taking their name from the place. Henry de Garmston occurs on various juries from 1281 to 1304.]

	s	d		s	d
Henr' de Garmeston'	xvij		Adam Selk'	...	xij
Will'o de Dounton'	xiiij		Will'o Selk'	...	xij

ETONE.'

[ETON CONSTANTINE,¹⁰⁵ South Bradford Hundred.—This was held at *Domesday* by Rainald the Sheriff. From him, apparently, it passed to the Fitz Alans, whose tenants here from an early date were the De Constantines, from whom it derives its name. They were a family of considerable importance, holding estates at Oldbury and Fulwar-dine. Thomas de Constantine (I.) took the Barons' side in the struggle with King John, but returned to his allegiance under Henry III. He was a Knight, and one of the Verderers of the King's Forests. His wife, Isabel, was sister and co-heir of Robert de Girros, of Fitz. Their son, Thomas (II.), was also a knight, and one of the four coroners of Shropshire. In 1255, he held Eton by service of a Knight at Oswestry for 40 days in time of war, at his own cost. Thomas de Constantine left an only daughter, married to Sir Adam de Montgomery. The only son of Adam and Isabella died without issue, and the manor of Eton passed through various hands to the Thornhills. A younger branch of the Constantines, however, continued to be under-tenants here.]

William le Despenser occurs on a Berwick jury in 1298, and Richard his son had charge of the chapel of Eton from 1301 to 1349. William de Harley is mentioned in 1346, as formerly holding land near Garmston, adjoining an acre which Thomas Cresset exchanged with Edward Burton of Longner.]

¹⁰⁴ Eyton vii. 336.

¹⁰⁵ Eyton viii. 1.

Will'o le Spencer ...	s	d			s	d
Will'o de Harleye ...	ij	xvij	Ric'o Rotar'	...	xij	

P'U^a BULDEWAS.

[LITTLE BUILDWAS,¹⁰⁶ South Bradford Hundred.—This was at *Domesday* a member of Rainald the Sheriff's manor of Wroxeter. It was given to Buildwas Abbey soon after its foundation by the first William fitz Alan, and this gift was ratified and increased by his son, a second William. It was held under the monks by a family of De Buildwas, by the service of riding with the Abbot anywhere within the four seas at the Abbot's charges. The last Alan de Buildwas left an only daughter, Alice, wife of Edmund de Leynham, who, in 1303, granted the manor fully to the Abbot and Convent of Buildwas for ever. Sir Walter de Beysin is one of the witnesses of this deed. The manor then contained a capital messuage, six cottages, 120 acres of arable, and five acres of meadow land.

Walter le Spencer occurs in 1331, 1386, and 1346, as a witness of various deeds. He was probably a son of William le Spencer (or, more correctly, Despenser) of Eton Constantine.]

Emerico le Walcar' ...	s	d			s	d
Ric'o Mandepas ...	ij	xij	Ric'o fil' Joh'is	...	x	{ s'bt'
Joh'e de Chestershyr' ij	iiij	iiij	Walt'o le Spencer	...	vij	ibid'm
			Sm ^a	xix ^s	ijd	

WYTHYNTON¹.

[WITTINGTON,¹⁰⁷ South Bradford Hundred.—This was at *Domesday* held under Earl Roger by Fulcius, but apparently it was escheated to the Crown soon after. Later, it was held in two moieties, the one, under the Fitz Alans, the other, directly under the King. Both were held by one tenant, one of the Haughtons of Cleobury North. Roger fitz Henry, the first mentioned of this family, before 1172, gave Withington mill to Haughmond Abbey. His son, Thomas fitz Roger was succeeded by a son, Robert, who in 1255, held Withington by the service of conducting the Welsh embassies from Shrewsbury Castle to Montford Bridge. Later, in 1282, this service seems to have become extinet, and the manor was held simply by the service of providing an Esquire with a barbed horse at Oswestry for 40 days. A second Robert de Haughton was summoned, in 1297, to perform military service in parts beyond the seas. In 1300 and 1301 he was a Commissioner for summoning the knights of Shropshire and Staffordshire against the Scots. He died in 1304, leaving a son, Thomas de Haughton (III.) his heir. He then held a messuage and half-virgate in Withington

¹⁰⁶ Eyton vii. 320.

¹⁰⁷ Eyton viii. 75.

under the heir of Richard fitz Alan, and four carucates there under Philip Nugent. This Thomas de Haughton was a minor at the time of his father's death. He became a knight, and was a Commissioner of levies in Staffordshire. In 1325, he was among those ordered to accompany Earl Warren to Guienne.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o de Mutton'	...	xij	Radulph' de Haghmon	vj	
Ric'o de la Ree	...	xij	Agn' de Rodenhurst'	xij	
Joh'e de Leyes	...	xvij	Thom' Molendinar' ...	xij	
Pet' Cort'	...	vj	Joh'e de Mer' ...	vij	s'bt'
Will'o Godyer	...	vij	Henr' le Reuesone ...	vij	ibid'm
Will'o de la Hall	...	xvj			
Will'o Sauage	...	vij		Sm ^a	xj ^s
Henr' Rob't	xv		x ^d	

VFFYNTON.'

[UFFINGTON,¹⁰⁸ South Bradford Hundred.—At *Domesday* this was held under Earl Roger by Helgot, who gave his name to another Shropshire manor, Castle Holgate. Helgot gave a fishery here to Shrewsbury Abbey, together with Monkmoor, which apparently was then considered part of Uffington. The manor seems to have been held under the lords of Castle Holgate by relations, one of whom, Richard de la Mare, was the ancestor of the later Barons of Holgate. This Richard, before 1172, gave to the monks of Haughmond, Pimley mill, half a virgate and a noke in Uffington, and Ledelacre, which lay between Uffington and Sundorn. Robert de la Mare, his son, died at Benevento in 1192, whilst on a crusade. On his death-bed he bequeathed the whole of Uffington to Haughmond Abbey. In spite of disputes with Barons of Holgate, the Abbot continued to hold Uffington, appearing twice a year at Castle Holgate, as tenant of the manor. When Holgate passed to the Knights-Templars, there was a slight change in this service, and in 1292, apparently the Abbot obtained permission to transfer his yearly 'appearances' to the court of Bradford Hundred. The Abbey retained its property here till the Dissolution.]

	s	d		s	d
Thom' de Preston'	...	xvij	Ric'o Pepyngges	...	xij
Will'o Pepyngges	...	xx	Joh'e de Hastan	...	vj
Thom' le Chatour	...	vj	Thom' Launce	...	xi.
Adam Bred aut Ale	...	vij	Ric'o de Muridon'	...	xi.

DOUNTONE.'

[DOWNTON,¹⁰⁹ Parish of Upton Magna.—This was at *Domesday* a member of Rainald the Sheriff's manor of Upton Magna. Between 1135 and 1160 it was conferred on one Marscot, a follower of the Fitz Alans, of knightly degree, who not improbably was by birth of Scotch

¹⁰⁸ Eyton ix. 4,

¹⁰⁹ Eyton vii. 275,

descent, and associated with William fitz Alan (I.) through his brother Walter, Seneschal of Scotland in the reign of Stephen. Marscot, from whom his manor of Eton Mascot derived its name, between 1155 and 1160, gave Downton to Haughmond Abbey, and some 50 years later, William fitz Alan (II.) added to this gift other land at Downton, and a wood there.

William Vaughan was a burgess of Salop, to whom, with Alice his wife and William their son, the Abbot granted a life lease of land at Downton, at a rent of 5s.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o Vaghan	...	vj	Ph'on de Dounton'	vj	
Iby de Dounton'	...	xij	Henr' de Offeleye ...	vj	
Joh'e God	...	vj	Adam de Pembeley	vj	

WALCOT.'

[WALCOT,¹¹⁰ This was originally a member of the royal manor of Wellington, and was given to Haughmond Abbey by the Empress Maud. It consisted of three carucates of land and a mill.]

	s	d		s	d
Benet de Walcot'	...	x	Walt'o Tolymer'	...	xvij
Ric'o Rummeneye	...	x	Will'o Spychfat	...	xvij
Ric'o Notesone	...	x	Will'o de Vffynton	...	x
Joh'e le Reue...	...	x	Nich'o de Wythyford	vij	} s'bt' ibid'm
Henr' Molendinar'	...	xij			
Joh'e de Itee	ix		Sm ^a	xxvij ^s
Emma de Wythynton'	xij			ix ^d	

RODYNTON.'

[RODINGTON,¹¹¹ South Bradford Hundred.—This was held at *Domesday* by the Saxon Toret, under Rainald the Sheriff. Later we find a Norman, Guomar le Rotur, the chief tenant, who, before 1200, granted a meadow here to Haughmond Abbey. A contemporary of his, Ranulf, son of Gilbert de Rodington, also made several grants to the Canons. His father, Gilbert, was probably the Fitz Alan's Forester, and the office seems to have descended to his grandson, Henry de Rodington. In 1255, Rodington was held by Isabella de Rodington, Richard de Flotebruc, John de Apley, and Ranulf de Rodington, by service of ward at Oswestry for 30 days in time of war, with one horse, a hauberk, helmet, and lance.

At the time of the Subsidy Roll, Isabella de Rodington was represented by Philip Mavesin, of Berwick Mavesin; Richard de Flotebruc, by his grandson, Thomas, son of Jordan; John de Apley, by James the Tailor; and Ranulf de Rodington, probably, by Roger de Rodington. Richard, parson of Rodington, was son of John de Alberbury. He became Rector of this Church in 1299, though then only a sub-deacon.]

¹¹⁰ Eyton ix, 61.

¹¹¹ Eyton viii, 373.

SUBSIDY ROLL OF 1327.

	s	d		s	d
Ph'o de Beorewyke' ...	xx		Jacobo le Tayllour ...	xij	
Rog' de Rodynton' ...	xij		Will'o de Shettone ...	xv	
Thom' fil' Jordani ...	xvij		Joh'e Holle ..	xij	
Ric'o p'sona de Rod-			Ric'o Boleuych ...	vij	
ynton' ...	ij				

RODENE.

[RODEN,¹¹² Parish of High Ercall.—Roden was originally a member of Rodington, but passing later to the Stanton's, of Stanton-on-Hine-heath, it was considered as part of the 'Fee of Stanton.' The heiress of the Stanton's married Thomas de Lee, and in 1312 they entailed the manor of Roden on their eldest son, John, the John de Lee of the Subsidy Roll. He became a Knight and a Commissioner of Array for Shropshire. He was Knight of the Shire at the Parliament of 1322, and was summoned to a Great Council at Westminster in 1324. His wife was Matilda, daughter of Henry de Erdinton. Adam le Heir may have been the father of John le Heyr, Incumbent of Roden Chapel in 1369.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Lee	xv	Henr' le Trauenter ...	xvij	
Alano de Rodene	xv	Adam le Heir ...	vij	
Thom' fil' Joh'is	xij	Joh'e fil' Thom' ...	xij	
Joh'e p'po'ito	xij	Ric'o fil' Thom' ...	xij	

RODENHURST.

[RODENHURST,¹¹³ This also belonged to the Fee of Stanton, and has little or no history apart from Roden.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o Botte	xij	Hug' atte Water ...	vij	
Joh'e le Masonn	xij			

SUGGEDON.

[SUGDEN,¹¹⁴ Parish of Rodington.—This was a member of the Domesday manor of Rodington, and was held by Guomar de Rodington. Later it was held by a family of De Sugden, probably his descendants. A moiety of Sugden, however, was held by the hereditary foresters of Bolas. In 1282, Richard de Sugden and Alice his wife gave a messuage and carucate in Sugden to Hugh Burnel, and in 1287, William Brid and Alice his wife granted to Henry de Tyrley a messuage, 23 acres, and half a meadow there.]

	s	d		s	d
Henr' de Tyrleye ...	xvij		Gilb'to de Rodene ...	x	{ s'bt'
Alic' de Suggedon' ...	xij		Thom' fil' Ric'i ...	vij	{ ibid'm
Joh'e de Houton' ...	vij				
Marg' le Walcar' ...	vij				

112 Eyton vii. 386.

113 Eyton vii. 386.

114 Eyton vii. 382.

VPTON.'

[UPTON MAGNA,¹¹⁵ South Bradford Hundred.—This was one of the most important of Earl Roger's manors, and was held under him at *Domesday* by Rainald de Baileul, Sheriff of Shropshire. Rainald's predecessor had been Warin the Bald, who is said to have given the tithes of Upton to the Earl's newly-founded Abbey of Shrewsbury. He had probably died some years before 1085, as his widow Amigeria, niece of Earl Roger, was then married to Rainald, who held Warin's Shrievalty. Rainald was a man of note among the Normans, apparently a noted warrior from the part he took in the Crusade against the Moors in Spain in 1118, and his haughty refusal to surrender his Norman stronghold, Le Château Renouard, to Henry I. Rainald was probably succeeded in his English Shrievalty by Hugh, the son of Warin and Amigeria, who seems to have made way during the reign of Henry I. to Alan fitz Flaad the ancestor of the Fitz Alans. William fitz Alan (I.), his son was the founder of Haughmond Abbey, which stood in his manor of Upton. In the wars of Stephen's reign he was castellan of Shrewsbury, and held that castle against the king for nearly a month. He was a benefactor to most of the religious houses in Shropshire, especially to Shrewsbury Abbey, where he was buried in 1160. He was succeeded by William fitz Alan (II.), his son by his second wife Isabel de Say, of Clun. This second William was also a benefactor to Buildwas and Shrewsbury Abbey, and to Haughmond, where he was buried in 1210. His son, a third William, died at Clun in 1215, and was succeeded by his brother John fitz Alan (I.) who suffered for the part he took against King John, by the burning to the ground of his castle of Oswestry by the angry king. He died in 1240, and was succeeded by his son John (II.) who, by his will, dated at Wroxeter, in 1267, gave to Haughmond Abbey, with his body, the mill of Muleford and two carucates of land in Upton Magna. The dower of his widow, Matilda de Verdon, was also partly derived from Upton. Their son, John fitz Alan (III.), died in the prime of life in 1272, and was buried in Haughmond Abbey, where his tombstone, and that of his wife, Isabel de Mortimer, still remain. Their son Richard became Earl of Arundel, in addition to the dignities and estates already possessed by his family in Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Cheshire, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, and Oxfordshire. He died in 1302, leaving a son, Edmund, Earl of Arundel, his heir, who died upon the scaffold, in 1326, and so, probably, was not buried in Haughmond Abbey, as he had wished. In March, 1326, Walter de Hibernia bound himself to Edmund, Earl of Arundel, to 'provide and maintain 6 wax candles of 6 pounds weight each, at the tomb of the said Earl Edmund, wherever in the Abbey of Haughmond he might happen to be buried; to be renewed every Easter, so that the candles might burn in the vigils and masses in which the candles about the tomb of Earl Richard were accustomed to be burned.' Walter de

¹¹⁵ Eyton vii. 202.

SUBSIDY ROLL OF 1327.

Hibernia was of Upton, and the finding of these candles was a charge upon his land there.]

	s	d		s	d
Henr' Ball'o	xij	Thom' Fily ...	...	vijij
Hug' le Tallour	...	x	Hug' de Wythynton'	vijij	
Rog' Botte	vijij	Rob'to Piscator'	...	xij
Alano Cay'm	...	vj	Ric'o Molendinar'	...	vijij ^u
Rob'to Cay'm	...	vj	Will'o Scoff ...	...	xijij
Thom' de Aula	...	vijij	Will'o Hyke ...	...	xij
Hug' Waldeyn	...	vijij			

REE.

[REA,¹¹⁶ Parish of Upton Magna.—This was a member of Upton Magna, and was held, in 1155, under the Fitz Alans, by Robert fitz Halufri, and under him by Roger fitz Hunald, his brother. Roger before 1160, gave all his land of *Aqua* (Rea) to Haughmond Abbey, with which it remained.

In 1390, the Abbot of Haughmond had a suit against Henry de Rea, concerning a tenement in Rea. Possibly this was a son of the Henry of the Subsidy Roll. It can scarcely be the same person, as Henry de Ree and Walter de Burton were both among those who in 1303 were called to give evidence as to the age of John Mauvesyn, of Berwick. Walter de Burton was a frequent witness of deeds between 1290 and 1326, and was a juror for Condover Hundred.]

	s	d		s	d
Henr' de Ree	...	xij	Walt'o de Burton'	...	xij

HUNKYTON.

[HUNKINGTON,¹¹⁷ Parish of Upton Magna.—This was also a member of Upton Magna, and was held under the Fitz Alans by the Lees, of Lea, near Pimhill. The first we find of the name, Reyner de Lee, of Alderton, was a knight and deputy sheriff of Shropshire under William fitz Alan (I.) He held land at Lea, Alderton, Hunkington, and Weston near Clun. Hunkington probably descended to his son John, who married Petronilla de Draiton, and to their son John, who married Alice Botterel.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o Pym	xij	Ph'o Gylberd	...	vijij
Ric'o fil' Hug'	...	x	Will'o le Fremon	...	vj
Will'o Kempe	...	vj	Adam de Clone	...	vijij
Alic' vidua	ix			

WROKCESTR.

[WROXETER,¹¹⁸ South Bradford Hundred.—This was one of Rainald the Sheriff's manors at *Domesday*, and passed later to the Fitz Alans,

by whom it was held in demesne. John fitz Alan apparently died here in 1267. John le Peynour would probably be an ancestor of the family of Poyner so long associated with this neighbourhood.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o fil' Sibill'	...	xij	Will'o de la Grene	...	x
Ric'o de Broctone	...	xv	Hug' le Har'e	...	xvij
Joh'e le Pey'nour	...	xvj	Joh'e le Hare	...	xix

OP'YNTONE.

[UPPINGTON,¹¹⁹ South Bradford Hundred.—This was held at *Domesday* by Gerard de Tournai. After the death of Hamo Peverel and his wife, Sibil de Tournai, it was escheated to the crown, and was granted by Henry II. to Roger Mussun, who had been employed by the king in conveying his horses over the sea. Roger gave the Church of Uppington and a quantity of land there to Wombridge Priory. He died about 1190, leaving a widow, Galiena de Mussun, and nine daughters, among whom his estates were divided.

Richard de la Bury, father of the Richard of 1327, was the representative of one of these ladies in 1292. He then held five nociates of land by inheritance, and five by purchase. John Coly then held five by purchase, while Richard Corbrond, (possibly the father of the William of the Subsidy Roll) held five by inheritance. Later, in 1341, William Brid occurs as holding one nocese. Adam le Coc and his wife Matilda, and John le Rider and his wife Isabella, both occur in a deed of Richard de la Bury (III.) in 1323. Richard de Bury's interest in Uppington afterwards passed to Sir Roger Corbet, of Hadley. The Canons of Wombridge gradually acquired, by small grants and purchases, the greater part, if not the whole, of this manor, and it remained with the Priory till the Dissolution.]

	s	d		s	d	
Ric'o de le Bury	...	xij	Ric'o fil' Ric'i	...	x	
Adam le Coc	...	xvj	Hug' fil' Reg'm	...	x	} s'bt' ibid'm
Will'o Bryd	...	xv	Will'o Corbrond	...	xij	
Joh'e le Ridar'	...	xiiij				
Joh'e Coly	...	xvij		Sm ^a	xxxiijs	ij ^d q ^u

ATYNCH^AM.

[ATCHAM,¹²⁰ South Bradford Hundred.—This manor belonged at *Domesday* to St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury, having been part of its possessions in Saxon times. After the foundation of Lilleshall Abbey, and the alienation to it of the property of St. Alkmund's, this became an estate of that Abbey. Atcham bridge was built by the Abbots of Lilleshall between 1200 and 1222, and they received a toll of a penny for every laden cart of Salop that passed over it, and a half-penny for

¹¹⁹ Eyton viii. 151.

¹²⁰ Eyton viii. 239.

every other cart. In 1269, the Abbot of Lilleshall received permission to hold a yearly fair at Atcham, on St. Giles' Day (September 1), and in 1276, to hold one on St. Augustine's (May 26), and two following days. The Canons of Lilleshall retained Atcham till the Dissolution.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o Mabbesone	...	xvij	Ric'o Fabro	...	vj
Ric'o Coco	...	xvj	Rog' le Wyse...	...	x
Henr' le Trauent'	...	xvij			

OKYNTON'.

[UCKINGTON,¹²¹ Parish of Atcham.—This was also a manor of St. Alkmund's, and passed in the same way to Lilleshall Abbey. The Canons had a mill at Duncot, a member of Uckington, and about 1200, they obtained a fishery here from Philip de Nugent. William fitz Alan (II.) gave to the Abbey 30 acres in *Elfstaneshull*, which was probably in this neighbourhood. Uckington remained with the Canons till the Dissolution.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o le Frensh'	...	xvij	Will'o Pyck'	...	xij
Rob'to atte Lone	...	xv	Henr' fil' p'po'iti	...	vijq ^u
Hug' Rosesone	..	xv	Joh'e de kynardes-		
Joh'e Bryght	...	xij	eye	...	vijj
Rog' le Trauenter	...	ix	Hug' le Masonn	...	ix
Ric'o Baret	...	xq ^u	Rog' Fabro	...	xij
Will'o Gylbert	...	vijq ^u	Ric'o Gr ^a untsonn...	xij	
Joh'e Bysshop	...	vijj	Alano de Bolynghal'	xij	
Hug' de Hennecot'	...	ix	Joh'e S'toup'	...	xij
Alano de Hennecot'	xij		Ric'o Geffrey	...	xq ^u
Thom' le Trauenter	xq ^u		Ric'o Madoc	...	vj
Thom' le Kene	xijij		Joh'e Michel	...	xq ^u
Joh'e le kent'	...	xvij	Will'o Molendinar'	...	ix

PRESTONE.

[PRESTON BOATS,¹²² Parish of Upton Magna,—This member of Upton Magna was held at *Domesday* by Rainald the Sheriff, and after him by the Fitz Alans. Rainald had a tenant Ricardus, who possibly was an ancestor of the De Stanton's, of Stanton on Hineheath, who later held Preston under the Fitz Alans. The De Stanton tenant here in the middle of the 18th century was Richard de Preston, Clerk to the Abbot of Shrewsbury, and a man of importance in the affairs of the Abbey Foregate. He gave, about 1240-1250, an acre of land at Preston to Haughmond Abbey, that the Canons might draw marl from there for the improvement of their land at Uffington. About the same time, William de Doniton, another tenant here, gave

¹²¹ Eyton viii. 237.

¹²² Eyton vii. 268.

the Canons a piece of land that they might make a road to their fishery (or weir) in the Severn. The estates of the Stantons passed to John de Lee, husband of Petronilla de Stanton, and continued with their descendants.

Hugh de Say seems to have been of Morton Say. A Hugh de Say held land there in 1817.]

	s	d		s	d
Hug' le Say ...	ij		Will'o de la War' ...	xij	
Will'o Godyer ...	xijij		Walt'o Fox ...	vijij	
Will'o fil' Ric'i ...	xij		Joh'e de Suttone ...	xx	
Thom' fil' Walt'i ...	xij				

BEOREWYK'.

[BERWICK MAVISON,¹²³ Parish of Atcham.—This was another of Rainald the Sheriff's manors. During Henry I's reign it was bestowed on a feoffee, not improbably on Henry Malvoisin, who occurs as a witness of Shropshire deeds from 1175 to 1190. He was probably connected with the Staffordshire family of Malvoisin, who held Malvesyn Ridware under the Fitz Alans. He gave the tithes of his demesne of Berwick to the Abbey of Lilleshall, in whose house he chose that he and his wife Avelina, and his heirs should be buried. He was succeeded by his son Herbert, a knight and one of the four Coroners of Shropshire. He died in 1240, leaving a son, Alan, who survived him scarcely two years, whose son Saer Malvoisin, in 1255, held the manor by service of a horseman with hauberk, helmet and lance, at Oswestry Castle for 40 days in time of war at his own cost. Saer seems to have been also lord of Cotes, near Stafford. He was a regarer of the Forest of Mount Gilbert, but was presented at a Forest Assizes for unlawfully taking a stag, and was, for a short time, imprisoned at Shrewsbury. He died in 1283, leaving a son, Peter, who was one of the Foresters of Shropshire. Peter died in 1299, leaving his son John a minor, and a curious inquest was held in 1303, to determine his exact age. John Malvoisin died in 1323, leaving a son of the same name, the John son of John of the Subsidy Roll. In his time the capital messuage at Berwick was described as being in a ruinous state. Probably Johanna, widow of John, was his mother.

The Malvoisins of Berwick also held land at Mindtown.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e fil' Joh'is ...	xij		Ric'o fil' Mabill' ...	x	
Joh'is relict' Joh'is ...	x		Ric'o Donne ...	xij	
Joh'e fil' Thom' ...	xij		Will'o Russel ...	x	s'bt' } ibid'm }
Thom' le Frer' ...	x		Hug' de Preston' ..	xij	
Will'o Bernard ...	x				
Ric'o Cl'ico ...	x			Sm ^a	xlvij ^s
Will'o Russel ...	x				ob'

¹²³ Eyton vii. 387.

MAGNA ERCALEWE.

[HIGH ERCALL,¹²⁴ South Bradford Hundred.—This was held in Saxon times by Earl Edwin, and after the Conquest by Earl Roger, whose son, Earl Hugh, gave two-thirds of the tithes here to Shrewsbury Abbey. In the reign of Henry I., Hamo Peverel was invested in this manor, and after his death, in about 1136, it descended to his nephew, William Peverel (II.). Between 1141 and 1148, William Peverel, and Hamo's other co-heir, Walcheline Maminot, gave Bradford Mill, in the Manor of Ercall, to the newly-founded Abbey of Haughmond. William was a warm partisan of the Empress Maud, and very useful to her cause. He was killed in the crusade of 1147, leaving four sisters his co-heirs.

Ercall was at this time held under the Peverels by William de Hadley (II.), the son of Hamo's illegitimate daughter, Seburga, and William de Hadley (I.). He was the second son of William and Seburga, and is frequently called William de Ercall. He made several grants of tithes and land to Wombridge Priory. He was succeeded by his son William de Ercall (II.), who became the Abbot of Haughmond's tenant of Bradford Mill, and made himself a mill in the stream between Ercall and Rowton. His successor, a third William de Ercall (and fourth William de Hadley), gave a ninth of the tithes of Ercall to the White Nuns of Brewood, and land near his Court of La More (Moortown) on which to make a weir. His son, John de Ercall, was a knight, and a man of some importance. In 1265, he had a grant of a weekly market at Ercall, and a yearly fair to be held on the eve, day and morrow of the Nativity of the Virgin (September 7, 8, and 9). During Sir John de Ercall's tenure of this manor, the over-lordship passed from the co-heirs of Peverel to Bishop Burnel. William de Ercall (IV.), his son and successor, married Petronilla de Burnel, a niece of the Bishop, the Petronilla de Ercalewe of the Subsidy Roll. In 1297 and in 1301, he received military summons, in the former year for foreign service, and in the latter for the war with Scotland. Between 1284 and 1300, he gave half a virgate of land and a garden in Ercall, for the celebration of certain masses in the Church of St. Edward, of Ercall. He died in 1304, and was succeeded by his son, William de Ercall (V.), the William de Ercalewe of the Subsidy Roll. In 1323, he was a Commissioner to levy archers in Salop and Staffordshire, and was returned to Parliament in 1324, 1325, 1326, and 1327. About 1334, he endowed the Chapel of All Saints, in the Cemetery of High Ercall, with a messuage, 6 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, and rights of pasture in Ercall. William de Ercall (V.) died about 1345, and Ercall then passed to the De Caverswells, and from them to the Newports.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o de Ercalewe...	ij		Adam Cole	...	ix
Pet'nil' de Ercalewe	xij		Hug' Lonecock'	...	x

¹²⁴ Eyton ix. 62.

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e fr'e p'sb'ri	..	vij	Thom' le Hop'e	..	vij
Jota vidua	..	xij	Joh'e Lawe	..	x
Joh'e de Dothull	..	xij	Hamone le Hayward	xij	
Hamone le Bole	..	xv	Rob'to Houle	..	xij
Hug' le Scorian'	..	xv	Hug' Bryd	..	ix
Alano Bole	..	xij	Alano atte More	..	xij
Joh'e de Tyne	..	xiiijob'	Will'o fil' Sibill'	..	ix
Will'o Cubell'	..	xij	Rog' de Slepe	..	vj
Will'o le Yungg'	..	xij	Rob'to Cubell'	..	x
Will'o Baldewyne	..	xijo'	Will'o Cubbell'	..	vij
Thom' de Mokelton		xv			
Adam Cu'bell'	..	xij			
Alano de Peppelowe	ix			Sm ^a	xxvj ^s
Rob'to le Hayward	..	vj			x ^d

STAUNTON' SUP' HYNE HETH'.

[STANTON-ON-HINE-HEATH,¹²⁵ North Bradford Hundred.—This was held at *Domesday* by Rainald the Sheriff, and under him by Ricardus, the probable ancestor of the De Stanton's, who afterwards held this manor, from which they took their name. William de Stanton, lord of Stanton from 1221 to 1236, gave the advowson of the Church there, with a messuage and 3 acres of land to Haughmond Abbey. In 1255, Stephen de Stanton (III.) held the manor under the Fitz Alans by service of a knight for 40 days at Oswestry, at his own cost. Stephen de Stanton (III.) died before 1284, leaving an only daughter, Petronilla, afterwards the wife of Thomas de Lee, and the Stanton estates passed to their son, Sir John de Lee, ancestor of the Lees of Langley. Thomas de Lee died in 1318, and apparently Hugh de Say held Preston Boats and Stanton in 1327, under John de Lee, of Roden. Possibly he married Thomas's widow, whom we know to have been living as late as 1332. William de Titteleye, in 1331, was found to have unjustly dis-seized John, grandson of Reyner de la Lee, of a messuage, caruicate, and 28 acres of meadow in Stanton.]

	s	d		s	d
Hug' le Say	..	ij	Rob'to fil' Hug'	..	xij
Rob'to Fr ^a unce	..	ij	Agn' relict' Thom'	..	vij
Will'o de Tytteleye	ij		Thom' fil' Will'i	..	x
Ric'o Aleyn	..	ij	Thom' fil' Hug'	..	vij
Ric'o fil' Henr'	..	ij			
Will'o de Agna	..	ij			
Joh'e fil' Hug'	..	xv	p'b' Sm ^a	xx ^s	ijj ^d
Ric'o de la Pole	..	x			
				xx	
	p'b' Sm ^a	totius Hundr'	ijj	vj	li x ^s vijj ^d

¹²⁵ Eyton ix. 292.

