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# HISTORY OF SHREWSBURY HUNDRED OR LIBERTIES.

BY THE LATE REV. JOHN BRICKDALE BLAKEWAY, M.A.  
(Continued from page 128).

## ACTON REYNOLD,

ANCIENTLY Acton Grinsill and Acton Reyner, in the Liberties of Shrewsbury, though a township of the Parish of Shawbury, in the Hundred of North Bradford.

This manor was held in the Saxon times by Seward, a free man, and one of the largest landed proprietors of Shropshire in that period. At the time of Domesday it was holden under the earl, by his sheriff Rainold, who had underlet it to one Richard. It was rated to the Danegeld at three hides, but the land consisted of five carucates.<sup>1</sup> Two soldiers held one carucate,<sup>1</sup> but whether this was a sixth, or one of the other five, does not appear. There was wood enough to fatten thirty hogs. In the reign of the Confessor the manor had been valued at £4, but in the survey of Domesday it had fallen as low as 10s.

The family of Fitz Alan succeeded to all the property of Rainold; and in the *Liber Niger*, 1167, among the vassals of William fitz Alan, Reiner Brelecton holds the fee of half a muntator. As this was of "the old feoffment," which refers to the reign of Henry I., I conjecture this tenant to be the descendant of the Ricardus of Domesday, and himself ancestor of the line who gave their name to the place.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> [*Caruca* (team), not *carucata*, (carucate).—ED.]

<sup>2</sup> [Blakeway is in error here. Richard of *Domesday*, whose real name was Richard fitz Halufri, was probably ancestor of the Stantons, who were Seigneurial Lords of Stanton-upon-Hineheath and Acton Reynald till the extinction of their male line in the reign of Edward I. The Actons, who took their name from the place, held under the Stantons. Cf. Eyton ix. 293, x. 61.—ED.]

The practice of giving a declinable form to the names of places in conveyances of land, did not, I think, continue later than towards the close of the twelfth century. Hence I suppose the grantor in the following deeds<sup>1</sup> to be son of the Reyner just mentioned.

Robert, son of Reiner de Actona, grants to the church of Haghmon, common pasture in all his heath ground (brueriam) of Acton for 300 sheep of the great hundred<sup>2</sup> (per Majorem centanariam), and for all their cattle (averia) of Herdewik, except in his wood of Acte, and in his corn grounds (segetibus) and meadows before the hay is carried off; and if by chance their cattle shall get into his said wood, (per escapturam intraverint, this word is not in the glossaries,) they shall be let out without impounding or forfeiture. Witnessed by Robert Gyros, Vivian de Rosale, Thomas his son, Will de Staunton, Ralph de Sanforde, William Banestre, Walter Huse, and Wido de Heddenhale. *Cartul. Abb. Haghmond.*

The same Robert grants to the same canons pasture of Acton for 500 sheep, and for all their other cattle of Grilehill, through his whole fee of Acton, except corn grounds and meadows, at a rent of 12d., to his heirs after his death; if the said rent be unpaid within the octave of St. Michael, it shall not be doubled, but in that case the grantor or his heirs shall be at liberty to assart at their pleasure in the wood or bruery without any disturbance from the convent. Nevertheless, as soon as the corn or hay are off the ground, the herbage shall be common to all the other cattle of Grinsill there, and wheresoever his own cattle feed, saving to himself and his heirs possession of his grove until Martinmas. Witnessed by Gyrros, Sanford, and Vivian de Rossal. *Ibid.*

<sup>1</sup> [The date of these Deeds is probably between 1224 and 1230. Cf. Eyton x. 61.—Ed.]

<sup>2</sup> [Eyton translates it "reckoned by the long hundred," *majus centum*. Cf. Eyton x. 62.—Ed.]

John, son of Richard, son of Edric de Girleshall, grants to the said canons certain land in the *bruere* of Actona, "inter veteram fossatam & ductum de Herdewike," and certain land which is about the ditch on the other side of the way. *Ibid.*

The consideration appears somewhat different in the following deed, which must have been executed very nearly about the time of the others.

Robert de Actona grants to Haghmon Abbey pasture for 500 sheep, and for all their cattle of Grineleshull, through his whole fee of Acton, except corn and meadows, in consideration of a *corredy* (so it is written) of one canon, "tam in pane quam in cervisia et in generali," for his life: after which the same *corredy* shall remain quit to the canons without any claim of his heirs, to whom the religious shall pay 12d. rent. Witnessed by Sir Robt de Girros, Vivian de Rossale, Ralph de Sanford, Alande Buriton, Wm. Banastre, Wido de Hadenhale, and Tho. Cresset. *Cartul. Abb. Haghmond.*

To this Robert, who was a liberal benefactor to the Church, since by the name of Robert, son of Reiner de Acton, he grants to Salop Abbey all his right in ye tenement which Gamell de Rumaldesham held of him in Salop, (*Cartul. Abb. Salop, No. 412*), succeeded Reyner de Acton, who, in the *Testa de Nevill* of the reign of Henry III., is stated to hold of the Barony of J. Fitz-Alan half a knight's-fee in Acton Grineleshul, as, not having yet renewed the designation of its possessors, this place was then called, to distinguish it from the other places of the same name in the County. Yet in the *Iter* of the same reign, Thomas Boterel holds three hides in Acton Reyner, of the fee of John Fitz-Alan, by half a knight's-fee and service of Forty days at Whiteminster.<sup>1</sup>

Reyner was lord here for 1288. This appears from a deed in the Haghman Chartulary, which presents the following particulars.

<sup>1</sup> [Album Monasterium, i.e., Oswestry.—Ed.]

There was a chapel at Acton Reynold, which, with a virgate of land, the usual endowment of such benefices, the ancestors of Sir Reyner, knight, lord of Acton Reyner, had given to the church of Shawbury. This chapel, or rather a chantry therein, and the said virgate, with the tithes of another virgate in the same Acton, had become the subject of a dispute between that knight on the one hand, and the religious of Haghmon rectors of Shawbury, and the Vicar of that church on the other, which was at length adjusted by a deed (in modum cirographi divisa) in the Haghmon Chartulary dated at that Abbey on ye 2nd of June in the year of grace 1288, the 16th of K. Edward son of K. Henry, whereby Reyner "acknowledges & grants to the said chapel of Acton to have been & to be a chapel of the mother church of Shawbury, subject and dependent thereunto, & himself & all the dwellers in Acton to have been & to be parishioners of the said mother church, & that they have paid & owe to pay all manner of tithes thereunto; he also acknowledges & confirms the grant made by his ancestors of the said virgate to the said church, with the said chapel; saving to the said Reyner and his heirs, & to the said chapel, the ancient service accustomed & due from the said mother church and its rectors and vicars,—viz: the service of one chaplain celebrating divine service in the chapel, three days in every week, viz.: Sundays, Wednesdays, & Fridays, which service the said convent & vicar covenant to sustain & perform after the death of the said Reyner. — *Cartul. Abb. Haghmond.*

In 1298, 26 Edw. I., Reyner de Acton appears in the list of those, who, holding land to the yearly value of £20 in Shropshire, were summoned to attend the king on his expedition into Flanders, but he must have died shortly after.

Since in the feodarium of the hundred of Pimhill, 28 Edw. I., Roger de Acton is stated to hold the town of Acton of the fee of Staunton, by the service of a

horseman<sup>1</sup> at Whiteminster (Oswestry) for the term of forty days in the time of war. Staunton was a fee of Fitz Alan, & Oswestry was one of his castles; & the whole entry strongly corroborates the identity of this with the Reyner Brelecton of the *Liber Niger*.

I see no more of the Actons. The next authority, the *Nomina Villarum*, 9 Edw. II. 1316, gives William de Cocalance lord of Acton Reyner Grenchull: an error of the clerk, I presume for Ercalewe, the name of an ancient and opulent family seated at High Ercall, and lords of Staunton, and other places under the Fitz Alans; but I am unable to say how they became possessed of this manor, or when they ceased to enjoy it. I have stated under GRINSILL some reason for supposing that the family of Burnell were its lords at one time.<sup>2</sup> It is certain that Francis, Viscount Lovel, the heir general of that family, was owner of the manor, as upon his forfeiture 1 Hen. VII. it was granted to . . . Dudley. John Dudley and John Aiscoughe had diverse lands here in 17 Eliz., but in the 31st of that queen the manor was granted to Coppinger and Butler.

In 1637, Sir Andrew Corbet, knight, died, seised of the manor of Acton Reyner, otherwise Acton Reynolde, and the manor of Grimshall, otherwise Grinshull, both holden of the king in socage as of the manor of East Greenwich. As I cannot find that this manor appears in the inquisitions after the deaths of any of his ancestors, I presume that it was purchased by him, and that, despairing of being able to complete the noble edifice commenced at Morton Corbet by his uncle, he determined to seat himself here, in a situation every way more eligible, on an healthy eminence, commanding

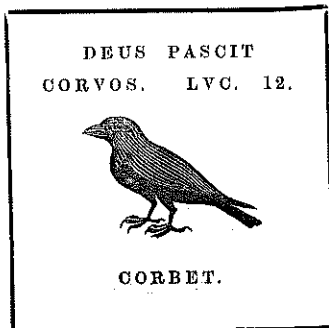
<sup>1</sup> Montarius. See the note on Muntator in the *Liber Niger*.

<sup>2</sup> [In 1292, Reyner de Acton alienated the manor of Acton Reyner and a fourth part of the manor of Grineleshull, after his decease, which occurred before 1308, to Philip Burnell. These estates went with Petronilla, sister of Philip Burnell, to William de Ercall; and their son, William de Ercalewe, stands in the *Nomina Villarum* of 1316 as Lord of the Vill of Acton Reyner and Grinehull. Cf. Eyton x. 63-4; ix. 87.—Ed.]

a noble view to the very extremity of the county, even to the distant Clees, though much obstructed by an unsightly village, and, according to the custom of that age, by lofty garden walls.

Sir Andrew Corbet was an eminent personage in his day; "A grave and prudent knight," he is styled by Mr. Studley, in his *Looking Glass of Schism*, p. 116; lord lieutenant of the county, and a gentleman of cultivated understanding; his epitaph upon Mr Burton, the protestant confessor, at Longnor, evincing a fair portion of poetical talent. His wife, too, Elizabeth Boothby, was a pattern of piety and orthodoxy in the worst of times. In the interesting narrative preserved by Walker, in his *Sufferings of the Clergy*, of the persecutions endured by Mr Orpe on account of his loyalty, we read that a good lady, the relict of Sir Andrew Corbet, presented him to the vicarage of Staunton, from which, however, he was soon removed by the Puritan Committee for not being a soul-saving minister, nor belonging to the election of grace.

The house erected at Acton Reynold by Sir Andrew was well befitting his rank. A stately edifice of Grin-sill stone, with lofty gables and transome windows. It has lately been extended and greatly improved, with due attention to its original style, by his descendant, the present baronet. When I first saw it, it was a mere farm house, but retained many traces of its ancient grandeur. Over the door was the family device—





In the hall a few family portraits. One inscribed "Andrew Corbet, Esq., Born in Merionethshire, and Captain in the service of King Charles the I., slain in the storming and taking of Lichfield Close." This was, I presume, Andrew, a nephew of the builder of Acton Reynold, son of his brother Robert, by Bridget Price, of Ynysmaengwyn. Sir Vincent Corbet, the first baronet. His son, Sir Vincent, 1678. Two other gentlemen in buff, and one in armour. The hall was decorated with some shields, bearing the arms of Thornes impaling Corbet, Francis Thornes of Shelvock having married one of Sir Andrew's daughters. And the following inscriptions:—

Memorare novissima hic & in æternum non peccabis.

Remember thy ende continually, thou shalt not synne eternally.

Qui cupit pie beateque vivere: hanc prosequaretur viam qua perveniet ad id quod velit.

He that desireth richly to live conte'ted & with ioye, by this way ought he for to passe to live without anoie.

Cogitatio	The Thought	Divina Pavidia Pia	Heavenly Tearfall
Sermo	The Speech	Modicus Honestus Verus	Devoute
Opera	& the rest	Utilia Pia Sancta	& the rest
Mores	in English.	Graves Benigni Alacres	in English.
Voluntas		Firma Subjecta Matura	
Vestitus		Honestus Mundus Decens	
Somnus		Moderatus Placitus Opportune	
Oratio		Brevis Pia Frequens	
Joci		Liberales Breves Rato	
Memoria		Mortis penæ gloriæ	

Thus did our wiser forefathers furnish the willing mind with matter for serious meditation, in their apartments of social intercourse.

On the first floor was a noble apartment—the great chamber—a necessary part of every considerable mansion of that period, and alluded to by Shakespeare in his "Midsummer's Night's Dream," where Bottom's expedient for representing the morn in his interlude is, "to leave a casement of the *great chamber window* open, that the moon may shine in at the casement." Immediately beneath the cornice of this chamber were depicted the intermariages of females of the Corbet

family: the arms of females with whom Corbets had matched were perhaps represented elsewhere.

Nor must the cellars be omitted. These were fitted up with fire places, and were ten feet in height, so that when upon the late reparation, the apartments on the ground floor were found not sufficiently lofty for modern ideas, they were heightened, without stirring the upper floor, by lowering the ground floor into the cellars. The reason of this is founded on the practice then very common, of adjourning to those subterraneous apartments for the purposes of conviviality. It is related of the facetious Bishop Corbet, whose love of humour, it must be owned, sometimes outstepped our conception of episcopal decorum, that he would sometimes take the key of the wine-cellar, and he and his chaplains would go and lock themselves in, and be merry; then first he layes down his episcopal hood, "there layes the doctor:" then he putts off his gowne, "there layes the bishop:" then 'twas "here's to thee, Corbet, here's to thee, Lushington."<sup>1</sup> Half a century later, in the reign of Charles II., Roger North, describing the Duke of Beaufort's housekeeping at Badminton, which he considered as showing a princely way of living, above any other, except crowned heads, in Europe, says, they did not sit at a table after dinner, with tobacco and healths, as the usage is, but if the gentlemen chose a glass of wine, the civil offers were made to go down into the vaults,<sup>2</sup> which were very large and sumptuous, and a remnant of this custom was preserved, as I remember, at Chirk Castle, till that great family was broken up by the death of the male heir.

Ludlow, relating the manner in which Sir Phelim O'Neal surprised Lord Cawfield, says he came to him under the pretence of friendship, with about half a

<sup>1</sup> Aubrey MS. in MSS. Ashmole. I am far from giving credit to all which that latter relates, but his story at least proves the custom, which unless the cellars were furnished with grates and chimnies, as at Acton Reynold, was no very comfortable one.

<sup>2</sup> Life of Lord Keeper Guildford p. 134,

dozen friends, to his Castle of Charlemont, where, being received, he and those that were with him *were carried to drink in the cellar* by the Lord Cawfield, both of them being too much addicted to that which the world calls good fellowship. After some time Sir Phelim fires a pistol, &c. *Memoirs*, vol. ii., p. 445.

The Manor of Acton Reynold and the other great estates of that family descended ultimately to Corbet Kynaston, Esq., who devised them to his kinsman, Andrew Corbet, Esq., of Abryght Hussey; but as Mr. Kynaston died greatly in debt (to the amount of upwards of £70,000) many of the estates were obliged to be sold. This was among the number. The Act empowering it was passed 21 George II. I believe it was bought by Mr. Mytton.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> [Blakeway seems to be in error here. Mr. Mytton did not purchase Acton Reynald. The origin of the tale probably is, that General Mytton, who commanded under Cromwell, took and burned Moreton Corbet Castle. The family were fined a large sum for being Royalists, and a farm near Acton Reynald, and one the other side the river Roden, were sold to pay the fine. The first-mentioned farm was afterwards re-purchased from the Wingfields of Onslow. The family estates really came to Richard Corbet, esq., of Shawbury, in 1688, on the death of his great-nephew, Sir Vincent Corbet, 3rd Bart. of the first creation. This Baronetcy expired in 1688. Richard Corbet, of Shawbury, and afterwards of Moreton Corbet, died in 1690. He was lineal ancestor of Sir Andrew Corbet, of Moreton Corbet, created a Baronet in 1808, who was grandfather of Sir Vincent Rowland Corbet, 3rd bart., High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1862, the present Lord of the Manor of Acton Reynald. For this information I am indebted to Sir Vincent R. Corbet.—Ed.]

[The descent of the manor and estate of Acton Reynold will be more clearly seen, if reference be made to the excellent Pedigree of Corbet given in the Society's *Transactions*, vol. iv., pp. 81-86. The Parish Registers of Moreton Corbet, printed in the same volume, pp. 53-80, contain many entries relating to this family. Reference should also be made to vol. v., pp. 191-193, for notes of several Royal Descents of the Corbets of Moreton Corbet, &c., from the Plantagenet Kings. These Arms,—Or a raven sable,—were confirmed by the heralds, with 21 quarterings, to Sir Andrew Corbet of Morton, at the Visitation of Salop in 1623.

In the Cartulary of Haghmon Abbey, abstracted in vol. i. of the *Transactions*, is a deed<sup>1</sup> by which Richard, Bishop of Coventry, appropriates to the Abbey the Church of Shawbury, with all its chapels, viz., Acton, Grinshill, Morton, Wideford, and all the portions of the Church of Condowre, the chapel of Lee-in-Bottewode, and of Behecote, with all tithes to the same belonging; and the Bishop directs that the same shall be served by a Canon of Haghmon or a secular chaplain, and that in the chapel of Lee there shall be for ever baptism and burial.

By another deed,<sup>2</sup> preserved in the same Cartulary, Roger, Bishop of Chester, confirms to the Abbey certain cemeteries or chapels, which had been made at Acton, Morton, and Withiforde, to the mother Church of Shawbury.

By one of the Salop Subsidy Rolls, amongst the Shrewsbury Corporation Records, it appears that in 1639 Acton Reynolde contributed 9s. 3d. to the "Provision money for his Ma<sup>ty</sup> howsehowide due for the said years."

In 1668, the following are named as being then inhabitants of Acton Reynold, in the Corporation Court Book for that year:—Sir Vincent Corbett, Bart., John Leighton, Esq., John Wolf, John Holles, Humfrey Smith, Robert Pemberton, Arthur Mousley, John Booth, William Simmons, John Lewis, Edward Onslow, William Onslow, Samuel Chidley, Thomas Higginson, Thomas Maddox, Thomas Pickin, Richard Cowe, John Richards, William Gouge, David Evans, William Lloyd, Powell Vaughan, William Keme. This Court Book contains the names of the inhabitants of the Town and Liberties, arranged under Wards, Streets, and Parishes.

A Common Recovery was suffered May 1st, 10 Anne, 1711, in which Thomas Grant, Henry Jencks, Allan Freeman, and Edward Child, gentlemen, were demandants, John Waring and Thomas Freeman, tenants, and John Smith and Elizabeth his wife, and John Smith junior, son and heir apparent of the said John Smith senior, vouchees, "*de uno messuagio uno gardino uno pomario quinquaginta acris terre triginta acris prati triginta acris pasture viginti acris jamprorum et brueri communia pasture pro omnibus averiis et communia turbarie cum pertinentiis in Acton Reynold infra libertates ville Salopie.*" The præcipe is dated the 7th April preceding.—Ed.]

<sup>1</sup> [This is Bishop Richard Peche's second charter to the Abbey; and he made it probably in the last ten years of his episcopate, which extended from 1161 to 1182. Altogether he executed four charters to the Abbey. He was son of Robert, a former Bishop of Coventry, 1121-6, who, being a married man, was called by the monks Peccatum, or Peche. Cf. Eyton, vi. 28, 246, viii. 148; Dioc. Hist. Lich. 57, 74.—Ed.]

<sup>2</sup> [This deed was in Bishop Clinton's episcopate, 1130-1148. Cf. Eyton viii. 146.—Ed.]