NOTES ON SHROPSHIRE BIRDS

By WILLIAM E. BECKWITH, EATON CONSTANTINE.

*Continued from p. 402 of Vol. XI*WHEATEAR, *Saxicola Oenanthe*.

The Wheatear finds the flat surface of North Shropshire so little suited to its taste, that, except on a few of the border hills about Oswestry, Whixall Moss, and one or two other localities, it must be almost exclusively considered a spring and autumn migrant; the few birds that remain to breed bearing but a small proportion to the numbers that pass by at these seasons.

In the South, however, it is a common summer visitor to the Clee hills, and the adjoining high ground, the Longmynds, the Stiperstones, and all the hills and moorlands in the south west of the county. Amongst the first of the birds of passage, a few Wheatears arrive in March, and usually stay in enclosed districts till the beginning of May, then they retire to their upland breeding grounds, whence they return in July or August, and remain a month or more before migrating. Although in the autumn I have never observed this bird later than the 7th October, in some parts of England it occasionally remains through the winter.

During its migration, the Wheatear is generally found about low hills or in large fields, and nearly every year some are to be seen on the banks of the Severn between this village and Cressage. It has also a singular propensity for frequenting cemeteries, where, perhaps, the numerous tombstones remind it of the rocks among which it is wont to dwell. In spring, I have often seen three or four of these birds together, or scattered parties of nearly a dozen in one field, but in autumn they are usually alone.

On its first arrival, and during the early summer, the male Wheatear, with his bluish grey back, black wings, white tail-coverts, and fawn-coloured breast, is a handsome-looking bird; and not less attractive are his sprightly movements, as he flits from clod to clod, or along a low hedge, almost always alighting upon the topmost spray of a tree or bush. After the breeding

season the gay dress is exchanged for one of reddish brown and in autumn the young and the old birds are not unlike in plumage, but the pure white upper tail-coverts which form a white patch, and are very conspicuous when the bird is flying, serve at all times to identify it. On Whixall Moss, a large tract of peat and heather adjoining, and partly within the county of Flint—a tract, which in Bagshaw's *Gazetteer*, 1851, was computed to cover upwards of 5,000 acres, but which has of late been much restricted by cultivation and planting—the Wheatear breeds in some numbers, building in ruined peat stacks, the broken sides of peat pits, and tufts of heather. The birds thus adapting their habits to the locality, and differing in this respect from their relatives who dwell upon hills, and who usually place their nests in rabbit-burrows, among loose rocks, or under thick gorse bushes.

On Haughmond Hill, near Shrewsbury, one or two pairs of Wheatears nest annually ; and, as this hill is a breeding place of both Stonechats and Winchats, all the three British species of *Saxicola* are to be found together. The eggs of the Wheatear can, however, always be distinguished from those of the two others ; as, not only are they larger, but they are almost invariably of a spotless blue.

Professor Newton has pointed out that the old saying “*No May without a Wheatear*,” cannot apply to a bird which arrives in this country in March ; but must refer to the early wheat-plant coming into ear. In the cold late summer of 1888, when the apple was scarcely in bloom by the middle of May, I could not find any wheat in ear before the 12th June. In ordinary years it would be earlier, and in the South of England, if the old style of reckoning be adhered to, the wheat is always out in May.

GRASSHOPPER WARBLER, *Salicaria locustella*.

In summer this Warbler is sparingly, but generally distributed throughout the county, and is often to be heard—for it is seldom seen—both in low-lying situations and in ravines running among hills ; although owing to its shy half-nocturnal habits, it is so easily overlooked that it appears to be rare.

No place is too thick for this creeping mouse-like bird. It delights in the coarse aquatic herbage, growing by the sides of water-courses and ditches that pass through fields of mowing-grass and clover, or underneath the shade of some tangled hedge : it takes up its abode on the banks of streams that, descending from high ground, wind half-hidden among brakes of gorse and heather ; or it frequents the vicinity of pools, where briars and sedges afford it ample concealment. In haunts such as these a pair are usually to be found, and nowhere more frequently than along the valley of the Severn ; but, except in the morning and evening, and until long after dark, its peculiar creaking notes are seldom uttered.

And the time of its singing, combined with its great powers of ventriloquism, the notes appearing to be sometimes at a distance, then, close at hand, now on this side, now on that, renders the finding of the bird no easy task, whilst it also gives the impression that several individuals are answering each other.

If quietly approached, when trilling forth its reeling song, it may be descried, perched on the outer spray of a bush, or clinging to the stem of some plant. Here, if undisturbed, it continues singing for a length of time, but on the slightest alarm, drops into the cover below, from whence, when all is quiet, it again steals forth, and, uttering a few short notes at intervals, climbs back to an elevated position, before recommencing its song.

Some years ago, Mr. Pinches found Grasshopper Warblers regularly among the gorse brakes and young plantations on the sides, and at the foot of the hills round Church Stretton—localities where Mr. Bodenham, in after years, often noticed them. The nest of this Warbler is usually very difficult to find; so carefully is it concealed in the midst of a tuft of grass, or under long rank herbage.

In Bull's *Birds of Herefordshire*, the Rev. Clement Ley states that he has "found its nest in hedge-rows and ditches, but more often in open clover fields, supported by the stems of the clover, as the Reed Warbler's nest is supported by the stems of the reeds." In Wales, this bird appears to be rare. Mr. E. Cambridge Phillips, in a note to the *Field*, June 19th, 1886, records two instances of its nest having been found in Breconshire, but considers it scarce there; and Mr. Thomas Ruddy, the very intelligent gardener at Palé, near Corwen, who has paid great attention to the Natural History of the district, informs me that he has never heard it in that neighbourhood, though Mr. More says it is thinly scattered through the Welsh counties. Eyton, too, appears not to have noticed this bird, as there is no mention made of it in his *Fauna of Shropshire and North Wales*.

The Grasshopper Warbler was first described as a British species by Pennant, from an example received out of Shropshire. For Gilbert White, who knew it well, pointed out to him, in a letter, dated April 18th, 1768, that Ray's description, which had been sent him by Johnson, did not refer, as Pennant supposed, to this bird, but to one of the *reguli non cristati*, doubtless, to the Wood Wren.

SEDGE WARBLER, *Salicaria phragmitis*.

On its arrival in April, and for some time afterwards, the Sedge Warbler is by no means restricted to watery places, but is frequently to be heard in thickets and gardens on high ground, these resorts being usually deserted for lower ones before the breeding season. I have several times, however, known its nest to be built among gorse and in evergreens, at some distance

from water. Its favourite haunts are the sides of rivers, brooks, pools, and ditches, no matter how small, provided there is a rank growth of vegetation, among which it finds both concealment and food. In June, 1883, for several successive evenings, I noticed a pair of Sedge Warblers in a boggy place near Leighton; and on examining the sedges, found that they swarmed with a small shelled mollusk (*Succinum amphibia*), upon which the birds were feeding.

This bird is less shy than many of the Warblers, and often begins to sing vigorously when disturbed. At other times its song, like that of the Grasshopper Warbler, is first to be heard from the bottom of some bush, increases as the bird climbs upwards, and is babbled forth when it gains the top, or, as it flies off to another retreat. It also sings at intervals throughout the night. The Sedge and Reed Warblers are frequently mistaken for each other; but the latter is a much more rare and local species, and differs from the common bird both in plumage and in song. There is, too, a remarkable difference in their mode of building; and the nest of the present bird is never suspended in any way between the twigs or stems that support it. Sometimes it is built upon the ground, usually among briars and tangled grass, and occasionally in a high bush. One day in June, 1884, I found seven Sedge Warblers' nests by the side of the small brook known as the Ranslett Brook, that for some distance separates this parish from Wroxeter. Of these one was built in a wild rose, more than six feet from the ground, and the others low down among briars. The nests were composed outwardly of fibrous roots, moss, and grass, and lined with finer roots, hair, feathers, and the down off the catkins of the willow; some of them being much more strongly and neatly built than others. They contained altogether thirty-four eggs, six being the largest and three the smallest number in a nest. I took a specimen from each, and, on comparing them, found that they closely resembled each other; for though the size and the ground colour varied slightly, the black hair-like streaks were present in all, and there was less difference between them than is often seen in eggs from the same nest.

REED WARBLER, *Salicaria arundinacea*.

The Reed Warbler, though a plentiful species during summer in favourite localities, is seldom found, except by meres and large pools. In North Shropshire, it breeds in considerable numbers, by Shrawardine pool, Fennemere, Marton, the Berth, and other pools near Baschurch; by most of the meres round Ellesmere, Osmere and Blackmere meres near Whitchurch; and occasionally in reed beds along the river Tern, and on the Wealdmoors about Eytton and Kinnersley. Mr. C. R. Gawn also kindly informs me that he has known it breed in osier beds, near Newport; and

in the summer of 1888, I heard several birds singing by the pools at Tong.

In the south, owing to the scarcity of such haunts, it is comparatively rare, though it occurs by the pools in Oakley Park, and at Walcott, Bomere pool, and Marton pool near Chirbury. A pair or two are also now and then to be found by some reed-bed, mill pool, or sluggish stream, but I cannot agree with Eyton's statement that it is more common than the Sedge Warbler, as its decided preference for places where the Reed (*Arundo Phragmitis*) flourishes confines it to certain localities; whilst the Sedge Warbler is found throughout the county. This appears to be equally the case in North Wales; for Mr. Ruddy, in a list of birds which he has kindly sent me, as observed by him in Merionethshire, characterises the Sedge Warbler as common, but has not hitherto observed the Reed Warbler in that district.

The nest of the Reed Warbler, which is generally suspended between the culms of the reed, is a very beautiful structure. Five now before me, taken from Almond and Berrington pools, differ little in shape, three of them being hung between four, and two, between three of the stems. They were outwardly composed of fibrous roots, moss, and leaves of the reed, the lining consisting entirely of the flower-stalks of that plant. Their most remarkable feature is the great depth of the nests in proportion to the width; two of them being five inches deep and only two and a half inches wide across the top, while the others are a little deeper and wider. Thus each of them would afford a safe cradle for both eggs and young ones, no matter how much the reeds might be bent by the wind; and so firmly were they woven round the supporting stems that they could scarcely be separated. Indeed, Montagu states that he has seen the bird sitting upon her eggs when every gust forced it almost to the surface of the water. The nests above-mentioned, contained 18 eggs, slightly larger, and of a lighter brown than those of the Sedge Warbler, with dark olive spots instead of black streaks.

When first blown, they were suffused with a greenish yellow tinge, not unlike that seen in the Whitethroat's eggs, but darker.

Although it is only by reed-surrounded pools that this bird is to be looked for with certainty, it occasionally changes its habits in a remarkable way, taking up its abode in gardens, sometimes even at a distance from water, and building, like the last species, among shrubs. Hewitson mentions nests that were sent to him from Bath, which were built in evergreens near the river. And in the *Zoologist* for 1864, p. 9109, Mr. Robert Mitford gives the following account of finding its nests in gardens at Hampstead, Middlesex, which is extremely interesting as not only instancing

its habit of building away from water, but also as showing that this usually shy bird sometimes becomes tame and familiar:— “This very pretty little Warbler,” he says, “I had only associated years ago with what I then thought its only haunts, such as reed-beds in fens, marsh ditches, and river banks—in short, wherever reeds were to be found; but the last few years I have become more intimately acquainted with it in quite another aspect, namely, so near London as Hampstead, where I have a garden, far away from water in any shape, and bordered on two sides by a high road, yet here for some years it has not failed to appear about the middle of May, much later than the arrival of our common warblers, and for the last three years a pair have bred in the garden, the first year in a corchorus, the nest, as in reeds, being firmly attached to three stems; the last two seasons in a lilac in the same manner. The lilac is close to my hall door, and neither the noise of children or dogs disturbed them in their labours, and the male sang cheerily through the day, invariably accompanying the female in her search for materials for the nest, but never, that we could see, assisting her in actually carrying such matters, or in constructing the nest itself. They were so far from exhibiting any shyness in their habits, that they rambled over the standard roses, and were constant visitors to the balcony of a Venetian window, which was full of plants, and near which some of us were usually sitting. These nests were fastened and held together by any little bits of twine and thread, or hair that they could pick up in the vicinity of the house. Mr. Bond suggested the other day that we might have two species of bird at present under this name, but the eggs were exactly similar to those taken from reeds, and at Bath, where the River Avon is bordered by gardens, I have formerly found their nests in shrubs near the water, but I confess I was much astonished to find this bird *entirely* away from water, and so near London.

I may add that last summer I found four pairs of this bird here breeding in gardens under similar circumstances. The young, I observed, were very much fed on aphides taken from a sycamore, the adjoining tree to that containing the nest. As soon as the eggs were hatched, the male nearly discontinued his song, gave up his idle life, and devoted himself to his parental duties.”

NIGHTINGALE, *Philomela luscinia*.

The song of the Thrush, the Blackcap, and the Garden Warbler, and even that of the Sedge and the Reed Warbler, all of which sing after dusk, and some of them far into the night, is by so many people mistaken for that of the Nightingale, that the task of estimating the numbers of the sweetest songsters that visit us, or of tracing their distribution through the county, is an extremely difficult one.

Year after year notices of the occurrence of the Nightingale appear in the various local newspapers ; but these, on investigation, almost invariably prove incorrect, while reliable evidence shows it to be a rare and very local visitor.

At the same time there is no doubt that, occasionally in spring, a bird which is still bent upon migrating, tarries for a while in some one of our woods, from whence for a night or two it pours forth its melody.

The only part of Shropshire which the Nightingale visits with any degree of regularity, and where it remains to breed, is the Valley of the Severn between Buildwas and Bridgnorth. And even in this favoured district its coming is very uncertain, sometimes only two or three, and probably never more than seven or eight pairs being found. Some few years ago Mr. R. E. Austice knew of three pairs near Madeley Wood, but, writing in 1888, he said they had not been heard there lately. In the summer of 1882, Mr. Bourne computed that there were at least five pairs about Coalport, Apley Park, and Linley ; while in 1888, the Rev. W. H. Wayne heard two or three birds singing near Willey Rectory, where he had previously heard one in 1882.

The Nightingale has also been heard in the upper parts of Coalbrookdale.

With regard to other places, Rocke says, "there have been instances of its appearance at Kingsland, and in the Quarry Walk, in Shrewsbury." In 1867, one was undoubtedly heard at Meole Brace, which was believed to be breeding there ; and others have occasionally been known to frequent the rough ground between that village and Hanwood.

Dovaston, in the *Magazine of Natural History* for 1832, mentions having once or twice heard a Nightingale near West Felton ; and the Rev. J. B. Meredith heard one at Nescliffe in May, 1884, and another in his garden at Kinnerley, in May, 1888. It occasionally occurs also on the borders of the county. Garner, in his *Natural History of the County of Stafford*, published in 1844, states that it has been heard in Lord Bradford's park at Weston, a locality where Colonel the Honourable F. C. Bridgeman informs me a pair bred in the summer of 1871.

Eyton, writing of the Nightingale, says that it frequents during summer the southern borders of the district, by which he probably means the south of this county, but that he could not trace it further northward than the Wrekin. And it is curious that it appears to have scarcely ever been heard further north than this in Shropshire, though it has been found in more northern counties.

Walcott, in his *Synopsis of British Birds*, says that the Nightingale "has been observed to be met with only where the cowslip grows kindly," an assertion that Montagu partly approved,

although it fails in the case of Shropshire, where the cowslip (*Primula veris*) is very common, the bird very rare.

In North Wales, the Nightingale appears to be almost unknown, but in the *Field* for January 13th, 1883, the Rev. F. O. Philpott records that one was heard in a wood by the Severn, near Abermule, in 1880; that in 1881 he heard one there himself, and that in 1882 he was informed, on good authority, that there was one in the old spot, and another in the immediate neighbourhood. I regret to say, however, that writing to me in 1888, Mr. Philpott said he believed none had been heard there for the last two or three years.

BLACKCAP, *Curruca atricapilla*.

This bird is a common summer visitor, frequenting most of our woods and copses, where there is thick underwood, but preferring those where moisture produces rank vegetation, the sides of streams where tangled masses of briars abound, clumps of rhododendrons and evergreens in shrubberies, and more rarely, brakes of gorse or hilly woods.

In such places, its notes towards the end of April, and in May and June, may be heard at intervals throughout the day; but it is in the morning and the evening, and sometimes after night-fall, that its beautiful song, almost rivalling that of the Nightingale, is poured forth in its full sweetness.

Although it appears to have been always generally distributed in this county, the Blackcap has, in recent years, increased in numbers, and this has perhaps, been the case to even a greater extent in the neighbouring counties of Wales. For, writing to me in 1888, from Churchstoke, Montgomeryshire, the Rev. F. O. Philpott says, "certainly many of the smaller birds have spread into Wales of late years. The Blackcap is fairly plentiful here now, but was one of the birds I used to miss when I first came from Worcestershire, fifteen years ago."

Mr. Ruddy, also, writing from Pale, near Corwen, says that it is common in that district. The nest of the Blackcap is usually built near the outside of a thick bush, or in evergreens. It is loosely constructed of coarse grass and roots on the outside, and lined with finer grass and a few hairs. The eggs are often so like those of some varieties of the Garden Warbler that collectors should be very careful to identify the parents. On the 4th of June, 1888, I found three Blackcaps' nests within sixty yards of each other, in a small wood by the Severn. They were all built in wild rose bushes, into which the hen birds crept, on my approach, and then began to croak and scold. There were five eggs in each of these nests.

The Blackcap was one of Gilbert White's favourite birds. Writing of it to Pennant, he truly says that the cock "has in common a full, sweet, deep, loud, and wild pipe; yet that strain is of short

continuance and his motions are desultory ; but when that bird sits calmly and engages in song in earnest, he pours forth very sweet, but inward melody, and expresses great variety of soft and gentle modulations, superior, perhaps, to those of any of our Warblers, the Nightingale excepted."

The Blackcap is said to be fond of garden-fruits, such as currants, raspberries, and cherries. If this is the case, it does not, like other species, stray far from its usual haunts in search of them ; for in this garden, which lies in an open country, I have never been able to detect one, either old or young. It is particularly fond of elder berries ; and when this fruit abounds, frequently prolongs its stay far into October. Instances are also recorded of its having occurred during the winter months ; but at this season care should be taken not to confuse the Marsh Titmouse with the male Blackcap, which, in plumage, it slightly resembles.

GARDEN WARBLER, *Curruca hortensis*.

This bird, though by no means so common as the Blackcap, is found in much the same localities. It is, however, more retiring during the breeding season, and prefers those covers where there are high trees, among the branches of which it delights to flit in much the same manner as the Willow Wren, a bird for which Rocke states he believes it is often mistaken. The Garden Warbler is a lovely songster, its vocal powers almost equalling those of the Blackcap. In warm weather, in May and June, it sings at intervals throughout the night. Commencing with one or two low notes, it suddenly pours forth a loud, deep, and mellow song, which it continues for ten or fifteen minutes. In the numerous dingles at the foot of the Wrekin, in nearly all of which there is an echo, this outburst of melody on a calm still night is perfectly startling, and at first it is difficult to realize that it proceeds from so small a bird.

The Garden Warbler is evenly distributed throughout Shropshire, and Mr. Philpott finds it also on the borders of Montgomeryshire, where he considers that of late years it has increased in numbers. It does not, however, proceed far into Wales, as neither Yarrell nor More could obtain any evidence of its occurrence there ; and so recently as the year 1888, Mr. Ruddy informs me that he has never observed it in Merionethshire.

After the breeding season, both old and young throw off all shyness, and rove about the country, visiting gardens in search of fruit. Here they do some damage by pecking currants, gooseberries, raspberries, and cherries, but chiefly confine themselves to those which are over-ripe and ought to have been gathered. They also do good by devouring the minute caterpillars that infest late crops of peas. Amongst wild fruits

they eat elderberries, like the Blackcap, as well as blackberries, and the berries of the mountain ash.

WHITETHROAT, *Curruca cinerea*.

Next to the Willow Wren, this is the most numerous of the small sylvan birds, commonly called Warblers, that come from southern climes in spring to spend the summer in this country. During its stay here, there are few places where this amusing bird may not be found; as even on the higher hills it often frequents brakes of gorse and briars. Its habit of constantly rising from some bush or hedge for a few yards in the air, with a desultory jerking flight, and singing a few short notes, renders it very noticeable. The Whitethroat gives the impression of being a busy, meddling bird, when, with throat puffed out, and the feathers on its head erected into a semi-crest, it hurries about, threading quickly through the bushes, and greeting an intruder with numerous scolding croaks. Indeed, altogether, its self-important airs and half-comic gestures give it a ludicrous appearance. Though the nest of this bird is to be found in various situations, it is rarely ever built more than two or three feet from the ground. Occasionally it is partly suspended between the stalks of coarse plants, but more frequently it is hidden among briars, nettles, and long grass. I have several times known it rear its young, notwithstanding many dangers, in ditches by the sides of public roads, which seem indeed, to be rather a favourite site for its nest. Unlike the next species, however, it seldom builds in gardens or near houses, preferring to retire, during the breeding season to woods, hedges, commons, and the margins of pools. The eggs, which are usually five in number, have a peculiar greenish yellow ground colouring, which, as well as their size, distinguishes them from those of the Lesser Whitethroat. After the young can fly, these birds visit gardens, to feed upon the smaller kinds of fruit; but, as even then they live principally upon insects and caterpillars, they are more serviceable than otherwise to the gardener.

LESSER WHITETHROAT, *Curruca sylvieilla*.

In Shropshire this pretty Whitethroat has of late years greatly increased in numbers, and it is now a common summer visitor, quite as often to be found breeding in gardens and shrubberies as in woods and hedges. Its habits, indeed, are familiar, and it is a tame confiding bird, creeping through bushes and along hedges, singing at intervals, but rarely rising into the air. The alarm note, too, is very unlike the Whitethroat's; for when its nest or young are in peril, it utters a rapid series of angry *chats*, somewhat resembling the noise made by knocking two small stones together.

I have frequently found its nest eight or nine feet from the ground, and usually built in a low shrub, and not among nettles.

The nest is a tiny frail structure, composed outwardly of grass and the fine stalks of plants intermixed with lichens, and lined with a few hairs. The eggs are much smaller than those of the common Whitethroat, with the ground colour nearly white or stone colour, and never suffused with greenish yellow.

In gardens, this bird does a little, but inappreciable harm by eating gooseberries, currants, and other fruit ; before the ripening of which its food is entirely insectivorous.

Like the Garden Warbler it appears to be of rare occurrence in Wales. Mr. Cambridge Phillips has never observed it in Breconshire, though it is stated to have occurred in that county ; and Mr. Ruddy has been equally unsuccessful in Merionethshire.

WOOD WREN, *Sylvia sylvicola*.

This and the two following species resemble each other in many respects, yet in others, they exhibit remarkable differences of habit. The Wood Wren, during the breeding season, is found in open woods of some years' growth, or among clumps of trees—preferring those where the oak, beech, ash, and sycamore grow. The Willow Wren, on the contrary, frequents woods and copses of all kinds, as well as hedges, the sides of streams, and gardens ; and is, in fact, at home anywhere that it can find bushes or even clumps of gorse and heather to play amongst, while the Chiff-chaff hides in thicker woods and evergreens. And when, as is frequently the case, all three birds are found inhabiting the same wood, and are to be heard almost at the same time, their difference is very marked ; for whilst the peculiar shivering notes of the Wood Wren are heard from the tree tops, the sweet laughing song of the Willow Wren comes from the bushes around, and the more retiring Chiff-chaff repeats its name from the shelter of the denser covert. For seven years in succession, I found a Wood Warbler's nest near the same spot in a dingle, at the base of the Wrekin, the site chosen being a sunny bank, where the grass was rather short, at the foot of a large tree. The nest was composed outwardly of coarse grass, a little moss, and lined with fine grass, and occasionally a few hairs, but without so much as a single feather. And this latter feature forms apparently an invariable distinction between the nests of this and the two next birds ; for though the outward architecture is much the same, and all are covered with an arched roof or dome ; the Willow Wren and Chiff-chaff use feathers chiefly in the lining of theirs, while the Wood Wren invariably rejects them. The eggs in these seven nests—except on one occasion, when there were only four—were six in number, with very dark or purplish red spots on a white ground. One year, wishing to identify

them beyond doubt, I caught the hen bird in a light butterfly net, in which I detained her for some time, and was pleased to find, on subsequently visiting the nest, that she had not forsaken it. Before migrating, Wood Wrens, especially the young birds, visit gardens, where their food is generally insects, though they occasionally take small fruit. This bird is generally distributed throughout Shropshire, being plentiful in favourite localities ; in Yarrell's *British Birds* it is stated that the Wood Wren breeds in all the counties of England and Wales, but Mr. E. Cambridge Phillips says it is very rare in Breconshire, and Mr. Ruddy has not hitherto observed it in Merionethshire.

WILLOW WARBLER, *Sylvia trochilus*.

Of the migratory Warblers that spend the summer months here the Willow Wren is by far the most numerous ; and its sweet merry laughing notes are everywhere to be heard, even in the ravines that run up the sides of many of our high hills. In the summer of 1880, I well remember finding several nests of this bird in the glens on the Longmynd, one of which was almost entirely, and very prettily, lined with bits of wool instead of feathers. And this habit of building on hill-sides does not appear to be unusual, for the late Robert Gray, in his *Birds of the West of Scotland*, remarks,—“I have found the nest of the Willow Warbler in Shemore Glen, Loch Lomond-side, at a considerable elevation, and placed in the grass among tufts of heather, the structure in these cases being lined with the feathers of black game, grouse, and pheasants.”

Still it is most appropriately styled the Willow Wren ; for no bird delights more to dwell by the sides of streams, where it plays and feeds among the various kinds of willows. I have frequently found its nest by the side of public roads, in the grass between the roadside and the ditch. The confiding “Peggy,” as it is locally called, also builds in flower-beds, among peas and strawberries, and on lawns where the grass has been permitted to grow ; and it will allow its nest to be almost pulled to pieces, or even removed to a short distance, before deserting it.

A few years ago I wished to identify a series of Willow Wren's eggs, and accordingly captured the old birds upon their nests ; but in no single instance did they forsake them.

The eggs are of nearly the same size as those of the Chiff-chaff, but the spots are of a lighter red, in fact, almost rust-coloured.

Gardeners assert that the Willow Wren does great damage among fruit, and that it also eats young peas, so destroy it and its nest whenever they get an opportunity. I have never, however, been able to detect it pecking into pea pods, though it is constantly engaged in picking insects off the plants.

When the Warblers take fruit, they prefer that which has long been ripe, and is becoming worthless from incipient decay.

Currants, gooseberries, raspberries and cherries, are, in this state, favourite delicacies with many of them, but if the remains underneath the trees be examined, it is difficult to say what part the bird has eaten. The fruit itself has been pecked to pieces and scattered about, and the stones or seeds have also been left; so that it seems as if the sweet juice only had been sucked out. If this proves to be the case, these birds differ in taste from the Thrushes, Tits, and others, which eat the fruit itself.

CHIFF-CHAFF, *Sylvia rufa*.

The Chiff-chaff, though not so plentiful as the Willow Wren, is very common in woods, copses, and shrubberies, delighting in those where the trees are of a moderate height and the under-wood thick, or in clumps of laurels, rhododendrons, and other evergreens.

The earliest of the small summer migrants to reach our shores, this lively bird is frequently to be heard by the middle of March, and is usually plentiful by the end of that month. It also stays late in autumn, and is the only migrant that sings up to the time of its departure, though the subdued notes we hear in September and October are very unlike the cheerful ones uttered in spring, and seem to say that the bright summertide has gone, and that it is time to bid us farewell.

The Chiff-Chaff just as frequently builds in a low bush as upon the ground, differing in this respect from both the Wood and the Willow Wren. Another very usual place for its nest is the top of one of the larger sedges that in marshy places form large tufts. The materials employed are also rather different from those used by the two birds just mentioned, and the outside is chiefly composed of moss and dead leaves, so as to resemble the nest of the Common Wren, or even a bunch of rubbish.

The adults of the present species closely resemble the Willow Wren, but they are slightly smaller, with a more sober brown plumage untinged with yellow. The legs and claws, too, are dark brown, nearly black, and not pale brown. The young of the two birds are very much alike, and can only be distinguished by careful examination.

The Chiff-Chaff is the last of the family commonly called Warblers that spend the summer months here, and enliven our walks, whether in fields or groves, either by their lively actions or their sweet song. The number of them, so far as Shropshire is concerned, is not large, but others have occurred in Britain, some of which may yet be added to our local avifauna—the most likely seasons to look or listen for them being the periods of their migration in spring and autumn. These birds are not an easy class for the beginner to study, as the foliage is sufficiently expanded before their arrival to partly conceal them, and this in addition to their restless habits and sober-coloured

plumage, makes their identification difficult. A good memory for rural sounds is also indispensable to enable the observer to recall his studies of former years, and several summers will have elapsed before he can at a moment distinguish between the song of the Sedge and the Reed Warbler, the Blackcap and the Garden Warbler,—not mistaking either of them for the Nightingale,—and assure himself that the *reel* of the Grasshopper Warbler does not proceed from a cricket. It is also important to know the birds by sight as well as by their song—no easy matter when they are usually concealed in a covert or flitting among the branches of trees.

GOLDEN CRESTED REGULUS, *Regulus cristatus*.

A frequenter of woods and shrubberies where the various kinds of yew and fir trees grow, this, the smallest of British birds, luxuriates among the exotic firs that have of late years been planted with such lavish hands.

In its restless habits and manner of searching after food it sometimes reminds one of the small Warblers, sometimes of the Tits, in whose company it is often found; and it appears to form a natural link between the two families.