## BATTLEFIELD.

A parish within the liberty of Shrewsbury, consisting of a single township, comprising the farms of Battlefield, Abright Hussey, and Huffley. It was formerly a part of Abright Hussey chapelry, and in the parish of St. Mary, of which the best account we have been able to collect is given in our history of Shrewsbury. At the important engagement which took place here, and from which the parish takes its name, the king's life was at one time in the most imminent danger. Hotspur and Douglas, with a personal animosity which exasperates the horrors of war, directed their attacks against the royal person, and were very near effecting their purpose. Whether it was on the very spot on which he was rescued from peril that Henry chose to erect his college; whether it was here that the brave Earl of Stafford fell; or whether there was any other motive to direct his choice, we are not told. As little do we know why so long an interval elapsed before the accomplishment of the king's intention to consecrate the scene of his victory by a religious foundation. This battle which fixed him in the throne befell in the summer of 1403; yet it was not till three years after, viz., in the 8th of his reign, that Richard Husse, Esq., obtained the royal license to grant two acres in Adbrighton Huse lying in a field called Haytelefield,<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> I long thought this was an original error of the clerk who engrossed the license, on which the subsequent proceedings were founded, for Baytelefield. The original Insepimus by Henry V., 7 June, 1<sup>mo</sup> regni, of his father's charter of 11 Henry IV., is now before me, by the kindness of Mr. Moultrie, and the word is distinctly Hateleyfeld; but in an Insepimus 17 Nov., 4 Henry VI., of which I have also seen the original, it is as plainly "in campo qui vocat' Bateleyfeld." I find however, that the field round the chapel is still called Hateleyfeld.

Insepimus by Henry VI., 17 Nov., 4 regni, of an Insepimus by Henry V., 7 June, 1 regni, of Henry IV's original charter 27 Mar., 11 regni, to ye College of Battelfyld. In this Insepimus y<sup>e</sup> field in which y<sup>e</sup> battle was fought is plainly written Bateleyfeld,—“in campo qui vocat' Bateleyfeld in quo campo bellum inter nos & Henricum Percy defunctum &c.”—so that I suppose at this time the clerk conceived there was an error in writing it Hateley;—for in Henry V.'s

"in quo bellum extitit inter dom. Regem et Henricum Percy," to Roger Yve, rector of the chapel of St. John Baptist of Adbrygton Husee; and it took three more years (during which, however, the building was, I conceive, all the while going on) actually to complete the legal part of the foundation by the royal charter. Did the grant proceed from the spontaneous liberality of Mr. Husse, from his zeal for the house of Lancaster, or from his desire of making his court to the sovereign? This we cannot tell, but there is something out of the ordinary course in the whole transaction. In 8 Henry IV., Husse has license to grant the two acres to Ive and his successors, rectors of the chapel of St. John of Adbrighton, to build thereon a chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, of which chapel he and his successors, rectors as aforesaid, shall be masters or wardens, and shall for ever nominate the other five chaplains: which chaplains shall daily celebrate divine offices for the good estate of the king during his life, and after his death for the souls of himself and his progenitors, and for the ancestors of the said Richard Husee and Isolda his wife, and their heirs, and for the souls of those who were slain in that battle and lye buried there<sup>1</sup>, and for the souls of all faithful deceased.

At some subsequent date which is not specified, Ive granted the said two acres to the king, his heirs and assigns, kings of England, for ever; and Henry, by his charter of March 27, 11<sup>mo</sup> regni (1410), regrants them<sup>2</sup> to Ive with the buildings thereon erected, and

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Inspeximus, the original of which is now before me, it is ~~Wateley~~feld. 24 Oct., 8. Elizabeth, Inspeximus by her, at y<sup>e</sup> request of Richd. Moreton junior gent. & Tho. Jobber gent., of an Inspeximus by Henry VII. 29 June, 1 regni, of y<sup>e</sup> above Inspeximus of Henry VI.

<sup>1</sup> I hope the king had no hostility to the *soul* of his enemy; but Hotspur was not *buried* at Battlefield.

<sup>2</sup> Thus described,—a plat of ground enclosed by a ditch, containing in length and breadth two acres; with two exits and entrances, each twenty royal feet wide, the one reaching from Hadenhalleslone strait upon the land of Richard Husee, lord of Adbrighton Husee, and the other reaching from Harlescotelone strait upon the said Husee's land.

then proceeds to found the said chapel, and to erect it with a perpetual chantry of six chaplains, of which the rectors of St. John Baptist of Adbighton for the time being are to be masters.

Upon the face of this transaction, it rather looks as if Henry at first wished to give it the air of a tribute of loyal affection to his person and title from one of his zealous subjects; and considering the way in which he came by the crown, it was not unimportant for him to give it this appearance. At least I cannot otherwise account for this needlessly circuitous mode of conveyance. Why he found it afterwards expedient to proceed in a more direct course, and become himself the immediate founder, does not appear. But it is certain that, by the charter just mentioned, after reciting the grant from Husee to Ive, and from Ive to himself, he "founds, erects, and establishes a certain chapel, made, built, and constructed in the place aforesaid, in the honour of St. Mary Magdalen" (where we may collect that the church was now actually completed), "into a certain perpetual chantry of six chaplains, to be appointed by the master or warden for the time being, who is always to be the rector of the Chapel of St. John aforesaid," to which he annexes his new foundation, of which he constitutes Husee and his heirs perpetual patrons. He erects the master into a corporation sole, capable of purchasing and receiving lands and tenements; and grants unto him and his successors the advowsons of the parishes churches of Michaeliskircke, in the county of Lancaster and diocese of York, parcel of his dutchy of Lancaster, and St. Andrew of Ideshale, and of the Royal Chapel of St. Michael, in Shrewsbury Castle, with the Chapel of St. Julian thereto belonging, to be by him appropriated to the use of the said chantry, making however sufficient endowments for the vicarages of the same churches, and reserving certain competent sums of money for the poor parishioners.

His Majesty further grants them full exemption from all aids and subsidies ecclesiastical and temporal, and an annual fair on the feast of St. Mary Magdalen. This grant had been made a year before. "Henry p' la grace de dieu Roy d'engleterre a touz ceux, &c. Sachez q' nos chs au dieu Rog' Ive de leeton mestre de la chaunterie de Sainte Marie Maudeleyn," &c. It is a grant of y<sup>o</sup> advowson of Michaelleskircke co. Lancaster, parcel of our heritage of Lancaster, so that a vicar be competently endowed: "Don' souz n're gret seal de n're contee palatyn de Lancastre 28 Mai x regni." (*e cart J. Moultrie arm.*)

[*Seal of Duchy of Lancaster is here tricked.*]

These grants were confirmed by papal authority. The following extract of a bull of Pope John XXIII. is taken by Dodsworth from the register of Hen. Bowet Abp. of York, fo. 268. (*Dodsw. MSS., vol. 28.*)

"Capella de Batelfeld juxta Salop, prius dicta capella S. Johannis Baptiste de Adbrighton Husee in com' Salop, Lycheheldensis dioceseos, contigua placee terre vulgariter Haytelefeld nuncupate, in qua dudum Rex rebelles sibi potenter subjugavit, quam quidem placeam Rogerus Yve de Leeton rector dicte capelle habet de pia largicione nobilis viri Ricardi Husee domini loci de Aldbrighton Husee eamque postea Regi predicto imperpetuum dedisset ad hoc quod in illa quedam capella in honorem Beate Marie Magdalene construeretur. Rex construxit quoddam collegium in dicto campo, & in eodem fundabat cantariam sex capellanorum in dicta capella et constituit quod dictus Ricardus & heredes sui ejusdem collegii sive cantarie patroni imperpetuum existent; Et preterea concessit dicto Rogero & successoribus suis, ut de ecclesia de Michaeliskirk, parcella sue hereditatis Lancastrie existente, necnon S'ci Andree Iddeale, parochialium ecclesiarum, & capelle S'ce Juliane de Salop advocaciones, ut eas appropriatas tenerent &c., Dat. Bononie 4 Kal. Jan. 1<sup>mo</sup> Pontificatus." [The 1st year of John 23 is 1411.]

"Appropriatio vicarie ecclesie de Michaeliskirke cum portione vicarii. Dat. apud Haytelefeld infesto S'ci Andree, 1411." *ibid.*

Mr. Plaxton (MS.) says that Mr. Jobber of Aston hath an original bull from the council of Basil for the foundation of Battlefield College, and other charters of it.



In 3 Hen. VI., 5 Oct., a general pardon passed the great seal for Roger Yve, master or custos, &c. "Teste Johanne duce Bedford, custode Anglie."

5 Oct. 3<sup>to</sup> Henrici 6. Pardon to Roger Yve Master or custos of the chantry of St. Mary Magdalene near Salop of all transgressions rapes murders &c. &c. &c. committed before 8<sup>th</sup> Dec. last. Teste Johe duce Bed. custode Anglie.

The college of Battlefield was unable to maintain its immunity from taxation under the princes of the house of Tudor. In 1519, is a receipt of Thomas, prior of Bromfelde secunda deputy collector of the tenth granted to the king in the archdeaconry of Salop, in the diocese of Hereford of a payment due last Michaelmas from the chapel of Forde. Writings of Andrew Corbet, Esq., of Albright Hussey, 1736, among the Mytton collections: and in the same MSS. is the following notice:—

"Battellfilde. Beneficiariis & stipendiariis ejusdem parochie & aliis quorum interest omnibus & singulis.

Vos, tenore presencium monemus & mandamus quatinus decimam partem & subsid' per quemlibet vestrum respective debet' domino nostro Regi hoc xxxv<sup>to</sup> anno regni sui secundum formam statutorum editorum, nobis personaliter xvij<sup>to</sup> die mensis Januarii prox' in publico Hospicio vocat' the George infra villam Salop, in hujusmodi solucione non deficient' sub pena juris.

per Jo. Apharry Collectorem."

Ult. Sept. 22 Henry VIII. Humphrey Thomas master or custos of the church or chapel of Batelfyld & ye combrethren of the same place demise to farm to Robert Forster & Catherine his wife two messuages in Aston near Shyffenhall, & two parts of all their lands & meadows of the said township, now divided into four parts, with all the tithe of sheaf & hay of y<sup>e</sup> same lands so demised, for 94 years, at a rent of 30s.—(*E cartis Tho. Jobber.*)

Mr. Ive, whose wardenship was of long duration paid a very vigilant attention to the interests of the Society over which he presided. The Abbey of Salop had, as long ago as 3 Edw. II., purchased three messuages and

three virgates of land in Albrighton Huse and Harlascote, from Robert Bakenhale and Cecile his wife. (*Harl. MSS.* 744.)

These premises lay very convenient for the College of Battlefield : accordingly, by deed dated Saturday before the feast of St. George 6 Hen. VI., John "by the Grace of God, Abbot of Salop, and the convent thereof, demised to Roger Yve, first master of the College of St. Mary Magdalen de campo belli, near Salop, and the combrethren of the same," all their lands, tenements, and rents, in the towns and fields of Harlascote and Adbryghton Husee, with all wards, mariages, &c., to hold for the term of ninety-nine years, by the service of 40<sup>s</sup> yearly rent, and making an appearance annually at the court of the manor of Adbryghton Abbots.—(*E cart. J. Moultrie ar.*)

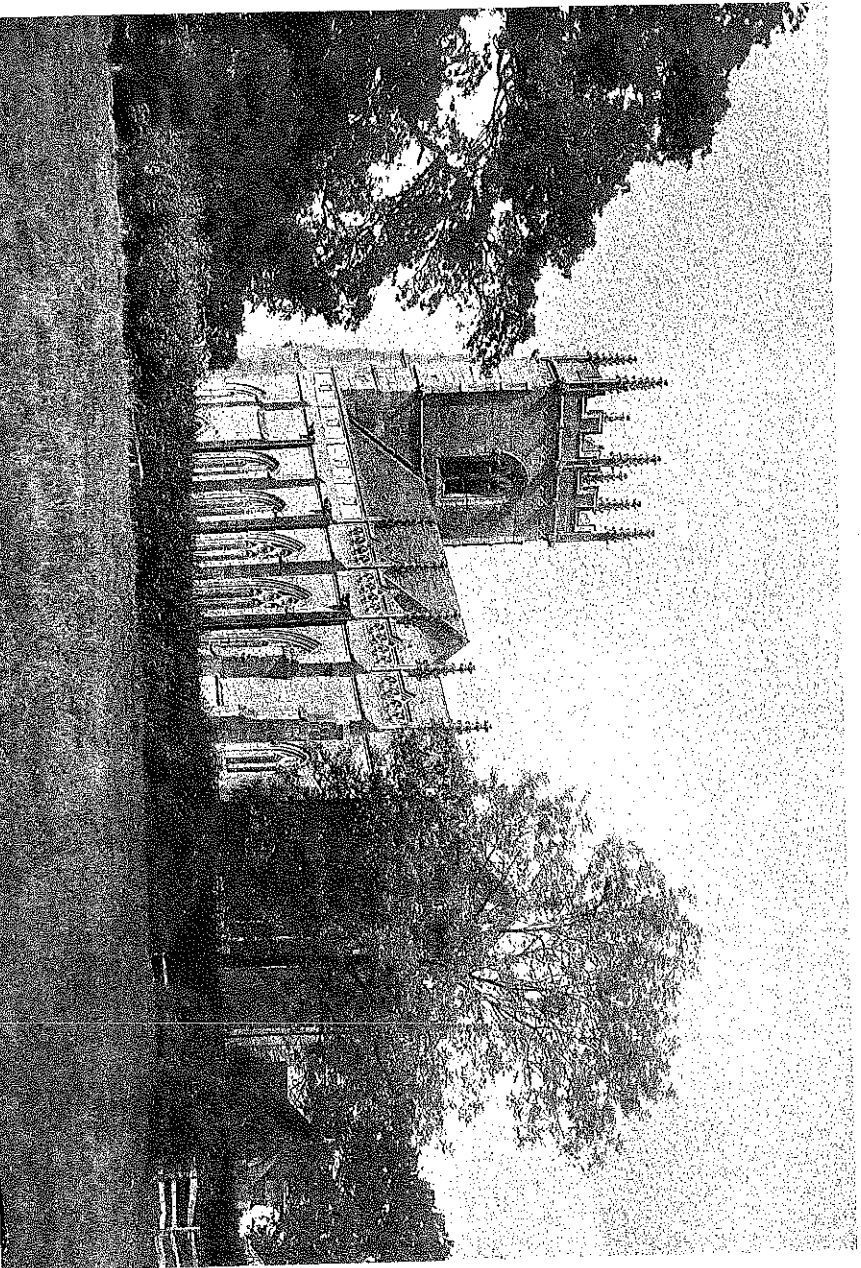
The royal founder of this College had, as we have seen, exempted it from the payment of taxes, and this grant is couched in as large words as ingenuity could frame,—“that the said Roger Yve and his successors, masters or wardens of the said chantry,” for ever should be quit of tenths, fifteenths, subsidies, tillages, contributions, quotas (quotis), and other burdens whatsoever, to us or our heirs, by the clergy or commonalty of our realm of England, in future to be granted, as well in respect of their spiritual goods as of their lands, tenements, rents, temporal goods and chattels whatsoever.

But this liberal community, worthy of the important victory which the foundation designed to commemorate, was regarded with an evil eye by the ministers of Henry VI. They even endeavoured to extort from the College arrears of upwards of thirty years standing ; and in 22 Hen. VI. the Sheriff of Shropshire, Thomas Corbett, acting under an order of the Court of Exchequer, actually distrained upon the possessions of this little community for divers tenths granted by the clergy to the crown, in the 3rd, 7th, and 9th years of Henry V., and in the 9th year of the present king. Though the sum may not appear very large to a

W.B.  
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BATTLEFIELD CHURCH

FOR JOURNAL & GENTLEMEN





modern reader, amounting in the whole only to £9 16s.; it was more considerable than it now appears, and it was at any rate fitting that any illegal demand should be resisted, and that an illegal precedent should not be established.

Accordingly, in the Michaelmas term of 1443, Mr. Ive sued the sheriff in the Court of Exchequer, stating his seisin of the churches granted to his college by Henry IV., the king's grandfather, producing a Charter of his father, as well as another of his own, issued in the 19th year of his reign, exempting the society from such payments, and demanding judgment. The court appears to have very strictly examined the charters and bulls under which the college held these impropriations, which were in effect nearly the whole of their substance, and at length gave judgment in favour of the exemption, and the warden took care to have an exemplification of the record, which bears date July 13<sup>th</sup> 23 Hen. VI. It will be seen, however, in the benevolence roll of 7 Henry VII. in our general history<sup>1</sup> that the college was unable to evade that monarch's well disciplined collectors.

Having conducted this thorny affair, which depended six years (for it was on a charge in the great roll of 17 Henry VI. that the sheriff's distress was founded) to the eve of a successful conclusion, Mr. Ive proceeded, by testamentary disposition, to settle the affairs of the college over which he had presided so long and with such exemplary fidelity and prudence. His will was drawn upon great consideration, and is very long; but its provisions contain so many curious particulars, and furnish so lively a picture of the mode of life adopted in these collegiate establishments, that an abstract of the whole must be laid before the reader. It is printed in the *Monasticon*.

It is dated Oct. 30, 1443, only two days before the decision of the barons of the exchequer in his favour.

<sup>1</sup> [See Owen & Blakeway, i, 239, 258, where the original roll is said to be in the possession of William Hamper, Esq. Ed.]

After bequeathing his soul, in the usual terms, to the Almighty, the blessed virgin, and St. Mary Magdalene, he directs himself to be buried in a tomb of stone near the high altar of his college. He gives to the five chaplains then of the foundation (for though six were appointed by the charter, the number seems never to have been full) and their successors, the following articles:—

Three chalices silver gilt.

A pax brede of the same. [A Pax is "a little gilded or painted table," to use the words of Jos. Mede, disc. on Luke ii, 13, "with a crucifix or some saints' picture thereon to be kissed of everyone in the church, before they receive the holy bread." A substitute for the kiss anciently given before the eucharist. It is sometimes called an osculatory.]

Two silver crewets (fiolos.)

Three bells of brass hanging in the belfrey. [This was not the present bell-tower, which, as we shall see, was not then built.]

Two portiphories ad usum Sarum otherwise called Lyggers. [The portiphorium or portiforium is a book of the Romish service, the same (according to Lindewood, as quoted by Burn) which is sometimes called the *ordinal*, because it was the book which *ordere*d the manner of performing divine service. From an authority cited by Du Cange in v. it was plainly synonymous with the breviary, which received its name, I suppose, from its being a *compendium* of the usual ministrations. That learned glossarist derives its name of portifory, which the French converted into Portez vous (see *Brit. Crit.* July, 1802, p. 12.), and analagous to a Vade Mecum, and the English into Portues,<sup>1</sup> from its

<sup>1</sup> "When Esdras . . . purposed to restore the sacrifices of God, he sent not to Rome, although peradventure he had heard that there were Numa Pompilius' manuals or *portuesses*, containing the service of their Gods." *Jewel Apol.* Pt. 6. ch. 17. "The book of Common Prayer is patched out of the Pope's *portuise*, says the puritanical author of the Admonition to the Parliament. See *Strypes Annals Ref.* v. 2. app. pp. 36, 527. *Gutch Collect. Curios.* v. i. p. 173.

being easily carried about, *quod foras portari potuit*; a notion very consistent with that of a Breviary, but not so well reconcileable with that of a lyggar or leiger, which denotes its being fit to *lie* on a table or desk.]

Two crosses of brass gilt [*de Auricalco* :—See Bp. Watson's *Essay on Oricalthum* in the 4th vol. of his *Chymical Essays*. That it was brass is clear from the old French name for that metal—archal.]

Two new Missals. Two new graduals. [The gradual or grail was the book containing the choral service at High Mass. Burn, from Lindwood.] Three old Missals; one of them covered with red leather. An old portiphory. A processionel. An executor of the office. A collectuary. Four books of Placebo and Dirige. A psalter. A pair of vestments of red velvet. A cope of red velvet, with two velvet dalmaticas. [Deacon's vestments.] A pair of silk vestments. A white silk cope, with two dalmaticas. Four pairs of other vestments. An yearly Manual. [The Manual seems, says Burn, to be the same with the ritual; and contains all things belonging to the ministration of the Sacraments, also the blessing of fonts, and other things which require blessing, and the whole service used at processions.]

He also devises to the chaplains and their successors, a manse now erected, a buttery (promptuarium), and a kitchen in common, with other buildings and easements prepared for them; and the following articles :—A long dining table, with two benches. Three table cloths. A basin and ewer. Three brass kettles. Two iron spites and rakkes. A cobard (cupboard). A spit with iron wheels and weights to turn and roast meat.

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Hence the name was extended to compendiums, or catalogues in other branches of knowledge.

The *Porteous of Nobleness* was a Scottish work on armouries in the 16th century. It even became the name of a family; and the book in the arms of the late venerable Bishop of London is not, as might have been supposed, and as with great propriety it might have been, a bible, but, in allusion to his name, a *Porteus* or *Portifory*.

A Chaufour of laton. [Laton, Latten is brass. Watson ut supr. iv, 70. This chafer was, I suppose, a chafing dish to hold charcoal, for the purpose of warming their common hall. Fire places and chimneys were scarcely known at that time.] Twenty pieces of pewter vessels, great and small.

He also leaves them his two silver-gilt girdles and his dagger or bastard hernes, to buy them a silver-gilt chalice for the celebration of divine service. [Harness is armour, defensive furniture of war: a churchman had no use for such, but he might, and we see did, wear a dagger, and this might be called a kind of bastard harness. If this is not the true explanation, I have nothing better to offer.]

A gilt Mazer cup (murrum), with silver. [I believe the Mazer or drinking cup was so called, because it was made of maslin or mixed metal.

Sire Thopas, in chames, drank  
the swete win,

And made eke in a *maselein*.

That it could not have been of the maple (as Somner supposes, because the Dutch name of that tree is maezer), is plain from various passages cited by Du Cange in v. Mazer. A cup of precious mazer, scyphus pretiosi Mazeris, evidently denotes something more valuable than one of the cheapest of woods. How the mazer cups came also to be called murrse, does not appear. The murrhine vases of the ancients were made of some kind of semi-transparent stone, of the onyx or agate kind, and it appears probable that glass cups received the same name in later times, from some affinity they bore to the others. Glass will, as is well known, take a coat of gilding, but whether such was the cup in question, it is impossible to decide. See Cyphus de Mazero in the taxation of Salop, 4 Edward II.

Dr. Drake (*Eboracum* p. 439,) describes a "mazeur bowl," edged about with silver, and lined with silver, given by Archbishop Scrope to the Shoemaker's Company at York. He adopts the etymology of mazer



from maple, but does not state the material of which this cup is made.]

Six silver spoons. A sawcer, or saltseller (salserium) of pewtre. Three hand towels.

He orders that the master or warden shall have for his support, and for the repairs of the college, and the other expenses belonging to it, the tithes and profits of the Church of Idesale and Chapel of Dadele (Dawley), the township and grange of Aston, and profits of St. Julian in Shrewsbury.

He directs that the alms collected by virtue of the indulgences granted to the College, and the offerings made therein, be applied to the building and work of the bell-tower (campanilis), and after that is finished be given to the poor who for the time being shall be in the college, and for the keeping up and repairing of their alms-house.

The Chaplains are to common together at dinner and supper in the college hall with the master, and not in their own chambers, or in other secret or outward places, and to pay for their board and chamber four marks each by the year. They are restricted from going out of college by day or night, without the master's special leave, under a pain of 3<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> for every offence. Each of them is to swear regular obedience to the master at his first entrance (into other collegiate places) : according to the custom in other collegiate places.

It appears that ten marks [See *Archæol.* xx. 531] had been originally assigned as the annual stipend of each chaplain, but that by the express order of Mr. Ive, in whom the royal founder seems to have reposed an unlimited confidence of which he was very worthy, no more than eight marks had ever been paid them. He now however, by his will, directs that they shall in future receive their full salary of ten marks, provided that each of them daily say a prayer (Incline, Domine aurem, &c., Incline thine ear, O Lord, to our prayers, whereby we beseech Thee, that the soul of thy servant Roger Ive, etc.), with a secret and post communion,

and every year solemnize his anniversary at night on the eve of St. Mary Magdalen, with Placebo and Dirige by note, and a mass of Requiem on the morrow by note, with wax lights, tolling of bells, and other dependencies, orisons, and collects, ordained for the exequies of the defunct, praying for the souls of Henry IV. and V., their founders, Richd. Husee, senior, their first patron, and Isolda his wife, John Husee, Richard Husee the father, Richd. Husee now living, and Thos. Husee deceased, and for the souls of me, Roger Ive, and my kinsfolk, and for the souls of Will. Howyk, of Pountfret, and Sir Tho. Kyrkeby, chaplain, deceased, and for the souls of all faithful slain in the field of Bataylfield and there interred.

The Chaplains are moreover to say after noon without note in the choir, Placebo and Dirige, with suffrages for the deceased aforesaid, except on days when by the ordinal of Sarum they may not be said: and he particularly specifies, that the Chaplains shall on this occasion sit in the choir, some on the south side, and some on the north. Every day on which nine lessons are read, they shall say the Mattins of the day in the choir by note, and a Mass of St. Mary by note, and another high Mass of the day by note: also vespers after noon by note: and whenever they say mattins and vespers without note, they shall sit apart on each side of the choir, and not together on one side. He also assigns to the Chaplains the appropriation of the chapel of Ford, provided that once a week, and if it may be on the Monday, they say Mass of Requiem, with Placebo and Dirige, and nine lessons by note, lauds and commendations without note, for the souls aforesaid, and for this he assigns them 4d. a week each out of Ford and St. Michael of Wyre. In case of their neglect, the same to go to the hospital of the poor.

Thus then the whole income which a Chaplain of Battlefield could enjoy as such, under the will of his founder, was £7 5s. 4d. per annum, even if he bestowed an uninterrupted attendance upon this burdensome

ceremonial. Deducting four marks (£2 13s. 4d.) for his board and lodging, it leaves him £4 12s. for wearing apparel, and every other incidental charge. Surely this, which no calculation can raise beyond £40 of modern currency, will not be deemed an extravagant remuneration for the unremitted services of a man of education for every day of the year, and almost every hour of the day and night : and whatever we may think of the utility of their employment, the members of this establishment did not eat the bread of idleness. If, as there is reason to believe, they devoted their leisure to the study of letters, and the instruction of youth,<sup>1</sup> the insatiate and unprincipled ministers of a virtuous young monarch might have respected the poverty of an establishment whose spoils could bring so trifling an addition to their coffers. But nothing was too low for the avarice of Somerset. The dissolution of Edward VI. was the disgrace of the Reformation of the English Church ; and it is well if it prove not its ruin.

Much injury had arisen to the testator and his college in time past, from the forgery of the college seal and from neglect in keeping it, he therefore orders a new one, which he thus describes : In the middle is the image of the Holy Trinity, with the figure of St. Mary Magdalen on the right, and St. John Baptist on the left, at the feet himself on his knees, and this legend in the circumference, S. CO'E. D'NI ROG'I IVE P'MI MAG'RI ET SUCC. SVOR. COLLEGH B'E MARIE MAGDAL. IUX' SALOP. The same to be kept under three keys, in the custody respectively of the Master, Richd. Husee and his heirs, and a chaplain of the college, the most discreet and proper.

Lastly he strictly forbids any of the Chaplains from keeping any woman or concubine within the college or elsewhere, on pain of perpetual expulsion ; and

<sup>1</sup> In 1580, a person of the age of 64 years, speaks of going to school at the college of Battlefield about 55 years ago ; i.e. in 1525. See Depositions in ABRIGHTLEE. [See p. 116 *ante*.]

constitutes Richard Husee, Esq., Sir William Michall, Sir Richard Jowett, and Sir John Ive, Chaplains, his executors.

This will, evidently the result of much reflexion, was not made when the testator was in extremis, since he appeared personally in the court of Chancery on the first day of February, 1445-6, and acknowledged it as his own: it was therefore by his exertions that the college obtained a charter in the December preceding, granting them exemption from all intervention of the officers of the crown and the exclusive execution of warrants, levying of fines, amercements, &c. within the precinct and territory of the chantry, and the manors of Adbryghton Hussey and the vill of Harlescote, being within the said territory and precinct, and their other manors, lands, and fees. Indeed I apprehend that Mr. Ive continued in office throughout the whole of this reign. I do not find any mention of a successor to him<sup>1</sup> before 1461, when Sir Roger Phillippis occurs in the situation of master, and obtained from the new King Edward IV. a brief, enabling him to collect charitable contributions for the aid of his college. He added to the possessions of the college by purchasing two parcels of land, one parcel lying in the venel (or lane) called Kings Way over against before the gates of the college, and the other in the field near the gates of the college; on each of these pieces of land he built three chambers, six in the whole, which he settled upon the combrethren (so he styles them) and other chaplains in the church of the college, on condition that they shall always celebrate his anniversary on the Saturday after St. Martin in hieme. They are to pay a rent of 8d. yearly for the premises to Richard Husey, Esq. and his heirs. His deed to the effect above, bears date Oct. 2, 19 Edw. IV., and is witnessed by Richard Hussey, Esq., senior, Richard his son and heir, Thomas Sugdon apostolical and imperial nothary, William Banastur, esq., William

<sup>1</sup> [These words, 'from "Indeed" to "him," have subsequently been erased. Ed.]

Wollascot Esq., Thomas Perkys, and William Atkys.  
(*e cart. J. Moultrie.*)

Mr. Ive resigned the wardenship early in the year 1447, for on the 14th of April Henry Bastard, master in the faculty of arts, was admitted by the diocesan to Adbryghton Huse chapel and this college thereto annexed. He had previously agreed to allow his predecessor an annual pension of £10 for his life, out of the revenues of the college, and this compact was sanctioned on the day of Mr. Bastard's admission, by Thomas Chesterfield, canon residentiary of Lichfield and bachelor of decrees, who was at that time guardian of the spiritualities of the see of Lichfield.

5 Dec. 24 H. 6. "Henricus dei gr'a etc' Sciatis quod cum cantaria be. M. Magd. in campo vocat' Batailfeld jux' vill' n'ram de Salop de meo custode sive magistro & diversis capellanis ceterisque ministris ecclesiasticis apud altissimum pro animabus nonnullarum personarum que in quodam bello in campo predicto inter carissim' dominum H. avum nostrum nuper regem Anglie quartum & Henricum Percy habito interfecte fuerunt & quarum corpora circa tria miliaria & ultra in eodem campo et circiter eundem campum jacent humata, per eundem avum nostrum fundata creata erecta sit & in honore be. M. M. ex causa p'd'ca dedicata &c." (*cart. J. Moultrie.*)

The next warden of Battlefield was a very distinguished ecclesiastick of the period in which he lived. In the language of his epitaph he was *the most worshypful priest lyvyng in hys days*. This was master Adam Grafton, of [an ancient family of Shrewsbury burgesses; besides the rectory of Withington, deanery of St. Mary's, archdeaconry of Stafford, and wardenship of this college, all which he held, he had the honour of filling the office of chaplain, and perhaps of preceptor, to two young princes, each of them resident at the castle of Ludlow, in this county, and each of them cut off from the enjoyment of a crown by the cruel stroke of death,—the unfortunate Edward V., who filled the throne for only twelve weeks, and Arthur, Prince of Wales, the eldest son of Henry VII. In Mr. Grafton's time the elegant tower of this collegiate church, left unfinished

by its first master, seems to have been brought to a conclusion, and his name is carved on the east side of the ornamented string course that surrounds the top.

In 1506, on the accounts of the bailiffs of Salop, is a payment of 4d., being the expenses of Nicholas Waring and Thomas Couppere riding to Withington to discourse with the Abbott of Haghman and the Archdeacon of Salop. This must have been Adam Grafton, with whom I suppose the Abbott was upon a visit at his parsonage house of Withington.

Mr. Grafton must have resigned this mastership long before his death, which did not take place till 1530, since on the last day of March 16 Hen. VIII., and after in 17 Hen. VIII., I find another person in possession of the office, viz. Humphrey Thomas, bachelor of decrees. By an instrument of this last date, whereby the king, reciting the poverty of the college, or rather as it should seem, of the mastership, empowers him to collect the alms of the well-disposed for his benefit. As an early instance of what we now call a brief, it is worth while to set down the substance of it :—

“ Henric. octav. rex &c omnibus & singulis Archiep'is &c. ac aliis officiariis & ministris . . . nostris . . . salutem. Ex parte dil'ci in Xpo Humfri Thomas in decretis bacalarii mag'ri sive custodis collegii regii be. M. M. de Battlefeld iux. Salop nobis est conquerendo monstratum quod cum proventus & reven'c'o'es collegio p'd'c'o pertinentes ad sustentaco'em dicti magistri sive custodis & ad supportaco'em alior' on'um eidem collegio indies incumbencium sufficere nequiant.”

It is a brief to enable his procurators, Humphrey Wood, Henry Pykemore and John Prein to collect alms . . . “Dat. ap. Hampton Court xi die Oct. r. n. 17.” (*Cart. J. Moultrie.*)

The windows of this church had been originally filled with painted glass, much of which was destroyed when Dugdale visited this county. But some was then remaining in eleven out of the thirteen windows. He visited this church 19 March, 1662-3. The windows were divided into three panes each by two mullions.

In the middle of the East window, says he, is parte of the picture of King Henry IV. (from the neck to the knees) in armour, having a surcoate of his armes over his brest, and holding a pole-axe in his left hand, but his head and leggs are broken off.

## SOUTH WINDOWS.

1st window, or that next the east window.

At the bottom of this window is painted a man in armour kneeling, having upon him a surcoate of arms, quarterly 1 and 4. *G.*, two lions passant. *A.* 2 and 3. *O.* a cross engrailed *S.* (Strange and Mohun). At the top of this window these arms in square. (See the plate fig. a.)

*2nd Window.*

At the bottom the badge (fig. b being a white horse courant under an oak tree with a scarf of the arms of Fitz Alan, being the badge of that house. See Gough's *Sepulchr. Mon.*, vol 2., pl. xxii. and *Hist. Pleshy*, appendix p. 16.) with the words . . . domini matrauers.

In the middle of this window is the picture of St. George on foot in armour standing upon a Dragon.

At the top the arms (fig. c.)

*4th Window.*

Arms (fig. d.)

*5th Window.*

These fragments *Quicqu' hec arma diu . . . x milia annoru' indulgen' . . . A man in white and shorne, kneeling, out of his mouth Fili dei miserere mei: and under him Rogeri D'be primi Mag'ri hujus collegii et . .*

Under him a woman, kneeling; her upper garment red, and under garment blue, and beneath her p'ent suor' ac o'iu' quor' corp'a h<sup>c</sup> requiesc . . .

*6th Window.*

These fragments. Under a man kneeling in a red robe and shorne head. *Orate p' a'i'abus Adam balle Johanne . . . Will'mi . . . Tho'e Sondeford.* In this window are the pictures of St. Nicholas and St. Cedda.

## ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE CHAPEL.

*2nd Window towards the East.*

The story of the beheading of St. John Baptist.

*3rd Window.*

In the left hand pane of the said window. At the bottom is a man kneeling in armour, whereon is a surcoat of armes having this coate (fig. e) out of his mouth. Sc'e Cedda ora p' a'i'a Rici Sonford : & under his feete Orate p' animabus Roberti . . . . . At the top of the said pane is Sandford's coate. In the mid-pane of the said window, a man in armour, kneeling, his surcoat broken away, as also the coat of armes set over his head : & out of his mouth a scrowle with these words. S'ce Joh'es Bap<sup>ti</sup> ora pro a'i'a Rici Husee.

In the pane on the right hand, a man kneeling with a surcoat having this coat of armour thereon (fig. f.) This coate is also set in the top of this pane on the man's head, & out of his mouth, S'ce George ora pro a'i'a Roberti Inglefield, & under his feete . . . . . [Orate pro animab' Robert Inglefield Rici] Muse & Richardi Sondford.

*4th Window.*

Coat (fig. g.)

*5th Window.*

Under this coate (fig. h.) is the picture of St. Winifred.

*6th Window.*

The coates (i.k.l.) [The design of these windows seems to have been the patron saints of each individual.]

Written about the upper edge of the pulpit :—

Richard, son of Sir Richard Hussey, knight, was borne the 13th day of Oct., 1614, & was christened the 23rd day of Oct., 1614.

Painted on the pulpit (fig. m.)

## BATTLEFIELD.

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



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

No.

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

Battlefield, Adbrighton Hussey (or Hall Hussey), and Huffle.

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

The whole parish is in the Liberties of Shrewsbury.

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

No.

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

No.

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

There is only one manor in this parish, which is co-extensive with it.

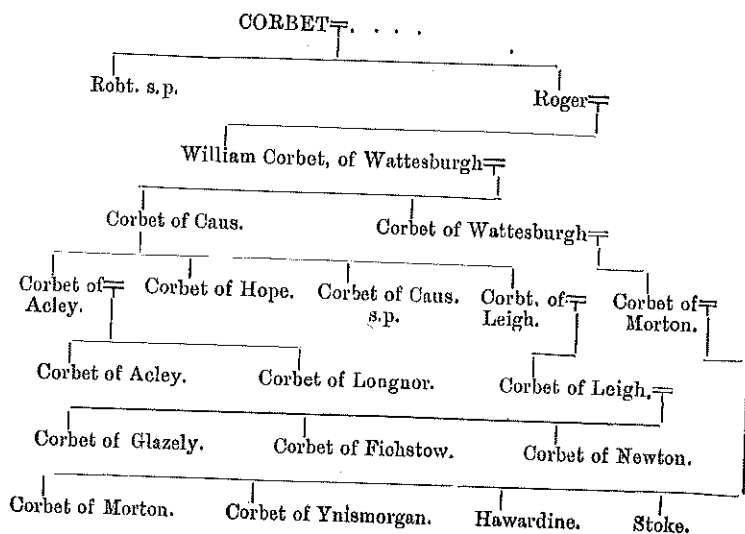
VIII.—Please to name the present lords of such manors; and also for which of them courts leets are holden?

John Corbet, of Sundorn, Esq., is the present lord of the manor of Battlefield; he hold only a court baron; the Corporation of Shrewsbury have the court leet.

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

About 680.

Please to address your answer to—



From a book of Mr. Corbet's of Sundorn,  
containing drawings of y<sup>e</sup> painted windows of  
Battlefield Church, done by Bowen.

In 1738 y<sup>e</sup> date of 1524 was over y<sup>e</sup> door of y<sup>e</sup> porch  
of Adbrihton-Hussey Hall, as also over y<sup>e</sup> o<sup>r</sup> building  
that runs parallel with it, cut in wood, with the leg  
under it.

At y<sup>e</sup> same time this inscription, MADE BY ME EDWARD  
HVSE, 1601, was cut upon y<sup>e</sup> wainscot over one of y<sup>e</sup>  
chamber doors.

Upon the picture of Pelham Corbet was written  
ætatis 31, 1634.

In y<sup>e</sup> hall window these coats were painted in glass :  
Arg. a man's leg couped in the middle of the thigh sab.,  
*impaling*, Or. a raven p'p'.

On y<sup>e</sup> seal of Battlefield was written : Sigillum co'e  
rogeri Ive primi magistri & successorum suorum collegii  
beate Marie Magdalene juxta Salop.

In y<sup>e</sup> 1st south window a man kneeling in armour,  
on w<sup>ch</sup> is quartered 1 & 4, 2 lions passant, 2 & 3, or a  
cross engrailed sab. Strange & Mohun. Over him on  
a square escutcheon 1 & 4, gul. 2 lions passant arg. 2 &  
3, on a cross engrailed sab., *impaling*, or 6 bars gemels  
arg. over all a lion rampant sab.

In y<sup>e</sup> 2nd south window 1 & 4, Gul. a lion ramp<sup>t</sup> or 2  
& 3, sab. a fret or.