The Gold Crest, though common throughout the year, is much more numerous in winter than at other times; and, as large numbers have been known to arrive on our coasts in autumn, there is no doubt that this tiny bird crosses the German Ocean, like the Fieldfare, Redwing, and other migrants. On this interesting feature in its economy, Selby contributed a short paper to the *Memoirs* of the Wernerian Natural History Society for 1824. In this paper he records the satisfaction with which, in the autumn of 1822, he had witnessed the arrival upon the coast of Northumberland, of a multitude of Gold Crests, "fatigued and spent by their distant, and for so diminutive and to appearance delicate a bird, almost incredible flight. This happened after a severe gale, which commenced on the 24th October, 1822, at North-east, and continued during the whole of the 25th; but which, for some hours previous to its conclusion, veered about to the East and South of East. On the morning of the 26th, they were seen to arrive by hundreds upon the beach, so fatigued and overcome by the unfavourable change of wind, the length of their journey, or both combined, as to drop the moment they reached land, unable to rise or escape their pursuers. Some idea may be formed of the incredible numbers which came over in this flight, furnished in all probability by the forests of the northern parts of Europe, when I mention that I have traced it to have extended from beyond Berwick, northwards along the whole line of coast as far as Whitby, in Yorkshire; but how much further to the north or south of that point I have not yet ascertained.

With the same gale we received a great importation of Redwings, and Fieldfares, and a very abundant flight of Woodcocks, all known as emigrants from the northern parts of Europe ; but none of these appear to have suffered from fatigue to the same extent as their diminutive companions." Mr. Cordeaux, in his *Birds of the Humber District*, also says that on the coast of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, the autumnal migration of this species is as well established as that of the Woodcock, and that, from its preceding that bird by a few days, it is known as the Woodcock-pilot. He adds, further, that the North-sea fishermen have told him that it often alights on their smacks, and in foggy weather perishes by hundreds.

Wonderful instances these, of the power that migratory instinct imparts to the tiniest of birds, compelling them to cross the sea at one of the most stormy seasons of the year, and to lose many of their innocent lives in their perilous passage.

The nest of the Gold Crest is one of the most beautiful and elegant of the homes of our native birds. Very small in structure, it is composed of lichens, fine moss, spiders' webs, hairs, and small feathers firmly woven together, and usually, instead of being built among the branches of a tree, it is so cleverly suspended beneath them that they serve for an awning—a position that is well represented in the vignette at the end of the article on this species in Yarrell's *British Birds*.

Occasionally, however, the nest is placed on the upper surface of a branch or among the small twigs like that of other birds.

Gold Crests love to frequent shrubberies and gardens, where cedars grow, and often build among them. Although so small, they are of a very hardy nature, for in severe weather I have observed small parties cheerily searching after food in trees high up on the Wrekin. This species is plentiful in North Wales.

FIRE CRESTED REGULUS, *Regulus ignicapillus*.

Unlike the preceding species, the Fire Crest is rare in this country, to which it is almost entirely a winter visitor ; for though the first British example was caught by a cat, near Cambridge, in August, 1832, and Dr. Turnbull procured one in East Lothian, in the summer of 1848, these are the only instances of its occurrence, except in winter.

The difference, however, between this bird and the Gold Crest is so little known, and, except at a short distance, so difficult to determine, that it is impossible to speak with any certainty of the frequency of its appearance.

I have before noticed five examples found in Shropshire, and am now able to add two more. The first, a very beautiful adult male, belonging to Miss Clara Fisher, Bridgnorth, was killed at Wheathill, a small village, near the Clee Hills, on the 21st December, 1881 ; and the second, a young male of the year,

which passed into the late Mr. John Shaw's possession, was caught on the Wyle Cop, Shrewsbury, on the morning of the 16th December, 1882.

It is somewhat singular that, of these seven specimens, three should have been obtained in the town of Shrewsbury ; two having been killed in a garden on Swan Hill, and the other, as related above. Except in the year 1863, when one was killed in Shrewsbury, and another at Hawkstone, all have occurred in different years, the first being the year, 1854.

Mr. J. E. Harting, in his *Birds of Middlesex*, has clearly pointed out the distinguishing characters by which this bird may be known from the Gold Crest :—"It is erroneously supposed," he says, "by many that the only difference between the Gold Crest and the Fire Crest consists in the crest of the latter being of a more flaming yellow than that of the former. If this were so, the difficulty in distinguishing the two species would be great. A much clearer difference than this, however, exists. The Fire Crest invariably has a white line both above and below the eye, and a black line running through the eye ; hence Temminck calls it *Roitelet a triple bandeau*. These three lines are absent in the Gold Crest."

As far as is known of its habits in this country, the Fire Crest seems nearly allied to the Gold Crest in its ways, as well as in plumage, being usually found either in company with it, or with Titmice, and, like the latter, appearing fond of the vicinity of houses. In Yarrell's *British Birds*, there are some notes on this species from the pen of the late Mr. J. D. Hoy, one of which is to the effect that "Its call-note can be readily distinguished among a host of the common species, being shorter, not so shrill, and pitched in a different key, so that it is easily discovered."

THE PIPE ROLL FOR THE THIRD YEAR OF
KING HENRY II., 1157.

BY R. LL. KENYON.

WILLIAM FITZ ALAN renders account of the firm of Shropshire.

- 1.—In the treasury £84 12^s 6^d.
- 2.—And in his own superplus 18/8.
- 3.—And in fixed alms to the Knights Templars 1 silver marc.
- 4.—And in fixed alms to the Canons of Brug 10/- and to the Monks of Malvern 2/-.
- 5.—And to the Sick of Shrewsbury 30/-.
- 6.—And in payment of the Porter of Brug 30/5.
- 7.—And in payment of the Porter & Warden of Shrewsbury 60/10.
- 8.—And in the custody of the Castle of Stratton £4.
- 9.—And in lands granted to Hugh de Piers £42.
- 10.— & to Cadwalladr £7 of the King's imprest.
- 11.— & to the Abbot of Haghmond 71^s/4^d.
- 12.— & to the Monks of Shrewsbury 68/8.
- 13.— & to Robert de Girros 35/-.
- 14.— & to Hamo l'Estrange £4.
- 15.— & to Wido l'Estrange 110^s/-.
- 16.— & to Earl Reginald 113^s/4^d.
- 17.—And in payments (soltis) to William himself £93 6 8 by the King's writ (per breve regis).
- 18.—And in gifts by the King's writ to Maddoch £8 10^s.
- 19.— & to Gervett 40/-.
- 20.— & to Hoel son of Joaf 40/-.
- 21.—And in payment of the King's Archers (liberatione archiariorum Reg.) in the army 47/-.
- 22.—And he has of superplus £12 14^s 9^d.
- 23.— Richard de Bealmes owes 10 marks of silver for a law-suit (loquela) between him & Alan de Uppedun.

24.—Hugh de Dena gives account for 20/- of pleas (placitis) of the Earl of Leicester. He has paid it into the treasury & is quit.

25.—Engelard gives account of 20 marks for the wardship of the land of his nephew.

26.—In payment for 30 bacon pigs and 86 loads of corn (summis frumenti) paid to Geoffrey Monk £8 0^l. 4^d. And he owes 106^s 4^d.

27.—And the same Sheriff gives account of 113^s 9^d of Danegeld, In the treasury £4 7^s 6^d.

28.—& in remissions (perdonis) by the King's writ to Walter de Dunstanville 26^s 3^d. And is quit.

29.—And the same Sheriff gives account of the sum of the land of Girard de Turnai of £7 6 3. In the treasury 66^s/-.

30.—And to Gerverd Coch £4 0 3 by the Chancellor & the Earl of Leicester. And is quit.

I have numbered the Clauses in this Pipe Roll for convenience of reference, and proceed to comment on such of them as were not explained in connection with the Pipe Roll of the previous year.

1.—The sum paid into the treasury was a great improvement on last year, when £8 3s. 8d. was all the treasury got out of the Sheriff, the royal manors having all had to be restocked in that year after the devastation of the civil wars.

2.—*His own "superplus"* was the balance due to him as shown by last year's accounts, 18s. 8d.

4.—The "*fixed alms*" to the *Canons of Brug*, i.e., Bridgnorth, and to the monks of Malvern, make up the 12s. entered last year as "*fixed alms*," but without the names of the grantees. The 10s. represented a third part of the tithes of the parish of Morville, which included Bridgnorth. Earl Roger de Montgomery, in 1086, had founded a Church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, for six Canons at Quatford, said to have been built on the spot where he first met his (second) wife, Adelais de Pusey; and had granted to it these and other tithes. The foundation was transferred to Bridgnorth, either by Roger's son, Robert, who founded the Castle and Borough of Bridgnorth, or by Henry I.,

who obtained Earl Robert's fief by the forfeiture of the latter in 1102. This charge of 10s. was, in 1176, made payable by the Borough of Bridgnorth, instead of the Sheriff of Shropshire. (*Eyton* i., 106, 321).

The 2s. to the Monks of Malvern was the royal firm charged on Dowles, a parish in the extreme south east of the county, close to Bewdley. Dowles itself had been granted to Malvern Priory by Wydo, son of Helgot the founder of Castle Holgate, and in 1127 Henry I. released to the Priory his firm of 2s. on their land. (*Eyton* iii., 174). Malvern was a Benedictine Priory, subject to Westminster Abbey.

17.—The writ for the *payments to William himself* would be that called "Liberate" from its use of that word, which means "pay" or "deliver." It was under the great or privy seal, and was directed either to the Chief Justiciar and Barons of the Exchequer, or more usually to the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Receipt. (*Madox Exchequer* i., 389). This year, 1157, was that in which Henry invaded North Wales from Chester, at the instigation of Cadwalladr, as was mentioned under the Pipe Roll of last year; and no doubt this large payment of £93 6s. 8d. to the Sheriff was for the expenses of the King's soldiers passing through, or starting from Shropshire. There is nothing to show that Fitz Alan himself accompanied the King on this expedition. Other payments on account of the same war follow.

18.—*To Maddoch*, £8 10s. These Pipe Rolls do not trouble themselves much about ceremonious titles. Madoc was the reigning Prince of the half of Powis land, called Powys Vadog. According to Humphrey Lhoyd, he was "ever the King of England's friend, and was one that feared God and relieved the poor." He had married a sister of Owen, Prince of North Wales, but "envied at the libertie of North Wales, which knewe no lord but one," and was, with Cadwalladr whom we have already mentioned, the principal instigator of Henry's invasion of North Wales in this

year, 1157. He guided the King's navy to Anglesey, where he landed some troops who were cut to pieces by the inhabitants, a defeat which led to the precipitate retreat of the fleet, and induced the King to make peace with the Prince of North Wales. Madoc is also said by Humphrey Lhoyd to have built the Castle of Oswestry in 1148, and Leland writing in Henry VIII's time says there was a tower there, called Madoc's Tower. Oswestry was included in the old boundaries of Powys land, and was nominally part of Powys Vadog ; but it had probably not often been in the hands of the Welsh Princes since the time of Offa. It was held by Edward the Confessor and by Earl Roger de Montgomery, and a castle was built there under the government of the Earl. It is not improbable that the castle may have been taken by Madoc in Stephen's reign, and that he may have rebuilt or added to it, but in 1160, when Madoc died, Oswestry was in the hands of William Fitz Alan, to whom it had probably been restored on his re-appointment to the Shrievalty of Shropshire by Henry II. Madoc however held Brogyntyn, close to Oswestry, and left it to his illegitimate son Owen, called thence Owen Brogyntyn, whom we immediately find to be in receipt of large sums of money from the King. (*Pennant's Tours in Wales* i., 278.; *Eyton* x., 320—322; xi., 44).

19.—Gervase, or Iorwerth Goch, was Madoc's brother, and held Mochnant is Rayader under him. His name occurs again at the end of this Pipe Roll, and his history will be found in paragraph 30.

20.—Howel ap Joaf, ap Cadogan, ap Athlestan Glodryth (?) is mentioned by Lhoyd as having, in 1162, destroyed the Castle of Walwern in Cyvelioc, belonging to Owen, Prince of North Wales, who was "wonderfully displeased thereat," and gathered his power, and came to Llanthinam in Arustly of which Howel was the lord, and attacked and routed him at Severn side. It appears from this entry that he had assisted King Henry against Owen in 1157.

21.—The payment to the *King's Archers* was, no doubt, a payment on behalf of the treasury to the archers raised in or passing through Shropshire for the Welsh campaign.

22.—After all the payments, there was a balance in the Sheriff's favour of £12 14s. 9d., to be credited to him next year. The firm of the county was therefore this year £265 5s.

23.—An entry in the Pipe Roll for 1160, excusing payment of Richard de Bealmes's debt, calls his suit a "plea of seizin," i.e., as to a right to possession of land. Richard de Bealmes held Donington under his cousins of the same name, who were Lords of Tong. The latter established a grange at Ruckley for the Abbey of Buildwas, and Richard granted to the same Abbey 3 acres of land and a right of common pasture in Donington. Alan de Uppedun was Lord of Upton Cressett, and the law-suit probably referred to land in Meadowley, in which both litigants appear to have had an interest. (*Eyton* i., 140, 150; ii. 175).

24.—I do not know who Hugh de Dena was. There was a family de la Dene in Broseley throughout the 13th century. (*Eyton* i., 156; ii. 38). Robert, Earl of Leicester, was Chief Justiciar of England from 1156 till his death in 1168 (*Itin. of Hen. II.*, index; Dugdale's *Chronica*, 2). Hugh de Dena evidently had had some law-suit before him, and his fees payable to the Crown amounted to 20s.

25.—Engelard was the Castellan of Stretton Castle, whose biography has been given under the Pipe Roll of 1156. His elder brother, Richard de Pichford, seems to have died in 1157, leaving his son, another Richard, a minor, and therefore, as a tenant in capite, a ward of the Crown. Engelard evidently bought the wardship from the King for 20 marks, i.e., £13 6s. 8d.; that is to say, he acquired the right to hold his nephew's lands till his nephew became 21, without giving any account of their profits, subject, however, to all burdens upon them, and to providing for the maintenance and

education of the nephew himself. Pitchford itself was not held by Richard in capite, but as mesne tenant, and, therefore, Engelard would not get possession of it. His tenures in capite were Little Brug, or Southbridge, a suburb of Bridgnorth, which he held by the service of finding dry wood for the King's chamber in Bridgnorth Castle as often as the King should come there, Albrighton, near Shifnal, Bishton (now part of Albrighton), Cantlop, near Pitchford, Lee Brockhurst, near Wem, and Colmere, near Ellesmere. Richard's minority lasted only a short time, for before 1172 he had granted Pitchford Mill to Haughmond Abbey. He also in some way acquired Cosford, near Albrighton, and made a grant there to Buildwas Abbey. He died about 1176. His descendants held the property till 1300, or a year or two before that, when they sold Albrighton, their principal possession, to John, Lord Tregoz, from whom it passed to his son-in-law, John de la Warre. In 1301, they sold Pitchford to Walter de Langton, Bishop of Lichfield, and the only possession of the family in Shropshire after this was at Cantlop, where a Nicholas de Pitchford was tenant in capite in 1343. (*Eyton, passim*).

26.—Out of the 20 marks due from him, Engelard states that he has paid for 30 bacon pigs and 86 loads of corn, delivered to Geoffrey Monk, £8 0s. 4d., leaving only 106s. 4d. due from him. A seam (summa) of corn contained eight bushels, and was supposed to be the load of a horse, but there were several different measures called "seams." Geoffrey Monk (it seems to be his name, not his profession) was one of the King's Marshals, and often appears as receiving payments at Court, on the King's behalf, from 1155 to 1166. (*Itinerary of Henry II.*)

27.—The 113s. 9d. of Danegeld is the amount entered in the Roll of last year as still owing by the Sheriff, who now completes his account of it.

28.—Walter de Dunstanville inherited Shifnal, and estates in Sussex, from his father Alan, to whom they

seem to have been granted by Henry I., and who died about 1156. From his uncle Robert, Alan's elder brother, he inherited in 1168 about 27 manors in Wiltshire, and some property in Surrey. He also owned large estates in Normandy. His father and uncle had both been partisans of the Empress, and his uncle was constantly at court with Henry II. Their father seems to have been one Reginald de Dunstanville, who married Adeliza, daughter and heiress of Humphrey de Lisle, who held the 27 manors in Wiltshire at the time of *Domesday*, but this Reginald was dead before 1124, and what relation he was to Reginald de Dunstanville, Earl of Cornwall, illegitimate son of Henry I., does not appear; but some manors in Wiltshire held by the Earl, which escheated to the Crown on his death in 1175, were restored in 1190 to Walter de Dunstanville, who was evidently some near relation. Walter was with Prince John in 1192, and suffered forfeiture, probably for taking part in his treason, in 1194, and died soon afterwards. He was not only excused his Danegeld of 26s. 3d. in Shropshire in 1157, but also that assessed on him at the same time in Sussex; and in 1158 he was excused a donum, and in 1162 another Danegeld, in both counties. He was a great benefactor to Wombridge Priory, in this county, and gave to it, among other gifts, his two mills of Ideshall (i.e., Shifnal) and Patesford, in the manor of Shifnal, and Lee, in the same manor, including 20 acres of wood, thenceforth and now called Prior's Lee. In one of his charters to this Priory he expresses a wish to be buried there, and a monument which was removed from Wombridge to the Abbey Church, Shrewsbury, in 1825, of a knight in armour, is believed to be of him. In spite of his forfeiture, Shifnal descended to his son and grandson, and to that grandson's daughter and heiress, who married Robert de Montfort, who died about 1274. Their son, William de Montfort, sold it in 1309-10. (*Eyton* ii., 268, &c.)

29, 30.—The land of Gerard de Turnai consisted not

only of the nine manors enumerated as his in my explanation of the Pipe Roll of 1156, but of 18 altogether in Shropshire, those not there mentioned being Hatton near Shifnal, Stockton, Sutton Maddock, Ruthall in Prior's Ditton, Cherrington, Chesthill (which included Tern Hill), Kinnersley, Shawbury, and Uppington. Of them all, Sutton was the largest and most important, and was granted in this year, 1157, together with Ellardine now part of Child's Ercall parish, to Gervase Goch, whose name occurs earlier in this same Pipe Roll as the recipient of a gift of 40s. from the King. The sum of these two manors was £4 0s. 3d., more than half of that charged on the whole 18 manors of Gerard de Turnai. Gervase, or Iorwerth, was a younger son of Meredyth ap Blethyn ap Convyn, the last prince of all Powis. His brothers, Madoc and Gruffyth, divided the Principality between them, and Gervase held Mochnant is Rayader under Madoc. Of Madoc I have already spoken. Gervase, like his brother, assisted Henry in his invasion of North Wales, and captured and burnt the Castle of Yale; but the mention on the Pipe Roll that the transfer of these manors to him was "by," i.e., by order of the Chancellor (Becket), and the Earl of Leicester (Chief Justiciar), looks as if they had given a decision in his favour on some legal claim he had made out to the property. It was granted to him, however, on the singular tenure of being the King's "Latimarius," or Interpreter between England and Wales. He remained faithful to Henry, and in 1166 was deprived by his nephews, then Princes of Powis, of all his lands in the Principality. He appears as selling 15 horses for £14 6s. 8d. to the King in 1166, and in 1168 as victualling the Castle of Chirk at the King's expense; and in that year he was granted the very high annual salary of £91, which he received till the middle of 1177, when he probably died. His English property passed successively to his sons, Madoc and Griffith, both of whom, like their neighbour at Shifnal, Walter

de Dunstanville, were benefactors of Wombridge Priory, to which Madoc gave the advowson of the Church of Sutton, and Griffith gave several pieces of property in Sutton and Brockton, including Sutton Mill and Berdelay Wood. Both of them, also, in their deeds of gift expressed a wish to be buried in that Priory. One of the witnesses to Madoc's deed is Walter de Dunstanville, Clerk, who is afterwards described as Parson of the Church of Ideshal (Shifnal); one of Griffith's gifts is witnessed by him, and one by his namesake the Knight, owner of Shifnal, so that we may safely assume that these gifts to Wombridge were greatly influenced by the Dunstanvilles. Griffith married Matilda, a daughter and co-heiress of Ralph le Strange, Lord of Knockyn, and obtained with her the townships of Dovaston and Kinaston. From this marriage, the Kynastons of Hardwicke claim to be descended, taking their name from this township of Kinaston, which is now in the parish of Knockyn. Griffith himself described himself as "of Kinerton," i.e., Kinaston, in a charter of about the year 1200. He held Sutton on the same tenure as his father did, that of being the King's Interpreter, and was succeeded by his son Madoc, who owned it for upwards of 40 years, and at last sold it to John le Strange, Lord of Ness. It is, probably, from this Madoc that the place got the name of Sutton Maddock, Sutton referring, perhaps, to its position in the southern quarter of the Saxon parish of Ideshale or Shifnal. (Eyton ii., 103, &c.)

So ends the Pipe Roll of 1157.

THE PIPE ROLL FOR THE FOURTH YEAR OF
KING HENRY II., 1158.

By R. LL. KENYON.

WILLIAM FITZ ALAN gives account of the firm of Shropshire.

- 1.—In the treasury £129 8^s by tale.
- 2.—And in his own superplus £12 14^s 9^d.
- 3.—And in alms newly-granted to the Knights Templars 1 mark of silver.
- 4.—And in alms granted to the Canons of Bridgnorth 10/- & to the Monks of Malvern 2/-.
- 5.—And to the sick of Shrewsbury 30/-.
- 6.—And in payment of the Porter of Bridgnorth 30^s/5^d.
- 7.—And in payment of the Porter & Warder of Shrewsbury 60^s/10^d.
- 8.—And in the custody of the Castle of Stratton £4.
- 9.—And in payment Bertumii Arbalestarii (the Crossbow-man) 30^s/5^d.
- 10.—And in lands granted to Hugh de Pirariis £42.
- 11.— & to John l'Estrange £7 10^s of the King's imprest by the King's writ.
- 12.— & to the Abbot of Haghmond 71/4.
- 13.— & to the Monks of Shrewsbury 68/8.
- 14.— & to Robert de Girros 35/-.
- 15.— & to Hamo l'Estrange £4.
- 16.— & to Wido l'Estrange 110/-.
- 17.— & to Earl Reginald 113/4.
- 18.—And in payment of Hoel son of Oen £4 18^s by the King's writ.
- 19.—And in the King's Court (in Camera Curiæ) to Ralph fitz Stephen 40 marks of silver by the King's writ.
- 20.—And to Maddock 40/- by the King's writ.
- 21.—And to Oen son of Griffin 5 marks of silver by the King's writ. And is quit.

22.—Richard de Bealmes owes 10 marks of silver for a plea of seisin.

23.—Engelard gives account of 106^s/4^d for wardship of the land of his nephew. He has paid it into the treasury and is quit.

24.—The same Sheriff gives account of 70 marks of silver of a tallage on the County (de dono Comitat). In the treasury £39 15^s 2^d.

25.—And in remission by the King's writ to Nigel de Broc 5/-.

26.— & to Fulk fitz Warin 12^d.

27.— & to the Monks of Billewas 4^s/2^d.

28.— & to Earl Reginald 14/2.

29.— & to Walter de Dunstavill 16/-.

30.— & to Gilbert de Laci £4 4 9.

31.— & to William the King's brother 6/9.

32.— & to the Knight's Templars 2/7.

33.— & to the Abbot of Cumremara 6^d.

34.— & to the Sheriff 3/2.

Total £6 18 2. And is quit.

9.—The first new item in this Roll is the pay of the Crossbow-man, who gets 1d. a day, the same as the porters of Bridgnorth and Shrewsbury. He probably had to keep in order the crossbows used in the Shropshire garrisons, as we find another "Arblaster" engaged to do in Shrewsbury, 100 years later, at a salary, for some short period, of 14d. (*Owen and Blakeway* i., 124). The second Lateran Council had lately (1139) but ineffectually promulgated the following decree, "We prohibit, under anathema, the future use against Christians and Catholics of that art, deadly and hateful to God, of crossbowmen and archers."

Crossbows are said to have been introduced into England by the Normans at the battle of Hastings, and crossbow-men are often mentioned in *Domesday*. The long bow superseded the crossbow in England in the time of Edward II., but the latter was always the favourite in France. Henry VIII. encouraged the long bow, but absolutely prohibited the use of the crossbow. (See *Rees's Cyclopedia*).

11.—John le Strange now takes the place occupied the last two years by Cadwalladr. John le Strange was

brother of Guy and Hamo, mentioned in the Pipe Roll of 1156. Cadwalladr having been restored to his Welsh possessions in 1157, it appears that the grant to him was now transferred to John le Strange, and an entry in a subsequent Roll further shows that the grant was of land in Ness, the sum charged on it being increased from £7 to £7 10s. John le Strange was the eldest of the three brothers. Their father, Roland le Strange, the first of the family of whom we have any mention, held one Knight's fee at Hunstanton, in Norfolk, under William fitz Alan, in the reign of Henry I., and married Matilda, daughter of Ralph fitz Herlewin, of Hunstanton, who held five Knight's fees in Norfolk, under William de Albini Pincerna. Matilda's two brothers dying without issue, John le Strange inherited their property in Norfolk as well as that of his father. He was in Shropshire with William fitz Alan in 1155, and at that time probably, and certainly shortly afterwards, held under him the Shropshire manors of Middle, Ruyton, Wykey (now part of Ruyton, but then independent), Kynaston, Maesbrook, Moreton, Melverley and Acton Scott. Before 1172, he got in addition, also under Fitz Alan, Glazeley, Abdon, Berrington, and Longnor; before 1160, he inherited from his brother Hamo, Cheswardine, which he held in chief from the Crown, and that part of Betton which took from them and still retains the name of Betton Strange. This was held under Shrewsbury Abbey, and the other part of Betton, being retained in the hands of the Abbey, is still called Abbots Betton. The grant to John le Strange in this year of Ness, included the then independent manor of Kinton. His tenure in Shropshire under Fitz Alan was by the service of two Knights' fees; for Ness he owed one Knight's fee, and for Cheswardine half a Knight's fee to the Crown. He was continually with Fitz Alan, and with his brother Guy who succeeded Fitz Alan as Sheriff of Shropshire, and we find him in conjunction with Guy receiving, in 1168, a present of £70 from the King, and in 1171,

£20 for paying soldiers on the Welsh Marches. He gave the Churches of Hunstanton and Cheswardine, and a mill and some land in Middle, and the mill of Ruyton, to Haughmond Abbey, and some land in Norfolk to Shrewsbury Abbey. He died in or just before 1178, and was succeeded by a long line of descendants. They held Ness, or Ness Strange, as it came to be called, and Middle and Knockin, till the reign of Edward IV., in the 17th year of whose reign, John le Strange, Lord of Knockin, died, leaving an only daughter and heiress, Joan, who married George Stanley, son of the first Earl of Derby. John le Strange's descendants, who acquired Knockin from the daughters of his brother Guy, were regularly summoned to Parliament as Lords Strange of Knockin, from 1299. The Barony passed by inheritance to the Earls of Derby, and is now in abeyance among the descendants of the three daughters of the fifth Earl. (*Eyton; Dukes; and Nicolas' Peerage*).

The rest of the list of "lands granted" is the same as last year.

18.—Howell was son of Owen Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, and nephew to the Cadwalladr mentioned in previous Pipe Rolls. This Howell "for his prowesse in the field, and his discretion in consultation, was counted the floure of chivalrie, whose presence also was thought onlie sufficient to overthrowe anie hold." He distinguished himself chiefly in the domestic feuds of Wales. In 1145 he and his brother Conan quarrelled with their uncle Cadwalladr, whereupon "they called their strength unto them and entered the county of Merioneth, where the people fled to the sanctuaries to save their lives. These two young Lords made proclamation that no man should hurt those that would yield to them; whereupon the people that had fled returned to their houses without hurt. Then they brought all the country in subjection to them, and led their army before the castle Cynvael, which Cadwalladr had built and fortified, wherein was the Abbot of

Tuygwyn, or Whitehouse, to whom the Lord had committed the defence of his castle. Then Howel and Conan summoned the fort with great threatenings, but they within defied them ; whereupon Howel and Conan promised the Abbot Mervyn great rewards, to let them have the house. But he (like a faithful servant, whom neither terrible menaces nor pleasant profers could move to untruth, but as his lord trusted him so would he continue still, and not deceive his expectations), denied them of the same, choosing rather to die with honour than to live with shame. With which answer the young Lords were greatly offended, that a priest should stay their prosperous proceedings, and thereupon assaulted the castle so sore, that after they had beaten down the walls they entered by force, and slew and wounded all the garrison, saving the Abbot, who escaped away privily by means of friends whom he had in Howel's army." In 1147 Howel captured Cadwalladr, and kept him in prison till 1151, when he escaped and conquered part of Anglesey, but was expelled by Prince Owen, his brother, and fled to England. After the peace between Owen and King Henry in 1157, the latter seems to have taken Howel into his pay, at £36 a year, beginning six weeks before the end of the year for which this Pipe Roll accounts, i.e., before Michaelmas 1158. In 1159 the full salary was paid, and Howel and Conan assisted the Earl of Bristol to raise the siege of Carmarthen, which was being attacked by Rees, Prince of South Wales ; but the salary was stopped in the middle of the following year, 1160, though his father seems to have been faithful to his alliance with Henry till 1163 or 1164. His father died in 1169, and Howel, who was illegitimate, claiming his inheritance, was defeated and killed by his brother David. (Lloyd's *Hist. of Cambria.*)

19.—The payment in the King's Court would be for the expenses of a progress which the King seems to have made through several counties in the summer of 1158. Ralph fitz Stephen was one of the King's chamberlains. (*Itinerary of Henry II*, p. 36.)

20.—Of Madoc, Prince of Powis, an account is given under last year's Pipe Roll, when he received £8 10s. The pacification of Wales made it unnecessary to continue the payment.

21.—Oen, son of Griffin, was Owen Gwynedd himself, Prince of North Wales, as to whom much has been said in the notices of his brother Cadwalladr and his son Howel. He "was fortunate and victorious in all his affairs ; he never took any enterprise in hand but he achieved it." When Henry II. invaded Wales in 1165, Owen, with the Princes of South Wales and Powis, watched him from the Berwyn mountains, and "kept the king so straitly, that neither forage nor victual might come to his camp, neither durst any soldier stir abroad. And to augment their miseries there fell such rain that the king's men could scant stand upon their feet upon those slippery hills. In the end the king was compelled to return home without his purpose, and that with great loss of men and munition, besides his charges." Henry never again attacked Owen, who proceeded to take and rase to the ground several of the castles built by Henry in Wales, including Rhuddlan and Prestatyn. (Lhoyd's *Hist. of Cambria*).