Also y<sup>e</sup> same coat, *empaling* 1 & 4 grand quarters 1  
& 4, arg. 3 lozenges or in fess., 2 & 3, or an eagle displayed  
arg., 2 & 3 grand quarters, or a saltire arg. a label of 3  
points, each point charged with 3 . . . . .

A white horse running, to his neck a scarf is suspen-  
ded, on w<sup>ch</sup> are y<sup>e</sup> golden lion and y<sup>e</sup> fret, behind him a  
tree.

Another escutcheon with the black leg.

AVE GRACIA PLENA EOR CAP'LLI WILLI EOR. . . A PRO.

In y<sup>e</sup> 5th window on y<sup>e</sup> south side : QUICU'q' hec arma  
dni n . . . . rogeri yve primi m'gri huius colleg' p'ent':  
suor' ac om'i' qvor' corpa h' requiesc'.

From Dugdale.

In a north window:—Orate pro animab' Robert Inglefield Rici Husee & Richardi Sondford, a man in armour kneelg, w<sup>t</sup> a label Sce Cedda ora pro an'a Rici Sondford, over him [these arms tricked :—Per fess indented erm. & az., impaling, Erm. on a chief indented azure a mullet argent.] A man in armour toncell' w<sup>t</sup> a label Sce Johe ora pro a'na Rici Hvsee. Over him ar. a leg sab.

Ano<sup>r</sup> man in arm kneell w<sup>t</sup> a label Sce Georg' ora pro a'i'a Rob'ti Inglefield. Over him S. a fess or betw 6 martlets or.

Battlefield Register begins 1663.

Eliz. Egerton, wid. s. 1671.

Mr. Tho. Cumberford of Dothill in p'sh Wellington & Mrs. Mary Pierce of St. Mary's Sal. m. 1697.

Mr. John Jervise of the parish of Stone in the co. of Stafford & Mrs. Grace Ward of St. Chads p'sh Salop m<sup>d</sup> 30 Aug. 1720. [*Qu.* an ancestor of Earl St. Vincent.]

26 H. 8. John Husey ma<sup>r</sup> or custos of Batelfyld.

A gen<sup>l</sup> pardon for Roger Yve m<sup>r</sup> or custos of Battelfa Teste Johe duce Bed. custode Angl. 5 Oct. 3 Hen. [VI.]

18 Oct. 1535. Sir John Hussey chaplain adm. to y<sup>e</sup> mastership or custody of y<sup>e</sup> collegiate church of Battelfield vacant by ye death of Sir Humphrey Thomas last master, on ye present'on of ma<sup>r</sup> Rich<sup>d</sup> Hussey, Esq.

10 Apr. 30 H. 8. Sir John Hussey clerke master of the college of Mary Magd. of y<sup>e</sup> Batelfild nere Shrewsbury & y<sup>e</sup> brethren of y<sup>e</sup> same demise to Thos. Jewks of Salop corviser all their tyth belonging to Colham . . . in y<sup>e</sup> p'sh of St. Julyan's, for 90 years, rent 23s. 4d. (*Cart. J. M.*)

14 Jun. 1706. Ordered y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> recorder & T. Clk wait upon cap<sup>t</sup> Corbett of Abright Hussey touching the deodand taken by him in the Battelfield, that if he do not give y<sup>e</sup> rec. T. C. satisfaction as to his right thereto, that hee be forthwith sued &c. for y<sup>e</sup> same.

The college of Battlefield had a peculiar jurisdiction in the probate of wills, and all other things pertaining to ecclesiastical law. I have not discovered when this authority was granted to them, but its existence is undoubted.

In 1535, Henry VIII., having conceived the design of dissolving the monasteries and reforming the state of his clergy, appointed Cromwell vicegerent, vicar general, and official principal of his realm<sup>1</sup>, for the purpose of a general visitation of all the clergy in virtue of his newly assumed supremacy. It is from this visitation that we learn the fact of the peculiar jurisdiction of Battlefield. For the new vicar general being prevented by other affairs from immediately attending to this visitation, a commission issued from

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<sup>1</sup> Burnet states that the first act of the king's supremacy was his naming Cromwell vicar general and general visitor to all the Monasteries, and other privileged places. "This," says he, "is commonly confounded with his following dignity of Lord Vice-Gerent in ecclesiastical matters: but they were two different places, and held by different commissions. By the one he had no authority over the bishops, nor had he any precedence; but the other gave him the precedence next the royal family, and clothed him with a complete delegation of the king's whole power in ecclesiastical affairs. For two years he was only vicar general." *Hist. Ref.*, Book 3, vol. 1, p. 181. As neither of these commissions are on the enrolls, having been most probably taken from thence in the days of Queen Mary, the bishop is not to be blamed for having omitted the dates of them. But he seems to have supposed that the former of them issued in 1535, and if so, the commission appointing Cromwell vicar general must have issued in 1537, yet we see him bearing that title the year before.

As to the dignity of Lord Vice-Gerent, I do not find it. The stat. 31 Hen. VIII., 1539, chap. 10, which gives him precedence next to the king, only calls him "the King's vice-gerent for good and due ministration of justice to be had in all causes and cases touching the ecclesiastical jurisdiction and for the godly reformation and redress of all errors, heresies, and abuses in the said church," and it should seem as if the office expressed in this long title had been but newly conferred.

The fact appears to be that this ill-starred politician was first in 1535 constituted vice-gerent, vicar-general, and official principal, etc., as stated in the text, and then about *three* years after, in 1538 or 1539, King's vice-gerent, etc., for good and due, etc., as stated in the act of parliament just quoted. *Confer* Burnet H.R., v. 1, app., p. 184. In the rolls of Salop he is called Lord Visitor.

the King, 31 June, 1536, permitting the college to continue its old jurisdiction in the premises during pleasure.

As the preamble to this Commission states the grounds on which Henry assumed the title of Head of the Church, which is a matter that has been much misunderstood, I shall subjoin it. "Whereas all judicial power, authority, and jurisdiction, both ecclesiastical and secular, originally flowed from the Royal power, as from the supreme head and fountain of all magistrates within our realm,—for this cause, although We, intending to visit the whole clergy, and beginning such a visitation, have inhibited all Arch-bishops, Bishops, Archdeacons, and others enjoying ecclesiastical jurisdiction in our realm, from attempting to exercise such jurisdiction within their territories respectively, pending our visitation. Yet because, etc."

In 1546 the college had recovered its peculiar jurisdiction, for we then find John Hussey the warden constituting an official for the exercise of it, within the limits of the royal Chapel of St. Julian. Indeed I am not sure that the warden of Battlefield had any other peculiar jurisdiction than that which resulted from the annexation of that chapel to his college. The authorities I have been able to consult do not enable me to settle this question. It seems, however, little likely that he should have a separate official for St. Julian's, and there is no mention of any jurisdiction out of that parish in the appointment subjoined.

Scarcely a twelvemonth after the date of this instrument, the first parliament of Edward VI. assembled, in which the act for granting collegiate chantries to the king was passed. On this event the possessions of this society were granted out to various individuals. The house and site of the college, all houses, etc., thereto belonging, except a chamber called the curate's lodging, occupied by Edward Shorde curate, were in 3 Edward VI. granted to John Cupper and Richard Trevor in socage. They had also a grant of all those cottages or booths built upon the lands of Richard Hussey next the

site of the said college and all those fairs and markets in Battlefield. (*MSS. in Mus. Brit. 4702.*)

These persons were, I find, large dealers in the spoils of this Dissolution. They probably sold this property to Mr. Hussey, from whose ancestors it originally proceeded; for it has ever since followed the destination of Abright Hussey. The site of the college was included in the sale of 1638 from the Husseys to Mr. Pelham Corbet, and is now the property of John Corbet, Esq., of Sundorn, lord of the manor of Abright Hussey, and who also grants a deputation for the manor of Battlefield.

“Johannes Hussey clericus magister sive custos ecclesie collegiate beate Marie Magdalene necnon regie capelle Juliane sancte ville de Salop de Battlefild delecto nobis in Christo Edwardo Stevens clerico artium professori Salutem in domino sempiternam ad corrigend' puniend' & debit' reformand' crimine & defectus quorumcunq' nostrorum utriusque sexus subditorum tam clericorum quam laicorum in et per tot' nostram jurisdictionem infra limites nostre regie ac capelle S'ce Juliane ville p'd'c'e delinquencium quorum correctio & reformatio ad nos . . . . . dinoscitur pertinere necnon ad cognoscend' & procedend' in omnibus & singulis causis instancionat' tam ex officio meo p'unat' quam ad alicujus partis instanciam etiam defamacionu' testamentarior' probac'o'es fideiq' lesionis & piurii purgac'o'es inducend' & recipiend' necnon testament' quorumcuq' decedentiu' infra eand' approband' ac ab intestat' decedenciu' bonorum administrac'o'em in forma juris committend' compotq' eorund' bonor' recipiend' ac eorum inventorium admittend' & recipiend' necnon in aliis causis quibuscunq' ad forsan ecclesiasticum & n'ram jurisdic'o'em . . . . . pertinen' . . . . . Tibi de cujus sic circumspexionis industria plurimum in d'no confidimus tenore presentium concedimus facultatem &c. officialem nostrum constituimus &c. per spacium xxi annor' . . . . . Dat. v Octob. a<sup>o</sup> d'ni 1546 & regni illustrissimi &c. Hen. 8 dei gr'a &c. & in terris eccl'e anglicane &c. supremi capitis 38.

per me Ric. Husey pateron of y<sup>e</sup> same

per me Johem Husey magister sine custos ejusdem

p' me Edwardum Shord (?) oon of y<sup>e</sup> brothers off the same.

The church appears to have been built, as we have seen, between the years 1407 and 1409, but the tower was scarcely begun in 1443, and was certainly not completed before the close of that century, or the commencement of the next.

The windows of the church were filled with beautiful stained glass, which, when perfect, must have had a most brilliant effect. Though sadly mutilated, when Dugdale saw them in March 1662—3, enough was left to show that they were designed to represent the connexions of the family of Hussey, their superior lord, Fitz Alan, of whom the estate was holden, Strange of Knokin, a kinsman of that great house, and the Englefields, Sandfords, Banestres, &c., all allied by consanguinity or neighbourhood with the line of Abright Hussey.

We are able to fix the period when these windows were painted to some year between 1434 and 1445, for William Fitz Alan, whose arms, impaled with those of his wife Joan Nevile,<sup>1</sup> were seen in one of them, did not succeed to the earldom of Arundel till the first of those years, and Richard Sandford, who was drawn with a surcoat of Lacon, in allusion, I suppose, to his marriage with Maud Banastre, the heiress of Lacon, died in the last of them. The other persons whose names or arms occur, were all living at a period consistent with these dates.

Richard Lord Strange, who succeeded his father in 1403, died himself in 1448, as his first wife Constance,<sup>2</sup> whose arms I suppose they are, which are empaled with his own, died in 1438.

Robert Englefeld succeeded his father in 1428, and died in 1473; and I find Thomas Sandford alive in 1425, and dead in 1470. We may therefore fairly ascribe these costly decorations to the exertions and taste of warden Ive.

A skilful herald may perhaps fix the date still more precisely.

<sup>1</sup> It is observable that her paternal bearing of Nevile gives place to her mother's coat of Montacute, which occupies the first quarter of this empalement.

<sup>2</sup> Her family name is not known. A M.S. of Ashmole's gives the same coat with a slight variance of tincture, *argent*, three bars voided sable, over all a lion rampant *gules* for the arms of Ad. de Mohant

Very few fragments are now remaining, though enough to show the loss sustained by their removal.

[The following is from a printed Newspaper or Magazine slip. ED.]

### BATTLEFIELD CHURCH.

Last week, a splendid Monument, to the memory of the late John Corbet, Esq., of Sundorne, was erected in Battlefield Church, near this town, against the east end of the north wall.

The basement, which rests on the floor, is after the model of an ancient altar tomb, and is divided into four compartments by small panelled buttresses; within each compartment are two shields, under trefoil headed arches, surmounted by small panels, similarly ornamented; on these lie the ledger, moulded and charged with roses. From this altar tomb rise five panelled buttresses with mouldings, supporting the canopy, which consists of four pointed ogee arches with trefoil heads, crocketed and crowned with elegant finials, which also terminate under the cornice; the buttresses run up between these arches, and each finishes under the cornice with a rich crocketed pinnacle placed angularly with the buttresses, the spandrils being filled with narrow trefoil headed panels. On the canopy is a rich moulded cornice with roses, &c. surmounted by elaborately carved strawberry leaves resting on reversed trefoil headed arches pierced through. In the centre of the cornice are the arms of the deceased,—*Or, two ravens in pale proper*, impaling those of his two wives,—*Quarterly per fesse indented Or and Gules* for Leighton, and *Ermine 3 fusils in fesse Sa.* for Pigott; his crest, *an elephant proper with a tower on his back*.

At the angles are small octagonal turrets springing from the step and terminating with a carved cornice and projecting battlements.

The ends, from the turrets to the wall of the church, are occupied by small trefoil headed panels, resting on a moulded plinth, and terminating under a cornice



carved similar to that in front. The interior represents in miniature the aisle of a cathedral or cloister with its richly groined and ribbed vault, at each division are small archivolts springing from richly carved corbels, and the intersections of the ribs are covered with rich foliated bosses. On the back is the following inscription in a mixture of old English text and Longobardic characters :—

Sacred to the memory of  
JOHN CORBET Esquire of SUNDORNE,  
who departed this life the 19 day of May 1817,  
aged 65 years.

He was in the twenty first degree of lineal descent from  
CORBET a nobleman of NORMANDY  
who accompanied WILLIAM THE FIRST  
to the conquest of ENGLAND :  
and received an ample donation of lands & manors  
in the County of SALOP during the reign of that monarch.

In the same vault  
are deposited the remains of his first wife  
EMMA ELIZABETH  
daughter of Sir CHARLTON LEIGHTON Baronet of LUTON  
who died the 19 day of September 1797.

And of their only son  
JOHN KYNASTON CORBET  
who died the 23 day of April 1806,  
aged 15 years.

This monument is erected by his second wife ANNE daughter of the Reverend WILLIAM PIGOTT, M.A. Rector of EDMOND and CHETWYND, as a tribute of gratitude and affection to the best of husbands, the remembrance of whose virtues is deeply engraven on her heart.

This magnificent memorial was designed by the Rev. Archdeacon Owen, and most admirably executed by the Messrs. Carline, of this town, in a beautiful fine grained free stone from the Grinshill quarries in this neighbourhood, the warm yet mild tinge of which adds greatly to the harmony and elegance of the work : and whether we consider the design, the execution, or the munificence that raised it, it is alike creditable to the individual, the antiquary, and the artist. It is of that era in which the

style denominated the florid Gothic prevailed, a period when sculpture and architecture had attained the zenith of splendid ornament, and of elaborate and minute detail, with great precision and care in finishing. (January 2, 1822).

## INCUMBENTS OF BATTLEFIELD.

(From MS. Top. Salop, C. 9, ffos. 45-6).

Roger Philips, rector, 13 Edw. IV.

- 4 Mar 1560. Thos. bp. Cov. & Lich., certified that he had examined the register of Roland Lee his predecessor; wherein it was contained y<sup>t</sup> at Salop 18 Oct. 1535 Sir John Hussey chap<sup>l</sup> was admitted to y<sup>e</sup> mastership of Battellfyeld void by y<sup>e</sup> death of Sir Humfr. Thomas, on y<sup>e</sup> presentation of Master Rich<sup>d</sup> Hussey Esqr. patron. (*Cart. J. M.*)

Thomas Orpe, who had been ejected from Stanton Hine Heath, when Mr. Pelham Corbet gave this small benefice to him it was only worth five marks per annum. Mr. Corbet advanced it to five pounds for Mr. Orpe.

Roger Eddowes, curate 1694, sep. 1 May 1728. [He mar. Elizabeth Young, 21 Jan. 1716; and had a son William, bapt. 8 Nov. 1717. His widow, then "of Smethcott," was buried 12 Apr. 1731.]

1749. Sept. 28. Leonard Hotchkiss; ob. 12 Nov. 1771. [He was M.A. of St. John's Coll., Camb., and for upwards of 19 years Head-Master of Shrewsbury. He died, aged 80, and was bur. at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury. He was licensed to Uffington 18 Oct. 1734; and was the first Incumbent who held Uffington and Battlefield. His portrait is at the Shrewsbury School-House. Sarah, his wife, died in 1759, aged 81.]

1772. Jan. 10. Beaumont Dixie. See UFFINGTON. He was also minister of St. Peter's, Derby; ob. 1786. [He was licensed to Uffington also, 10 Jan., 1772. He died at Dalbury, co. Derby, 10 May, 1786. He was son of the Rev. Beaumont Dixie, rector of Market Bosworth, by Elizabeth, dau. of Andrew Corbet, of Shrewsbury, and grandson of Sir Wolstan Dixie, 3rd Bart. He mar. Margaret, dau. of Richard Shewin, of Strady, co. Carmarthen, and by her was father of the 6th, 7th, and 9th Baronets.]

1786. Sept. 25. Edward Williams, M.A., fellow of All Souls, [Oxford, until 1818; licensed also to Uffington, 25 Sept., 1786; rector of Chelsfield, Kent, 1817; died 3, and bur. at Battlefield 10 Jan., 1833, aged 70. He was son of Edward Williams, of Eaton Mascot, by his wife Barbara Letitia, dau. of John Mytton, of Halston, and widow of John Corbet, of Sundorn. He compiled some Shropshire Topographical Collections in MS.]
- [1833. John Oliver Hopkins, M.A., Magd. Coll. Camb.; Incumbent of Battlefield and Uffington until 1851; Vicar of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, 1851; died 1 Aug., 1853; bur. at St. Mary's Churchyard. He married in Oct., 1845, Beatrice Julia, dau. of Egerton Leigh, of High Leigh and Jodrell Hall, Cheshire; she rem. in 1859 to the Rev. Robert Lingen Burton, Vicar of Holy Cross and St. Giles, Shrewsbury.]
1852. Arthur James Pigott, B.A., and Postmaster of Merton Coll., Oxford; Incumbent of Battlefield and Uffington until 1872; during his incumbency Battlefield Church was restored in 1862; died unm. 19 July, 1881, aged 64; bur. at Uffington. He was 3rd son of the Rev. John Dryden Pigott, rector of Edgmond.
1872. Thomas Bainbridge, B.A., St. John's Coll., Camb.; Incumbent also of Uffington 1872 to 1875, when the vicarages were divided. The present Incumbent of Battlefield.]

[All the foregoing additions relating to the Incumbents, in parentheses, are my own. Ed.]

[The estate of Battlefield came to the present owner, the Rev. John Dryden Corbet, in the same way as the estates of Abright Hussey and Abrightlee, as narrated at pp. 111 and 117 *ante*. Mr. Blakeway speaks of the "Manor of Battlefield" (see pp. 339, 344); but, strictly speaking, there can be no such manor, for every manor is of a date prior to the statute of *Quia emptores*, 18 Edward I., cap. 1, A.D. 1290, which put an end to subinfeudation, and "Battlefield" as a place did not come into existence until 120 years after that statute. The Battlefield estate really is parcel of the manor of Albright Hussey, and has gone with it since the year 1638.

The coats of arms, which formerly were in the windows of the church, and are referred to at pp. 336-8, (fig. a to fig. m), are tricked in the Ashmole MS. 854, and copied by Blakeway in his MS. History. They are not here engraved, on account of the expense.

The old stained glass was taken down about the year 1749, and entrusted to the care of a neighbouring farmer, who suffered his children and servants to destroy and displace it, so that, when it was

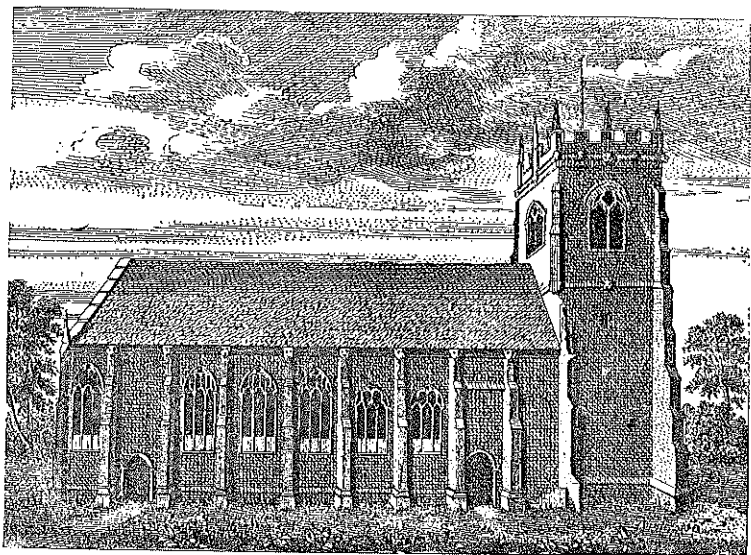
to be replaced, a few fragments only could be found, which were then fixed in the east window of the church, without much attempt at arrangement. These fragments contained two crowned heads, a male and a female, a human head in a dish with the point of a scimitar, the chalice and wafer, and some escutcheons of arms with quarterings, also an inscription, "Orate pro animabus Rogeri . . . . hujusce capellani." This old glass was, unfortunately, carried away from this church in 1861, and placed in a window in the north aisle of Prees Church! New glass was inserted in the east window, representing scenes in the history of St. Mary Magdalene; and some old glass from France placed in the windows of the new vestry.

Probably little was done to the church from the time of the dissolution of the college down to about 1749, and it was allowed to fall into a bad state of repair. About this year considerable reparations were effected. The church was newly roofed, though the pitch of the roof was, probably, somewhat lowered; the buttresses were capped with heads or gurgoyles; the tower was bound together with iron bars, nuts, and screws; a new font was made, and a new bell placed in the tower. This work was not permanent; in a few years' time the roof of the nave fell in, four ugly Doric pillars were introduced into the chancel to support it, and a brick wall built to separate the nave from the chancel. The nave was suffered to fall into decay.

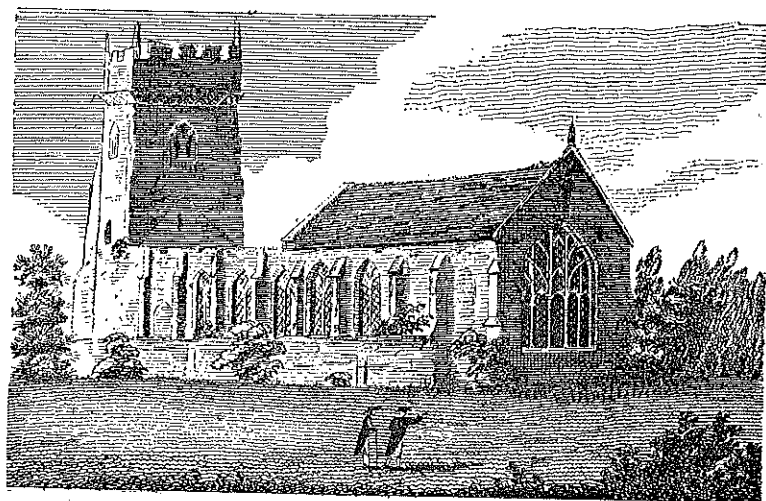
In 1861, the church was thoroughly restored, at the cost chiefly of Lady Brinckman, from plans prepared by Mr. S. Pountney Smith. The tower was completely renovated, the disused and ruinous nave repaired, the Doric pillars in the chancel removed, the church was new-roofed, and the whole of the edifice put into a thorough state of repair. The foundations having been sapped by the wet, the whole of the walls and buttresses had to be underbuilt. The broken summit of the nave walls were found to be nearly nine feet below their original height, and covered with grass and shrubs; and the tower had sunk a foot out of the perpendicular, and had lost its floors, bells, and roof, all of which necessitated a vast amount of labour and expense. A new mortuary chapel for the Corbet family, or vestry, was built on the north side of the chancel. A new hammer-beam roof was placed in the church, the points of the hammer bearing shields of arms of illustrious warriors who fought on the celebrated field of battle. The original area of the churchyard was enclosed, and a lych-gate erected. A Vicarage House was also built on the west side of the church.

In the chancel is a curious old figure of "Our Lady of Pity," the Blessed Virgin with the dead Christ in her lap. It is 3 ft. 9 in. high, and carved out of a solid block of oak, and is probably of 14th century work.

The plates represent (1) Battlefield Church as it is now, south prospect: an ink photograph; and (2) the same Church about 1750, north view, from an engraving by Fras. Parry after a drawing by James Bowen; also as it appeared in 1792, with its ruinous nave, south view. For these we are indebted to the proprietors of *Eddowes' Shrewsbury Journal*.—Ed.]



BATTLEFIELD CHURCH ABOUT 1780.



BATTLEFIELD CHURCH IN 1792.

THE  
JOURNAL  
OF  
THE  
ROYAL  
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1905

## BERWICK.

BERWICK is, I conceive, *bere wick*, the barley village, or hamlet devoted to the cultivation of that species of grain, though Du Cange will have Berwick to mean "a manor, or rather a member of a manor detached from the body of it, a small village, a hamlet of a manor, a manor pertaining to a greater manor, as if it were *berier-vic*, Saxon for *manerii-vicus*." But I cannot accede to this etymology. We read in *Domesday* of as many as seven berewicks, ten, and even twenty berewicks belonging to one manor, which it is scarcely possible to understand of so many subordinate manors, nor, indeed, do I know how *berier* can bear the signification here given it. It is much easier to understand them of barley farms, from the Saxon *bere*, barley, and *wick*, a village. We have no reason from that ancient survey to believe that the place now before us ever belonged to any other manor.

In the Saxon times it was a part of the possessions of the celebrated Edric, nephew of the more celebrated and treacherous Duke of Mercia of the same name, and was then valued at 30<sup>s</sup>. Our Edric, from his pertinacious resistance to the Norman conquest, which drove him, with his followers, into woods and caves, acquired the appellation of *Gilda*, the Wild, or Salvage, by which last he is known in *Domesday*. He is said to have been the ancestor of the family of Weld.

When that record was compiled, Berewic, as it is there written, was one of the manors which Earl Roger retained in his own occupation. It was rated to the *dane-geld* at one hide and a half. But so greatly had the cultivation of it increased since the assessment of that tax, that there were two *carucates*<sup>1</sup> in the *demesne*, and five more were held by four servants, one female servant, and eleven villans, and the whole was then valued at nine pounds.

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<sup>1</sup> [Not *carucates*, but teams.—Ed.]

Seven carucates are equal to 940 acres. The township of Berwick, including Almond Park, now contains upwards of 1,260 acres.

By the forfeiture of the third Norman earl of this county, Berwick, with his other estates, became, of course, the property of the crown; and I conceive that Henry I. granted it to one Ranulf de Broc,<sup>1</sup> for he appears in the *Liber Niger*, which was compiled in 1167, as one of the land holders of old feoffment (i.e., of lands whereof the party or his ancestor was enfeoffed in the reign of Henry I.) He held under William Fitz Alan.

Ranulph married one Damietta or Dunetta de Gorum, an heiress, and had issue three daughters, Adelina (written also Edeline, Odelina, and Godelina), Sibilla, and Clementia or Clementina. The eldest of these ladies married Stephen de Turnham,<sup>2</sup> Seneschall of Anjou in 33 Hen. II., 1186, and sheriff of Wiltshire in the 9th and 10th of Rich. I., to whom and his wife by the name of his faithful (*fideli viro*) Ste. de Thornham and Adelina his wife, King John in the sixth year of his reign, 1204, commands the sheriff of Salop to deliver without delay full seisin of the manors of Chedington, Euden, and Berewic (*Rot. Claus. 6 John m. 19, ap. Dods. vol. 103*), and I rather suppose

<sup>1</sup> [Ranulf de Broc, son of Oyn Porcell, was Usher and Marescall to Henry II., with whom he stood in high favour. He farmed the vacant see of Canterbury during the exile of Abp. Becket, against whom he took a strong part. He probably died about 1187.—*Cf. Eytton I., 166-171. Ed.*]

<sup>2</sup> Stephen de Turnham was son of Robert de Turnham, founder of the priory of Cumbwell in Kent, temp. Henry II., and brother of Robert de Turnham, a great favourite of Richard I. Stephen was himself Seneschal of Anjou in 33 Henry II., Sheriff of Wilts 9 Rich. I., and of Lincolnshire 1 John. He was dead 16 John, without male issue by Ediline his wife, who, in right of her mother Damietta, was lady of the manor of Feallebury, co. Hants. (*Dugd. Baron.*) But Roger de Leyburne married one of his daughters. *Qu.*—Did the Leiburnes get Berwick in that way? Certainly; see Chetton.



these manors had been holden in dower by Adeline's mother, because the king on the 8th of August in the same year commands the sheriffs of Southampton to deliver to them in like manner full seisin of the manor of Frelleberi,<sup>1</sup> which belonged to Dunetta, mother of the said Adeline, which mother is dead, and whose heir she is (*Rot. Claus.* 6 *Joh. m.* 19, in *Dugd. MSS.* v. 2). But Ranulf, her father, must have been dead as long ago as the 2nd of Richard I., 1190, for in that year the sheriff of Salop on the *Pipe Rolls* renders an account of three marks which Sibilla de Brocton (as she is there called) gave for licence to marry herself,—pro licentia maritandi se,—so minute were the exactions of our ancient monarchs, and so petty, oftentimes, the produce of this vexatious branch of the prerogative.

Stephen was probably a brother of that Robert de Turnham recorded as being so instrumental in securing the throne for John, on the death of his brother Richard, by putting him into possession of the town of Saumur and the Castle of Chinon, in which was deposited the treasure of the deceased monarch. He (Stephen) is enumerated among the ancient barons by tenure, in Dugdale's *Baronage*, and he was evidently a person of distinction, both from the terms and from the effect of the writs quoted above, for in them no notice is taken of the joint claim of his sisters-in-law to the inheritance of their parents, but he appears to have usurped the whole to himself. One of these sisters, however, did not acquiesce in the injustice. Sibilla sued her brother-in-law and brought him to terms; for in Michaelmas term, 9 John, Edeline, the wife of Stephen de Thurnham, confirmed the agreement which her lord made with her sister (concordiam quam dominus suus fecit cum sorore

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<sup>1</sup> [Damietta was daughter of William de Goram, an imigrant from Maine, in the time of Henry I., by whose gift he had Chetton and Berwick. She did not own Frelleberi, which was held by the service of serjeanty of being Usher to the King, but probably had it as her dower out of the lands of Ranulf de Broc. *Cf. Eyton*, x., 213-4; i., 170, note. Ed.]

sua). *Dodsw.* vol. 126. But this settlement was, no doubt, sufficiently favourable to Turnham, since upon his death, which happened in or before the 16th of John,<sup>1</sup> when his widow, Edeline, gave 60 marks and a palfrey to marry as she pleased, Sibil endeavoured to set it aside; for among the pleas of land at Westminster, Michaelmas 3 and 4 Hen. III., is one, rotulo 20, in which Edelina de Broc impleads Sibilla de Broc, that she keep a fine made at Winton in the time of King John, between her the s<sup>d</sup> Sibil on one p<sup>t</sup> and Stephen de Turnham and y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Edeline of the purparty, &c., w<sup>ch</sup> she claims against Stephen and Edeline of y<sup>e</sup> inheritance of Ranulph del Broc, father of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Sibil and Edelina, as also of the purparty of Sibil, which she claims against Stephen and Adeline of the whole inheritance of Damata de Gorum, mother of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Edeline and Sibil. Sibil makes default. (*Dodsworth*, vol. 42.)

Sibilla lived to a great age, and died possessed of the manor of Chetton,<sup>2</sup> which was, I presume, secured to her by the fine above mentioned. But Berwick descended to the heirs of Turnham.<sup>3</sup> One of these was Eleanor, the wife of Roger de Leiburne, whom I take to have been his daughter, for I find that in 9 Rich. I.

<sup>1</sup> [In March, 1214, Stephen de Turnham was dead; and then or soon after, Edelina, his widow, gave to Lilleshall Abbey the Church of Chetton, the Chapel of Berwick, and all her right in Haremore. *Cf. Lilleshall Cart.* fo. 62; *Eyton* i. 215.—ED.]

<sup>2</sup> [Stephen and Edeline conceded to Sibil the manor of Chetton, of the inheritance of Damietta. *Cf. Plea Rolls*, Mich. Term 3 Hen. III., m 14 dorso, and Hil. Term 7 Hen. III., m. 12 dorso; *Eyton* i. 171.—ED.]

<sup>3</sup> [Stephen de Turnham and Edelina had five daughters and coheirs, viz., Eleanor wife of Roger de Leyburn, Clemence wife of William de Tatelinton, Sibil, Lucy, and Felicia wife of William Hareng. At the Salop Assizes, in November, 1221, William de Tatelinton and Clemence, with Sibil, sued Roger de Leyburn for their Manor of Berwick, whereof Damata, their mother, was seised in the time of King Richard. This suit lasted 16 years, and Roger de Leyburn's position was apparently unshaken. Eleanor was dead before November, 1221. *Cf. Salop Assizes*, 6 Hen. III., m. 1 dorso; *Plac. ap. Westm.*, Hil. Term 7 Hen. III.; *Eyton* i. 171-3.—ED.]

he gave 300 marks for the wardship and marriage of the heir of Robert de Leiburn; this was the Roger above mentioned, whom it is reasonable to conclude he married to his daughter.

The Leybournes were a family of distinction in Kent, and this Roger, who acted a conspicuous part in the times in which he lived, was warden of the cinque ports in 1263. (*Cal. Rot. Pat.* 48 *Hen. III.*) In the 29th of that reign I find him holding Berwick.

ROGER DE LEBURNE'S GRANT OF BERWICK CHAPEL  
AND OF A WARREN AT HAREMOR TO  
LILLESALL ABBEY.<sup>1</sup>

Copied from the original, Ap. 13, 1824.

Om'ib' S'ce Matris Eccl'ie filiis p'sentem paginam Inspecturis  
Rogerus de leburne et'nam In d'no Salt' : Nou'itis me diuine  
precat' Intuitu 't p' salute a'i'e mee 't om'i' an'cessor' meor'  
concessisse 't hac p'senti Mea : carta confirmasse deo 't eccl'ie  
beate marie de Lilleshull 't canonicis ibidem deo servientib' :  
Capellam de Berewich cu' omib' p'tinenciis suis 't viuarium q'd  
dicit' Haremor cu' redundatione : aque s'c'd'm illam altitudine  
Stagni sui qua' habuerunt illo die quo concordati fuimus apud :  
Salopesbur' In aduentu d'ni Regis cu' solito cursu aquaru' que  
i' illam maram ceciderint : h'n'da 't tenenda libere 't quiete 't  
pacifice absq' om'i vexatione mei u'l heredum meor' in lib'am :  
puram 't p'petuam elemosinam vt igit' h' mea concessio 't con-  
firmatio futuris temporib' rata : 't stabilis p'maneat eam p'senti  
scripto 't sigilli mei sup's'one corroborem Hiis Testib' Mag'ro :  
Rad' de meidenestan' archid' Cestrie, Mag'ro alexandro archid'  
Salopesbur', viuiano de Rossale : Will'o pant', Norman' Pant'  
fr'e euis, Herebert maluesin, Stephano de pibbeleia, Galfrido :  
clerico, Rob'to de Cotes, Walto' abelot cl'ico de Salop.<sup>2</sup>

6½ inches by 3½ seal gone.

<sup>1</sup> [This Deed is probably dated in 1226. Cf. *Eyton* x. 216.—Ed.]

<sup>2</sup> G. Morris most respectfully informs the Rev. J. B. Blakeway that he has examined the annexed with the original word by word, to see that it is accurate; the abbreviations are marked wherever they occur, and the capitals and long s's are placed as in the grant, a waved line : denotes the conclusion of a line in the original.

April 13, 1824.

Sciant presentes & futuri quod ego Rogerus de Leyburn<sup>1</sup> dedi &c d'no Galf' Dispencer totum manerium meum de Berewik in com' Salop cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, scil' quicquid habui in eodem manerio in dominicis serviciis liberorum hominum, villenagiis villanis & eorum sequelis pratis &c et omnibus aliis rebus libertatibus, liberis consuetudinibus quiet' de sectis curiar' comitatum & hundred' ad idem maner' pertinentibus. . . . Habend. &c eidem Galfrido & her' suis vel assignatis suis & eor' her' imp'p' de me & her' meis Reddendo inde sing'lis annis . . . . . unum par albar' cyrotecar' vel unu' den' ap' Berewyk die natal' D'ni, & faciendo d'no Regi & her' suis totum servicium eis debitum de p'd'co manerio, Scilicet inveniando eidem d'n'o Regi & her' suis unum servientem equitem cum lancia & haubergello & trusantem unam pernam, commorantem in servicio ipsius d'ni Regis & he'd' suor' quamdin p'd'ca perna sibi & homini suo duraverit in Norwall cum corpore d'ni Regis & he'd' suor' si presentes fuerint, & si absentes fuerint nullum servicium fiet eidem d'n'o Regi vel he'dib' suis in Wall'; & cum p'd'ca perna comedatur p'd'cus serviens repatriabit, nisi d'n's Rex & he'des sui ulterius ipsum velint retinere in servicio suo ad stipendia sua. Et preterea Reddendo sing'lis annis he'dibus Stephani de Turneham unam libram cimini pro me Rogero & he'dib' meis Ita tamen quod nec ego Rog' nec he'des mei aliquid clamare vel exigere poterimus in custodia vel maritagio he'dum ipsuis Galfridi nec etiam relevium vel excaetum occasione servicii quod idem Galf' & he'des sui mihi & he'dib' meis faciet de p'd'co tenemento. Set d'n's Rex & he'des sui habeant custodiam & maritagium he'dum, &c. Clause of warranty contra omnes homines tam Christianos quam Judæos. Et pro hac donac'o'e &c, Galfr'us dedit mihi quadringent' marcas argenti. H. T. : D'n'o Wil'lo' de Ebor' Preposito Beverl', Paulino Peyner', Wil'lo' de S'co Edmundo, Rob'to de Notingha', Mag'ro Rob'o de Shardelawe, Ric'o de Clifford, Anketill Malore, Egidio de Clifford, Will'o fil. Herberti, Simone de Norwic, & al.

This is confirmed by Henry III., 29<sup>mo</sup> regni. *Cart. ist. anni, m. 3.*

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<sup>1</sup> [This Charter is of the year 1245; and was made by Roger de Leiburne (II.) Cf. *Eyton*, x., 217. Roger de Leyburn, who married Alianore de Turnham, was dead in 1244; as also was John de Leyburn, who succeeded him. See pedigree in *Eyton*, x., 220-1. Roger II, succeeded John.—Ed.]

From the *Patent Rolls* of the 36th year of that reign, it appears that he had slain Sir Ernald de Munteinai in a tournament (*apud tabulam rotundam*). Matthew Paris (*sub ann.*), who writes the name Lemburne, informs us that this mishap befel at Walden. He says that none of the knights present bewailed the loss of the deceased so much as the author of his death, who immediately assumed the cross of pilgrimage for the repose of his soul, (*qui confestim, pro liberatione animæ ejus, cruce se signavit peregrinaturus*), a design which does not seem to have been carried into effect. The historian would have his readers believe that Leiburne was in fact actuated by revenge for a broken leg, which the other had occasioned him in a former rencontre. But the monk of St. Albans, though a most valuable writer, was a warm partizan of the rebellious Earl of Leicester; and our Roger is enumerated by him among the knights of Shropshire, who in 1255 took up arms in behalf of his sovereign. This offence was aggravated in the mind of the historian by the recollection of Leybourne's former adherence to the opposite party, which he, with others, had deserted, "being seduced by bribes,—*muneribus excæcati*" (*id.* p. 992, *sub. ann.* 1263), or, as it had been fairer to have said, from a conviction, however tardy, of the treasonable views of that factious nobleman. Roger de Leybourne<sup>1</sup> died in 1272; having married secondly Eleanor, daughter of William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, and relict of William de Vaux and of Roger de Quienci, Earl of Winton; but by this lady he appears to have had no issue.