This ends the account of the firm of the County, the items of which come to £265 6s. 1d.

24.—The tallage of 1156 had been 40 marks, and there had been none in 1157. This one of 70 marks was, therefore, a heavy imposition, but it was not all paid, for several persons were excused their quota.

25.—Nothing is known of Nigel de Broc, except that he released to Ranulf de Broc some claim on land at Angemar (probably in Normandy). He must have been a relation of this Ranulf, who in right of his wife was tenant in capite of Great Berwick, near Shrewsbury, and of Chetton, to whom Henry committed the execution of the decree of banishment against Becket's kindred, who farmed the estates of the See of Canterbury during Becket's banishment, and at whose Castle

of Saltwood Becket's four murderers slept on the night before the murder. He remained in office and in favour with the King for several years afterwards. (*Eyton* i., 167).

26.—Fulk fitz Warin at this time held land in Gloucestershire, Cambridgeshire, Essex, and Hertfordshire, and in this same year received a present of 40 marks from the King, and was excused 12s., his quota of the donum of Essex and Hertfordshire. He appears to have been tenant of Mostyn, Alderton near Middle, and Alberbury, in Shropshire, but held none of them in chief from the Crown, and would therefore pay no tallage in respect of them. He, probably, also held Whittington under William Peverel, who was certainly his superior lord in Cambridgeshire, and whose estates escheated to the King about this time, so that the tenants of them might have been talliated; but for some reason he was soon dispossessed of Whittington, which was in 1160 in the King's own hands, and though his son claimed it, and got judgment in his favour in the Curia Regis, it was not till 1204 that, on payment of a heavy fine, it was restored to his grandson. Fulk's father, the first of the family of whom we know anything, was Warin de Metz of Lorraine, who witnessed a deed connected with Wenlock Priory at Castle Holgate, about 1115, and was, perhaps, at that time Lord of Broseley, which afterwards seems to have passed to his younger son William and his descendants. He was allied by marriage to the Peverels, and related to the Le Stranges. (*Eyton* ii., 2; vii. 68; xi. 30).

27.—Buildwas Abbey appears to have been founded by Roger de Clinton, Bishop of Chester (which then included Lichfield), about 1135, for the Savigniac order of monks, an order which branched off from the Cistercians about 1112, and was reunited with them in 1147. Their first house in England was Furness, founded about 1127, by Stephen de Blois. Combermere was also theirs, founded in 1133, and perhaps the accession of Stephen de Blois to the throne in 1135

may have been one of the Bishop's inducements to found an Abbey for the order favoured by the new King. The Bishop gave to it the town of Buildwas, and one of the witnesses to his Charter was William fitz Alan, the Sheriff whose account we are now considering. King Stephen confirmed the grant while engaged in the siege of Shrewsbury in 1138, and added an exemption from all taxes charged on the one hide of land on which Buildwas stood. It is to this exemption that effect is given in this Pipe Roll, and in this and the previous year the monks are also excused a Danegeld and a donum assessed on Brockton, a property in the Parish of Sheriff Hales, in Staffordshire, given to them by a retainer of William fitz Alan's, and still called, from having been one of their houses, Brockton Grange. William fitz Alan himself gave them Little Buildwas. (*Eyton* vi., 317).

30.—Among the Norman Barons who fought at Hastings was Walter de Lacy, who took his name from Lassy in the diocese of Bayeux, and whose services were rewarded by a fief in Herefordshire, Shropshire, and elsewhere. In Shropshire he got Stanton, which from him or his family got its present name of Stanton Lacy, Ludlow, and other manors. He died in 1085, and was succeeded by his eldest son Roger, the builder, probably, of Ludlow Castle, but rebelling against William Rufus, Roger was exiled, and succeeded by his brother Hugh, who endowed Llanthony Abbey, and was a benefactor to Gloucester Monastery, of which another brother, Walter, was Abbot. Hugh left a sister, Emma, whose son was the Gilbert de Lacy mentioned in this Pipe Roll, but Henry I. ignored her claims, and took possession of the Lacy estates in England. Gilbert was then probably a child. In 1138 we find him in England, fighting on the side of the Empress against Stephen, but in 1146 he seems to have made his peace with Stephen, and to have got possession, by favour of Stephen, of part of the Lacy estates, in Herefordshire. He recovered Ludlow and Stanton, either in Stephen's

reign or quite at the beginning of Henry II's, and that he was in favour with the latter monarch is proved by his being excused his proportion of the donum this year, 1158, not only in Shropshire, but also in Herefordshire and Gloucestershire. In 1160 he had become a Templar, and he died not long afterwards. The author of the *Gesta Stephani* calls him a "prudent man, farsighted and active in all military actions, brave and skilful." Both Stanton and Ludlow remained with his descendants, and eventually passed to an heiress who married Roger de Mortimer, Earl of March, the murderer of King Edward II. (*Eyton* v., 4, 233; *Itinerary* 49).

31.—What estate William the King's brother had in Shropshire I do not know. He accompanied the King to England on his accession, and was constantly with him both in England and France until his death at Rouen, on Jan. 30, 1164, on which his lands in Norfolk and Suffolk came into the King's hands. In 1155, at a Great Council at Winchester, the King proposed to conquer Ireland and give it to his brother William, but the Empress opposed the project, and long before Ireland was actually invaded William had died. (*Itinerary*.)

33.—The Abbey of "Cumremara," or Combermere, was founded, as already stated (see 27), in 1133. Within a few years after its foundation, probably, William fitz Alan gave to it Dodicote in Child's Ercall; and some time in the early part of Henry II.'s reign Ivo Pantulf, Lord of Wem, gave to the same Abbey Bromhall, Shifford and Clive, which were all then considered to be in Shropshire, though the two former, now called Broom Hall Grange and Shifford's Grange, are in Staffordshire, while Cliff Grange is still part of Sutton, in Shropshire. These three Granges, however, may have been given later than 1158, and the 6d. donum remitted to the Abbey will have been the charge on Dodicote. All these properties, as well as some later acquired ones in Shropshire, were retained by Combermere Abbey till the Dissolution. (*Eyton* viii., 52, ix., 163, 193).

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS OF THE
TOWN OF LUDLOW.

TRANSCRIBED BY LLEWELLYN JONES.

Thes ben the Receytis that Ric' Thornton & John Merc ¹	
hav' receyved unto the use of the Church of Ludlowe.	
fterst of the Stewards of the ² yeld too kariag	
of stones fro' hughley—& the to have	
stones or what ye church may spare ...	vjs. viijd.
It. Rec' of the executo'rs of John hosier	
to ye same cariag	vjs. viijd.
It. of Sir John hoper to ye same cariage ...	iijs.
It. of John hyeokes for ij skelettis ...	xixd.
It. for stones in y ^e church yerd of John	
sp'cheford ³	xijd.
It. of R'c Thornton barbor ...	vjs. viijd.
It. rec' of the executo'rs of John hosier to	
mende y ^e clokke & y ^e quer' dore ...	iijs.
It. rec. of the same executo'rs to paie ye	
maist ⁴ mason for too weks wages ...	vjs. viijd.
It. for bordis to make moldis hewyng &	
planyng	iijs. iiijd.
It. rec' of ye Wif of Ric' Gothale of Clon-	
gonwas ⁵	xijd.
It. rec' of ye execut' of John hosier to	
ffelton q ^{uarell⁶}	xvijjs.
It. rec. of maistres fflegge in part of a mor ⁷	
sum'	xxd.
It. rec' of Oldstrete & Galdeford by ye hand	
of W. m'cer & W. hardwike ...	xxx.s.
It. rec' for a gown y ^t alson ludford bequest	xvijs.

¹ Mercer. ² Guild. ³ Sparcheford. ⁴ Master. ⁵ Clungunford.

⁶ Quarry. ⁷ Larger Sum.

It. rec' of Will ^{am} Shipston & Simon Chalon ¹ for iij crafts ² to our lady Chaunsell	...	ijjs.
It. of Alsom' Sherman for a chike yt come into hir house	...	jd. ob
It. rec' of the p'son ³ of Ludlowe to paie ye laborers	...	xls.
It. rec' of the executo's of John hosier to karieng of stony's fro ffelton by ye hand of John Dale	...	vjs. viijd.
It. rec' of John Dodmor to help paie ye new mason...	...	vjd.
It. to ye same of Sir John hoper...	...	vjd.
It. rec' of Joh' Dodmor of ye biquest of ye vicar of didelbyry	...	xxs.
It. rec' of Will ^{am} Grene for a pott	...	iiijd.
It. of a Worsshipfull man y ^t Weddyd	...	xijd.
.. by ye labo ^r of Ric' Bowdeler	...	iiijd.
It. rec' for ye Estr ^r Tapre	...	xxd.
It. rec' of Sir John hoper to paye Thom ^{as} Rawlyns for v vod ⁴	...	iiijd.
It. rec' of Edward Bayton	...	vli.
It. rec' of John Dodmor baily upon the Jewell	...	vjs. viijd.
It. rec' of Willa ^m Bowier for his moder in law pytte	...	ijs.
It. rec' of Willa ^m hoke for his moder in lawe in full paime't	...	iiijd.
It. rec' of Nicholas Dyer for	...	xxd.
It. rec' of John Dale to paie Th' Rawlyns for v vod ⁴	...	iiijd.
It. of John Dale to paie Thom ^{as} Raulyns	...	iiijd.
It. rec. of John hoper to ye quarrio's hire	...	ijd.
It. rec' of John Adams baily to help forth ye q ^{ua} rriers	...	xijd.
It. rec' of Sir John hoper to paie Th' Raulyns for xx vod ⁴	...	xxd.
It. ye Smyth of Chaddisley hath gu ^{nt} ied a nobell & hath paied	...	vjs. viijd.
It. rec' of Joh ^{an} Colewale	...	xxd.
It. rec' of Wat' Cachepoll for part of a holy lof	...	iiijd.

¹ Challoner. ² Crests. ³ Parson.

⁴ 5 Fother, i.e., 5 Waggon loads.

It. rec' of that was gadered to ye Gabell wt Beawpe & John Crymes yefte ¹	...	lij.s. viij.d.
It. rec' of the Crafte of the Corvesers ²	...	lij.s. iiijd.
It. rec' of my maist' beawpe for stony's	...	lij.s. viij.d.
It. rec' of Isabell Dyer of P'share ³ frely yeven	...	xij.d.
It. rec' of Marg'y Knyzton to paie for cariage	...	viijs. iiijd.
It. r' of Sir John hoper & Rob ^t Barbo ^r for John fletcher in p't of paiement of ijs.	...	xij.d.
It. of Sir John hoper to paie for iij dozen lyme	...	lij.s.
It. rec' of Wat' honybrigge for stony's	...	lij.s. ijd.
It. Will'm Sutton	...	iiiij.d.
It. rec' for hapron founde of Alson' Shermon	...	vd.
It. rec' for ij pott sold to John Wrothe	...	ijd.
It. rec' of gaderyngs at div'se tymes wt ye church box	...	lij.s.
It. rec' of ye bequest of Ric' kynston by ye hand of Joh' Dale	...	xvjs. viij.d.
It. rec' for a greyndyngston of hew lokier	...	ixd.
It. rec' for a vod ^r stones of W. Shipston	...	vjd.
S ^{ma} to ¹	xx—li	lij.s. ixd ob.

P' J. Wilkis & Johem Barbo^r

Recept' p' Custodes ecclie à festo sci mich'is Archi' a° rr Edwardi quarti nono usq' idm festu' ext ^{uo} px' sequ ^r		
fferst of the executo's of John hosier	...	xs.
It. for a gowne of John milward wif	...	iiij.s. jd.
It. rec' of the Erle of Pembroke	...	xs.
It. rec' for a horsse of my lord of Glouc'yefte	...	iiij.s. xd.
It. rec' of Wardeyn for ye pytte of Jenot Collwall	...	vjs. viij.d.
It. rec' of ye Wardeyn for dette of ye seid Jenott	...	vjs. viij.d.
It. rec' of ye yefte of ye Wardeyn	...	vjs. viij.d.
It. rec' of Ric' Sherman for iijij treen to him sold	...	lij.s.
It. rec. of ye xecuto's of John hosier	...	xvjs. viij.d.
It. rec' at Estern	...	xliij.s. xjd.
It. rec' of Jeffrey Sherman	...	xij.d.
It. rec' of Annes Beaupie for iijij Asshelers	...	xvjd.

¹ Gift. ² Cordwainers. ³ Pershore.

It, rec' of ye Stewards of the Drap's ¹	...	vjs. viijd.
It, rec. of the executors of John hosier	...	xxvjs. viijd.
It, rec' for iij treen sold to Ric' Sherman	...	vjs.
It, rec' of Maude Bromwich for hir husbands pitte	...	vjs. viijd.
It, rec' of Ric' Barbo ^r for his wifs pitte	...	vjs. viijd.
It, rec' for ye pitte of John Stanb'ue	...	vjs. viijd.
It, rec' of Simon Chalon' for Stones	...	xd.
It, rec' of ye drap's for ye taske of ye ridyngs of q ^{ua} rell	...	vjs. viijd.
It, rec' of ye Taillors for ye same	...	vjs. viijd.
It, rec' of ye Smythes for ye same	...	vjs. viijd.
It, rec' of ye Diers & Barbo's	...	vjs. viijd.
It, rec' of ye Bakers for ye same	...	vjs. iiijd.
It, rec' of ye Bocho's for ye same	...	iijs. ij.d.
It, rec' of John' Barbo ^r for a fother stonē	...	xijd.
It, rec' of Agnes Beaupie for a fother stones at ye q ^{ua} rell	...	xvj.d.
Rec' of John milward	...	vjs. viijd.
It, rec' for a borde solde to Ric' Boudeler	...	vjd.
It, rec' of ye Corvesers Crafte	...	vjs. viijd.
S ^{ma} xjli. xvlijs. iiijd.		
It, de Eleemosinis fact' p' div's p'sonas hoc a ^o xxxjs. ixjd. ob' Et h'ent in surplus iijs. ijd.		

P' J. Wilks & Johen Barbo^r

Expens' fact', p' Custod' ecclie à festo sci' mich'is archi' a ^o rr' Edwardi quarti nono usq' id'm festu' extu' px' seq ^{utu}		
In p'mis paied for ladyng of Wat ^r out of y ^e q ^{ua} rell	...	vs.
It' paied to Rog' Andrewe for ij daies	...	xd.
It' paied to Willia' yoppe & his felowe	...	vjd.
It' paied for ij seem Coles ²	...	
It' paied to Willia' yoppe & his felowe for kev'ying of ye steeple	...	ixs.
It' paied for naill for helyng ³ of y ^e steeple	...	xd.
It' paied to Willia' yoppe & his felowe for vj daies & half	...	ij.s. ij.d.
It' paied for a small corde	...	vjd.

¹ Drapers. ² A seam or horse-load of coal. ³ Covering.

It' paied for naill to dyzt the bell whelys ...	jd.
It' paied for Roseyn & Wax to makesynement	ijd.
It' paied to Rog' Quarrio ^r for vij daies & half	iijs. jd.
It' paied to a laborer w ^t him iij daies	xijd.
It' paied for carriage of xxvij fotherston ...	ixs.
It' paied to Rog' Andrew for v daies & half	ijs. ijd.
It' paied to a laborer w ^t him for v daies & half	xxijd.
It' paied for Iren & makynge of iiij axes & stèle	xxjd. ob'
It' paied for stèle & styling of iij axes & j pike	xvjd.
It' paied for helvynge of ye pike ...	jd.
It' paied for ij bolles ¹ ...	ijd.
It' paied for dieng of a chesepell ² & ye mendyng of or' ornaments	ijs. vd.
It' paied for a q ^u artie bokeram for the said ornaments ...	ijd.
It' paied to Rog' Quarrio ^r for v daies	ijs. jd.
It' paied to Ric' Davies for cariag ^r of v fother ston'	xxd.
It' paied to Rog' Quarrio ^r for iij daies	xvd.
It' paied to John Davies for cariag of xx ^{ti} foyer stone	vjs. viijd.
It' paied to Ric' Davies for iiiij fother	xvjd.
It' paied for mendyng of ye clokke	iiijd.
It' paied for mendyng of ye vestment	ijd.
It' paied to ye Quarrio ^r & his felowe for iiiij wikes werk	xvjds. iiijd.
It' paied for mendyng of ye clokke	ijd.
It' paied for wasshyng & mendyng of auter ³ cloth	ijd.
It' paied to ye Quarrio ^r ⁴ and ij men for a wikes werk	vs. jd.
It' paied to Ric Davies for cariage of xvij fother ston'	vjs.
It' paied to Campian for cariag of xx fother ston'	vjs. viijd.
It' paied to Whitecote for cariag of v fother ston'	xxd.
It' paied for iiiij seem Colis ⁵	xijd.

¹ Bowls. ² Chasuble. ³ Altar. ⁴ Quarrior. ⁵ Coals.

It' paied to hue lokier makyng of axes sherping & stiling	...	...	...	xxijd.
It' paied for the makyng of ye paschall ¹	...	...	...	xvijd.
It' paied for meete & drink at the making of the paschall	...	...	...	ijjs. ij.d.
It' paied to the dekyn ²...	...	...	...	vjd.
It' paied to John lokier	...	...	...	vjd.
It' paied for a seem wode ³	...	...	...	ijd.
It' deliv'ed to the p'son for his duete viij lb Wex	...	...	...	vjs. xvijd.
It' in Wast of Wex ij lb	...	...	...	xxijd.
It' paied to hue lokier for mendyng of pikes & billes	...	...	...	xxijd.
It' paied to Rog' Andrewe & his felawe for ye Estarn wike	...	...	...	xxijd. ob'
It' paied to ye same Rog' & his felawe for a hoole wike	...	...	...	iijs. jd.
It' paied to ye same Rog' & his felawe for a nor' wike ⁴	...	...	...	iijs. ij.d.
It' paied to ye same Rog' & his felawe for iiij daies	...	...	...	iijs. xijd.
It' paied for iiij seem Cole	...	...	...	vs. vd.
It' paied to Rog' Andrewe for v daies & half & for his two men	...	...	...	vs. xjd.
It' paied to the same for a whole wike	...	...	...	iijs. vd.
It' paied to the same for iiij daies	...	...	...	vs. xjd.
It' paied to the same for a whole wike	...	...	...	vjs. ij.d.
It' paied to the same for a whole wike	...	...	...	vs. vijd.
It' paied for cariag & squaryng of tymbre fro' narbach	...	...	...	vjs. vijd.
It' paied for makyng & mendyng of pykes	...	...	...	ijs. vjd. ob'
It' in expencs of mete & drinke to wayn men carieng xx fother ston	...	...	...	iijs. iiijd.
It' paied to Rog' Quarrior & his ij men for iiij daies	...	...	...	iijs. iiijd.
It' paied to ye same Rog' & a man for iiij daies	...	...	...	viijs. xvjd.
It' paied for cariag' of xxij fother stones	...	...	...	ijs. ixjd. ob'
It' paied to a laborer at yequarell for iiij daies	...	...	...
It' paied to Andrewe & his felawe for v daies	...	...	...

¹ The paschal taper, an immense candle or taper, which it was the custom to light on Easter Eve in Romish churches, and keep burning until Easter Day.

² Deacon. ³ Wood. ⁴ Another week.

It' paied to ye same for v daies	...	iijs. ix d. ob
It' paied to ye same ladyng watr by vij daies	...	vs. ij d.
It' paied to hue lokier for makyng, stylyng & mendyng of axes	...	vij d.
It' paied to John lokier for mendyng of ye Clokke	...	vij d.
It' paied for naill for ye belle whelis	...	ij d.
It' paied for iij seem of Colys	..	jd. ob'
It' paied to a laborer at ye quarell for ij daies	..	ix d.
It' paied for makyng of this p'cell ¹	...	vij d.
It' paied for ye rydyng of ye quarell to taskes	iij li.	xij d.
It' paied for a seem Colis	...	ij d.
It' paied for a Capias for John milward	...	ij d.
It' paied for ij seem of wode to ye plomer	...	iiij d.
It' paied for a quart ^o borde to ley und' ye lide	...	ij d.
It' paied for haye	...	ij d.
It' paied for half pounde tal'we for ye plom's	...	jd.
	Sm ^a to ^l	ob'
	xij li.	xiijs. iiijd. ob'

Ludlowe. Receipt p' Johen Lane & Thoma' Tyron Custod'
eccl'ie ib^m à festo ap'lo' Simonis et Jude a^o rr
Edward' quart' xij^o usq' id^m f' ext^{ue} p'x' sequ' sic p.' unu' annu'
fferst rec' of the wardeyn for John Colwall

pytte	...	vjs. viij d.
Of Dd. Dylewe for his pytte	...	vjs. viij d.
Of John Typpar for his sones pytte	...	vjs. viij d.
Of Willia Bowier for his deutz's ² pytte	...	vjs. viij d.
Of the gaderyng to the boxe at div'se tymes	...	vjs. viij d.
Of the money at Est ⁿ	...	xvjs. ob'
Of Willia' Bowier for his ij sones pittys	...	xlys. viij d.
Of Sir John Maunsell of London	...	xiijs. iiijd.
Of Piers Beaupie for a stome	...	xxs.
Of Ric' Sherman for a ston'	...	xiiij d.
Of ye Wardeyns executo's for his pytte	...	ij d.
Of ye wardeyns moder pytte	...	vjs. viij d.
Of John Robt' for stones	...	vjs. viij d.
Of Willia' Griff' for stones	...	xiiij d.
Of Ric Brown dier for stones	...	xvj d.
	Sm ^a vj li.	vij d.
	xixs. vjd. ob'	

Of Willia' Boudeler for his wifs pytte

¹ Parcell i.e. account. ² Daughters.

Of Rog' Colryk for his pytte	...	...	vjs. viijd.
Of Ric' Sherman	...	...	vs.
Sm ^a . to ^l . rec' vijli. xvij. xd. ob.			
the metell y ^t ye chorche wardens broz ^t			exvijli.
into y ^e place is	...	...
ther of rey most content y ^e	...	...	xxxxijli. Di.
of j hosyars	...	...
Expens'	Custod' anno p'de'o'		
fferst paied for carieng of stones into the			
church fro' the churchyard	...	...	ijjs. ijd.
It' paied to Nytingale for takyng doun			
ye belle & to have him up ayen	...	...	ijjs. viijd.
It' paied to ye same for makyng of the belle			xjd.
whale	...	...	ijd.
It' paied to John Belman for half a daies werk			
It' paied to the Brasyer for mendyng of the			
Belle	...	...	vijs.
It' in expens upon Robt. Kerver mason			
seeng the werk of stepill	...	...	iiijd.
It' to the fforster ¹ for ther reward	...	...	iiijd.
It' in expences upon the mason of Gloucestre			
& his man at a dyn ²	...	...	vjd.
It' paied to ye sam mason for his reward			xxvjs. viijd.
It' paied to John Peion to fetche home			
Clement mason	...	...	iijs. iiijd.
It' paied for a seem lyme	...	...	iijs. iiijd.
It' paied for expences of the paschall	...	...	ijjs.
It' paied for the makyng of the paschall	...	...
It' paied for wode & oyle	...	...	vd.
It' paied to the Dekon	...	...	iiijd.
It' paied to John Belman for his labour	...	...	vjd.
It' paied to Jeffrey mason & his man for			
poyntyng of stepyll	...	...	vjd.
It' paied to Wheler for yerd & wyndyng of			
the logge	...	...	vjd.
It' paied to Sir Edmu'd White for mendyng			
of ye organs	...	...	ijjs. vjd.
It' paied to the mason for pavynge in the			
chirch	...	...	xd.
It' paied for a seem lyme	...	...	iijs. iiijd.
It' paied to John Barbor for a torche	..	..	ijd.

¹ Forester. ² Dinner.

It' paied for mendyng of the Clokke	...	vijjd.
It' paied for Wast of Wex of y ^e paschall and to ye p'son x lb vijjd	...	vjs. vijjd.
It' paied for mendyng of the vaulte	...	iijd.
It' paied to Nyzyngale for under-stayng of ye Belhouse	...	xijd.
It' paied to Brasier for fetchyng of Clay	...	ijjs. ijd.
It' paied to John hoper for a pec ¹ , of tymbre	...	
It' paied to Jariche for cariag ² of Stone & the Belle	...	ijd.
It' paied for Ale to laborers	...	ixd.
It' paied to John Belman for makynge of Berys for ye p'cession & or' labor	...	iiijd.
It' paied for Coles	...	vijjd.
It' in exp' upon laborers abouthe the belle	...	iiijd.
It' in flesh & Chise for the same	...	iiijd.
It' in metall	...	xvijjd.
It' paied to the Brasier	...	xld.
It' paied to Deffords Wif for brasse	...	ijjs. iiijd.
It' paied to Willia Welens Wif for brasse	...	ijjs. iiijd.
It' paied to Ric' Sherman for brasse	...	ijjs. vjd.
It' paied to a Tynker for brasse	...	ijjs. vd.
It' paied to Wat' Morton for brasse	...	ijjs. xd.
It' paied to Nyzyngale for takyng doWn the greet belle	...	xyjd.
It' paied to ye mason of Coventre	...	vjs. viijjd.
It' in exp' for the same mason to bring him to Beadeley	...	vijjd.
It' paied to the sam' mason	...	vs.
It' paied to defford for fustian tartaryn & bokeram ²	...	ijjs. vd.
It' paied for v pecs of Ryband	...	ijjs. iiijd.
It' paied to ye vestement-maker for makynge & mendyng of vestemets	...	xiiijjs.
It' paied to hue lokier for makynge of the claper	...	ijjs. ixjd.
It' paied to ye sam for Iren Weggs	...	iijd.
It' paied to Clement mason for dryvvyng in of y ^e seid Weggs in y ^e stepill	...	ijd.
It' in exp' apon the mason of Coventre by Ric' Sherman	...	xijd.
It' paied to John lokier for his labour at ye Castyng of ye belle	...	iiijd.

¹ Piece. ² Buckram.

It' paied to y ^e sam John & a nor' Werkman	...	...	vijd.
to clanse ye yeld halle	...	...	ijjd.
It' paied for cole	...	...	ijjd.
It' paied for thredē	...	...	ijjd.
It' paied for Canvas...	...	...	xjd.
It' paied for bokera'	...	...	jd.
It' paied to Jenot Goldsmith for Wasshyng of y ^e church clothes	...	...	vd.
It' paied for a neWe stole	...	...	ijs. ijjd.
It' paied for y ^e makyng of ffanon ¹	...	...	vjd.
It' paied for a bukk skyn	...	...	xijjd.
It' paied to hue lokier for a Iren rodde...	...	...	vijjd.
It' paied for naill	...	...	ob'
It' paied to Joh ⁿ lokier for clensyng of ye leds	...	...	ijjd.
It' for makyng of our acompt...	...	...	xijd.

NOTE.—The foregoing accounts appear to be the earliest Church-wardens' Accounts in the present possession of the Corporation, and although incomplete, have a very great interest attaching to them, as the various items indicate the erection of a certain portion at least of the Tower of our Parish Church. From the Will of Richard Dylowe, of Ludlow, made in the year 1453, it would appear that at that time the present tower was in an unfinished condition, for he there bequeaths to the building of the Campanile of the Parish Church of Saint Lawrence ten marks sterling.

I consider the undated portion of these accounts to relate to the same period as the other two.

From 1471 there is a hiatus in the Accounts until we reach the year 1540; but as the late Mr. Thomas Wright, the Antiquarian, transcribed the Accounts between 1540 and 1574, verbatim for the Camden Society, I propose to commence at this latter date, and to include the few items found in the Appendix to Mr. Wright's book.

I have set out the first year's accounts in full.

Villa de Ludlow. The accompte of Robt Wright and
Churchwardens of the saied towne from the feaste
of Sy. and Jude anno dni. 1574 untill the end of one
hole yere then next ensuyng in the tyme of Richard
Rascoll & Thomas Dews then bailiffs of the saied
towne 1575

¹ A sort of ornament, like a scarf, worn about the left arm of a Mass-priest when he officiates.

Money Receaved by the saied churchwardens
as followethe

In primis at Easter for the paschall &	
token money	xls. viijd.
It'm for quartrige money	vijli. xv. vijd.
It'm for the grave of the wief of Richard heathe	vjs. viijd.
It'm for the grave of Elizabeth the wief of Thomas Candland	vjs. viijd.
It'm of harry cleberie for exchaunce of a pew in the ladie Chauncell	xijd.
It'm of Thomas halton for a pew in the said chauncell late in the tenure of harrie cleberie	vjs. viijd.
It'm of Willm alsapp for a pew in the same chauncell	vs.
It'm of Robert Wrighte for a pew on the southe side of the churche late in the tenure of John Dalton	vjs. viijd.
It'm for one pew surrendred by Allice abellice next to the pew of dame Ales townshend to Thomas Sackford Esquier on the northe side of the churche ...	xijd.
It'm of Richard child for half a pew w th John Waties late surrendred by Rob ^{te} Wrighte beneath the northe dore ...	vjd.
It'm receaved of the old Churchwardens Sma. totalis rec. est xijli. ixd.	xs.

Money disbursed by the saied Churchwardens
as followeth &c.

In primis for a quarte of muscadell geaven to Mr. Chauncellor by master bailiffs appoinctment in respect of a suyte to him	xd.
It'm to John Mason for entringe oure names in his booke to p'cure a citacon by master bailiffs appoint ^{nt} ...	iiijd.
It'm for a roppe to the organs ...	ijd.
It'm paied Richard halle for his wages for keapinge clene the churche ...	vs. iiijd.
It'm for hollies to dresse the churche ¹ ...	vjd.

¹ This item appears annually.

It'm for ij li. of candles on Christmas daie in the mornynge ...	...	...	vjd.
It'm to the deacon the 19 of december a pound of Candles...	...	...	iijd.
It'm ij li. of greate candles for the table and the organs ...	...	...	vjd.
It'm more to the deacon ij li. of candles	...	...	vjd.
It'm ij platts of Candles	...	...	vd.
It'm a pounde of sise candles...	...	...	xijd.
It'm ij ^e lyncks	...	...	xvijd.
It'm to Thomas Season for his wages for mendinge the glasse wyndowes	...	xxs.	
It'm for spike Nailes to mend the bell stock	...	...	jd.
It'm for lathe nailes to mend the founte	...	...	jd.
It'm for mendinge the fonte and the stock of the second bell	...	...	vijd.
It'm to the deacon a pounde of Candles the weeke after xpmas	...	...	iijd.
It'm the 16 of february ij li of Candles	...	...	vijd.
It'm half a pounde of Sise Candles the same tyme	...	...	vjd.
It'm for Wier to mend the chymes	...	...	iijd.
It'm for Whipcord to drawe the curten over the organs	...	...	iiijd.
It'm to Thomas season for mendinge the rynges of the curten of the organs to make them runne	...	...	vjd.
It'm paied burges for mendinge the second bell	...	...	vjd.
It'm for a deske in the pullpitt	...	...	xijd.
It'm for a surples to John trewman at Easter	...	...	vjs. vijd.
It'm paied the deacon at Easter for daie bell	...	...	ijs.
It'm paied him for pecinge ij ^e bell rropes	...	...	vjd.
It'm for mendinge ij ^e baldricks	...	...	xijd.
It'm to stephen knighte for mendinge a pece of Iron belonginge to the chymes...	...	...	ijd.
It'm at didleburie for the dynner of thenquest at the visitacon	...	...	ixs.
It'm for oure horse meate there	...	...	iijd.
It'm to the Register for the coppie of the booke of Articles	...	...	xijd.

It'm more to him for entringe oure names	xijd.
It'm paied at cleberie for oure dinner when we deliv'ed up oure p'sent ^{mt} to the bushoppe	ijs. viijd.
It'm for oure horse meate there ...	xijd.
It'm for caiadge downe of a tonne of leade to M ^r swansons for to be weied ...	vjd.
It'm for a cord to drawe the smale organs	jd.
It'm for a key for the store house ...	iiijd.
It'm for a hock to the store house windowe	jd.
It'm for nailes to the deacon ...	jd.
It'm for a new locker for one of the bells	ijd.
It'm for a roppe for the greate bell ...	vjs.
It'm for xij ⁱⁱ and a half of solder to the plom ¹	vjs. iijd.
It'm in wood	ijs.
It'm in coles ij ^a and in lyme viijd	xd.
It'm to him for his worcke	xxvjs. viijd.
It'm for Nayles and rosen ...	xijd.
It'm to the deacon for makynge cleane the leades ...	vijd.
It'm to him the 27 of September a pounde of Candles ...	iijd.ob'
It'm to him the 8 of october a pounde of candles ...	iijd.ob'
It'm for fagotts to caste leade ...	iijd.
It'm more a pounde of candles to the deacon ...	iijd.ob'
It'm the 10 of November a pounde of candles ...	iijd.ob'
It'm the 16 of November a pounde of candles ...	iijd.ob'
It'm to the deacons boies for helpinge the plymer ...	iiijd.
It'm to ringers the 17 of November ...	vjs.
It'm to the deacon half a pounde of sise candles ...	vjd.
It'm a pound of Candles ...	iiijd.ob'
It'm to humfreis and John higgs for caryinge stones oute of the churchyarde	vijd.
It'm to the deacon for mendinge the bible & peacinge the bellropes ...	vijd.

¹ Plumber.

It'm for caryinge earthe from abouthe the churche ...	...	...	...	xd.
It'm for lyme & carriage thereof to poynte the Churche Wyndowes ...	...	...	...	vjd.
It'm to Thomas season for his quartrige at oure ladie Daye ...	...	...	...	vs.
It'm for vj ^e barres of yron for the Wyndowes over the Gallerye ...	...	...	...	xxijd.
It'm to halle for the reast of his Wagis ..	...	...	...	xyd.
It'm to humfreis towardes his wagis ...	...	...	...	xvijd.
It'm to higges for his quartrige the ffirste of Aprell ...	...	...	...	xxvjs. viijd.
It'm to Thomas Season for mydsomer quarter ...	...	...	...	vs.
It'm payed for receavinge oure present- ment at the visitacon ...	...	...	...	iijd.
It'm for a roppe for the third bell ...	...	...	...	vs. viijd.
It'm for a corde to drawe the organs ...	...	...	...	ijd.
It'm to the deacon for his quartrige at mydsomer ...	...	...	...	xxvjs. viijd.
It'm to humfreis for michaelmas quarter	...	...	...	xvijd.
It'm for a booke of articles at the visitacon ...	...	...	...	vj.d.
It'm to a clerck to helpe us to writte at that tyme ...	...	...	...	vj.d.
It'm paied a messenger to goe to Clibery w th oure p'sentm ^t...	...	...	...	xijd.
It'm at the delivery of the same ...	...	...	...	vijd.
It'm for mendinge the singinge booke	...	...	...	ijd.
It'm a corde for the organs ...	...	...	...	ijd.
It'm for searchinge the foundacon of the Churche to Jorden for ij ^e daies & to higges, humfreis & Careles, the same tyme for the like ...	...	...	...	iijs. iiijd.
It'm for one pounde of Candles the 23 of September another the 9 of October another the 22 of October and another the 3 of November ...	...	...	...	xiiijd.
It'm for a bawdripp ¹ for oure ladye bell	...	...	...	xvijd.
It'm to Thomas Season for michaellmas quartrige ...	...	...	...	vs.
It'm Thomas higges for the like ...	...	...	...	xxvjs. viijd.

¹ The baldric was the belt or thong by which the clapper of the bell was suspended.

It'm for pesinge twoe bell roppes	...	ijjd.
It'm to higges for kepinge the Chymes...	vjs.	vijjd.
It'm for Wyer to the Chymes	...	jd.
It'm to humfreis for the rest of his Wages	...	xvijjd.
It'm for spike nayles to nayle on a locker for the bells to goe in	...	jd.
It'm the 17 of November for ringinge by Mr. Bailiffs appointm ^t	...	xiijs.
It'm for mendinge the bawdrippe of the yeld ¹ bell	...	xxd.
It'm for a buckle and claspe of yron for the same bell	...	vd.
It'm to burges for a dayes worck about the second bell & for on to helpe him	...	xxijd.
It'm for lycour ² for the bells	...	ijd.
It'm for Washinge the table clothes of the Churche at sundrye tymes	...	vjd.
It'm a pounde of seyse Candles	...	xd.
It'm for twoe pounde of Candles	...	vijjd.
It'm for caryinge movlde to fill up master butlers grave	...	vd.
It'm for caryinge stones & duste oute of the Gallerye	...	vjd.
It'm paied the deacon for day bell at easter	...	ij.s.
It'm paied for brushinge the Chappells & Walles of the Churche	...	vs. vjd.
It'm for mendinge the Crosse Callens	...	vjd.
It'm to Sir Robert for kepinge the book of Christenyng Weddinge & buryinge	...	ij.s.
Suma paied is x ⁱⁱ vj ^s x ^d		
so remayneth to be paied by the Churchwardens	xxxij ^s xj ^d	
W ^{ch} they have paied & are thereof dischardged		

Mr. Passie oweth this yere for Portman Medowe according to the order taken by Mr. Justice vjs. viijd also Walter taylor oughte this yere to paie for the breke closse viijs.

The Accounts from 1575 to 1576 have not been copied into the book, a blank space being left for the purpose.

1576 to 1577.

Churchwardens - Richard Hopton & William Walle.

It'm receaved of Thomas hankye gent. for an olde alter stone	...	ij.s.
---	-----	-------

¹ Guild. ² Liquor, i.e., Oil,

It'm Graunted to Thomas hanky gent and
ales his wief one Pewe late in the tenure
of John Bufton adiognynge to the
chauncell called St. margarett's chaun-
cell on the northe parte and paied for
the same

vij. viijd.

It'm Graunted to Roger Gruffith and ales
his wief one peice of grounde on the
west parte of the churche to buylde a
pewe upon and paied for the same

ijg.

Item Graunted to Robert Townshend
Esquier and Anne his wief one pewe at
St. John Chauncell dore on the northe
side of the churche and paied for the
same

18

Graunted to Will^m Beck & his wief one
pewe behynde the weddinge churche
doore and paied for the same

iiiis, iiijd

Granted Phe Bradford one pewe late
surrendered by Will^m P'triche^l before
St. Katheryns Chauncell in the mydle
Rome for the some of ...

xvijjd

Disbursements.

Inprimis paied for a drinckinge the 4 of
december 1576 at the goinge oute of
the olde churchwardens by Mr Bailiffs
appoynt^{mt}

ijg

It'm paied humfreis for pullinge downe
an aultar stone in the churche and for
trymynge the place where it stodd ...

x_{ijd}

It'm for fetchinge a ladder from the castle
to the churche

iiiid

It'm to Season for mendinge the Candle-
sticke

vid.

It'm to humfreis for whyte lymyng vij^e
windowes caryingeaway of certenstones

xiiid

It'm for mendinge the poore man's boxe
It'm for excusinge oure app'aunce at
Stretton before the Comissaries

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Stretton before the Commissaries
It's paied for a deske in the vestrye
I'll send a corde for the Candlesticke

xxd

1 Partrich.

It'm the 8 of January spent at Tenbury for or dynn'	xijd.
It'm for horsemeate the same tyme ...	ixd.
It'm to humfreis for dabbinge the Churche house	vjd.
It'm to humfreis for caryinge the earthe from behynde the Churche house ...	vjd.
It'm spent at leyntwardyn when I went to the Comyssary...	ixd.
It'm for Courte fees that tyme ...	vjd.
It'm paied Giles Bruton for a ratts head and a wonts ¹	jd.
It'm for or ap'paunce at Stretton & Courte fees	xijd.
It'm for a sill for the churche house ² ...	ijjs.
It'm for keapinge the chauncell doore on Easter daie	ijd.
It'm at the visitacon to the archdeacons man for fees	iiijd.
It'm to M ^r farr for a booke of Erasmus	vijjs.
It'm for makinge the p'sentm ^t at the visitacon	vjd.
It'm that daie for wyne & sugar to Mr. Deane	ixd.
It'm to Gyles brunton for xx ^{tie} wonts heades	xd.
It'm for the vestry doore key... ...	jd.
It'm to ringers the 17 of November by Mr. Bailiffs appoyn ^{mt}	vjs. viijd.
It'm for iij ^e rayles putt behynde the church porch	xvd.
It'm for half a strick of coales ...	ijd.

1577 to 1578.

Churchwardens. Thomas hunte & Gruffithe Nalle.

Receipts.

It'm of Mr. Bailiffs at or entringe into office iiijli xiijs. iiijd.

¹ Mole's.² The accounts for this year contain several items for work done at the Church House.

Disbursements.

It'm paied the 18 of marche for the xij ^e mens dynner at Mounslowe at the visitacon and the makinge a booke ...	vijs. jd.
Item paied for a pottell of sacke and a pottell of clarett geaven to Mr. Verion by Mr. Baileff's appoint ^{mt}	ijs. vjd.
It'm paied to Will ^m Blounte the 18 of ffebruary for his paines to loke on the standard of the weather cocke by Mr. Bailieff's Comauendemente	ijs. iiijd.
It'm paied to John Roo the 21 of ffebruary for takinge downe the pole of the weather cocke	iijs. iijd.
It'm paied to them that carried ladders to take downe the powle of the weather cocke	ijd.
It'm paied to Richard Evans for his paynes abouthe the Steple	iijd.
It'm Breade and ale for the laborers at the takinge downe of the powle ...	vjd.
It'm paied to the sawyers that sawed the tymber of the powle	iijs. vijd.
It'm paied to Will ^m hardinge of halton for the carrage of ij ^o loades of tymber	iijs.
It'm paied to John Rawlings for his p'te for the carraige home of the powle ...	ijs.
It'm paied to Gilles of halton for the carraige of ij ^o loades of tymber ...	iijs.
It'm paied for Ale to make the carriers of the tymber Drinck	xd.
It'm paied to John Backhouse of j lode of tymber	xjd.
It'm in Ale carried to the woode at the loadinge of the Powle	vjd.
It'm paied for Ale for them that did helpe to horse the tymber on the sawe pitt	iiijd.
It'm in ale at the comyngे home of the Powle to the waynemen ...	xd.
It'm for spicke nayles and Borde nayles in the Steple	jd.
It'm geaven to the Plummer for his paynes comyngē heather from here ¹	

¹ Hereford.

and Bestowed on him by Mr. Bailieffs appoinctement	xiiijd.
It'm paied to a man to goo for Will ^m Blounte to chetton to have sett up the powle	vijd.
It'm paied to hamond for fallinge the tree of the weathercocke and cuttinge of the same in peeces	ixd.
It'm paied for Ale at the castinge of the leades and for a syve to sifte sand and for tallowe	vijd.
It'm paied to John Roo the 19 of Auguste for ij ^o kirffs cuttinge from the powle...	vjd.
It'm paied more to him for ij ^o daies in travalinge to sett sawyers on worcke on the tree	xijd.
It'm paied more to Roo for squaringe the Powle when he came home in the streate	xijd.
It'm paied for the makinge of the Iron Crosse to Roger hill ...	ijjs. iiijd.
It'm for the carraige of the same crosse	iiijd.
It'm paied for a newe Gable ...	xxs.
It'm paied to John Roo for sydinge the Powle and helpinge to fall him ...	iijs. iiijd.
It'm paied for Ale when the Powle was wyndinge up into the neather flore of the steple	xvjd.
It'm spente more upon the laborers when they had wounde him up at Mr. Asbaches ...	ixd.
It'm spent upon the worckemen in the steple in ale at John Rogers ...	iiijd.
It'm paied more the 28 of auguste in Ale spente on them that wounde downe tymber and leade oute of the steple	vjd.
It'm paied for caraige the 4 of September of leade from the Churche to the Castell	iiijd.
It'm paied for Ale the same daie to the castinge of the leade and carage downe of the same againe ...	vijd.
It'm paied to Will ^m Thomas for castinge leade and coveringe the Powle ...	xxx.s.
It'm paied for Ale and vittualls at	

Richard Sherwods spent on the laborers when the Powle was sett in his place...	ijs. viijd.
It'm paied to Richard Evans for helpinge the worckmen in the steple ...	iijs. iiijd.
It'm paied for carriage of leade and tymber from the castell to the Churche	vjd.
It'm paied to Willm Burges for settinge up the Powle	xxvjs. viijd.
It'm paied to Thomas patchett for savinge propps	xjd.
It'm paied to Mr. Clea for pikes and barrs for the Chauncell Dore	iiijs. iiijd.
It'm to Willm Burges in rewarde over his wages	ijs. vjd.
It'm paied to lawrence wellyns for plates and Nayles for the weathercocke ...	iijs.
It'm paied to Willm Burges for settinge the tymber and Bords under the leade on the Steple	iiij.s. viijd.
It'm paied John Bewlen for a ladder that was broken takinge downe the Powle	xijd.
It'm paied Richarde season for takinge downe the weather cock and settinge up the same	ijs.
It'm paied Thomas higgs for peicinge robes ¹ that weare broken hallinge up the powle	xvj.d.
It'm for Ale	jd.
It'm paied to John Roo for his daies worcke when he chose the powle for the weather cocke ²	xijd.

1578 to 1579.

Churchwardens. Edward Crowther and William Beck.

Receipts.

It'm for the buriall of John Davyes one of the Attorneys	vs. vijd.
It'm for an olde instrument soulde ...	xs.

¹ ? Ropes.² A Memorandum at the foot of the account is as follows :—“nyne
shillings viijd is to be paied them by M^r Ric. Baily M^r Clerck Griffith
nalle and Thomas hunt for waste tymber wh^{ch} they had of the p^{is}hes
at the settinge up the powle of the wethercock.”

Disbursements.

It'm payd Edward Humfries for his wages for keepinge doggs oute of the Churche	vs.	
Imprimis spent in the newe house at or entringe into office in the Company of M ^r Bailiffs	xijd.	
It'm payd for a lanterne of Glasse	vs.	
It'm for carryinge the poole of the steple the laste yere	ijs.	
It'm payd for the drinckinge of the In- quisito ^y at the Archdeacon's visitacon	xijd.	
It'm payd Burges for takinge downe the ij ^e pynacles of the steple and bringinge of them downe into the Churche and Churchouse	xij <i>s.</i> vjd.	
Item to John Cooke iiiij ^{or} quiers of pott paper	xvj <i>d.</i>	
It'm for a pynt of liquor for the belles at the Ringinge for the Quenes Ma ^{tie}	ijjd.	
It'm for Ringinge the same tyme	vjs. viij <i>d.</i>	

1579 to 1580.

Churchwardens. Roger Gruffithes & John Perckes.

Disbursements.

It'm for a corde to hange the glasse lanterne	xijd.
It'm for a booke of iununctions	vjd.
It'm the 10 of May for certen singinge bookes to one of Worcester by thappoynt ^{mt} of M ^r Bailiffs	ijs. vjd.
It'm for a Citacon againste suche as would not paye theire Easter dueties	xij <i>d.</i>
It'm for p'cs ² from the counsaille by the comaundm ^t of M ^r Bailiffs againste M ^r Passye touchinge the dueties of the churche	xxij <i>d.</i>
It'm for v ^o bookes of pricksonge	ijs.
It'm to Burges for two juysts ³ for the scallyons	vjd.
It'm payd at the Sittinge of the deane of dydlebury	iiiij <i>d.</i>

¹ This is an annual payment.² Process.³ Joists.

It'm payd for the receavinge of the verdict befor the Chauncellor	...	vijd.
It'm payd for a horse to goe to Whitborne	ijs.	
It'm payd to the paritorye ¹	...	vjd.
It'm payd unto Richard biggs for polinge oute weedes out of the walles about the Churche and making cleane the Leades		xijd.
It'm payd to M ^r Spenser for ffees in a matt ^r betwene John Passie & us in the behalf of the p'ishe	...	vs.

1580 to 1581.

Churchwardens. Philip Bradford & John Becke.

Disbursements.

It'm payd for a booke of iniuncons for the Churche	...	iiijd.
It'm payd for puttinge the p'sent ^{mt} at the Buyshops visitacon	...	xijd.
It'm spent upon the quest of the visitacon		xijd.
It'm payd for one Statute Booke at the apoynctment of M ^r Bayliffs	...	ijs.
It'm payd the Sumner for his ffee for s'vinge the sitacon to Whitbourne	...	vjd.
It'm puttinge in our p'sent ^{mt} at Whit- borne	...	iijd.
It'm our chardges to Whitborne	...	ijs. iiijd.
It'm one booke of comen prayar for the Quenes holydaye	...	iijd.
It'm payd to Peter Smythe for two Lyncks agaynst Christmas for the Churche	...	xvijd.

The following resolution accompanies the accounts for this
year:—

“fforasmuch as divers inhabitants of this
“ p'ish have heretofore taken pues half
“ pues & kneeling places of the church-
“ wardens & many of them are sithence
“ married into other p'ishes & utterly
“ departed this towne & p'isheinsomuch
“ that there is noe lewne or churche

¹ Apparitor.

“ duty or any thing to the poore con-
“ tributed by them or any of them
“ nor have Surrendred theire pue half
“ pue or kneeling place to some one or
“ other inhabitante of this p’ishe By the
“ consent of the churchwardens of the
“ same p’ishe Insomuch that they albeit
“ dwellinge in other p’ishes doe holde
“ & claime a righte or title in the same
“ pues half pues and kneeling places
“ which redowneth to the p’iudice¹ and
“ greate hinderance of the p’ishioners
“ here resiant for that they soe departed
“ must keepe the pues half pues &
“ kneeling places and leave the burthen
“ of lewnes & paym^{ts} upon the p’ishion-
“ ers resiant It is therefore at this
“ accounte by the bayliffs, churchwar-
“ dens & p’ishioners ordered that who-
“ soev’ parishioner heraftre shall happen
“ to departe out of this p’ishe and settle
“ theire abode or dwelling in any other
“ p’ishe & there continewe for one whole
“ yeare wthout surrendringe theire pue
“ halfe pues and kneeling places & shall
“ not pay all such lewne or church-
“ dutyes as a p’ishioner of this p’ishe
“ doth & must pay, for that yeare alsoe;
“ That then & thencefoorth it shall &
“ may be lawfull for the churchwardens
“ of this p’ishe for the tyme beinge into
“ the pues halfe pues & kneeling places
“ of all such or of any of them that
“ shall so dep’te out of this p’ishe for
“ one whole yeare and not surrender
“ his or theire rights and titles & pay
“ churchdutyes lewnes & other contri-
“ butions as aforesaid to Reenter and
“ to set or graunte the same pues half
“ pues or kneeling places to any other
“ that shall be Resiant and dwellinge
“ wthin the same parishe

¹ Prejudice.

" Any Acte Graunte or recorde of Grants
 " in the "pishe booke of Churchwardens
 " Accountps hertofore made to the con-
 " trary in any wise notwithstanding.

1581 to 1582.

Churchwardens. Thomas Bower and Thomas Becke.

Disbursements.

It'm spende in Rydinge to Whittborne the 2 of M'che ¹ and Regestringe our names	ijs.	vjd.
It'm payde to William Burges for a stay for thende of the scallons	iiijd.	
It'm spende in Ridinge to Whitborne th Wedensday before Whitsonday ...	xyjd.	
It'm spende in Ridinge to Whitborne the Thursday before Whitsonday ...	xiiijd.	
It'm for amendinge the Leade ov' higgs Chamber and for mendinge the Lawne- terne	vijd.	
It'm to Thomas higgs for Riddinge Snowe of the church and elansinge the gutters	vjd.	
It'm payde to William Burges for cuttinge a poste and amendinge a pece of Iron to make the chymes goe	ijjd.	
It'm for nayles to amend the stayers in the organ lofte	jd.	
It'm payd to workemen for takinge down the back of the Chauncell	iijs.	xjd.
It'm payd to Season for takinge downe the glasse and settinge it up agayne in the Weav's ² chauncell	ijs.	xd.

1582 to 1583.

Churchwardens—John Crowther and Henrye Aumbler.

Receipts.

Graunted unto M^{rs} Elizabeth Poughnill
 widow one pewe in the northe yle late
 in her husbands hands who is deceasssed
 for her lyef wth condicon that upon her
 deceasse or surrender the pewe shall

¹ March.

² Weavers.

fall into the Bailiffs hands and their Successors for ever to their uses duringe the tyme of their office for w^{ch} we R .. ijs. vjd.

M^d. it is ordered that the two pewes w^{ch} was new buylde by M^r Pynner and M^r Clerke, next adioyninge to M^r Pewe, the one be res'ved¹ for M^r Bailiffs The other to be res'ved to M^r Secretory ffox and Mr. Passie Provided that neyther of them shall resigne.

It is also ordered that there shalbe noe more Surrenders of any Pewes nor no graunts to be made before they faule.

Disbursements.

It'm payd for pavinge by the church porche and for digginge the grounde iiijs. ijd.

It'm payde to Robte' Carrier for carryinge xvij^{er} Loade of Sande and stones for the pavem^t above namede... ijs. vjd.

It'm payd for scowringe, dressinge & amendinge the organ pipes and bellisses the same day xx8.

It'm payd for pottle of wyne and a quart^r of suger bestowed upon the archdeacon in his visitacon xixd.

It'm for the pecinge of the 4 bell rope two tymes and for pecinge the bell ropes upon the Coronacon day and for a stay to the same rope²... ix d.

It'm payde Cornelyeus for turninge & putting up of xiiiij^e pillors before the Organs vijs.

It'm payde Parton for tymber to make iiiij^r of them and for sawinge of one peece of tymber xvjd.

It'm payd for Nayles to fasten the pillors

It'm payd to Allen for payntinge the said Pillors & the defaced places in the chauncell ijs. iiijd.

1583 to 1584

Churchwardens. William Bedoe and Roberte Saunders

Receaved of M^r Pynner and M^r Clerke for inclosures of the Com'ons xijs. iiijd.

¹ Reserved. ² There are numerous items for mending Bell ropes.

Disbursements.

It'm payd to Roger kent for conveyinge of a Lre ¹ to my Lo. Buyshope	...	xijd.
It'm payd the ix th of Aprill for copyinge and deliv'ie of a p'sentment at my Lo : of Caunterbury's visitacon	...	iijs. iiijd.
It'm payd to the Rynge's on the Quenes holydaye ²	...	vjs. viijd
It'm for fower sawed boords for the settles in St. John Chauncell	...	iijs.
It'm payd to S ^r Richard Peates clerke for kepinge the Regester booke	...	ijs.
It'm for a quiere of paper and glewe for M ^r Harrison	...	vjd.
It'm payd to Thomas James for the conveyinge of the Certificat for the Recusants	...	vjd.
It'm payd for iiiij ^{or} psalmes bookes	...	iijs. iiijd.
It'm for a pottle of wyne sente to the Chauncelor	...	xd.
It'm payd for the Quests dynner at my Lo. visitacon	...	vijs. viijd.
It'm payd to Roger kente for the deliy'ie of the p'sentm ^t	...	xijd.
It'm for a Cora nomina	...	iijs.
It'm for a pynte of goose liker to liker the bells...	...	iiijd.

Memorandum. That M^r Edward Crowther in consideracon
that we the said churchwardens were contented to spare to his
use the voyde roweme that we this yere were not occasioned to
use in the howse in the East p'te of the churche yarde
belonging to the churche & p'ishe hathe acknowlaidged
that he hathe no interest to the said howse but by the curtesye
of the churche wardens for the tyme beinge & althoughe he
hathe at all tymes During the same yere deliy'ed to us the said
churchwardens the use of the same howse at our pleasure yet
in consideracon of the voyde roweme thereof to him spared he
hathe payed to us as a rent for the same to the use of the
p'ishe iiijd

¹ Letter.

² This item appears in each year's payments.

1584 to 1585.

Churchwardens. Thomas ap Robert and Thomas Evans.	
It'm Receaved for the buryall of a gentle- woman w th dyed in the Leadden porche	vjs. viijd.
It'm Receaved for an olde Blewe Coape beinge worne oute and full of holes ...	ijs.
It'm Receaved for a herclothe in leyngthe aboute iiij ^{or} yards	xvj ^{d.}
It'm Receaved for other old Coapes ...	vs.

Disbursements.

It'm paied to a mason for hanginge up the new bucketts on the walle in the churche...	ijs. vjd.
It'm paied the xxij th (?) of Aprill for a pottle of wyne to M ^r Chauncelor ...	xijd.
It'm then bestowed upon the enqueaste	iij ^{s.} iiijd.
It'm for recordinge of the verdicte ...	iijd.
It'm geven to the Ringers on St. Georges day	xijd.
It'm the xij th of Aprill to the deacon towards his breackfaste	ijs.
It'm geven to the Ringers when the Earle of Essexe cam hither at the appoynt- ment of M ^r Bailiffs	iijs. iiijd.
It'm to Thomas ap Powell for ij ^o new ladd's and stavinge of the old ...	vs. iiijd.
It'm for ij ^o boords to sett ov' the Challenge for my Lorde	x ^{d.}
It'm to James Richards for the settinge up of ij ^o boords ov' the organs ...	vijd.

1585 to 1586.

Churchwardens. John Bradford and Charles Wigley.	
It'm receaved for the ould bible ...	xiiij ^{s.}
It'm graunted to John Blewe and katherin his wief one haulf pewe nowe sep'ated and p'ted under the clocke in the easte ende of the sowthe Isle & have receaved for the same ...	iij ^{s.} vjd.
It'm graunted unto George heycox and Anne his wief one little pewe und' the stayer of the Clockhouse by the surrend'r of katherin Rosse for that purpose and have receaved for the same	ijs. vjd.

Disbursements.

It'm a deske boorde at my Lord Seate...	...	vijjd.
It'm for a newe byble and Carriadge ...	xxxviijs.	
It'm for a Sirples for Mr Parson ...	xlijs.	ijd.
It'm for the makinge of the same ...	vs.	
It'm for a Sirples for Thomas Higgs ...	viijs.	vijjd.
It'm for the makinge thereof ...	...	vjd.
It'm for newe sleevinge of Richard higgs sirples ...	...	vjd.
It'm for a newe sirples for Mr Harrisons boy ...	...	iijs.
It'm the makinge therof ...	...	vjd.
It'm for mendinge of two of the Queresters Sirplesses ...	...	vjd.
It'm for ij ^o strawematts to kneele upon...	...	vjd.
It'm a key for the singinge mens Coffe	...	vijjd.
It'm for Lights for all the yere in the Churche ...	...	xiijs. ijd. ob.
It'm for ministringe the Articles and puttinge in of the same ...	...	ijs.
It'm for makinge of a towell of an old tапle cloth ...	...	vijjd.
It'm the x th of December rydinge to Wistanstow my fellow & I and Mr Thomas Evans for our dynners and horsemeate ...	...	ijs.
It'm paied for the record of the newe bible at Wistanstowe and other books and the p'itors fees at that time ...	...	xxd.
It'm for Clothe and Colloringe of harrison's s'ples ...	...	vijjd.
It'm for xiiij ^h of leade for the Pynacle and for the lyme and Coales ...	...	ijs.
It'm for washinge of the Parsons newe s'ples ...	...	vijjd.
It'm leadges and nayles & mendinge of the Cover of the fonte ...	...	vijjd.
It'm to ringers at my lord buyshops cominge ...	...	vjd.
It'm for a booke of articles ...	...	xd.
It'm for writinge of the p'sentment ...	...	ijs.
It'm for the ent'ringe thereof...	...	vjd.
It'm the xij th of September at the settinge of Docto ^r Bevan to the Parito ^r ...	...	vijjd.
It'm for our oathes ...	...	xijd.

It'm o ^r dimission	x ^{d.}
It'm a booke of prayer for the quene ...	iiij ^{d.}
It'm for drawinge the books at that tyme	vij ^{d.}

1586 to 1587.

Churchwardens. William Bowdler and Thomas Yearothe.

Disbursements.

It'm paied for Certyfyinge M ^r Parsons Sirples to the Chauncelor	xij ^{d.}
It'm paied to M ^r Chauncelor for entringe a p'sentement for Colleccon for the poore	xij ^{d.}
It'm to a Straunger w th cam from Shrews- bury to tryme & tune the organs ...	ixs. ij ^{d.}
It'm paied to havarde for makinge of a newe pewe & for fyndinge p'te of the stiffe to do it	iijs. vj ^{d.}
It'm expencs by my fellow and fees paied by him to the Chauncelor at Mortim's Clibery	ijs. viij ^{d.}
It'm paied to Mr Parson Buste for keep- inge the Regester booke of weddings Christnings and burialls ...	ijs.
It'm payd to woodeward for mendinge the scalen ovr ^l agaynst the Colledge w th a Rope vjd. ...	vj ^{d.}
It'm paied to Burges for mendinge the Church Scallens ...	iiij ^{d.}
It'm paied by my fellowe for a quarte of Sacke to the Churchdeacon ...	xij ^{d.}
It'm a quier of paper ...	iiiij ^{d.}
It'm paied to Richard higges for stoppinge Choughes out of Churche ...	iiij ^{d.}
It'm paied to Thomas Clerke for his workmanshipp & fyndinge stiffe to doe it about the Church scallens & woorke in the steeple about the fore bell ...	iijs. iiiij ^{d.}

1587 to 1588.