The next possessor of Berwick was Simon de Leybourne, of whom presently, and whom I take to have been the eldest son of Roger by Eleanor Turnham.

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<sup>1</sup> [This Roger de Leyburn (II.) had a grant, 26 Oct., 1265, of the lands of John le Despencer and others, which seems to have worked to him an immediate reversion of the fee-simple of Berwick, previously conveyed by him to Geoffrey Despencer in 1245. *Cf. Eyton*, x., 219. See the Pedigree of Gorran, Turnham, and Leybourn, given in *Eyton* x. 220-1.—Ed.]

But William,<sup>1</sup> who is stated in the Baronages to have succeeded his father Roger in his estates, and who had summons to Parliament as a baron of the realm from 1298 to his death in 1309, must have been the offspring of another marriage, since upon the death of his granddaughter, Julian de Leybourne, Countess of Huntingdon and Lady of Abergavenny (called from her great estates, the infanta of Kent) in 1366, her lands escheated to the Crown for want of an heir, which they could not have done if Simon and William had been brothers of the whole blood.

The *Feodary* of the Hundred of Pemeul in the 7th of Edward I. states that Simund de Leyburne held the manor of Berwyke of the king in capite, by one of those singular services which appear to have formed one the rude amusements of our ancient sovereigns, and which in the present instance was perhaps devised by Henry I. when he granted the manor to Ranulf de Broc.

Simon then held it by the service of one man riding with a greyhound, and one man carrying a gammon of bacon (i.e., a *ham*), when the King passes into Wales in time of war, who shall follow the King until that gammon be expended; and if he continue longer with the King, it shall be upon the King's cost.

It should seem that the whole of the land held by Earl Roger had not been granted to Broc, for the jury find only one hide of land. "Also the said Symon hath there two carucates of land" (i.e., of arable land) "worth £4 yearly; also the meadows of the Lord are worth 20<sup>s</sup> yearly. He hath also there a wood of 6 acres, worth 4<sup>s</sup> yearly, and two pools worth one mark."

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<sup>1</sup> William de Leyburne is stated to have free warren at Berewicke, in the *Iter* of Hen. III. (Hotchkiss MSS., vol. 3). A person of these names is called the *King's sea admiral* (admirallus maris Regis) in a convention at Bruges, 1286. *Spelman Glossar*. The same, no doubt, whom Edw. I., after the conquest of Wales, made constable of Crickeath Castle.

[Eyton states that William was heir of Roger de Leyburn (II.), being his son by a former marriage, and takes Simon to be a younger brother of this Roger. *Cf. Eyton* x. 219.—Ed.]

Madoc de Berewyke holds half a virgate of land in villenage; Roger Russell, the widow Alice, the widow Agnes, John Russell, Gilford clerk, and Thomas Berenard are mentioned as tenants of Symon; the pleas and perquisites of all the manor are estimated at 20<sup>s</sup>.

In upper Berewike, Stephen baker of Salop, ye widow Alice, Rich. de Preston, Galfrid de Berewyke, Rich. Traynell, and several others, are mentioned as holding under Simon.

In Neuton, Rich. de Hennecote and others hold under him.

In Aldemare, Rich. Tranell, John de Aldemare, and Madin de Aldemar hold of ye said Simon.

The jury find that Philip de Broc, a former holder of ye manor of Berewyke of ye King in chief, was the giver of the church of Berewyke, and gave it to the abbot of Lylleshull, in proprios usus, which abbot now holds it.

Notwithstanding this finding of the jury, the Chartulary of the Abbey itself, as quoted by *Dodsworth* in one of his MSS. (vol. 109), states that Edeline, relict of Sir Stephen de Turneham, granted the church of Chetinton and chapel of Berewick, together with all her right in Haremore to that monastery; nor do I find in any other record mention of a Philip de Broc, which I therefore conceive to be a mistake of the jurors, who were probably no great antiquaries, for Ranulf. His daughter Edeline may, as usual, have confirmed his donation. Further information on this head would doubtless be derived from the Chartulary itself, if that valuable MS. were now accessible.

Simon is stated in the *Feodary* of the Hundred of Pymhill, in the 28th of Edw. I., to hold the said manor with its members of the king by the same service; and if he was, as I suppose, father of John de Leyburne, whom I find possessed of this manor in the 9th year of the following reign, when the record called *Nomina Villarum* was compiled, and when Berwick was still included within the hundred of Pimhill, he must have

married Lucy,<sup>1</sup> the sister and heir of John le Strange of Cheswardine; for, upon the death of this John le Strange, in the 4th of Edw. III., John le Leyburne was found to be his nephew and heir, viz, son of his sister Lucy, and thirty years of age.

John de Leybourne of Berwick was born therefore in the year 1300, and according to the usages of that period was early trained to deeds of arms. But in those sportive images of war, which were designed for the education of the young nobility, he was as unhappy as his ancestor had been, for in the eighteenth year of his age, he unfortunately slew in a tournament at Worcester John de Mortimer, second son of Edmund de Mortimer of Wigmore, a youth of his own age, whom he pierced in the belly, not being able, for want of strength, says the old chronicle (*Monasticon*, art. *Wigmore*) properly to direct his lance. So fatal, not unfrequently, was the result of this boisterous species of amusement in hands not accustomed to wield the weapons of death! At how early a period of their lives the great were invested with the habiliments of war, appears from an inventory of certain armoury belonging to Henry VI. (*Archæologia*, vol. 16, p. 124) from which we learn that the king had "lityll cote armurs" made for him when he was but seven years of age, and that before he was fifteen the Earl of Warwick, his governor, "the father of courtesy" as he was styled, caused to be made for his royal pupil "a lytyl harneys, [a complete suit of armour,] garnysshed with gold, or that he went over the see," i.e., when, upon the death of the Duke of Bedford, regent of France, he was appointed lieutenant-general of that kingdom, May 19, 1436.

John de Leyburn appears among the knights of Shropshire returned into Chancery by Henry de Bishbury the sheriff in 17 Edw. II. (*Cotton Claud.*, c. 11).

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<sup>1</sup> Sir Roger le Strange, who seems to have been lord of Cheswardine about the 25th of Hen. III., is stated to have left an only daughter *Isabel*, wife of Simon de Leybourne.



He appears on the rolls of Gascony in the following year, and on those of Scotland in the 9th<sup>1</sup> year of the next reign, when he, together with John le Strange of Whitchurch, obtain the king's license to absent themselves from the wars of that kingdom "for various causes."

Two years later he received summons to parliament among the barons of the realm, and continued to do so to the time of his death; and it is in this capacity, I apprehend, that he is called a *banneret of the county of Salop* in the rolls of France, 19 Edw. III. For the learned *Selden* teaches us that this title was not confined to knights created in the field, and in the presence of the king under his royal standard displayed, but was also given to some temporal barons, as a name synonymous thereunto. (*Tit. Hon., Pt. II., ch. 5, sec. 25.*) Though this assertion of the great antiquary is somewhat too broadly laid down, for there was manifestly some slight difference (what the distinction was is not exactly apparent,) between a baron and a banneret. This last title, and that of baronet (in its ancient parliamentary sense) was precisely synonymous; for the Statute of Richard II. quoted by *Selden*, which in the old translation has *baronet*, has on the roll *banneret*.

In the 12th of Edw. III., John de Leybourn was assigned, together with Ralph de Stafford and John le Strange, to provide the king's wool in Shropshire and Staffordshire, and send them to the ports. (*Rotul. Alemann. istius anni*, p. 2, m. 8.)

This refers to a common mode of supply to the crown

<sup>1</sup> In the 7th of Edw. III., he had a charter of free warren in his demesne lands of Caux, Withim (i.e., Worthen), Yokethull, Minsterley, Shelve, Wentmore, Bynweston (these must have been the dower of his wife, Lady Corbet), *Aldermare*, *Berwyke*, and Child's Ercalwe, Co. Salop, Angreham, Co. Northumberland, and Silfreton, Hurbreton, Brixham, and Marton, Co. Devon, which last mentioned places must have been the inheritance of his said wife.

in those days, and I think then first introduced, whereby parliament granted, sometimes the half, sometimes the whole, of all the wool in the kingdom, which was exported to the low countries, and there sold for the king's benefit: a curious picture of the agriculture and commerce of those days.

He died in the 22nd of Edw. III., 1348, leaving no issue by his wife Beatrice, daughter,<sup>1</sup> as I conceive, of Sir John de Beauchamp, of Hache, co. Somerset, and relict of Peter Corbet, baron of Caus,<sup>2</sup> on whose right heirs, says Dugdale, he settled the ultimate reversion of his estates, a proof, as it should seem, that he had no heirs of his own.

<sup>1</sup> She is called daughter of Beauchamp of Silverton, Co. Devon. Silverton was the seat of Sir Humphrey Beauchamp, a younger son of Robert Beauchamp of Hache, but, I suppose, reverted to the Hache family by failure of his issue. Peter Corbet, Knt., the first husband of Beatrice, died seised of Silpherton 15 Edw. II. conjointly with his wife. *Inq. p. m.*

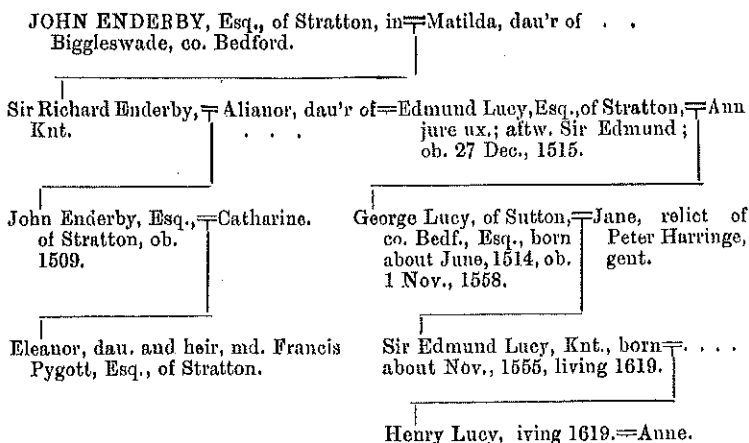
<sup>2</sup> There is some difficulty about this. Beatrice, the wife of Peter Corbet, is called in the pedigrees daughter of Edmund Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel. She was certainly sister to Eleanor, the wife of the fifth Fulke Fitz Warin, of Whittington, for in an abstract of the Fitz Warin evidences (*Sloane MSS.*, 1301) is an extract from her will, in which she is written Elanor garyn, and leaves a legacy to "hir sister Beautrys Corbett, lady of Caux." Eleanor, likewise, is called a daughter of Edmund Fitz Alan in the pedigrees. Nevertheless, by other authorities, Beatrice Corbet is called daughter of John de Beauchamp, of Hache, in Somersetshire, and in a pedigree by Henry St. George, Eleanor Fitz Warin is called daughter of William Beauchamp, of Somersetshire, by Cicely, coheir of William, Earl Marescall. So that here is authority for making both these ladies Beauchamps, though there is still some diversity in the Christian name of their father. It is certain that John de Beauchamp, of Somersetshire, married Cicely, daughter of Maud de Kyme, daughter of Sibil, Countess of Derby, sister and coheir of William, Richard, &c., Earls of Pembroke and Earls of Marescall. I find John de Beauchamp in the above-named MS. granting the constablership of Whittington Castle in 3 Edw. II., which supports the notion of a connection between the families; and notice of the will of Sir John Leyborn, Knt., to which Thomas of Leyborn, Thomas of Aren, &c., were executors, which could have hardly been found among the Fitz Warin deeds, if Leyborn and Fitz Warin had not been connected by marriage.

On her death, John de Beauchamp of Somersetshire was found to be her heir, and he died without issue in 1361. In 1369 the manor of Berwick was holden in capite by Roger de Trumpington, of Mogerhanger, in the parish of Blunham, co. Bedford. I have not been able to find how he became possessed of Berwick.

It is not impossible, however, that he might be of kin to, and the devisee of, Lady Leyburne, for we have seen that she was maternally descended from the family of Pembroke-Marescall, and Blunham, in which parish the residence of Trumpington was situated, had been the property of her relatives, the Valences, Earls of Pembroke. In 1390, John Malyns, of Blunham, senior, is styled lord of the manor of Aldmere and Berwick, and conveyed it to Roger de Trumpynton,<sup>1</sup> son of Sir Roger. Malyns was probably only a feoffee. Trumpington, to whom he conveyed this manor, was himself a knight, for in the escheats of 3 Hen. V., he is found, by the name of Roger Trumpeton Chivaler, to have holden jointly with Margaret his wife, on the day that he died, the Manor of Aldmere, to them and the heirs of the said Roger, of the king in chief, by the service of one knight's fee, and that Walter was his son and heir. (*MS. Dodson*). Lady Trumpington continued in possession thirty-eight years, and by the escheats of 32 Hen. VI. was found to have died seised of the manor of Aldmere for term of her life, the reversion thereof belonging to Walter Trumpington, son and heir of the said Roger her husband, and his (Walter's) heirs (*MS. Mus. Brit.* 4702). He occurs four years later, 1457, by the name of Sir Walter Trumpington, Knight, lord of the Manor of Berwick, when he obtained a license to sell it to Matilda, relict of John Endirby, Esq.

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<sup>1</sup> Mogerhanger, in the Parish of Blunham, was held by Roger de Trumpington as early as 8 Edw. I., and by Edmund de Trompington as early as 8 Edw. II.



John Enderby, Esq., the grandson of Matilda, sold this manor to Balknop and others, for the term of her life, in 1496, under covenants that they should not damage the manor house, or fell any large timber without his consent. Afterwards, viz., 6 May, 1507, he sold it finally to his stepfather, Sir Edmund Lucy, Knight, who in the same year obtained a licence to aliene the Manor of Aldemer, otherwise Berwick, and lands in Great and Little Berwick and Aldmere, to Bradnall and others. (*Rot. Pat.* 23 *Hen. VII.*, pt. 3, in *MS. Mus. Brit.* 4702). But this appears to have been nothing more than a family settlement, for by the Inquisition taken at Wellington on the 26th of October, 9 *Hen. VII.*, after Sir Edmund's death, he is found to have died on the 27th of December, 7 *Hen. VIII.*, seised of the manor of Aldemere, otherwise Berwick, valued at £20, and holden of the king by knight's service, leaving George, his son and heir, aged one year and a half (*Cole's Escheats*), who, on his coming of age, had general livery of the Manor of Berwick granted him, June 1st, 1536. By the Inquisition taken at Bridgenorth, April 2nd, in the first year of Elizabeth, in which he is called George Lucye, Esq., of Sutton, Co. Bedford, he is found to have died the 1st day of November last past, seized of the Manor of Almer, etc.,

valued at £20, and divers messuages, lands, etc., there and elsewhere, holden in capite by the service of half a knight's fee, leaving Edmund, his son and heir, an infant of the age of three years and upwards. (*Cole's Esch.*)

He was found to be of full age April 16th, 1576, and had then livery of the Manor of Almere with the appurtenances. He was living in 1619, and then a knight, when he joined with Henry, his son and heir, and Anne, his son's wife, to sell the Manor of Almere, with its appurtenances, to Isaac Jones, Esq., for the sum of £4,400.

Mr. Jones was a merchant of London, fourth son of William Jones, gent., Alderman and draper of Shrewsbury, and was uncle of Sir Thomas Jones, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

ISAAC JONES, Esq., lord of the manor of Berwick, merchant of London [son of Wm. Jones of Shrewsbury by Elinor Owen.]<sup>1</sup> Elizabeth, dau'r. of Richard Prince, Esq., of the Abbey Forge; bap. 29 Sept., 1591; md. 14 Jan., 1608.

Sir William Jones, Knt. lord of the manor of Berwick.	[Susan] dau. of Edward Cotton [of London, Esq.] and relict of [George] Bennett [of Welby, co. Leic.]	Mary, dau'r. of Peter Tryon of Haringworth, co. N. Hants; md. 2ndly Chas. Bertie, Esq., of Uffington, co. Lincoln.	Sir Samuel Jones, lord of the manor of Berwick, & of Courtenhall, co. N. Hants.	Margaret, d. Timothy Middleton, Esq., of Stanstead.
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Isaac Jones.	Edward Jones.	Anne (or Mary), w. of the hon'ble George Pierrepont, youngest son of Robert first Earl of Kingston.	Dorothy, w. of Edward Long, of [Rude Aston], co. Wilts.	Susan Jones.	Sir Drew Drury, of [Riddlesworth], co. Norfolk.
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William Jones, of Lincoln's Inn.	Sir William Wake [third] bart. of Clevedon, co. Somerset.	Diana Drury [dau. and event. heir.]
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Samuel Wake Jones, Esq., lord of the manor of Berwick, and of Courtenhall [5th son].

<sup>1</sup> [These additions in brackets are taken chiefly from the pedigree of Jones entered at the Herald's Vis. of London in 1693, publ. by Harleian Society. The Arms, as allowed at this Vis., were quarterly 1 and 4, argent a lion rampant vert, vulned in the breast gules, 2 and 3, gules a bend or; Crest: a sun in splendour or. See also the Vis. Salop, 1623.—Ed.]

William occurs as son and heir of Isaac in 1639, and then settled Berwick on his nephew, William Jones, of Lincoln's Inn; but in 1643, being then a knight, he revoked this settlement (having reserved to himself a power to that effect) and in consideration of the sum of £3,000, settled the Manor of Berwick on his own brother, Samuel Jones, Merchant, afterwards himself a knight, and the founder of the almshouses. By his will, dated 11 June, 1672, this Sir Samuel devised this manor, his estate in Northamptonshire, and also, says Wooten (*Baronetage*, art. Wake), a fair estate at Waltham Abbey, to his great-nephew, Samuel Wake, who took the name of Jones.

This gentleman sold Berwick in 1699, under the authority of an Act of Parliament, for the sum of £8,028 to Richard Hosier, Esq.

The following account of the descent of the Manor of Berwick is compiled from notes taken by Mr. Bowen in 1770 from the original deeds.

John Malyns, of Blonham,<sup>1</sup> senior, lord of the Manor of Aldemar and Berwick, sold it in 1390 to Roger de Trumpington (son of Sir Roger); from him it descended to Sir Walter Trumpington, Knt., who occurs as lord of the Manor of Berwick in 1457, when he obtained a licence to sell it to Matilda, relict of John Enderby, Esq. Her son, Sir Richard Enderby, Knt., by Alianor (who, after his death, became the wife of Edmund Lucy, Esq., of Stratton, in Co. Bedford), had issue, John Enderby,<sup>2</sup> Esq., of Stratton, aforesaid.

This gentleman, in 1496 (at which time his mother was married to her second husband), sold the manor to Belknop and others for term of her life, under covenants that they should not damage the manor house, or fell any large timber without his consent. Afterwards, viz., 6th May, 1507, he sold it finally to his stepfather, now become a knight.

<sup>1</sup> Probably in Bedfordshire.

<sup>2</sup> This John had a wife, Catherine.

On the decease of this Sir Edmund Lucy, his son and heir, George, had general livery granted him, June 1st, 1536, of the Manor of Berwick. He (George) died Nov. 1st, 1558, leaving issue by Jane his wife (who appears [but this must be a mistake] to be living in 1637), a son Edmund, then a minor, who was found to be of full age April 16, 1576, and had then livery of of the Manor of Almere with the appurtenances. This person, by the style of Sir Edmund Lucy, Knight, with Henry, his son and heir, and Anne, wife of the said Henry, joined in 1619 to sell y<sup>e</sup> Manor of Almere with its appurtenances, for the sum of £4,400, to Isaac Jones, Esq. William Jones, Esq., occurs in 1639 as son and heir of Isaac, and then settled Berwick on William Jones, of Lincoln's Inn, son and heir of his brother Edward, but reserved to himself a power of revocation, which he afterwards, in 1643, being then a knight, exercised, settling the Manor of Berwick on his own brother, Samuel Jones, merchant, in consideration of the sum of £3,000.