Churchwardens. Edward Powes and William Gilm.²¹ Over.² Gwilliam.

Receipts.

It'm Graunted to John Becke and Jane
his wief one pewe neere adioyninge to
the poore folks pewes in the southe yle
between the Churche doore late the
seate of Mrs. Heyton, and for the same
have rec'

ijs. vjd.

Disbursements.

It'm paied for extinguishinge of Certen
Writinges ^{w^{ch}} were on the Church
Wallis by the Comaundemente of the
Chauncelor

iiijd.

It'm for a pynte of Liquor for the bells
on the Quenes holly daies

iiijd.

It'm payd for a prayer booke for the
Churche

vj^d.

It'm payd to John Voill for mendinge
the Grate at the Church Garrett ...

xd.

The following Inventory appears on the first page of the book.

A true Inventorye of all suche
of the p'ishes as remayneth in the Ch. .
Ludlow taken by Edward Powes and
Gilm Churchwardens xxiiij^o
die Anno rr Eliz. &c. xxx^o
1588

Inprimis one Newe Bible
It'm a Paraphrases of Erasmus
It'm iiij^e Comunyon booke
It'm x Pshalters
It'm one Homylie booke in p'chmente
^{w^{ch}} Bradford deteyneth
It'm one of the Quenes Ma^{t^h} Iniunccons
It'm two Comunyon Cupps ^{wth} theire
Covers . . . the one is p'cell gilte
It'm fyve paules wherof one is blacke
velvett
It'm two table Clothes of dyapur & one
dyapur Tow . . .
It'm iiij^e Cuyshyns and a pewter bason
It'm ij^e Chests and two Coffers
It'm fyve Ladders
It'm one Longe table Lyinge upon a frame

It'm one little square table upon a frame
 It'm iiiij^{or} standinge deskes
 It'm ij^e quier desks
 It'm xxth smale peeces of the ould tymbers
 was taken out of the quier
 It'm vj^e kerved Crests of the same ould
 tymb's
 It'm iiiij^{or} peeces of Iron in the Church
 house . . . the Custody of Mr Edward
 Crowther
 It'm fyve peeces of bellropes¹
 It' ij Brasen Trisells
 It'm a new Comunion booke

1588 to 1589.

Churchwardens—Richard Baldwyn and Richard Benson.

Receipts.

It'm Re ^d of Mr Baily for a peece of an old roppe	...	...	...	xxd.
It'm graunted to Margarett the wife of Andewe Sonibanke one kneelinge place in the pewe where her husbande kneeleth and have receaved for it	...			xvj ^{d.}

Disbursements.

It'm for makinge the longe ladd ^r and for wood to make roonds for it	...			xvj ^{d.}
It'm for the table of Consanguinitie and for a frame to it	...	...		vjd.
It'm paied for a Coram nomina to the Chatuncelors officer	...	...		iiij ^{s.}
It'm paied for v ^e ropes for the takinge up of the bell	...	...	xij ^{s.}	xd.
It'm for Ale at the castinge & drawing up of the bell	...	...		xvd.
It'm paied in the Chauncelors Courte for recordinge the table of consanguinitie for or dismission & p ^o it ^o s fees	...			xxij ^{d.}
It'm for our dismission for the sufficiencie of the Church Callends	...	...		xij ^{d.}

¹ This item has been subsequently erased.

It'm paied to John Thomas the glasier
for mendinge the glase wyndowes ... xlv.

1589 to 1590.

Churchwardens. Richard Langford and Thomas Awbrey.
Disbursements.

It'm for ij ^o small Candlesticks for querester's	ijd.
It'm John hall for one day & a halfs woorke in St. Johns Chauncell & for layinge the brike stones there ...	xiiijd.
It'm p ^d to John Voill for tymber & iiiij ^o daies woorke on the little house nexte M ^{rs} Poughnills	ixs. xd.
It'm to Bowld for pavinge & bringinge stones to the house next the Colledge	xijd.
It'm p ^d for iiij ^o bords of xvij fete longe to Cov' the same house next the Colledge	iiij.s. vjd.
It'm to Ed ap Bowen for a little bell ...	vs.
It'm for Ringinge at M ^r Berries ap- pointm ^t e the firste of September ...	xijd.
It'm for ringinge the viij th of September	xvj.d.
The Some of theire whole Receipts is ...	xxjli. xvij.s. iiijd.
Suma to ^{is} disbursed is	xvijli. xvij.s. jd.
So resteth due to the p ^{is} he ...	iiijlb. xxijd.
w ^{ch} iiijll xxijd there is disbursed to M ^r Will ^m langford for the Chardgs of suyts in the Cyvell lawe	xxijs. xjd.
And to M ^r Richard Baily, beinge arere for the Castinge of the bell... ...	xxx.s.
And there was deliv'ed to M ^r Blashefield & M ^r Morgans then Bailiffs w ^{ch} was deliv'ed unto them towardes the cast- inge of y ^e Bell and was charged oppon the accompt	xxixs.

1590 to 1591.

Churchwardens. Saunder Will^{ms} and Willm Cooke.
Disbursements.

Item for mending the Pynnacle and for
Lyme and twooe plates & workmanship iiijs.

Item to James the Pareto^r for his paines
to help to geather quartridge money... vjd.

1591 to 1592.

Churchwardens Rice Thom's and Thom's Powle.

Disbursements.

Imprimis to Thom's higg decon for his yeres wages ...	vli.	vjs.	vijd.
Item p ^d to Jobbe for swepeing the Church & for drawing the Organnes ...	vs.	iijd.	vjd.
Item one pynt of muscadyne ...	iijs.	ixd.	
Item for bred & wyne at a gen'all Com- m ⁱ on comaunded to be had the ix th of Aprill being xiiij ^{tene} dajes aft ^r Easter ...	xs.	vjd.	
Ite' paied for ij new Belropes ...		iijd.	
Item for mending the whole of the great Bell ...	vjs.	vijd.	ixd.
Ite' for hanging of the great Bell ...			
Ite' for ix whopes of Coles ...			
Ite' spent goeing to the qrter Sessions for Mr p'son & the Churchwardens & goeing to Clun for the Articles & writing of them ...	xjs.	iijd.	
Ite' to James (season) for poynting the top of y ^e church ...	ijs.	vijd.	
Ite' for a forme for the querestors to sitt before the pulpitt ...		vjd.	xxd.
Ite' for fyve Ringes of lyme ...			

1592 to 1593.

Churchwardens. Richard Seare and Richard Nightingall.

Imp'mis receaved of Charles Clungunas
for one pewe in the North side the
middle Rowe graunted to him & his
wief upon the Surrender of Elizabeth
Bottfield ...

ijs.

Disbursements.

Paied to John Clark for bynding & Covering of one churche Booke called the Phrases booke ...	iijs.
Ite' for mending the Pinacles on the north side ...	ixd.
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Ite' pd for ij ^e table stones to put under the same Pinnacles	ijd.
Itē' pd on the Quenes holyday for Ringing ¹	ijs. vijd.
Itē' for the makeing of a ladder	...		vd.
Itē' for vj fete of newe glasse ...	...		iijs.
Itē' for the makeing ij ^{er} foote of o ^r owne glasse ...	...		xijd.
Itē' pd for fower score & thertene quarreys at jd a quarell	...		vijs ixdl.
Itē' for bonds for the glasse windowes & ij ^{el} . of leade	...		vd.
Itē' for a lock putt on Mr Bailieff's Pewe	...		vijd.
Itē' for a lock put on the Churchyard gate	...		iijd.
Itē' for ij ^e locksset on the poore mans Boxe	...		ijs.
Item pd for ij ^e Claspes of Iron in our lady chauncell to fasten the wainscott there			jd.

1593 to 1594.

Churchwardens. Will^m Henghes and Richard Edwards.
Receipts.

Imprimis receaved of Mr Robert Townes- hend Esq ^r for the brick close	...	viijs.
Item granted to Mr ^a Walter Widowe the wholl Pewe w th was Mr Edmond Walters lately deceased being in the middle rowe of pewes on the south side nere the Clockhouse for soelong as shee shall remayne inhabite & dwell in this p ^{ish} and rec' therefore to thuse of y ^e Pishe ...	...	viijs.
Item graunted to Thom's hackluit & Elienor his wief the Pewe w th was Margarett Cleberys dec' & rec'	...	iijs.
		Disbursements.
Item for ringing a peale for Will ^m Norton of London ² at Mr Bailieffs appoyntment		vjd.

¹ This item occurs annually; there are also numberless entries for ringing.

² William Norton was a London stationer, and in March, 1592, presented the town with a print of the whole of the Statutes. These books are now in the possession of the present Corporation; a remarkable fact in connection with them being that they were hidden away in a disused cupboard in the Market Hall, where they were discovered when the building was being pulled down last autumn.

Item to Thom's Higgs for keping the Chymes for y ^e hole yere	... ...	vjs. viijd.
Item for Ringing the Day bell at Easter		ijs.
Item for ij ^e bellropes the xx th of June for the p'ishe	... ...	xs. iiijd.
Item p ^d for a newe table of Clunsanguinity ¹ for the p'ish	... ...	vjd.
Item paid to John knight the last of March for iiij ^{or} pounds of Iron and for a brasing for one of the bells	... ...	xxijd.
Ite' p ^d for vj ^e new lockers for the Belles		vijd.
Item to the ordinary the tenth of August for the receving the p'sent of the Side-men & Churchwardens of the Recusants		xvjd.
Ite' for deliv'ing the p'rnt ^{mt} for the Recusants w th in our p'ishe the xix th of feb to the Chancellor...	... ...	iiijd.
Item the same day for a litle book of Prayer for the Churche paid to thordinary	... ...	iiijd.
Item where M ^r Bailieffs appoynted Thoms Roe to kepe dogs out of the churche for one yere from the xxiiij th february 1593 for vs. wages wee have paid him towards the same wags	... ...	ijs.
Item for washing the table cloth at Easter to the Deacon	... ...	ijd.
Item paid to a strainger that came to see work about the Churche by M ^r Bailieffs appoynmt	... ...	vjd.
Item for a booke of adv'tisem ^{ts} & a booke of Articles	... ...	vijd.
Ite' to the Jury of the visitacon in bred & drink as it hath bene accostomed	...	xijd.
Item for a Corde to drawe the dore of the church next unto the Colledge	...	ijd.
Item for copieing out the Register booke for weddings christnings & burialls & for deliv'rh the same into ye cort	..	ijs.
Ite' for our charge for Riding to Tenbury to thordinary's Cort in the behalf of the p'ishe for horss & our selves	...	ijs.

¹ Consanguinity.

Item for a newe dore for the churchyard
for the boords ledgs Barres nailes hings
& workmen's hier vjs. jd.

1594 to 1595.

Churchwardens. Willm Powes and Richard Wilson.¹

Receipts.

Item, graunted to Richard Benson licence
to enlarrg his Pewe & receaveed of him
for that grounde xijd.

Item graunted by the p'ish to Will^m
Powes & Margery his wief & to Eliz
wilson widow thoth^r Churchwardens
wief in respect of their paines the
ground wheron they have builded a
pewe in the midle Ile on the south side
the church & have paid

Item granted to Roger Cotten & his wief
half a pewe wth Andrewe Sonibaneck &
receaveed therefore iijs. iiijd.

Disbursements.

Item p^d for deliv'ing upp a p^rsentm^t of
the Recusants at Wigmor the viijth of
Marche xvjd.

Item for paveing before the Quier dore
& lyme & stone vd.

Item pd to havard for work on the
Querist^{rs} pewe and the Cover of the ffront

Item for nailes to mend the great ladder

Item for a staple & great nailes for the
lady Bell ijd.

Item pd for xxij^{tie} foote & a half of
glassee p'vjd le foote xjs.

Item for lyme to dresse the windowes vjd.

Item pd for ij^e foote of glasse xvijd.

Item for setting upp of viij en foote & a
half of old glasse xxijd.

Item for viij^t foote & a half of new glasse

Item for on bushell of lyme for the
windowes iiijd.

Item for setting upp ij^e foote of old glasse

vjd.

¹ Died during his year of office.

Ite' for xl ^{tie} quarrells more of glasse	...	iijs.	iiijd.
Item more for mending of xl ^{tie} holes in div's placis	...	xxd.	
Item pd for xxx ^{tie} bands of lead to fasten the windoes	...	ij.s.	vjd.
Ite' for bynding & setting upp ij ^e panes of glasse in the steple windoes in galley		iiijd.	
Item paid for Tymber for the Rooffe of the deacons chamb' over the churche porche	...	iijs.	
Item pd for cxxxvj li of lead for the Schollers Chauncell	...	xxxjs.	iiijd.
Ite' for more lead of Ed. ap Owen viz half a hundred & ten pounds	...	vjs.	xd.
Item for casting viij ^e of lead into shets w ^r of CCCCCC was y ^e p'ishe lead	...	xvj.s.	

1595 to 1596.

Churchwardens. Andrew Sonibanck and John Blewe.
Disbursements.

Item paied to the glasier for xiiij ^{tene} daies work	...	xiiij.s.	iiijd.
Item pd to Crumpe for Carrieing tymber that fell downe & shingles over the Churche kallends...	...	iijd.	
Item to Thom ^s Clark for work done in the Steeple on the windowes & bells ..		vs.	vijd.
Ite' to John Knight for Clets of Iron & nailes & oth ^r work don in the steple...		ij.s.	xijd.
Item paid for the mending of Bells to keyseil		vjs.	vjd.
Item paid to John Smithe for settinge the Chymes	...	xls.	
Item for boords to borde the steple windowes	...	vs.	

1596 to 1597.

Churchwardens. Symon Cupper and Roger Bebbe.
Disbursements.

Item paid for a Cirples for y ^e p'son cont' vij ^t ells & half at 4 ^s le ell ...	...	xxxvs.	vjd.
Item for making the same	...	vij.s.	
Item paid to my Lo Buishops man for a p'resentm ^t for refrayning of Suppers Wednesdaies & frydaies	...	vjd.	

Item for deliv'eing the p ^r sentm ^{ent} at the visitacon	..	..	vjd.
Item the sending of the same to the Arch Deacon	..	..	iiijd.
Item for the second p ^r sentm ^{ent} for fasts Wednesdaies & frydaies	..	..	vijjd.
Item to keizell for hanging the second tenor	..	..	ij.s.
Item to keyzell for hanging ij other bells & fastening the Godgines ¹ of the great Bell	..	..	vjs.
Item laid out at hereff ² to answ ^r M ^r Powes for the debt of the p ^r ishe due to him in arreraye	..	..	vijjs.
Item for rydding the Churche kalendes	..	..	vjd.
Item pd to John Voill for ij ^o barres for thescallions and for amending of theolde	..	..	vjd.

1597 to 1598.

Churchwardens. Will^m Gregory and John Deyos.

Receipts.

It ^m graunted to Harry Pierce one Pewe next the belfree in the midle North range whereof his wief had a graunte before & have receaved for the same ²	..	..	ij.s. vjd.
It ^m graunted to Richard Whitcott and his wife for p ^r te of a kneelinge w th William Powis and receaved for the same	..	..	ij.s.

Disbursements.

It ['] payed for a Commyon boke	..	..	vijjs.
It ['] for grene kersey and ffrynge for a Quysshyon for the pulptyt,..	..	..	vjs.
It ['] for the stuffynge and makinge	..	..	vjd.
Item for twoe Bell Ropes the one for the great bell and the other for the .. . bell weyinge xlviij ^l at iij ^d a pownd soe ij ^d bated	..	..	xjs. vjd.
Item to Thomas Beavan Smith for make- inge of the frame for the hower classe ³	..	..	xxd.

¹ The Gudgeon was the large pivot of the axis of the wheel.² In this year there are 25 grants of pews.³ The hour-glass, the frame of which was usually attached to the pulpit or to the wall close by it. Mr. Wright was of opinion that the use of the hour-glass in churches could not be traced to a more remote period than this.

Item to William Glover for oylinge² and
coloringe yt
Item to Halle the mason and his laborer
for the makeing of a walle
fforeasmuch as div'se of the inhabitaunts
whoe were ceased to paie duties for the
repracons of the church have not paid
the same, but some are all unpaid and
some in parte. It is nowe agreed that
M^r Bailieffs M^r horne with the church-
wardens that nowe be and the last
churchwardens shall consider of the
last Ceasment and to take a note of
soe manie as they shall thinck fitt that
they are unpaid and take a Course to
Leavie the same at the cost of the parish.

ijd.

xxd.

1599 to 1600.²

Churchwardens. Charles Amyas and James Greene.

Receipts.

Item graunted to David lloyd and Joane
his wief and to James Greene and
Margarett his wief a soome to builde a
pewe in the midle southIle adioyininge
to the arche one the North side where
the poore man's boxe standeth and
receaved from the same

iijs. ijjd.

Item graunted to Edward Colbache and
Marie his wief to Joⁿ Brasier & Elienor
his wief a soome for a pewe in the
midle southe Ile adioyninge to the
arche where the poore man's boxe
standeth and receaved for the same

ijs. vjd.

Disbursements.

Item for yevy

vj.d.

Item paied to Thomas higgs for keepinge
the Clock and Chimes

vjs. viijd.

Item paied to Thomas higgs for a day
bell at Easter

ijs.

² The accounts for 1598 to 1599 have not been entered in the book,

Item paied to Jon wathoe Smith for makenge a newe Clapper and mendinge three others in the hoole	xxxjs.	iiijd.
Item payed to Season for sweepinge downe the dust and spiders webbs and for mendinge the glasse wyndowes ...	viijs.	vjd.
Item payed to the ordinary at the deliv'y upp of Regester booke		xijd.
Item paied to W ^m Crumps for Copeinge of the Regester booke		ijs.
Item payed at the visitac ⁿ for the articles for p ^r sentment and for Copeinge of them...	iiijjs.	
Item paied forlickor for the belribbe & bellstock		iiijd.
Item paied for washinge the table Clothe against Easter		iijd.
Item paied the fees at the deliveringe upp of the p ^r sentments		xxd.
Item payed to M ^r Jenkes for regestringe of thie accompts	ijs.	iiijd.
Item payed M ^r W ^m Lane for lights for the hoale yere	xvijjs.	
Item paied to Henry Chield for bread and wyne for the Communion for the yere	xijjs.	vjd.
Item payed to James brateford the Joyner for waynescotting my lordys pewe vzt half a q ^r ter of flaunders bayes a yard of grene bayes at ... a yard of Canvas	xijs.	xjd.
Item paied to M ^r Idwynge for findinge of nayles and floxes and his worckmanship in nayleinge the bayes about the pewe	ijs.	iijd.
Item for a newe matte and for makeinge cleane the pewe		xjd.
The whole of the disbursements for the year amount to £15 1s. 3d.		vjd.
	1600 to 1601.	
Churchwardens. Richard Whitcott and Samuel Parker.		
Receipts.		
Imprimis receaved for token money at Easter	xxxixs.	
Item receaved of the parishon's for quarteridge money	vijli.	vijs. viijd.

Item receaved from M^{rs} katheryn hook
deceased bequeathed by hir towards
the reparyeinge of the church ... vs.
Item graunted to Richard Cane and
katheryne his wief and to marie Blash-
field a pewe in the midle sowth yle late
the pewe of Richard Blashfield deceased
wich pewe the said Rich^d Blashfield in
his lief tyme surrendered to his sonne
Simon whoe hath lost the same by his
discontinuaunce and for not payeinge
such duties as belongeth to the towne
Church and receaved for the same
during his inhabitauncy and payeinge
Church Duties vs.

The receipts amount to £13 5s. 8d.

The Disbursements for this year have not been entered.

1601 to 1602.

Churchwardens. Roger Cotton and Thomas Hill.

Receipts.

Item Graunted unto Thomas Hill and Anne
his wyf a litle pue in the midle south
yle by theffonte late the pue of M^{rs} Piner
deceased and receaved for the same ... iijs. iiijd.

Disbursements.

Item payd for glasinge and mendinge the windows for the whole yeare ...	xxvjs. viijd.
Item payed for mendinge the beire ...	ijd.
Item payed for two hower glasses ...	xxd.
Item payd for nailinge the bayes to my Ladies pewe xix th december 1601 ...	ijs. vjd.
Item payed fees when wee were Called before Chaunceler for not havinge the Register booke in parchmte ...	xixd.
Item payed M ^r Gwillam for ij p'clamacons about bushells	vjs. viijd.
It' paid for p'chm ^t for the Register booke and bindinge for the same ...	xs.
Item payd for writinge p ^t of yt ...	xs.
It' payd for beesoms and rubbing the pewes in the Church	iiijd.
It' payed Thomas Season for Ockringe the Church	ijs.

Item payed Thomas Clarke for altringe
the way into M^r Justices pewe ... iiijd.
1602 to 1603.

Churchwardens. George Barnes and Thomas Woode.

Receipts.

Receaved of the Right Worle Robert
Towneshend Esq. for the Brick Closse¹ viijs.
Graunted to John Powis and Margery his
wief a smale Pewe next above the pas-
sage to the pulpit S'rendred by his
mother as by her note app'eth for that
purpose and pd therefore ... ijs.

Disbursements.

Item to Jobbe for Christmas vj l. of lights
whereof there were spared for vj daies
after to the same use ... xxjd.
Item more payd for the Burninge of iij
lights at the s'mon beinge Before M^r
Bailiffs upon Simon and Judes day and
we Rd the Rest agayne ... iijd.
Item payed the last of January 1603 to
the Clerke of Iron mylles for makinge
a Clapp' for the treble and allowed him
the ould Clapp' ... viijs.
It'm payd for the Chardge in Carrynge
the same to the mills and Back agayne
from the same ... viijs.
Item payed to ffraunces hynton for
makinge the axeltree of the pullie that
the gable rope Runneth in and for
makinge newe the hooks that hangeth
the pulley ... xxjd.
It'm payd the said ffraunces for three
plats to fasten the wheele of the
Chymes in the myddle Roame of the
Steeple ... vjd.
It'm Paide him for makinge newe the
Clapp' of the third bell and he to war-
rant him for a yeaire ... iijs. viijs.
It'm paide him more for fyve Cramps of
Iron weyinge xv li. at 2d a li. wth was for
the north east Pynacle of the Steeple ijs. vjd.

¹ In 1549 this close was let at 4s. per annum.

It'm for xxijij li. of lead to fasten the same Crampes	...	...	iiijs.
It'm to Season for his dayes worke and to Hall the mason and a booy to s've them	...	...	ijs. viijd.
It'm for Coales	...	...	iijd.
It'm paid for two horse loade of Lyme..			xvjd.
It'm payd the day of the king's p'clamacon for Ringinge	...	...	ijs. vjd.
It'm payd Thom's Season for Repayringe the wyndowes for the yeare and leavinge them in suffycyent order	...	...	xijjs. iiijd.
It'm payd W ^m Blashfild for wrytinge Ity leaves of Christenings and Buryings and wedlings	...	...	vijjs.
Item paid Rog' Bailie for a Bason for the Comunion gatheringe	...	...	ijs. ijd.
It'm payd John Clarke the Bookebynder for xlby leaves of p'chmt put in the Christeninge & booke and for byndinge the same	...	...	vijjs.
It'm paid him (Hinton) for Gudgynnes for three bells	...	...	xd.
It'm paid John Prees for makinge Cleane the Churchyard the xvij th of June, 1603	...	...	vjd.
It'm payd John ffox for mendinge the Chymes the xij th of July, 1603	...	...	ijs.
It'm payd W ^m Jewyn for mendinge two Balleribbs ¹	...	...	xxd.
It'm paid for Ringinge upon the Coronation day	...	...	vjs. viijd.
It'm paid to the Register at the Receavinge of the p'sentm ^{ts}	...	...	xxd.
It'm paid for fees to the Chaunclo ^r for not havinge ij homylie Books	...	...	xixd.
It'm paid Thoms Seace for digginge ij loads of stone to make the stayers at the p'sonadge gate	...	...	iiijd.
It'm payd for the Cariadge of ij loade of stone & a loade of sande	...	...	xiiijd.

¹ Baldric, Baudric, or Balleribs means a belt or girdle, and it is said to have been the name given to the belt or thong by which the clapper of the bell was suspended.

It'm payd W ^m Ponton & his man for theire dayes worke of the staires ...	xxd.
It'm payd Thomas Season for fower dayes worke upo' the leads ...	iiijs.
It'm a boy w th him fower dayes ...	xiiijd.
It'm paid to hall the mason for xvij ^o Daires worke in the Schollers Chauncell the Bellfree the Ladie Chauncell the poyntinge and Repayringe of the Church Wall & poynting the stowks neere the North Dore takinge up the stones from under Pewes and layinge the same agayne ...	xvijjs.
It'm payd to the said halles man for xiiij ^o daies worke w ^t him ...	vijjs.
It'm payd to Cadd ^r Benwyn for iiij ^r Daires worke w th him ...	ijjs. viijd.
It'm payd to Crompe & his sonne for helpinge to move pewes and for help- ing to take up stones ...	xvijjd.
It'm payd W ^m Idwyn for mending the xij ^e Bucketts ¹ ...	ijjs. vjd.
It'm paid for x matts to s've at the Com- munion for my L'ds gent' and others...	iijs. iiijd.
It'm payd Thom ^s Clark for a boorde ij ^o payre of hings Nailes and his worke for a seate for the s'vents or for M ^r Bailiffsmen The disbursements for the year amount to £17 17s. 0d.	xd.
The Receipts for the year amount to £15 12s. 2d.	

1603 to 1604.

Churchwardens. Edward Haries and
Receipts.

It'm Rec' of Jo' Clee for the graunt of a place for his wief to kneele in where she nowe kneeleth in the myddle south Ile beneath the fonte...	xijd.
It'm Rec' for the graunt of half a pewe to M ^r John Waties and his wief upon the Surrend ^r of John Blashfield lyinge in the myddle North Ile neare to the fonte	ijjs.

¹ Most probably those presented to the Church in 1584.

It'm Rec' for the graunt of a kneelinge to
 John Wall in a pewe late in the tenure
 of widow heytoun neere the clockhowse
 It'm Rec' of Richard Benson and Symon
 Cupp' Bailieffs for the graunte of a pewe
 successively to the Bailieffs wives in
 p'petuytie forever lyinge in the middle
 North ile

ijs.

ijs.

The Receipts amount to £17 14s. 8d.

Disbursements.

It'm for a pounde of wax lightes	...	xxd.
It'm for makinge and settinge up the kings armes	...	ixs. vd.
It'm for Ringers upon the kings daie of triumphe	...	iijs. iiijd.
It'm to the Ringers the xxiiij th of M'che	...	vjs. viijd.
It'm for a corde to drawe the organs	...	ijd.
It'm for two shirplices for two of the queresters	...	xs.
It'm pd for makinge the said s'plices	...	xiiijd.
It'm to the chauncelor for his fee for not havinge the two volumes of homylies	...	xvd.
It'm in August for two loads of lyme to washe the church	...	xvj.d.
It' to Tho' Tiler for poyntinge and wash- inge the Church walls	...	xxiijs.
It' for oile to lico' the bells & two pottell of beere to the Ringers on St James' day	...	vijd.
It'm to Rich. Adams for workmanship & varnishe aboute the pilpit...	...	ij.s. viijd.
It'm for 3 mats in my Lo: pewe and in the pulpit	...	xvj.d.
It'm for two planks to make benches in thaldermens pewe	...	iijs. viijd.
Item the mat of the said pewe	...	vs. ij.d.
It'm p ^d for the booke of Cannons of the church	...	xvd.
It'm p ^d for workmanship & tacks to mend the greene cloth of my Lo. pewe	...	iiijd.
It'm to Crompe for keepinge the clocke & chimes for the yeare	...	vjs. viijd.
It'm to him for sweepinge the steeple & leads & for peeinge bellropes	...	vs.
The Disbursements amount to £20 4s. 1d.		

These Disbursements are followed by
 "An Inventorie of the Church goods
 taken the vth daie of Januarie, 1604"

" A newe booke of Comon praier a bible
 " a booke of homilies iiij^r oulde Com-
 " union books sixe psalter booke a
 " little booke for the rogacon weeke twoo
 " psalme books Erasmus paraphrase two
 " velvet pawles twoo silke pawles iiij
 " koshires whereof one of velvet & one
 " of greene twoo Comunion silver
 " Cuppes wth Cov's & twoo pewter basenes
 " iiij diap' table clothes & a silke Cov'
 " for the Comunion table a little newe
 " booke of praieres regesteres booke a
 " booke of Cannones ix surpleses a
 " table and a little side table. ¹A paper
 " booketoen(ter?)everystranger prechers
 " name w^{ch} precheth here v chests & iiij^o
 " desks

This survey was taken the xvijth of
 by the side men 1605 a pottle pewter
 It'm ij old praier books Itm
 other litle praiere books.

1604 to 1605.

Churchwardens. Richard Sherman and

Receipts.

It'm Graunted to W^m Aston and
 his wief half the pewe wch was Mr.
 Oliver haclets and ffraunces his wief for
 that they are gone furth of the p'ishe
 and Receaved therefore

vjs. viijd.

Condiconallie that if Mr haclet doe paie
 to the newe Church W. vzt Mr Walter
 Langford and Richard Prichard all
 such Church Duties as are now behinde
 and unpaid for his pewe w^{ch} Mr Edw.
 Crowther hath undertaken to see paid

¹ These items have been added subsequently.

yf Mr. Haclett agree thereunto then this graunt to be void and of none effect, and M^r Aston to have repaid him his said vjs. viijd. by the said nowe Churchwardens.