This Sir Samuel (for he, too, became a knight), the founder of the almshouses, and lord of the Manor of Berwick, left that estate, by will dated 11 June, 1672, to Samuel Wake, son of his niece, Lady Diana Wake; and this gentleman, who assumed the name of Jones, sold it in 1699, under the authority of an Act of Parliament, for £8,028, to Richard Hosier, Esq., whose son, Edward, sold it on y<sup>e</sup> 26th February, 1728, for £10,050 to Thomas Powys, Esq.

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 BERWICK.

Indenture of 20 Mar. 28 Eliz. between the Queen on one part & Rich<sup>d</sup> Prynce Esq<sup>r</sup> of Monks Forgate of the other. He bargains & sells to y<sup>e</sup> Queen certain lands & tenements in Shrewsbury, Monks Fercate, Cotton & Little Berwicke near Shrewsbury of which Rich<sup>d</sup> Capper late alderman of Shrewsbury & John C. his son deceased were seised. To have & to hold until he shall pay or offer to pay to the general receiver of her revenues for y<sup>e</sup> Co. of Salop or his deputy to the use of her

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majesty her heirs & successors the sum of 40<sup>s</sup> in one whole & entire payment.

*Rot. Scotiæ 9 E. 3. m. 42.*

Rex &c. supplicaverunt nobis dilecti &c. Joh'es de Leyburne & Joh'es le Strange de Whitechurche quod cum nuper per literas nostras &c. mandaverimus quod ad nos &c. in partibus Scotiæ ad certum diem jam preteritum cum equis & armis venient ad proficiscendum nobiscum &c. contra Scotorum . . . aggressus . . . iidemque Joh'es & Joh'es ob varias causas prepediti fuerint . . . Nos . . . de non adventu suo . . . tenemus excusatos &c. T. R. . . . 1 Apr.

*Dugd. MSS. B. 1.*

In *Rot. Franc. 19 E. 3*, John de Leyburne is called a ban-narett of y<sup>e</sup> Co. Salop, as are John le Strange & Roger Corbet.

28 H. 3. Fine betw. Matthew de Mara & Florence his wife demandants & Roger de Leiburn tenant of N. Berewick. Florence claims it as dower, being the land of John Leiburn her former husbsnd. Jus Rogeri.

*Carte 1. 783.*

Rob<sup>t</sup> de Turnham gave John possession of his brother Rich's treasures at Chinon 1199 Guy fitz Holgod. *Nash, ii. 122 n.*

[Thomas Powys, Esq., of Brindrinoke, in the parish of Clun, the purchaser of Berwick in 1728, erected the mansion house there; and in 1735 repaired and ornamented the chapel; he was 7th in descent from Thomas Powys, of Meifod, in Powys-land; he married in 1703 Bridget, daughter and heiress of Francis Baldwyn, of Shrewsbury, and dying 24 Aug., 1744, was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Powys, of Berwick, who died 7 June, 1753; by Jane his wife, daughter of Thomas Lyster, of Rowton, he had issue a son,

Thomas Powys, of Berwick, High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1762. He married in 1756 Mary, daughter of German Pole, of Radborne, co. Derby, but dying in 1774, aged 41, was succeeded by his cousin,

Thomas Jelf Powys, of Berwick, and Moreton Hall, Cheshire, High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1776. He was son of Edward Powys, by Catherine, daughter and heiress of John Jelf of Bristol, and grandson of the first-named Thomas Powys, the purchaser of Berwick in 1728. He died 28th January, 1805, aged 61, leaving his widow, Mrs. Lissey Ann Powys (nee Cooper) surviving. She had the Berwick estate during her widowhood, and died 14th July, 1832. They had issue a son, who died unmarried, and three daughters.

The eldest daughter, Ann Catherine, succeeded to the Berwick estate. She married 26th April, 1791, William Robert Basil, Viscount Feilding (eldest son of the 6th Earl of Denbigh), who died in v.p. 8th August,



1799. Viscountess Feilding died 1st January, 1852. They had issue, with three daughters, three sons, the eldest of whom, William Basil Percy, became in 1800 the 7th Earl of Denbigh, and in 1819 gave an organ to Berwick Chapel.

The second son, the Hon. Henry Wentworth Feilding, who was born 31st July, 1798, succeeded to the Berwick estates, and in 1832 assumed, by Royal License, the surname and arms of Powys. He died unmarried 14th March, 1875, when his estates devolved on his nephew, Rudolph William Basil, 8th Earl of Denbigh, who shortly afterwards sold Berwick to James Watson, Esq., of Warley Hall, co. Warwick. Lord Denbigh reserved the magnificent wrought iron gates, known as "Berwick Gates," which he removed to his estate at Newnham Paddox.

James Watson, Esq., of Berwick House, J.P., M.P. for Shrewsbury since 1885, the present lord of Berwick, is a son of James Watson, of Edgbaston, and was born in 1817. He has almost entirely re-built Berwick House. He married in 1856 Jane, daughter of Leonard Willan, Esq., of Silverdale, co. Lancaster, and has issue an only surviving daughter, Florence Mary.—ED.]

## INCUMBENTS OF BERWICK.

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

Philip Wingfield, M.A., 1691, ob. [July 1720; bur. at Holy Cross, Shrewsbury, 26th; he was of Pembroke College, Oxford, and was also Incumbent of St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, 1703-1720.]

1720, Dec. 15. Alexander Hatton, M.A.

[1721. Samuel Jones; Mr. Hatton's election having been declared void.]

1763, Jun. 24. John Tombes Wingfield, M.A., ob. [Sept., 1791; bur. in St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, 15th. He was son of John Wingfield, M.D., and was born at Shrewsbury in 1727; of Trinity and All Souls' College, Oxford; Vicar of Atcham; Vicar of St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, 1756-1791.]

1791, Sep. 21. Hugh Owen, B.A., res. 25 April, 1800. [M.A. of St. John's College, Camb.; Archdeacon of Salop, Prebendary of Lichfield and of Sarum, portionist of Bampton; Vicar of St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, 1791-1827; Vicar of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, from March, 1826, until his death; he died 23 December, 1827, and was bur. in St. Julian's. Joint author of *History of Shrewsbury, &c.*]

1800, Apr. 25. Charles Wingfield, M.A., res. 20 Jul., 1801.

1801, Oct. 23. Samuel Butler, M.A., res. 7 Ap. 1815; [D.D. and Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; F.R.S.;

- Head Master of Shrewsbury Free School, 1798-1836; Vicar of Kenilworth, 1802-36; prebendary of Lichfield, 1807; Archdeacon of Derby, 1821-1836; Bishop of Lichfield, 1836-1839; son of William Butler of Kenilworth, born there 30 Jan., 1774, died 4 Dec., 1839; bur. in St. Mary's Churchyard, Shrewsbury. He married in 1798, Harriet, dau. of the Rev. East Apthorp, B.D., Prebendary of St. Paul's, Rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, and Vicar of Croydon, and had issue a son and two daughters. Author of *Æschylus*, in 12 vols., and many educational works.]
- 1815, Oct. 21. Evan Griffith, B.D., res. 29 Dec., 1820.
- 1822, Oct. 26. George Moultrie, [M.A. of Trin. Coll., Camb.; Curate of St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, 1818-1820; Vicar of Cleobury Mortimer, 1800-1845; died in London, May, 1845, aged 73; bur. in the chancel at Cleobury Mortimer. He was father of the Rev. John Moultrie, rector of Rugby, the poet. He resigned Berwick in 1832.]
- [1832, July 6. Uriah Bidmead.
- 1845, Oct. 23. John Mort Wakefield, M.A., Under-Master of the Shrewsbury Free Schools.
18. . William Burbury, M.A., Second Master of the Shrewsbury Free Schools.
1853. Thomas George Mortimer Luckcock, M.A. of St. John's Coll., Cambridge; resigned 1874; Rector of Christ Church with St. Ewens, Bristol, 1873; died 12 Nov., 1880; bur. at Westbury-on-Trym.
- 1876, Aug. Thomas Bucknall Lloyd, M.A., St. John's Coll., Camb.; Vicar of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, 1854-1888; Rector of Edgmond 1888; Archdeacon of Salop 1886; resigned Berwick, Aug., 1877.
1877. James Neil, M.A., of C.C.C., Cambridge; author of *Palestine Repeopled, Rays from the Realms of Nature, Palestine Explored, &c.*; resigned 1879; now of Vermont House, Margate.
1879. Henry Charles Milward, M.A. of Ch. Coll., Cambridge; until 1884; vicar of Redditch, 1884.
1884. Alfred Clayton Thiselton, K.C.L., author of *Meditations on Job, Church and Home Lessons from Hosea, With the Prophets Joel, Amos, and Jonah, Homiletical Commentary on Micah, &c.*; the present Chaplain of Berwick.]

[For the foregoing additions to the Incumbents, in parentheses, I am indebted to the Ven. Archdeacon Lloyd, the Rev. A. C. Thiselton, and others.—Ed.]

## BERWICK CHAPEL AND ALMSHOUSES.

[There was a chapel in Berwick in the 13th century. About 1214, Eodelina, widow of Stephen de Turnham, gave it to Lilleshall Abbey. This grant was not opposed by the Dean and Chapter of St. Mary's; but was confirmed by a Papal Bull, probably of Honorius II. (1216-1227), and in 1226 was again granted to the Abbey by Roger de Leburne. A rent-roll of Lilleshall Abbey gives 6s. 8d. as the annual profits of Berwick. In the *Valor* of 1535 it is classed with St. Alkmund's, both churches being set down as together worth £6. Great and Little Berwick have always been within the parish of St. Mary, Shrewsbury. (See *Eyton* x., 223-4.)

The present chapel is of 17th century construction. It was consecrated in 1680 by the Bishop of St. Asaph, the Bishop of Lichfield being at that time under suspension. On the wall in the vestry, which was formerly the south porch, is the date 1680. An inscription over the entrance-gate of the almshouses states that:—

These Almshouses and Chappel were Given,  
and Endow'd by S<sup>r</sup> Samuel Jones, Knight  
Anno Domini 1672.

A tablet on the north wall of the Chapel has this inscription:—

This  
Chapel was repaired  
and ornamented by  
Thos Powys, Esqr. 1735.  
The Organ was given by the  
Rt. Honble. William Basil  
Earl of Denbigh  
1819.

In the windows of the chapel are these coats of arms:—

Royal Arms "G R. III."  
Powys and four quarterings.  
Powys impaling Baldwin 1728.  
Powys and Lyster 1744.  
Powys and Poole 1753.  
Powys and Jelf 1754.  
Powys and Cooper 1774.

There are also six hatchments of the Powys family.

The following monuments are in the Chapel.

On the north wall:—

(1) Lissey Ann Powys, widow of Thomas Jelf Powys, Esq., of Berwick House, died July 14, 1832, aged 78.

(2) Hon. Henry Wentworth Powys, 2nd son of William Robert Viscount Feilding, and of Catherine his wife, daughter of Thomas Jelf Powys of Berwick House, born July 31, 1798, died March 14, 1875.

On the south wall:—

(3) Thomas Jelf Powys, Esq., of Berwick House, died Jan. 28, 1805, aged 61.

(4) Lady Catherine Frances Feilding died 21 Feb., 1818, aged 24.

Lady Mary Anne Fielding died 13 Feb., 1814, aged 18.

A fine tablet, two kneeling figures, by Chantrey, R.A.

(5) Anne-Catherine, Viscountess Feilding, widow of Viscount Feilding, and dau. of Thomas Jelf Powys, Esq., of Berwick House, born Nov. 30, 1771, died Jan. 1, 1852.

In the chapel-yard is a tablet, against the wall, to "WILLIAM MOLTON, an honest and good man, died April y<sup>e</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> 1803, in the 100<sup>th</sup> year of his age."

The chapel consists of nave, chancel, and tower with one bell. The east window is blocked up. At the east end of the chancel is a large wooden reredos, ornamented with cherubs, &c., and over it is a mural painting. No separate Parish Registers are kept; all entries of baptisms, &c., are annually sent to be entered in the Registers of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury.

The ALMSHOUSES owe their origin to the liberality of Sir Samuel Jones, Knt., who by his Will,<sup>1</sup> dated 25 Dec., 1672, and proved P.C.C., directed that a building of brick, containing 16 rooms, should be erected on his land, near the chapel in Little Berwick, to cost £1,000 at least, and he bequeathed £300 to be bestowed in repairing the said chapel in Little Berwick; and he gave towards repairing the chapel and almshouses £20 yearly; for the maintenance of a minister to preach and pray every Sabbath day £40 yearly; and for the maintenance of the almspeople £80 yearly, out of which sum £24 yearly should be laid out in buying 16 gowns, 30s. for each gown, such gowns to be given to the almspeople every Michaelmas Day, and £56 should be paid to the 16 almspeople, £3 10s. each, by quarterly payments. And he directed that the minister and almspeople should be chosen by Thomas Jones, serjeant-at-law, and Philip Prince, Esq., and their heirs, and the owners for the time being of Little Berwick; such of his own kindred who should be willing to be almspeople to be elected before any others, and the rest of the 16 almspeople to be chosen out of the inhabitants of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury; and in case of the default of the electors, the Mayor of Shrewsbury to elect. And he charged all his lands in Great and Little Berwick with the respective sums of £20, £40, and £80.

About 1709, a Suit was commenced in Chancery against Richard Hosier (who had purchased the estate in 1699) for non-payment of the annuity of £20 bequeathed for the repairs of the chapel and almshouses; and by an Order made 7 Nov., 1709, it was directed that the £20 per annum for repairing the premises should be fully answered for the future, and the arrears (which the Master, by his Report dated 25 Nov., 1714, certified amounted to £670) paid; and any money saved out of the gowns might be given to the almspeople

<sup>1</sup> [See the Charity Commissioners' xxiv. Report, pp. 286-9 (442-5), Salop. Sir Samuel Jones is described by Owen and Blakeway, vol. ii., p. 394, as "of Courtenhall, in co. Northampton, Knt."—Ed.]

in coals, &c. By further Order, made 10 March, 1715, the balance of this £670 was to be put out at interest, and applied in augmenting the annual allowance of the almspeople and minister.

A Suit was afterwards brought by Joseph Jones, agent, and Thomas Lloyd, the heir of Sir Thomas Jones, against Edward Hosier, complaining of the election of certain almspeople by him without the concurrence of the heirs of Philip Prince or Sir Thomas Jones; and by an Order made 21 March, 1720, it was declared that such appointments were void. This Order<sup>1</sup>, which throws great light upon the history of the chapel and almshouses, is as follows:—

A Decree ab<sup>t</sup> Berwick Almshouse.

Georgius Dei gratia Magne Britannie Francie & Hibernie Rex fidei Defensor &c., Edvardo Hosier arm' Salutem. Cum quidem Ordo coram nobis in Cur' Cane' n'r'a fact' & reddit' extiterit in hec verba: Martis 21<sup>o</sup> die Martij an<sup>o</sup> Regni Georgij Regis 7<sup>o</sup> inter Attorn' General' ex Relatione Josephi Jones Gen' & al' Quer' Edv'm Hosier Arm' & al' Deff'es. Whereas the said Relator Joseph Jones & Tho<sup>s</sup> Lloyd Esq. y<sup>e</sup> Heir at Law of S<sup>r</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Jones preferd their Petition to y<sup>e</sup> R<sup>t</sup> Hon<sup>le</sup> y<sup>e</sup> L<sup>d</sup> High Chancell<sup>r</sup> of Great Brit<sup>n</sup> y<sup>e</sup> one & twentyeth day of Feb. last thereby setting forth y<sup>t</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Samu<sup>l</sup> Jones by his will dated y<sup>e</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> of March 1670 directed there sh<sup>d</sup> be built a brick building of 16 Rooms on his Lands as near the Chappell in Little Berwick as it c<sup>d</sup> w<sup>th</sup> conveniency be placed & for y<sup>e</sup> building thereof he devised £1,000 at least & y<sup>e</sup> further sum of £300 for repairing of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Chappell & gave towards repairing the s<sup>d</sup> Chappell and Almshouses £20 per ann. for ever. And for y<sup>e</sup> maintenance of a Minister £40 per ann. to be paid quarterly to him & his successors for ever. And for y<sup>e</sup> maintenance of y<sup>e</sup> Almes-people £80 per ann. for ever viz. £24 per ann. for 16 gowns, and £56 per ann. to be equally divided amongst y<sup>e</sup> 16 Almes-people by quarterly payments. And willed y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Minister & Almes-people sh<sup>d</sup> from time to time be chosen & placed in y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Almes-houses by y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Jones & Philip Prince Esq. & their Heirs & such Person as sh<sup>d</sup> from time to time be owner of his L<sup>d</sup>ship or Lands in Little Berwick & for their Direct<sup>n</sup> in such choice he willd y<sup>t</sup> if any of his kindred either by his Father's or Mother's side sh<sup>d</sup> be willing to be Almes-people such of his s<sup>d</sup> kindred sh<sup>d</sup> be from time to time elected before any others, & in case there sh<sup>d</sup> not be so many of his kindred as sh<sup>d</sup> from time to

<sup>1</sup> [This Order of 21 March, 7 George I., is extracted from a folio MS. volume in the possession of Mr. H. W. Adnitt, which I take to be one of Mr. Leonard Hotchkiss' MSS. If so, where are his other Topographical MSS?—Ed.]