It'm Graunted to Joyce wief of Edmond Larkin gent a peece of a voide grownd lyinge in the myddle ile neere the pulpit, tog^{eth}r wth a kneelinge place wth M^rs Devawe and have Receaved for the same ijs and that M^r Larkin shall paie to M^rs Devawe the Chardge wth she hath disbursed for the newe buyldinge of the fore p'te of the said Pewe.

ijs.

Disbursements.

It'm for payntinge the Lo: praiers the x Commaunde ^{nts} and the Creede in the Church ...	xiijs.	xd.
It'm for ij ^e yards and a half of Diaper Cloth for the Com'mon table ...	xiijs.	
It'm pd for a pot for wyne for the Comunion table ...	iiijjs.	
It' for three bellropes ...	xxviijs.	
It'm to hinton the smith for mendinge a bell Clapp'		xvijd.
It'm for makinge a springe for one of the hamm's of the Chymes ...		iiijd.
It'm for three Iron pynnes for the Barrell of the Chymes ...		iiijd.
It'm for mendinge of the locke and a newe key for the great Chest ...		vjd.
It'm for mendinge the locke of the weddinge Church dore ...		iijd.
It'm for makinge of ij ^e laches and two Catches and mendinge the hinges at the Church Callends ...		viijd.
It'm for a latch and a Catch to the Colledge Church Dore ...		vjd.
It'm for two ropes for the Colledge Dore		iiijd.
It'm for two keyes for the poore mans boxe and mendinge y ^e Clock ...	ijs.	ijd.
It'm for a paper booke to write the names of strange preachers in ...		vjd.
It'm to the Register of the Chauncelors Court for fees ...		xixd.

It'm to W ^m Blashfield for the Copyinge of the Register Booke of xpinings ¹ Weddings and Burialls	ij.s.
It'm to Thomas James Parator ² for the Booke of articles	vjd.
It'm to Bond for glasinge of the Church wyndowes	vijs.
It'm for two locks to the Chest which keepeth the Reg'str booke	xijd.
It'm to the register at the visitacon for the oath of the Churchwardens and Sidemen	xvijd.
It'm to W ^m Luston for mendinge the Church wall	vjd.
It'm to the Sidemen at the visitacon towards theire chardgs	ij.s.
It'm to Bond for repayringe of the leads ov' S ^t Jones ³ Chauncell	iijs. viijd.
It'm to the register for receavinge the last present ^{mt}	xd.
It'm to Thomas Clarke Carpenter for mendinge the fore bell and the second tenor and for nailes to mend the same	xd.
It'm for mendinge the Dore in the Church- yard next the almes house and for boords and nailes to mend the same...	ixd.
It'm for nailes to mende the Dore next the Colledge and mendinge thereof...	vijd.
It'm for mendinge the greate gate next thalmeshowse the second tyme and for ledges and nayles to doe the same ...	...
It'm for mendinge the locke of the north Church Dore	iiijd.
It'm for nayles and one Catch for the hither Church dore	ijd.

1605 to 1606.

(Churchwardens names not given.)

Disbursements.

It'm payd to him (Thomas Higgs) for keepinge of the Clocke & Chymes ...	vjs. viijd.
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¹ Christenings.² The Apparitor.³ S. John's.

It'm payd for a breckefeaste for the ringers	ij.s.
It'm payd for the sideme ^d breackefeast at the visitacon	ij.s.
It'm payd for the mendinge of the glasse windowes aboute the Churche ...	xvjs. xd.
It'm payd for fower Coards for the turninge Dores at the Collidge & a staple w th leade to hould the same and a newe locke nayles & workemanship	ij.s.
It'm payd for twoo prayer booke	xxd.
It'm payd to the mason for layinge stones neere the south Church Dore ...	vjd.
It'm payd for layinge stones in the Church	xijd.
It'm payd for a Corde for the organs ...	ij.d.
It'm payd for makinge the pewe for the twoo widowe lloyds & addinge to the nexte pewe buyldings for nayle & mendinge the beere & other workeman- ship	vjs. xd.
It'm payd for a matte for the lady lewknor's pewe	vjd.

1606 to 1607.

Churchwardens. Walter Langford and Richard Prichard.

Receipts.

It'm of Willyam Crompe the guyste of Thoms higgs	vjs. viijd.
It'm of John James tyler the guyste of W ^m Andrewes to the Reparacon of the Church	vs.
It'm of Anne Buston vid. the guyste of John Buston	iijs. iiijd.
It'm of Roger Baylie for waste lead beinge three score pounde weighte ...	vs.
Receaved of ffrances hinton for an ould clapper of the greate Bel	vs.
Graunted to S ^r Edwarde ffox knighte & his ladie one pewe that was the pewe of Edward lloyd baker & widow lloyd of Galford Receaved for the same ...	iiij.s.

Disbursements.

It'm payd to M ^r Benson for an howre glassee	xvj ^d .
It'm payd for a newe Clapper for the greate bell & workmanship for the same	xxvjs.
It'm payd to the Ringers the v th day of November 1605	ijs. vjd.
It'm payd for a barre for the scallance and a trapper for the Baylieffs wives pewe	vijjd.
It'm payed for the mending of the letherne Jacks	xijd.
It'm payed for the scouringe of the xij Jacks	vjd.
It'm payd to Thomas Tourneur Esqr towne clarke for Ingrossinge of this accompte	iijs. iiijd.

(To be continued.)

PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE
NATURAL HISTORY OF THE
FOREST OF WYRE,
IN THE COUNTIES OF WORCESTER AND SALOP, DURING
35 YEARS RESIDENCE AT FAR FOREST VICARAGE.

(*From the Year 1854 to 1889.*)

BY THE REV. JOSIAH T. LEA, B.A., Ox.

“WYRE FOREST” is mentioned in *Domesday Book*.¹ How far it extended at that time it is impossible to say, but in these days there remains a large extent of woodland, equalling many thousands of acres, partly in Worcestershire, anciently known as Vigorn; the majority in Shropshire. There is a brook called Dowles brook that divides the counties, and in that brook are found *Cray-fish*; it runs from west to east. I should say that the acreage of the forest in Worcestershire would be about 2,000 acres, and in Shropshire about 3,000. But where does it begin, and where does it end? If you begin at the river Severn below Ribbesford (near Bewdley) and only make allowances for the woodland being intersected by roads, (highways and byeways), you would have *in toto* about 5,000 acres, as set down above. The nature of the soil naturally varies. In some places it is

¹ “Domesday tells us nothing of these Forest-lands, neither of their state in Saxon times nor of their assignement under the Normans.” — *Eyton Antiq.* IV., 276.

“Bewdley Forest, under its more ancient appellation of Wyre, was a district so vast as that a whole county got its name therefrom; for Wyre-castre, (Worcester), was a Roman station in this Forest, and becoming the chief city of the district, that district was called Worcestershire.” — *Ibid.*

clay, in others stony, but very little loam in any part. It also varies in the aspect of the country, hill and dale being the general rule; in some parts there is an amount of level ground. There are many small rivulets or rills, chiefly running into Dowles brook, or into the Severn. The forest cannot boast of many fine trees, but consists mainly of poles, varying from eighteen to forty years' growth, and saplings. Most of these go into the "Black" country for props in coal pits, and the smaller into the "Potteries" for "crate" wood. That fine oak trees have existed, and would grow, is shown by the very few large oaks that were standing until lately. Tradition has it that when iron smelting furnaces existed on Dowles Brook at "Furnace Mill," about 1640, wood was used instead of coal (which was hardly procurable then), and all the large oak trees were cut down for that purpose while the iron smelting lasted, and subsequently all successive large trees, in their generations, were cut down for bark and timber. Until 1870 there were about 1,400 acres of woodland belonging to the Crown, but in that year all the Crown Lands which lay in Worcestershire were sold by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, amounting *in toto* to about 3,000 acres, and were bought by various individuals. The Crown had no lands or woods adjoining thereto in Shropshire.

To those who are unacquainted with this locality, I would say, take train from Bewdley to Cleobury Mortimer, passing by Wyre Forest Station, and then they would have a very good idea of what the Forest of Wyre is like.

The Hawk Tribe.—I have never known but one instance where the *Merlin* bred in this neighbourhood. I was fishing in the brook with my brother, when we found the body of a male merlin severed from the head, which we never found, and which must have been cut clean off by the telegraph wires; and the impetus of the flight of the bird must have carried it onwards to where I found it, a distance of over sixty yards. There

was no external mark on the body of the bird having been shot or otherwise injured. I know of many instances of woodcocks having been killed in the same way. The hawk tribe, consisting here chiefly of the Sparrow hawk and Kestrel, are fast disappearing. One anecdote connected with the female sparrow hawk deserves particular notice. In November, 1871, I was returning home through the middle of the Forest with my old friend, Mr. R. Kennet Dawson; we were in a low "fall," it being dusk, when two birds flew close over his head, and settled on the ground. He called to the man who was carrying his gun to give it him; he then fired on the ground where he thought he had seen the birds alight. No sooner had he fired than up flew a bird, but, being dusk, he was obliged to let it get well into the air, when he again fired and killed it. This bird proved to be a female sparrow hawk; the other, shot on the ground, turned out to be a woodcock. The fact of a hawk seeking after its prey at dusk is by no means common, yet has been occasionally noticed. The hawk I now have in my possession. The Hawfinch,¹ though common in some parts of England, I have only seen in three out of thirty-five winters. It is an exceedingly handsome bird. The birds that chiefly exist in these regions are common to most parts of the country, certainly the Midland Counties, therefore they need not be particularized. Two anecdotes about birds' nesting:—In 1878, my son, with a servant, went birds' nesting. About ten feet up in a haw-thorn tree, they saw what at first they imagined to be a squirrel, and as soon as the animal saw them, it went into a nest which was in the tree, about a foot above it, and supposed to be a squirrel's nest. They then shook the tree, out came the animal, and descended the tree, where-

¹ The HAWFINCH, (*Coccothraustes vulgaris*), now breeds freely in most parts of Shropshire. A young bird that had only recently left the nest was killed a few summers ago, in the garden at Neen Savage Rectory near Cleobury Mortimer.—Note by Mr. W. E. BECKWITH. [Ed.]

upon my son, perceiving that it was not a squirrel, fired at it, and brought it down. It proved to be a large male stoat. The first time I ever knew the stoat as a *tree climber*. In 1878, I found a blackbirds' nest with five eggs, on the ground, under a small bush of gorse, in a little coppice, by no means a common thing.

Pheasants.—That they will eat *very* small adders or blind worms has been proved by the crows of certain pheasants containing them when dissected. I have in my possession the male and female hybrid, between the black game and the pheasant, both shot in the Forest. The male bird was shot by an old friend. Specimens of the *male* bird may be seen in the South Kensington Museum, and in a few private collections; but I have not yet seen, save in a case in my own possession, an instance of the male and female hybrid.¹ The hen hybrid has the feathers on the breast like those of the female pheasant. This bird I killed myself.

Wood Ants.—One day I noticed, in walking through the woods, an unusually large ant-hill, with thousands of little busy-bodies around. I spied a large caterpillar not far off; in my cruelty I took it up, and placed it about five feet or so from their camp. I retired some distance, placed my back against a tree, lighted a pipe, and determined to watch the result. After about ten minutes had elapsed, some two score ants approached, but not close to it. They retired, and in a few minutes there came a stronger relay. These also took stock of it and they retired. Then came a stronger number; these again came closer than the two previous lots, but they also returned to their camp. Then, after several minutes, came a host of them. Numbers appeared to

¹ In YARRELL'S *British Birds*, Vol. II., p. 357, there is a figure of a *female* hybrid, between the Cock Pheasant and Gray Hen, which was killed at Merrington, near Shrewsbury, and passed into the possession of the late T. C. Eyton, of Eyton.—Note by Mr. W. E. BECKWITH. [Ed.]

increase their boldness, and they at once attacked the caterpillar, literally covering it. The poor thing, after about five minutes, began to feel the effect of their stings, and twisted over and over, and must have suffered intense pain. This went on for half an hour, when it was quite dead. What now, thought I, will happen? A lot of them returned, and brought back a second host; partly to relieve the wearied and tired, and partly to haul the caterpillar to their camp. They then set to work, and slowly and surely dragged it little by little to their camp, and then I left them. Here is more than mere instinct, for evidently there was a scouting party, then relays, until they felt powerful enough to commence an attack, and secure a victory. What better generalship? Who shall define the boundary line between instinct and reason. These observations lasted for three hours. I will bring forward another anecdote bearing upon this latter point of instinct and reason. In a deer park in this neighbourhood, I was told by a son of the proprietor that in the severe winter of 1880 and 1881 all the deer slept on the ice of the river, which was covered with snow, instead of on the ground, which was also covered with snow. Now, however strange it may seem, did not their instinct teach them that it was really drier on the hard ice covered with snow than on the ground as it then was?

Adders.—For thirty-five years I have endeavoured to determine whether the dark grey and the copper-coloured adder were male and female or distinct species. Year after year I have examined many in order to solve this problem. I dissected about fifty specimens in 1888 of the respective colours, with the same result, namely, that invariably in the copper-coloured ones I have found eggs in the spring; some larger, some smaller, and young ones later on. In no instance that I can remember have any eggs or young been found inside the dark grey, and we must remember that the adder is ovoviviparous. Perhaps it may not be out of place

to mention a few anecdotes connected with this reptile. Years ago, in an apple tree, in an open field, was a bird's nest, about ten feet from the ground. A boy climbed up to examine the nest for eggs, but when about to put his hand into the nest he fancied he heard a hissing noise, and caught sight of an adder's head peeping out. He came down, got some clay, and stopped up the hole where the nest was, leaving the adder to its fate. What is the effect of an adder's bite upon dogs and other animals ? This depends in a measure upon the state of the weather, and where they are bitten, as the hotter it is the greater the amount of virus injected. On one occasion, on August 20th, years ago, I was with a friend in search of black game. I came to an old coal-hearth, where charcoal had been burnt ; a young woodcock came by me, when I fired. On putting the stock of my gun on the ground to re-load (breech-loaders not being then invented), I saw five adders in different directions. The report of my gun brought up two pointer dogs ; one passed close by a large adder, which bit it in the leg. In five minutes the dog's leg had become so swollen that it could not walk, but had to be carried home. The dog did not recover until six weeks had elapsed, the remedy used on that occasion being ash-buds with skim-milk. In 1870, a man at Kingswood, on the borders of the Forest, lost a cow in the spring of two consecutive years. The tongue of each animal was very much inflamed. They could not eat, and died in a short time. These cows, while grazing on the hedge-bank, had doubtless been bitten in the tongue by an adder, or adders, which was the cause of their death. In the following spring, on the same bank, there were four adders killed in one spot, coiled up together. Do adders swallow their young ? I have never been able yet to ascertain a well-authenticated case of it. I see not why, up to a certain size, they should not do so, seeing that the young are born inside them. In the case of one copper-coloured adder being examined some few years ago, there were

found fourteen young ones inside her, about seven inches in length, which had the *appearance* of having been out, and in again ; if so, they could only have managed this through the mouth. I myself believe that it is not impossible. The length of adders varies ; the dark grey ones measure equally as much as the copper-coloured ones. Among the many adders that I have preserved in large bottles I have some with their sloughs on, and others after they have cast them. The colour of both, after their great coat is off, is brilliant. The average length of 500 adders would be about twenty-two inches. The largest one in my possession is $30\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; the largest ever seen or known. In dissecting the poison-bag at the root of the fang, it will be found that there are *about* four drops of virus there, which fills up by degrees, after any of the poison has been emitted through the hollow part that lies *inside* the fangs.

Flowers. — People may remember the celebrated “Witty pear-tree” (*Pyrus domestica*). I saw it some years before it was burnt down. It had the bark of a pear tree, the leaves of the mountain ash, the fruit, between the medlar and common “Haw” berry. It was burnt down from pure mischief about 1860. A graft from the original tree is now growing in the garden of Arley Castle. Efforts have been made to propagate it from seed, but it invariably reverts to the common mountain ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*). Who can explain this in a *satisfactory* manner ? The word “witty” is a corruption of “witchen,” or “wicken,” or “wiggen,” which words bear allusion to the power it was once supposed to possess of counteracting *witchcraft*. The flowers that exist in the Forest of Wyre are too numerous to mention, but I think the two rarest specimens are *Geranium Sanguineum* and *Pyrola Media*. In one bog “cotton grass” (*Eriophorum*) exists, and also the “bog pimpernel” (*Anagallis tenella*). Three varieties of the *Polygala*—blue, pink, and white exist. Among the orchids, there is only one that is sweet-scented to be found in the woods,

which is *Gymnadenia Conopsea*; it is very fragrant, and the spur is slender. Of shrubs we have the "buck thorn" (*Rhamnus*), and the "dog wood" or the "wild cornel" (*Cornus*), and one solitary instance of the white beam (*Pyrus Aria*). Of Ferns there are only the common sorts. There are a few spots where the lilies of the valley grow wild.

I cannot end these matters, which to me are very interesting, without mentioning the following particulars:—At a place called Kingswood, on the borders of the Forest, in Shropshire, there are the remains of an extensive moat, where, I presume, there must have been a castle of considerable size in those early days, when border warfare was carried on to a very great extent, as the Severn was originally the boundary between England and Wales.¹ *When* and *by whom* it was destroyed, we have no means of ascertaining; whether in earlier days than the Civil Wars, we cannot tell, but both before and after the battle of Worcester there was a continual passing and re-passing of troops of both parties between Worcester and Shrewsbury, and so there may have taken place many a slight, or still more important siege and battle, unrecorded by any historian. Some twenty years ago, I was repairing a house in a small strath in the Forest about one mile from Kingswood, belonging to me, when we discovered two bullets in the mortar of the old chimney. How did they get there? Did they tell their own tale or did they not? I have always considered that that chimney belonged to a house, pillaged and burnt in those sad times, and the bullets themselves had that history attached to them. I have in my possession several silver pennies that were coined in the reigns of the three Edwards; they were discovered in the following manner:—A small coppice on the borders of the Forest was cut down, stocked up, and

¹ The river Severn ceased to be the boundary in King Offa's time. [Ed.]

then ploughed. The plough share in one spot struck against an old jar, which contained a great number of the said silver pennies. Evidently they had been buried there for safety's sake in those troublous times. In the time of Elizabeth, the Forest of Wyre is mentioned in the Survey :—" Burgess', freeholders, etc. of Cleobury ought to have 'commoning' in the Heath of 'Wyre' & 'Strake' (from 'streiken' to ramble) in the Forest : & to have hog & swine fed in the Forest of 'Wyre,' & to pay 2/- a hog." "Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur ab illis." Some few years ago, a man wrote an article in *Macmillan's Magazine*, asserting that there were the remains of an old Roman villa in the Forest of Wyre, mentioning the particular locality, which was adjoining the spot where the old "Witty" Pear-tree once grew. I tried, and tried, but in vain, to find any such remains, and on writing to the Editor for the name of the individual who wrote the article, and on subsequently corresponding with him, I had the unsatisfactory reply that the source from whence he derived his information was unfortunately lost or burnt ; so it existed, I am afraid, only in the imagination. My favourite quotation, after anything I have attempted to say or write (howsoever imperfect), is the following :—" *Si quid novisti rectius istis, candidus imperti.*"

ABSTRACTS OF THE GRANTS & CHARTERS
CONTAINED IN THE CHARTULARY OF
WOMBRIDGE PRIORY, Co : SALOP.

BY THE LATE MR. GEORGE MORRIS, OF SHREWSBURY.

(Continued from p. 248 of Vol. XI.)

DE BROCTON ET SUTTONE MADODE.

327 j Pateat vniu'sis &c nos p'or Kenilleworth
Coll'tor de'cie p' s'essum' p'rem D'um
Joh' em diuina p'uidencia pp'm xxij d'no
n'ro reg' angl' illust' ad reletand' suor' ou'a
debitor et t're s'ee negociu' p' mouend' p'
vnu' Annu' concessse in archid' Couent'
& salop' deputat' recipim' de p'or de
Womb. p' ecclia' sua de sutton Madok 4
solid' 8 denar' et p' temp'ialib' suis 4 solid'
& 1 denar' p' p'mo t'ci'o salut' decie' sup'-
d'cis. In cuius &c. Dat Couent. die Jou' af.
f. Assump. bl. Mary 1318.

328 ij Sciant &c ego Ric's filius Yuonis de Broc-
ton dedi &c Rob'to Bod'i de Stoeton & hawis
vx' eius (h'rs & ass.) totam t'ra' q'm hui'
in villa de Brocton cum vno mesuag' p' 7
marc' st'lingor. H'end. &c. Reddendo,
(services thereto belonging.)
H. T. Rob' Chop de Haulton Thom' de
Brocton Rog' Brusebon de eade' & m. a.
Dat. Brocton Sund. in f. S' Edmund reg'
18th E. I.

Nov. 20, 1289.

329 iij Sciant &c ego Will's Du'nig de Brocton
dedi &c Yuoni de Brocton & Matild' vxori
sue (h'rs & ass.) 4 acras terre mee in camp'
de Brocton : scil. 1½ in campo de Berdley :
scil. illa' que iacet int' Berdleye et mora
et dimid' acra extendit se contra collem qui

vocatur habinhull 2 acre jacent in campo de Brelesuere & dim' vna v^o acra extendit se in D'unedale cont' molend' de Sutton. Alie vero acra de duob' seilonib' jacet in quad'm area que vocatur Bromscroft dimid' v^o acra jacet in ead'm area int' steph'i Gide & t'ram Rob'ti de Sechinhaul'. H'end. &c. Redd. vnu' obolu' arg'nti &c: p' hac aute concessione &c dederint m' p'deis yuo & matilda vxor sua 2 marc' arg'.

H. T. Alano de Kembriton Thomas Brocton Ric' le Knolle Henr' fil Nicol' Hug. Pym & a.

330 iiii Sciant &c ego Joh'es de Ythel de Brocton dedi &c Yuoni de Brocton p' homagio &c 3 acris t're mee cu' pt'm in campis de Brocton (*vid. 2 in Brailmerefeld, of which 1 lies in Mulnefurlunc, the other in Middlefurlunc*) & t'cia jacet in crofta mea in Longlee p'pe Domu' domir' Rob'ti de langelee. H'ndas &c in feodo &c. Redd. 2 denar'. H.T. Rich' cap'llno de Sutton Hug' de Hadinton Rogo' Beeg Ric' Pym Stepho fil' Will'i de Brocton Thoma' Russel et m.a.

331 v Sciant &c ego Rog'us Donnhug de Brocton dedi &c Matilda de Brocton (h'rs & ass.) 3 ac^s t're mee in campo de Breelemer-felde &c. H'end' &c imp'p'm. Redd. vnu' denar'. H.T. Thome de Brocton Will'o de Chag' Ric' Cholle Steph'o de Chedheleg & m.a.

Matild' de Longlewe
Thome de Brocton Hug'
onis Pym
Joh'lsde Gren-
hul

332 vj Sciant &c ego Will'o D'unig dedi &c Will'o de Sontfort (h'rs & ass.) 3 ac^s t're mee in campis de Brocton: scil' 1 ac. que extendit in Du'nedal cont' Molend' de Suctun $\frac{1}{2}$ ac. sup Middifurlu'g jux' t'ra Steph'i Code $\frac{1}{2}$ ac. jux' Kembrehamem'e et $\frac{1}{2}$ ac. que extendit apud salteresweie et $\frac{1}{2}$ ac. que tendit apud staindelf. Tend' &c in feodo &c. Redd. vnu' obolu'. H. T. Yuone de Brocton Rog' Beg Ric' oysulor & m.a.

333 viij Sciant &c Joh'es le Wryghte de Brocton dedi &c Joh'i filio Radulphi de Horton om'ia t'ras et tenem' cu' p'tin' que heo' infra feodu' et 'tritoriu' de Brocton que mip' hui' ex dono et ffeoffamento Rog' Wickyes de Brocton. H'end. &c decap' d'no feodi imp'p'm. H. T. Joh'e Jenkyns de Brocton Rog'o Cadygan Joh'e Oulemor' & a.m. Dat Brokton Sund. bef. f. ap. Philip & James. 50 E. 3.

334 viij Sciant &c ego Joh'es fil' Will'i Gybbe de Kembrighton dedi &c Rog'o fil' Nich'i Pym de Brocton tota' illa' t'ram cum orto & crofto et prat' adjac. q'm hui' hereditar in Brocton &c. H'end. de cap' d'no feodi imp'p'm. H.T. Ric'o d'no de Sontford Joh'e fil' Thome de Brocton Joh'e fil' eiusde' Joh'is Ric'o le foulur vweyn & a. Dat. Brocton Sund. af. f. St Valentine. 10 E. 3.

335 ix Sciant &c ego Sibilla de Brocton relecta Will'i Gybbe de Kembryghton dedi &c Nov. 28, 1816. Will'o le Henir' & Marger' (sic) eius de Brocton vna' plac' ex p'te curtilag mei q' hui' ex Hereditat' p'ris mei (cont. *in long 150 feet & at one end 50 ft. in the middle 24 ft. other end 1 ft.*) Et duos Bottos t're jacentes in vuned'cn jux. terra Roberti de Ruo' et Matild' oid et vnu' bot' t're juxta Kemberhemwey et extendit se a Southamptone vsq' ad t'ra abbot' de Lilishull. H'end' &c imp'p'm de cap' d'nis feodi. H. T. Ric de Sontforde Rog'o Brusebon' Ric' Wenlar Robt' Derug' & a.m. Dat. apud Brocton die'S Clement' pape 10 E. 2.

336 x Sciant &c ego Radulphus de Sontford dedi &c Ricardo fil' Rog'i p' homagio &c et p' 30 sol. sterl. vna' virgat' t're in Brocton q'm p'ris suis tenuit in Wodecrofte et tota illa' t're q'm Ricard' de Grene tenuit. H'end &c. Reddendo 14 solid'. H. T. D'no Gryfino de Sutton et her' suis D'no Rog'o de Beggesour' et her' suis Mancello de Petle-

shull et her' suis Hug' de Bekbur' et Her'
suis Ric' de Ruton et her' suis Will'o de
Beggesour' et Her' suis & m.a.

337 xj Omnid' &c Alicia q'nda' vxor Rog'i Donning de Brocton &c Nou'it me concessisse &c quousq' vita m'e durabit Joh'i de Brocton Cli'eo (ass.) vna' acram dua' selionu' terre jac, in Winnedon &c q'm habui racone' dot' mee &c : pro hac. concess. &c dedit michi p'deus Joh'es 2 solid'.
H.T. Rog'o Brusebon Rog'o ext^{ne}o Nicholas Pym Henrico Sweyn & m.a.

338 xij Sciant &c ego Ricardus Osilur de Brocton dedi &c Ricardo fil Ric' Pym de Brocton p'te mea de prato quod vocatur Brademedewe &c p' sex solid'. H'end' &c. Reddendo vnu' par'albar' cirotcar¹ &c. H.T.D'no Nicholas vicar' de Sutton Yuone de Brocton Thom' de eade' Rog'o Shag' Hug' Pym & m.a.

339 xij Sciat &c ego D'us Madocus de Sutton concessi &c Joh'i cl'ico de Brocton commun'a in bosco meo de Sutton ad xx^{ti} porcos & ad vnu' aprum sine pannogio p' vna dim' m^a q^a ide' Joh'es mⁱ dedit p' manib.' H'end' &c. Reddendo vnu' obolu.' H. T. D'no Nich'o vicario de Sutton Yuone de Brocton Rog' Bege Thomas de Brocton & m.a.

340 xij Sciant &c ego Rog'us Brusebon dedi &c Ric' Molendenario de Brocton duas Rodas & dimid' & dece' pedes in longitudine et latitudine v'na rodam & dimid' & quatuordecim pedes de t'ra mea in Brocton, int' t'ra Joh'is de Grenhull et Thome de Brocton &c. Tend &c (*if sold again Roger to have it for 12 denar less than anyone else*) Reddendo 4 denar'. Saluo he'to p' ope' vni^s Dom^s de sex furcis de xx^{ti} pedib' & memm' int' furcas xij pedes & q'd illa dom' f'ca sis p' diem pasche A. r. r. E. xij de omib' op'ib'. H. T. Joh'e cl'ico de Brocton Thoma de ead' Henrico Eu'he Nic'lio Pym & a.

¹ Gloves.

341 xv Sciant &c ego Philippus filius Wyd' de Farnlowe dedi &c Steph'o fil' Will'm Keede de Brocton p' homagio &c & p' 20 solid' argenti quos dedit m' de Introitu v'na dimid' v'gata' t're cu' p'tin' suis in Brocton que michi jur' hereditario descendebat de Ysonda m're mea &c. H'nda &c in feodo &c. Reddendo 7 solid' & 6 denar'. H. T. Ada' de Dod'itun Yvone de Brocton Rog'o Beeg Ric' Beg Thoma Russel Ric' Pym & m.a.

342 xvij Omnid' &c Isabella relicita Will'i le Heuer de Brocton &c nou'itis me remisise &c sibill' filie eiusde' Will'i totu' jus &c rac'o'e dot' in omib' terr' & tenemet' quas & que q'd'm fuer'nt p'd'co Will'o in ead'm vill' de Brocton. H. T. Thome de Brocton Ric'o le foulere Rob'to de Ruge & a. Dat apud Brocton die lune in f. S' Peter ad vincula. 8 Ed. 3.

343 xvij Hec est con'ueco f'ta int Rogeru' D'umg' ex vna' p'te & Helia' de Brocton c'licum. P'd'cus Rog' t'didit &c d'ce Helie 3 ac^s t'rem ca'pis de Brocton q' una' est in Wynnegu' I duar' sellionu' quar' vna' jacet juxta virida' & alt'a ultra Madebroc & tertium ac^m dua' seillionu' quar' una' jac' in Habru jux^a t'ra' Will'i Kede & alia sup' Habru jux^a t'ram Thome vsq' ad t'minu' sex annor' &c p' 10 solid'. T'mino incipiente a coronac'one R. Edw. anno sexto &c. H'nd &c. Reddendo vnu' denar'. H. T. Thoma' de Bekkebur' Thoma de Honne Joh'e de Grenhul & a.

344 xvij Sciant &c ego Isabella q'da vxor Ric'i* Corbrand in mea viduitate remisi &c in tota' uita mea Hamoni de Aldrescote (Hr's & ass.) tota' t'ciam p'te' mea' m' contingente de 3½ ac^s t're q's ide' Ham' emit de marito meo Regin' imp'p'm & q'dd'a p'tu' p' tres annos i' longo p'to t'io incipiente ad f. S' Peter ad vincula A. r. r. Henrici fil Joh'is reg. 27. &c p' 3 solid'.

*sic, sed quora
Regin.

Reddendo vnu' obolu' H. T. Rob'o de Cherleton Will'o de Bruges Will'o de Eyton & m.a.

345 xix Sciant &c ego Symon fil' Willi de Hengelond dedi &c Nic'llo Gosefod de Brocton & ac. t're mee in le middelfeld et extendit se vsq' Brelemerlesihe int' tra D'ni P'or de Womb. et D'ni Radulphi de Montford¹ p' 8 solid'. H'end' &c. Reddendo vnu' denar'. H. T. D'no Willmo' Cap'llo' de Sutton Thoma de Brocton Joh'e cli'co de eade' nic'llo Pym & m.a.

346 xx Sciant &c ego Ro'gus Brusebon de Brocton concessi &c Thome fil' Joh'is de Grenhull (H'rs. & ass.) vna' selione terr' in campo de Brocton qui vocat' Habenhul-
July 24, 1318. felt que jacet int' terra' Ricard' Heweyn et t'ram' d'ci Rog'i Brusebon &c: cuius vnu' cap' abuttat sup' t'ra' d'ni Abbot' de Lilleshull & aliud cap' sup' t'ra' prior' de Womb. H'end' &c. Dat Brocton in vigil' St James apos. 12 Ed. 2. H. T. D'no Ricardo de Sontford Joh'e Thomas Richard Ric' Heweyn Ric'o the fowler & m.a.

347 xxi Sciant &c ego Auicia fil' Ade sup' Grenam de Brocton dedi &c Thome de Grenhull vnu' mesuagiu' edificatu' & tota' t'ram' mea' q'm mⁱ accidebat Hereditar' de p'deo Adam p're meo in villa de Brocton &c. H'end' &c de cap' d'no feodi &c impp'm. Reddendo inde annuati' p'iori de Wombr' &c 22 denar' & obolu' &c. Et si contingat nos heredes non haber' int' nos legitime p'creatos d'cm (*sic*) mesuagiu' cu' tota t'ra' integ' post decessu d'ci Thome mⁱ ul' her' meis sine vlla contradicione' reu'tatur. H. T. Ricardo de Sontford Joh'e Thomas de Brocton Ric'o le granger' de Kembriton Rog' Brusebon Ric'o Fowler & m.a.

348 xxij Sciant &c ego Ric's fil' Henr' de Wud'hull dedi &c Hugoni de Brocton vnu' messua.

¹ *Quaere* Sontford.

giu' cu' edificiis in eod'm situ' in villa de Welinton q'd &c hui' jur' hereditar' p' discessu' Agnet' le Smethes sororis patris mei. H'end. &c de cap d'no feod. imp'p'm. Reddend' s'ucia debita. H. T. Joh'e de Eyton Joh'e le Prees Joh'e Forster Henr' Couley & m.a. Dat. ap. Welinton Sund. in f. St Barnabas. 19 Edw. 3.

349 xxijj Sciant &c Ego Sibilla fil' Willi' le Heuer de Brocton dedi &c Rogo' fil' Nichi' Pym de ead'm & Joh'e vx ei' totu' mesuagi' meu' cum orto & crofto & cu' tota t'ra adjacent' q'd hui' in villa p'd'ca de Brocton. H'end &c de cap' d'nis feodi &c. H. T. Joh'e Thomas Joh'ne fil' eiusde' Rico' le fowler Thoma Bage Rico' Vweyn' & a. Dat. B. Sund. in f. transl. St Tho^s Martyr. 10 E. 3.

350 xxijj Sciant &c ego John's Ichel de Brocton dedi &c Willo' Cocco de Brocton vna ac^am terr' de trib' selionib' &c jux. Kembichais- m'e que extendit se super moniswey &c p' homagii &c & pro 6 solid'. Tend' &c. Reddend' vnu' denar' &c. H. T. Madaco de Sutton Hug' de Hadi'ton Ric'o de Gren- hull & m.a.

351 xxv Sciant &c ego Rog' Brusebon' dedi &c Joh'i el'eo de Brocton (h'rs & ass.) duas acras t're me de Brocton qua' vna jacet ext^a villa de B. p'ximora Will' Bag & alio in' campo q' voc' le Hemme. H'end' &c. Redd'. 1 denar'. H. T. P'ho de Beckebur' Radulpho de Grenhull Ric'o Kede & m.a.

352 xxvj Sciant &c ego Jordanus filius Galfridi assensu &c Willi' de Beggesoure d'ni mei dedi &c Ric'o filio Jordani de Broctona p' homagio &c et p' 31 solid' 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ac^a t're quas tenui de p'd'co Willo' de Beggesour in eade' villa. H'endas &c imp'p'm. Reddendo 2 denar' &c. H. T. Willi' de Beggesoure Priore de Wombrugge Henr' Ex- t'neo Willmo' Russell & m.a.

353 xxvij Sciant &c ego Madocus de Sutton dedi
&c Simoni de Lond' cl'eo omne jus &c
vna cum redditu duo' solidi' in festo
s'ei michael reddend' d'co symoni de vna
virgata t're cu' suis p'tin' in Brocton q'm
Elyas cocus quondam tenuit. Habend' &c.
H. T. Petro de neutron Willo' de Ercalew
Thoma' de Costentin militibz' Magro'
Thoma de Codeshall et m.a.

q. e.

354 xxvij Hec est conuenco' f'ta int' p'ore & con-
nentu de Wombrugge ex vna parte et
Eth'ida filia' Rob' de Trillewardine de Broc-
ton ex alt'a ad f'tm' s'ci' mich' Anno d'ni M°
Ce° sexagesimo nono et anno r. r. Hen. fil.
Joh'is 53: vid' q'd d'ca Editha tradidit &c
to Womb. Priory tota t'ra sna' infra villa'
de Brocton & extra cu' omnib' prat' ad d'cam
t'ra spectantib' (for 12 yrs) saluo s' domo
in qua d'ca Editha inh'itat cu' orto int'
g'ngia' et d'em domu' cu' q'oda gardin' in
quo crescent pomeria. Ita vid' q' d'ci p.
& con. tota' d'cam t'ra cu' crofto infra
gardinu' d'ce Edithe Incluso sup'tib' p'p'is
colent seminab'nt c'eulab' & metent & in
campis admia'bt & in tres p'tes p' eq'lib'
porconib' diuident. Et d'ca Editha t'cia p'te
omimodi bladi sup' d'cam t'ra crescent' in
campis recipiet & vbiicumque voluit
cariabit salua decima et saluo toto' feno
ad opus d'cor' p. & con. P'terea si d'ci p. &
con. d'em croftu' ad opus pastur' incultu'
p'mitt'e volu'nt singulis annis infra d'em
t'minu' soluent d'ce Edithe vnu' q'r sib'
noie' p'tis sue illi' crofti &c.
H. T. Joh'e de Steuinton Joh'e de Grenhull
Mag'ro Ronulp' de Colha' cl'eo Ada Pollard
de Leg' Rob' fil ei' Walt' coca de eade' & m.a.

355 xxix Sciant &c ego Rogu's Donny'g de Brocton
dedi &c Will'mo Morton (hr's & ass.) 4 acr.
t're mee in campis de Brocton 1 in Wode-
felde que extend' se in latid' a' q'oda' p'ato q'
vocatur Bobbem'er vsq' ad via' regia' u'sus
Madeleg 1 ac. sup' Willesstanforlong &c Hugonis Pym
vna' in g'nuus croft' r'ed in campo de Belle-

mer' & ac. jacet in g'uunis crof' vna aera
in campo de Habinhul int' mora' & villa'
de Brocton' &c. Habend' &c. Reddendo
vnu' denar. H. T. Joh'e de Steuinton
Herbert de Wyk Joh'e Cli'co & m.a.

356 xxx Omnid' &c Rog'o fil' Nich' Brusebon'
de Monte Gom'i manens in Brocton jux'
Soutton Madok &c no'uit me relaxasse
&c (to Wombridge Priory) vnu' denar'
annui reddit' cu' omibus suis p'tin in villa
de Brocton q'd Joh'is d'cus clericus de Broc-
ton & assign' sui m' reddent' consueu'unt
p' 2 ac' t're quas de habuerunt in villa de
Brocton &c.

H. T. Joh'e de Bekebur' Joh'e de Everens
Joh'e de Steuinton Will'mo pat'nost'
Will'o Hode Will'o de vises Rob'to Chop
de Halugthone et a.

357 xxxj Sciant &c ego Joh'is de Brocton Cli'cus
dedi &c (to Wombridge Priory) p' salute
a'ie mee (anc. & succ.) totam t'ram mea' q'm
hui &c in Brocton jux' Sutton & extra cum
omib' edificiis in eade' sitis & cu' croftis
gardinis homag' &c. H'nd'a &c imp'p'm.
Reddendo & D'no Rad' de Sontford & her'
suis 6 denar' p' 2½ ac' t're quas hui' de
t'ra Rog'i D'umg & Rog'o Brusebon & her'
suis vnu' denar' p' 2 ac' t're quas de eode'
hui' in campis de Brocton.

H. T. D'nis Will'o de Huggeforde Thoma'
Corbet Rad' de Sontford Petro de Eyton
militib' Rob'to Bodi de Stocton Ph'o de
Bekkebu'r Ranulf de Grenhull Thom' de
Brocton Rog'o Brusebon & a.

358 xxxij Sciant de Will's fil' et heres Rog'i Beg
de Brocton p' salute aie' mee (pat. & anc.)
dedi &c (to Wombridge Priory) 2 ac' t're
barabill in campode Habbenhull que jacent
p'p'inq'ores 6 ac' d'cis p'oris v'sus Ruham-
stret &c. H'ndas &c imp'p'm.

H. T. Ric'o le Volelar' de Brocton Ric' fil'
Editha de eade' Joh'e de Grenhull Joh'e
de Stiuinton Herberto de Wyke Adam
Pollard de lega Rob'to fil' eius & m.a.

359 xxxijj Omnib' &c Will's Beg de Brocton
no'uit me dedisse (*to Wombridge Priory*) imp'p'm 5 ac. t're in campis
de Brocton in escambiu' p' alia t'ra in
campis de Brocton de terra p'ore de quib'
quinc' ac': vn' acra jacet in campo de
Breillesmere &c ultra colle' Habbenhull
2 in midilforlong subt' Berdley 1 in North-
forlong 1 jux. t'ra' p'or. H'end' &c p'p'm.
H. T. Joh'e de Stiuinton Herb'to de Wyke
Walt' de Morf Hugon' Pym Rob'o P'scon'
& a.

360 xxxijj Hec est conuenco' facta int' Wombridge Priory & Will'm Eude & Isabella vx' ei':
d'ci p'or et Convent. concesserunt &c d'co Will'o & Isabell 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ac' t're in campis de
Brocton; vid. 2 in Habinhull $\frac{1}{2}$ ac. in Swerte-
forlong $\frac{1}{2}$ que extendit vsq' ad berdelee $\frac{1}{2}$
ac. in midelforlong 1 cap. ac. in nortfor-
long 1 in Breylemere 1 ac. jux. t'ra W.
Bag $\frac{1}{2}$ ac jux' t'ram Rog' fil' Iuen' 1
in Wodefeld 1 jux t'ra W. Bag de
sup' ponte' Ecc'ie 1 que se extendit
a capite d'ee ac' v'sus campu' de Sutton:
in Escambiu pro 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ aeras 'ter' d'ci Will'i
Eud' et Isabell vx' ejus in p'dcis campis
jacentibus: vid. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in campo de Habenhull
 $\frac{1}{2}$ ac. sup' Habenhull extendens a v'tice
montis vsq' ad Bruera de Grenhull $\frac{1}{2}$ ac. Robt de Anglia.
in eode' forlong $\frac{1}{2}$ in eod' camp. jux. Bil-
hamestret $\frac{1}{2}$ ac. in Breilemere &c &c.
H.T. Joh'e Cli'co de Brocton Nich'o fr'e'
ejus Henr' fil' Nich. Will'o Bag & a.

361 xxxv Uniu'sis &c Griffinus filius Geruasii
Goch &c no'uit me pro salute aic' mee (anc.
& succ.) dedisse &c (*to Wombridge Priory*)
curtilagiu' filie falconis scil'. Sibilla &
Emma tenuerunt in Suton eu' omib' p't'in'
suis de quo p'dci cano'ici xij denar' annu-
ati' de dono meo receper'nt tend' & xij d.
de Rob. Coco & de her' suis de redditu
t're q'm d'eus Robertus tenet in Brocton
p' escambio michi facto cui'd' asserti qd'
fuit Tho' Pistor sup' Colle sabrine p' q'

Dandi lo Kolt
Ric. Aneup'
W. Bag.
Henr' Wem
Hug. Pim.

Ric. Aneupis

asserto d'ci Cano'ici de Wombridge re-
ceper'nt xxth Gallinas & q'tuor Gallos ac
condic'one si' apud Wombridge re'pissee
uim' q'm tot gallos & tot gallinos p'or'
eiusde' loci daret in' sertar'm uini similit'.
Habendos in p. & p. elem. H. T. Hug'de
Bekkebur' Walt'o de Stirchlee Rad' de
Sontford Hem' ext'neo Will'o Russello &
m.a.

362 xxxvij Sciant &c ego Rog'us Beg de Brocton
p' salute a'ie mee et anc. dedi &c (*to Wom-
bridge Priory*) medietate' toci' crofti mei
quod jacet inter Domum mea' & boscum q'
vocatur Cherlewode. Concessi &c tota illa'
tra q'm Ric' filius Edithe de Brocton de
me tenuit infra villa de Brocton cu' edif'.
& curtilag' et crofto inclusu & cu' pratis
infra croftu': vid.' 15 acr' infra campos
p'tin' ad villa de Brocton. Concessi
3 ac' que se extendit in longit' int' t'ram
q'm Thom' de Brocton tenet de feudo
meo & Berdeleg. Concessi ingress' et
egress' in medietate d'ci crofti. H'nd'
& tend imp'p'm. H. T. D'no Walt'o
de Dunstanuill D'no Joh'e fil' Hug' Joh'e
de Ercalwe Joh'e de Stiuinton Herberto
de Wyke Joh'e D'no de Sutton Joh'e de
Grenhull Iuone de Brocton Ric'o le Wou-
eller Ric'o Burnel Adam Pollard de lege
Oliu'o de Knolle & m.a.

363 xxxvij Sciant &c ego Joh'es Idthel de Brocton
dedi &c (*to Wombridge Priory*) v'na' aca'
t're de trib' seilonib' jux' Kembrichaism'
que se extendit in por'moneswye'. Tend
&c ip'p'm. H. T. D'no Madaco de Sutton
Nicholas Cap'llno de Sutton Hugone de
Hadinton Joh'e D'no Grenhul' & a.

364 xxxvij Hee est conuenco' facta int' Womb. ex
vna' parte et Nicholau' Pim de Brocton.
D'cus Nicholaus dedit (*to Wombridge
Priory*) in escambiu 7 ac' t're in campis
de Brocton quar' due jacent sup' Haben-
hull 2 in campo de Breymar 2 in campo
bosci et alia in W'ilstan. Habendas &c im-
Thome Russell

p'p'm. Pro quib'v' d'cs P. & Con. concesser'nt
 d'co Nicholas ether' 2 ac. in campo de Haben-
 hull 2 ac. of 4 seilon. qs' tres seilon' simul
 jacent et extend'nt se a capitali ac' prior'
 vsq' ad forera' ancupis et alia seylo' jacet
 int' t'ra Joh'is Cl'ci et extendit se a Le-
 brodescorde vsq' ad marler' 2 ac. in Breyne'
 quar' vna' vocat' le Daleaker alia ultra le
 wermgrenet in lewfeld 2 acres. H'end
 &c imp'p'm. H. T. Joh'e de Brocton Cl'co
 Walt'o de eade' Rog'o Brusebon Thom' de
 eade' Henr' Weyn & m.a.

Walt'i Walter Broc-
 ton Walt'i
 Bercar.

365 xxxix Sciant &c ego Will's Russel p' salute aie' mee (anc. & suc.) dedi &c (to Wombridge Priory) vna' acra' t're in villa de Brocton que jacet in Bromcroft q'm Henricus Ywein tenuit de me. H'end. &c imp'p'm. H. T. D'no Madaco de Sutton Ric' de Santford Rog'o de Beggesour Henr' Ywein Elya Coco Willo Coco & a.

366 xl Sciant &c ego Ricardus fil' Edith de Brocton p'salute aie' mee & parentor' meo'r' dedi &c (to Wombridge Priory) $\frac{1}{2}$ ac. t're harabit in q'ota p'tinente ad villam de Brocton quod vocatur campus de Habbenhul et extendit se de Habbenhull de maresco subt' Hab'l vsq' ad Kunchem-
 stret int' t'ra' Rog'i Begg & t'ra' q'm Thomas de Brocton tenet de monialib' de Brewode. H'end' &c imp'p'm. H. T. Joh'e de Stiuniton Herb' de Wik Yuone de Brocton Adam Pollard de lega Alano de Halchton & a.m.

ThomeRussell

367 xli Sciant &c ego Ric'us fil Edith de Brocton p' salute aie' mee et anc. dedi &c (to Wombridge) $5\frac{1}{2}$ ac. t're harabil in trib' campis p'tinet' ad villa' de Brocton viz. 1 in Wodefelde 2 in Brailmerle et $2\frac{1}{2}$ in Habbenhull. Dedi etiam eisde' canon' infra villa de Brocton vnu' mesuag' eu' curtilag'. Hend. &c.
 H. T. Willo Bag de Brocton Joh'e de Stiuniton Herberto de Wyk Joh'e de Grenhul Adam Pollard de lega Alano de Haleton & m.a.

368 xlij Sciant &c ego Willi'mus cocus de Brocton dedi &c. (*to Wombridge Priory*) p' No' salute aie' mee et anc. & Virg. t're q'm tenui in Brocton & quodda' mesuagui' et vnu' croftu' cu' omib' p'tin' suis. H'end'. &c. imp'm. Dedi &c. vna' acram t're q' emi de Joh'e Yethell in Brocton cum omnib' p'tin': tend &c. Concessi &c 6 denar' annuati' p'cipientos de He'dib' Radulphi de Sontford quos p'no'inatus Radulph' et ejus he'des m' an'uatim p'solu'e eo'sueuerunt p' vna dim' virgata t're q' de me tenerunt in villa de Brocton.

H. T. D'no Walt'o de Dustanuill Walt'e de Huggeford Madaco de Sutton Odone de Hodenet Walt'o de Kembriton Herb'to de Ydeshal Hugo de Hedinton Hug' de Bolinchal Joh'e de Grenhul Oliu'o de Knoll Yuone de Brocton & m.a.

369 xlij Sciant &c ego Rog' Donnyg de Brocton dedi &c (*to Wombridge Priory*) illud mesuag' cu' toto crofto et curtilagio q' Leticia q'nda' vxor Willmi Dunig' tenuit in villa de Brocton noie' dot' cum 14 ac. in campo de Breyleme' 5½ ac. cu' p'tis adjacentib' & in campo q' d'r le Wodefelde 3 ac' cu' p'tis en la Hokes & cu' p'to p'tis vniq' frondelli in Hachesmedewe. H'end' imp'pm'.

H. T. Willo' de Brocton Joh'e de Grenhul Joh'e de Stivinton. Herb'to de Wykese Will' Beg Joh'e cl'ico Hug' Pim de Brocton Walt' de Brocton & a.

370 xluij Sciant &c ego Rog' Du'nig de Brocton dedi &c (*to Wombridge Priory*) illud mes' & croftu' & curtilagiu' cu' p'tin' suis que Leticia q'nda' vxor Willi' Du'nig' tenuit noie Dot' in villa de Brocton cu' 11 ac' t're cu' p'tin' in campis de Brocton cum toto p'to de la Hokes & cu' p'to p'tis vniq' frondelli cu' p'tin' in prato de Achesmedewe. H'end. &c Imp'pm. H. T. Willi' de Ruton Pho' de Beckebur' Joh'e de Grenhul Joh'e de Stiuinton H'berto de Wykes Willi

Beg' Joh'e cl'ico Walt'o de Morf Hug'
Pim & m.a.

371 xlvi Ano ab incarnac'one D'ni M.CCC. decimo die ven'is (*neat after f. annuno.*) be' marie: Ita co'vent int' Ric' de lega qui manet in villa de Brocton Madok et Matilde vxore' sua' ex vna p'te & (*Wombridge Priory*) vid'p'deus Ric' & matild' vxore ejus tradiderunt &c (*to s^a Convent*) om'ia p'cella sua jacencia ad capita t're sue arabil' int' churchbrugge & Bradmedewe ex vtraq' p'te ducelli de Madebrok in campis de Brocton. H'end &c (*for 12 years*) p' quadm' su'ma pecunie &c. (*For the faithful perform^{ce} Rich^d binds himself in 40/-*) H. T. Joh'e de Bekeburi Radulph de Grenhull Joh'e fil' Thome de Brocton Rog'o Brusebon Thom' Halpeni & m.a.

March 27, 3
E. II, 1310.

372 iiiil Anno regni reg' Edwardi vicesimo. Ita conuen' int' d'n'm Joh'm p'or ede Wombridge &c et Ric' carpentarin' de Brocton jux' Sutton Madoke. P'dca Prior & Conv' deder'nt &c p'dco' Ric' Carpentarin' &c tota illa' p'te prati erofti palmerii cu' edificiis in eade' sitis q'm fuerunt de Fulcone extraneo d'no de Sutton. H'nd' Reddendo 2 solid' argeti &c. Pro p'dcis' v' omib' p'des' Ric' Carpentar' dedit &c in excambiu' p'dco' P'or & Con' impp'm totum illud messuag' cu' suis p'tin omnib' q'd p'us tenuit de p'dco p'or & Con' in villa de Brocton. H'end' &c imp'p'm. H. T. Joh'e de Stiuinton Pho' de Beckeburi Ranulf de Grenhul Thom' de Brocton Rog' extraneo de eade' Elia de Brocton Walt'o Bercar & m.a.

373 iiiil Sciant &c ego Henricus Ywein p' salute aie' mee (anc. et succ.) dedi &c (*to Wombridge Priory*) vna' acram t're in villa de Brocton: scil. illa q'm hui' in Bromcroft. H'end. &c imp'p'm. H. T. D'no Madaco de Sutton Ric' de Sontford Rog' de Begesour Willo' Rusell Willo' Coco & m.a.

374 iii Omnid' &c Matild' fil' Henr' Carpenter' de Brocton &c nou'it me concessisse &c om'e jus &c (to Wombridge Priory) vnius acr' t're q'm Walt'us Bercar aliq. tenuit q'm Alicia soror mea dedit (to Wombridge Priory) in excambiu vniq' acre t're jacantis int' churchebrug et le feringrene &c. (Matilda binds herself & heirs in penalty of 20 solidi if she or they infringe the Agreement. H. T. Thom' de Brocton Joh'e cl'ico Rog'o Brusebon de eadem Joh'e ex-traneo de eadem & m.a.

375 ii Sciant &c ego Will's Russell p' salute a'ie mee (anc. & succ.) dedi &c (to Wombridge Priory) 4 acr' t're in villa de Brocton: scilicet duas ac' supra collem Habenhul 1 sup' eunde' colle' de Habenhul &c et aliud in bromcroft. H'end &c imp'p'm. H. T. D'no Madaco de Sutton Ric' de Sontford Ric' Grenhul Rog' de Beggesour Henr' Ywein Will'o Coco et m.a.

376 i Hec est conu'eco' facta int' Rog' Brosebon de Brocton et Wombridge Priory: d'es vsq' dedit to Priory in escambiu vna' acra' t're in villa de Brocton que jacet juxta ortum Gaudi le Kola &c et 4 seilon' t're in le Wodefeld quar' 2 jac. ad Martinespol. 1 Achesmedewe int' t'ra Will'i Eud et t'ram Joh'is de Grenhull & 1 int' t'ra p'or' & t'ra' Rog' fil' Yuonis. Et dimid' Nocate t're p' quib' v' d'es p'or' & conuet' concesserunt d'eo Rog' Bresbon t'ras subscriptas: vid' vna' acra' integra' que se extendit a Hayo de Sutton vsq' ad t'ram Ric' de la Knoll & vna' ac'm de duab' seylon' que jacet in Longeforlong que se extendit a Ruhamstret vsq' ad foreram Ric' aneuq'is. H. T. Joh'e de Brocton cl'ico Nicholas fr'e suo Will'o Bag Ric' de la Knolle Walt' de Brocton & m.a.

377 ij Sciant &c ego Joh'is de Brocton cl'eus dedi &c (to Wombridge Priory) p' sal'. aie' mee (anc. & succ.) totum jus &c in vna' virgata t're cum edificiis &c imp'p'm q' de

¹ Quaere Sonford,

Rad. do
1 Monford.

Rad' de Son-
ford Thom' de
Brocton.

p'dcis Canonicis tenui in villa de Brocton: saluo Nich'o fre' meo & her' suis vno mesuagio & curtilagio cum 6 ac' t're que eide' dedi in eade' villa de Brocton & soluet inde anuati'vnu' denar' (*to 8^d Priory*). H. T. d'nis Will'o de Huggef ord Thom' Corbet Petro de Eyton Rad' de Santforde militz Rob'to Bodi Thom' de Brocton Rog. de Brocton & m.a.

378 liij Hec est conuenco' facta int' Wombridge Priory & Nicholai Pym de Brocton: d'cs Nicholaus dedit &c (*to Priory*) in escambiu' 7 acres in Brocton &c. H'endas imp'p'm: pro quib' v' dci' P'or et cony', concessevnt d'co Nicho' & her' 2 acres in Habenhl: 1 que extend'. se a le brodeford usq' ad maeter' & 2 ac. in campo de Breym'e & 2 ac. que extend. se a via regia vsq' ad Bobbener'. Hend'as imp'p'm.
H. T. Joh'e de Brocton elico Walto' de eadem Rogo' Brosebon Thom' de eadem Henr' Weyn & a.

379 liij Ano' incarnac'one d'ni M.CC. nonagesimo p'mo Reg' in Regis Edw. 19 int' d'n'm' Ph'm Burnel et Wombridge Priory: d'cs Ph'o p' salute aie' sue (anc. & sue.) dedit &c (*to Priory*) 15 solid' a'nu'i reddit' in villa de Brocton. H'end' & imp'p'm p'dci'v' (*Priory*) dederint &c p'dco' d'no Pho' tota' terra' & redd &c q'm habuer'nt in villa de Norton jux Conedou' tend' &c imp'p'm.
H. T. D'no Rob'o' Bathon & Welle' ep'o D'no Rog'o Sprin chase D'no Will'o' de Huggef ord D'no Rad' Sprin chose D'no Thoma de Russell & m.a.

380 liij Omnid' &c Rogerus Brusebon de Brocton &c no' uit me dedisse (*to Wombridge Priory*) duas dimidias aeras t're in le Wodefeld in excambiu' p' vna ac' t'um seilon' et d'i'a aera t're; tend' &c imp'p'm. H. T. Thom' de Brocton Joh'e de eade' cl'co Ric' le foulur, Nich' pimm & m.a.

Elye de Broc-
ton, Ric' del
Grenhull John
de Brocton
Cl'k Rog'i
Ext'nel Alex'
and' le Colt.

381 lv Sciant &c ego Rog' Brusebon filius Nichi Brusebon dedi &c to (*Wombridge Priory*) 8

ac' t'recu' p't'in in t'itorio de Brocton: quar' 2 sup' Habinhul 1 subtus Berdlee 1 in campo de Breilismere 1 etra Breylismere 1 ad lau'mgrenne 1 juxta t'ra Joh'is Cleric' H. T. Pho' de Bekbur' Joh'e de Grenhul 1 sup' Willistamssong. H'end' &c imp'p'm. Will'o de Ruton Joh'e de Stiunton Her-berto de Wyke Oli'uo de Kembriton Joh'e de Brocton Cl'i'ei Will'o Bage de eade' & m.a.

Joh'e de Gren
hul H'end'
Ywein Hug'
Pim Thom'
Brocton Wm.
Kede.

382 lvij Omnid' &c Ric' fil Ric'i Carpenter de

Dec. 14, 1316. Brocton juxta Sutton Madok &c No'uit' me concessisse imp'p'm (to Wombridge Prtory) p'quodam sum'a pecunie, totu' jus meu' &c in illa p'te crofti palmer' cum edifi-cis in eadem q'm hui' in escambiu' de d'cis (Priory) in Brocton cum tota t'ra q'm tenui in eadem villa &c.

H. T. Rico de Santford Joh'e fil Thome de Brocton Ric' le Fouler de eade' Rog'o Brusebon et a. Dat. ap'd Brocton. Tu. af. f. S' Ambrose Bp. 10 Ed. 2.

q. c.

Ph'o Pr'

383 lvij Omnid' &c Amicia quonda' vx Ric'i de Nagington fil' et her' Joh' le elere de Broc-ton & Alicie vx' sue &c nou'it me in pura viduitate &c p' salute aie' mee do' (to Wombridge Priory) dedisse &c illa' virgata' t're in brocton cu' edific' croft' &c q' p'dei Joh' P'r meus & Alicia vx' ejus mat' mea (to Wombridge Priory) dederunt.

H. T. D'no Walt'o de Huggef ord D'no Rogo' Corbet D'no Joh' de felton militz Dat Wombridge Valentines day. 10 Ed. 2.

384 lvij Sciant &c ego Ric' le Veyelare de Broc-ton p' salute aie' mee (par. et om. fid. def.) dedi &c (to Wombridge Priory) tota' p'te' prati que mi' contingit in Bradmedewe. Jure hereditario dedi etiam vna' acram t're arabil in q'da' campo p'tinenente ad villa de Brocton q'vocatur &c habenhull. H'end &c imp'p'm. H. T. Joh'e de Stiunton Her-bto' de Wyk Yuone de Brocton Rogo' Bag de ead' Ada' pollard de leya Robto' fil' eius & m.a.

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ILLUSTRATION.

Albright Hussey should be placed to face Page 104, Part I.

GENERAL INDEX TO TRANSACTIONS.

The Council have decided to prepare, if possible, an Index to the first eleven volumes of the Shropshire Archaeological *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.

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