time make up eight poor antient couple then his Will was y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Jones & others y<sup>e</sup> electors & their heirs sh<sup>d</sup> chuse y<sup>e</sup> rest of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> poor Almes-people so as y<sup>e</sup> y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> number of sixteen might be still supplied & filld up out of y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of S<sup>t</sup> Mary's Parish in Shrewsbury. And in case y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> electors sh<sup>d</sup> fail to elect y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> poor people then on their default he willd y<sup>e</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Mayor of Shrewsbury for y<sup>e</sup> time being sh<sup>d</sup> elect & place y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> poor people in y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Almes-houses. And for y<sup>e</sup> better payment of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> sums of £20, £40, and £80 per ann. his Will was y<sup>e</sup> all his Mannors & Lands in Great Berwick and Little Berwick & elsewhere in y<sup>e</sup> County of Salop sh<sup>d</sup> be charged w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> summes; & in case any part thereof sh<sup>d</sup> be behind 21 days after y<sup>e</sup> same was payable, then y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Testator willd' y<sup>e</sup> y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Jones & Philip Prince & their heirs, or in default y<sup>e</sup> Mayor of Shrewsbury for y<sup>e</sup> time being sh<sup>d</sup> from time to time distraine upon y<sup>e</sup> premises or use any other legal way to recover y<sup>e</sup> same w<sup>th</sup> damage for y<sup>e</sup> forbearance thereof. THAT soon after y<sup>e</sup> death of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Testator y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Almeshouses were built, & y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Chapell repaird, and a Minister and 16 Almes-people elected & placed there according to y<sup>e</sup> directions of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Will And y<sup>e</sup> these were for many years as Vacancies happend without any dispute filled up by y<sup>e</sup> electors nominated by y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Will THAT ye Defend<sup>t</sup> Hosier having purchased y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Estate chargd w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> payment of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Charity moneys, & not having paid y<sup>e</sup> £20 per ann. for repairing y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Chapell & Almes-houses for severall years, y<sup>e</sup> Bill in this Cause was brought up for an Acc<sup>t</sup> & for y<sup>e</sup> direction of y<sup>e</sup> Court touching y<sup>e</sup> future managem<sup>t</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Charity, & upon y<sup>e</sup> hearing of this Cause an Account was directed to be taken by M<sup>r</sup> Holford one of y<sup>e</sup> Masters of this Court of what was due & in arreare of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> £20 per ann., & y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Master having made his Report thereby certified the arreares of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> £20 per ann. to Mich<sup>s</sup> 1714 amounted to £670, & y<sup>e</sup> Defend<sup>t</sup> Hosier having brought y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> sum before y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Master upon y<sup>e</sup> hearing of this Cause upon y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Master's Report y<sup>e</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> day of March 1715, It was order'd y<sup>e</sup> after payment of Costs to y<sup>e</sup> Prosecutors & putting y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Premises in good repair, if there sh<sup>d</sup> be any broken sum remaining of less than £100 and more than £20, y<sup>e</sup> same sh<sup>d</sup> be l<sup>d</sup> id by in cash & kept for the future repairs or rebuilding of y<sup>e</sup> Almeshouses & Chappell as there sh<sup>d</sup> be occasion AND y<sup>e</sup> y<sup>e</sup> £20 per ann. by y<sup>e</sup> Will appointed for repairs sh<sup>d</sup> be added to such cash, & y<sup>e</sup> y<sup>e</sup> even hundred pounds w<sup>ch</sup> sho<sup>d</sup> be remaining in y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Master's hands of y<sup>e</sup> six hundred & seventy pounds sho<sup>d</sup> be by him put out at Interest till a purchase of Lands co<sup>d</sup> be found & y<sup>e</sup> profits of y<sup>e</sup> Lands when purchased as likewise any broken

sum y<sup>t</sup> sho<sup>d</sup> be remaining of y<sup>e</sup> £670 less than £20, sho<sup>d</sup> be proportionably applied in augmentation of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Charity except as to repaires there being £20 per ann. already appointed by y<sup>e</sup> Testator's Will for y<sup>t</sup> purpose, w<sup>ch</sup> Augmentation was to be an increase of y<sup>e</sup> several annuall Allowances to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> poor people & to y<sup>e</sup> Minister, & not to add to y<sup>e</sup> number of y<sup>e</sup> poor THAT a vacancy happenning by y<sup>e</sup> death of George France, one of y<sup>e</sup> Almes people, Elizabeth France his daughter a very poor lame woman & a great object of charity was appointed to succeed her father by Owen Meyrick Esq. Guardian to y<sup>e</sup> petitioner Thomas Lloyd then an Infant & by Sir Charles Lloyd Bart. then Mayor of Shrewsbury, no person having appeared or made out that he was heir at law to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Prince, soon after which M<sup>r</sup> Philip Wingfield Clerk took upon him to joyn with Edward Hosier Esq. the present owner of y<sup>e</sup> Lordship & Lands in Little Berwick & son & heir of y<sup>e</sup> Defendant Rich<sup>d</sup> Hosier now deceased & did place in ye room of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Elizabeth France one Edward Humphrison, a middle aged lusty healthfull man, a smith by trade, no object of charity, & a person of no good reputation, but y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Elizabeth France was afterwards restored, yet y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Hosier will not permit her to receive any part of y<sup>e</sup> Charity THAT there were lately 3 vacancies, one whereof hath been a year, & each of y<sup>e</sup> other several months, & no persons elected to fill up these vacancies till the 27<sup>th</sup> of January last, when Robert Wood of Shrewsbury Apothecary & his brother John Wood, together with a servant of M<sup>r</sup> Hosier, undertook to place in three persons in y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> vacancies, viz. Ralph Hudson, Widow Pinch, & Hester Jones, & y<sup>e</sup> money w<sup>ch</sup> sho<sup>d</sup> have been paid to y<sup>e</sup> poor people if y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> vacancies had been filled up in proper time remains now in y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Hosier's hands THAT y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Wingfield Minister of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Chapell is lately dead, and y<sup>e</sup> Petitioner Thomas Lloyd hath nominated M<sup>r</sup> Samuel Jones Clerk, of y<sup>e</sup> name & family, & also a near Relation to Sir Samuel Jones y<sup>e</sup> Founder to succeed y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Wingfield, but y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Hosier & Sir John Astley Bart. & his Lady who pretends to be Heir to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Philip Prince have nominated M<sup>r</sup> Alexander Hatton Clerk to succeed M<sup>r</sup> Wingfield, So y<sup>t</sup> it remains undetermined who shall have y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> place. THAT by y<sup>e</sup> Will of y<sup>e</sup> Founder if, there was any arrear of y<sup>e</sup> Charity moneys due, Sir Thomas Jones & Philip Prince & their heirs, & on their default y<sup>e</sup> Mayor of Shrewsbury, had power to destrain, & by y<sup>e</sup> Decree y<sup>e</sup> same persons appointed Electors are likewise made Governors, who, or any two of them, are at liberty to destrain or to apply to this Court, & y<sup>t</sup> there is at present an Arrear due to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Charity, & M<sup>r</sup> Hosier will

not joyn to destrain upon himself, nor will Sir John Astley, who is a friend of Mr Hosier's, as is conceived, joyn with Mr Lloyd to do it, & y<sup>e</sup> present Mayor of Shrewsbury is unwilling to act therein without an Order for y<sup>t</sup> purpose by w<sup>ch</sup> means y<sup>e</sup> Charity Money remains unpaid, & y<sup>e</sup> poor people are much distressed for want thereof. THAT Sir John Astley & his Lady & Mr Hosier sometime since preferred a Petition to his Lordship, thereby (inter alia) praying y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Elizabeth France might be displaced, but have not brought on y<sup>e</sup> matter of their Petition to be heard, whereby y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Petitioner Joseph Jones hath been put to charge & expence. THAT the Cover & Windows of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Chapell, & y<sup>e</sup> Windows of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Almshouses are out of Repair, & y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Mr Wingfield did for some time receive y<sup>e</sup> £20 per ann. left for y<sup>e</sup> Repairs thereof, but how y<sup>e</sup> same was applied by him is not known, & there is now an Arrear of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> £20, per ann., w<sup>ch</sup> ought in y<sup>e</sup> first place to be applied towards repairing of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Chappell & Almshouses. It was therefore prayed y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Election of y<sup>e</sup> Minister & poor people might be ascertained, & y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Election of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Elizabeth France might be established, and y<sup>e</sup> Election of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> three persons without Thomas Lloyd's knowledge might be declared void, & a new Election be made, & y<sup>t</sup> it may be explained who shall have Power to destraine for y<sup>e</sup> Arrears of y<sup>e</sup> Charity Money, & y<sup>t</sup> for y<sup>e</sup> better management of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Charity some other Persons might be added to y<sup>e</sup> present Governors who live in or near Shrewsbury, and y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Chappell & Almes houses might be forthwith repaired, & y<sup>t</sup> all Arreares might be forthwith paid by y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Mr Hosier & applied as y<sup>e</sup> Court shall direct, & y<sup>t</sup> a Receiver m<sup>t</sup> be appointed of y<sup>e</sup> Charity Moneys, & to pay y<sup>e</sup> same pursuant to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Will & Decree, & y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Sir John Astley & Mr Hosier might pay y<sup>e</sup> petitioner Joseph Jones his costs in respect of their not bringing on their s<sup>d</sup> Petition. WHEREUPON it was ordered y<sup>t</sup> all Parties sho<sup>d</sup> attend his Lordship touching y<sup>e</sup> matters of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Petition, And Councill for y<sup>e</sup> Petitioners Joseph Jones & Thomas Lloyd & for y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Sir John Astley & his Lady and Mr Hosier & Samuel Jones & severall Affidavitts being read, his Lordship hereupon, & upon hearing what was alledged by Councill on either side, declared That as y<sup>e</sup> Decree in this Cause now stands y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Elizabeth France is well elected to be one of y<sup>e</sup> Almes house people in y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Almshouses & doth therefore think fit & so order y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Elizabeth France be confirmed & continued therein, & y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Edward Humphrison be removed from y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Almes-houses, & y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Elizabeth France be paid by y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Hosier all y<sup>e</sup> Arreares



of what is become due to her as one of y<sup>e</sup> Almes-people since y<sup>e</sup> time she was first elected; & as to Election made of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Ralph Hudson & Widow Pinch & Hester Jones to fill up y<sup>e</sup> 3 vacancies y<sup>t</sup> were then in y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Almes-house, his Lordship declared y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Election is void, & doth therefore order y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> persons mentioned in y<sup>e</sup> Order of y<sup>e</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> of March 1715 do forthwith proceed to fill up y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> 3 vacancies, & Lady Astley having now made it appear y<sup>t</sup> she is heir at law of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Philip Prince, his Lordship doth order y<sup>t</sup> she be at liberty to joyn in y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Election & all future Elections y<sup>t</sup> shall be made according to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Order; & forasmuch there is no time limited for y<sup>e</sup> filling up any vacancy or vacancies y<sup>t</sup> shall happen in y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Almes-house, his Lordship doth order y<sup>t</sup> when any such vacancy or vacancies shall happen for y<sup>e</sup> future the persons mentioned in y<sup>e</sup> aforesaid Order do within 3 months after such vacancy or vacancies do happen fill up y<sup>e</sup> same, & in default thereof y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Mayor of Shrewsbury for y<sup>e</sup> time being do according to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Will fill up the s<sup>d</sup> vacancies; But as to y<sup>e</sup> addition now prayed to be made of other Persons to y<sup>e</sup> present Governors for y<sup>e</sup> better management of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Charity, his Lordship doth not now think fit to make any Order touching y<sup>e</sup> same. AND it is further Ordered y<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Samuel Jones Clerk, who is of y<sup>e</sup> name & family of y<sup>e</sup> Founder, & was elected by y<sup>e</sup> Petitioner Thomas Lloyd, with the approbation of y<sup>e</sup> present Mayor of Shrewsbury, be confirmed & allowed y<sup>e</sup> Minister of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Chapell, in y<sup>e</sup> Room of M<sup>r</sup> Wingfield deceased y<sup>e</sup> former Minister, & y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Hosier do pay y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Samuel Jones y<sup>e</sup> quarterly payment due at Christmas last. And it is further ordered y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Chappell & Almes-house be forthwith repaired, & y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> charges thereof be paid out of y<sup>e</sup> £20 per ann. given by y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Will for y<sup>t</sup> purpose. And y<sup>t</sup> ye s<sup>d</sup> Hosier do account before y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Master for y<sup>e</sup> Arreares of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> £20 per ann., & y<sup>t</sup> he do bring y<sup>e</sup> same before y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Master to be applyed according to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> order of y<sup>e</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> of March 1715. And y<sup>t</sup> he do also forthwith pay y<sup>e</sup> Arreares of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Charities to y<sup>e</sup> severall Persons now in being, And continue y<sup>e</sup> future payments thereof to them, & to y<sup>e</sup> other Persons y<sup>t</sup> shall be elected to fill up y<sup>e</sup> aforesaid vacancies according to y<sup>e</sup> Allowances & at y<sup>e</sup> respective times mentioned in y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Will for y<sup>t</sup> purpose. And in case there shall be occasion to distraine at any time for nonpayment of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Charity monyes, his Lordship declared y<sup>t</sup> such distress or distresses ought to be made in y<sup>e</sup> names of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Sir Thomas Jones & Philip Prince, & in their default y<sup>e</sup> Mayor of Shrewsbury for y<sup>e</sup> time being is from time to time to be at liberty to distraine for y<sup>e</sup> same according to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Will,

but as to what is now prayed by y<sup>e</sup> Petitioners for a Receiver to collect y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Charity Money, his Lordship doth not now think fit to make any Order concerning y<sup>e</sup> same. And in regard y<sup>e</sup> present Governors of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Charity do live remote from y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Almes-houses, his Lordship doth order that y<sup>e</sup> Minister of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Chapell for y<sup>e</sup> time being do from time to time look after y<sup>e</sup> Repairs of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Chapell & Almes-houses & y<sup>e</sup> Cloathing of y<sup>e</sup> poor people, & in case y<sup>e</sup> same be not done y<sup>t</sup> he do give notice thereof to y<sup>e</sup> Governors in order for their taking care therein & applying to this Court touching y<sup>e</sup> same as there shall be occasion. And there having been a considerable sum of money placed out at Interest for y<sup>e</sup> Improvement of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Charity, according to y<sup>e</sup> directions of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Order of y<sup>e</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> of March 1715, It is further ordered y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Master do take an Account, & see what is due for y<sup>e</sup> Interest of y<sup>e</sup> Money so placed out, & y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> same & also y<sup>e</sup> future Interest be by him from time to time paid to y<sup>e</sup> Minister of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Chapell for y<sup>e</sup> time being, to be applyed in augmentation of y<sup>e</sup> Charity, according to y<sup>e</sup> directions of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Order. And it is further Ordered y<sup>t</sup> it be referred to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Master to examine how long y<sup>e</sup> aforesaid 3 Places in y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Almeshouse were vacant, & what y<sup>e</sup> Allowances w<sup>ch</sup> sho<sup>d</sup> have been paid to y<sup>e</sup> poor people if y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> vacancies had been filled up do amount unto, and what y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Master shall find to be due in respect thereof y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Mr Hosier is to bring y<sup>e</sup> same before y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Master to be added as a fund to y<sup>e</sup> money already put out, & y<sup>e</sup> Interest thereof is to go & be applyed in augmentation of y<sup>e</sup> Charity in such manner as y<sup>e</sup> Money already out at Interest is directed to be applyed. AND it is further ordered y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Mr Hosier do pay the s<sup>d</sup> Petitioners Joseph Joes & Thomas Lloyd their Costs of this application, to be taxed by y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Master in case y<sup>e</sup> parties differ about y<sup>e</sup> same. But as to y<sup>e</sup> Costs prayed in respect of y<sup>e</sup> Petition exhibited by Sir John Astley & his Lady & Mr Hosier touching y<sup>e</sup> displacing y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Elizabeth France from y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Almes-house, his Lordship doth not think fit to grant y<sup>e</sup> same. Tibi igitur prefato Edro Hosier Arm. firmiter injungend' precipimus quod omnia et singula in Ordine predicto content' specificat' quantum seu quoad te in aliquo tanguit vel concernunt facias perimpleas & exequaris cum effectu secundum tenorem veramque intentionem Ordinis predicti et hoc suo periculo incumben' nullatenus omittas quovis modo. TESTE me ipso apud Westm' 6<sup>o</sup> Die Junii anno Regni nostri septimo.

The money paid by Mr. Hosier as arrears seems to have been invested in the purchase of 2 closes in Castle Foregate containing 9 acres; and of £245 18s. 3d. old South Sea Annuities. In 1805, the almshouses were put in a complete state of repair by Mrs. Powys, at the cost of £209 18s. Besides the 16 almshouses, there is another small house, for the use of the chaplain, called the "Priest's House." Dr. Butler held this himself, and used to study there. Some of the chaplains have occasionally occupied it.

In 1760, a Petition for an Account of the annual payment of £20, and the arrears thereof, seems to have been filed by the Earl and Alicia Countess of Tankerville, Sir Francis Vincent, Bart. and Lady Arabella his wife, Edward Daniel, Esq. and Henrietta his wife, James Odonald Esq. and Frances his wife, and Anne Astley spinster (the heirs at law of Philip Prince), and John Griffiths of Cevenamwleh, co. Carnarvon (the heir of Sir Thomas Jones), an infant under the age of 21 by Watkin Winn his guardian, and John Tombes Wingfield, Clerk, Minister of Little Berwick chapel, against Thomas Powys, Esq., the owner of the estate, in Chancery.

The Earl of Tankerville, Mr. Wynne, and James Watson, Esq., are now the representatives of the three original Trustees, and as such are patrons of the chapel and almshouses.

Little Berwick was a Perpetual Curacy without cure of souls; but in 1852 a district with cure of souls was assigned, and published in the *Gazette*. Its position at the present time is doubtful. Until Mr. Burbury's appointment, the chaplains were always admitted to the office by the Ordinary of St. Mary's; but since 1846, when the Bishop of Lichfield obtained concurrent jurisdiction, they have been licensed by him.

The late Rev. W. A. Leighton speaks of "the small but picturesque Chapel, erected in 1672, on the site of an ancient ruinous structure." (*Guide through Shrewsbury*, p. 58).

Berwick is in the parish of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, and consists of the townships of Great Berwick and Little Berwick, and the hamlets of Almond Park, Newton, and Rose Hill.

The house at Great Berwick, formerly the mansion of the Bettons, but sold by them to the owners of the Little Berwick estate, is usually considered to stand on the site of the house where Hotspur slept on the eve of the Battle of Shrewsbury. (See Fletcher's *Battlefield Church*, p. 4.)

Edward VI., in 1553, granted (inter alia) the tithes of Almon Park, lately belonging to the dissolved College of St. Mary in Shrewsbury, to the bailiffs and burgesses, for the support of the Free School. In 1830, nothing was received in respect of the tithes of Almond Park, Berwick, and Newton; and it seemed doubtful whether the governors could substantiate their title thereto. (See *Charity Commrs. xxiv Report, Salop*, pp. 213, 220.)—Ed.]

## BETTON STRANGE.

BETUNE, in the hundred of Conodovre, belonged to the see of Lichfield in the reign of the Confessor, and at the time of Domesday: it was rated to the Danegeld at 2 hides, but consisted of 4 carucates<sup>1</sup> of 480 acres of arable, whereof 1 carucate<sup>1</sup> and a half, or 180 acres, were in the demesne or immediate occupation of the lord, and the remaining 2 carucates<sup>1</sup> and a half, or 300 acres, were occupied by 4 villans and 3 servants. It was valued in the Confessor's days at 15s., but at the time of Domesday at 16s.

I conceive this description to refer to both the Bettons, as well this before us, as the contiguous manor of the same name in the Parish of Berrington: but I can give no account when Betton Strange became included within the Liberties of Shrewsbury, or when it ceased to be part of the possessions of the see of Lichfield.<sup>2</sup>

When Henry II. arrived from the Continent to take possession of the English throne, he brought with him in his retinue a nobleman, who is said to have been a son of the Duke of Bretagne, and a kinsman of the young monarch. However this may be, it is certain that on this Guy, or at least on his three sons, John,

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<sup>1</sup> [Not carucates, but ox-teams (caruce). *Servi* is better translated serfs, than servants.—Ed.]

<sup>2</sup> [Eyton believes that Betton was the Bishop of Lichfield's (Robert de Limesey, 1086-1121,) contribution to the Abbey of Shrewsbury. That Abbey possessed it *temp.* Henry I., and the monks gave a life-lease of the manor to Richard de Belmeis, who was Bishop of London and Sheriff of Shropshire. Bishop Belmeis died 16 Jan., 1127, and on his death-bed restored Betton to the Abbey, though his nephew and heir, Philip de Belmeis (son of Philip) contested this. Subsequently, about 1154-60, Ranulf de Belmeis (also nephew of the Bishop, and brother and heir of Philip de Belmeis), surrendered Betton to Shrewsbury Abbey. (See Salop Cartulary, nos. 22, 23, 56, 294; Eyton ii. 200-1). In 1220, Roger le Zouche, as nephew of Philip de Belmeis, sued the Abbot of Shrewsbury for Betton; but, after a five years' suit, was apparently unsuccessful. See Eyton vi. 184-5. See Pedigree of Belmeis and la Zouche in Eyton ii. 208-9.—Ed.]

Guy, and Hamo, who, from their foreign origin, received the appellation of Extranei, Strangers, or *Le Strange*,<sup>1</sup> Henry II. bestowed solid marks of his bounty in various parts of England, particularly in this county. To John, the eldest son, he gave Nesse and Cheswardine, which he is found to hold in 1167 (*Liber Niger*), and I think it also probable that he received Betton likewise from the grant of his sovereign, but for this last particular I have seen no authority.<sup>2</sup>

In the 23rd year of Edward I., 1295, it had been long enough possessed by this family to have acquired the distinctive appellation it still retains of Betton Strange. For thus it is written in the book of fees in the Exchequer on the Treasurer's side (*Ashmol. MSS.*, vol. 859). "*Bogo de Knovill & Eleanora uxor ejus*

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Blomefield thinks they were so called from a place in France of this name, but if this had been the case, they would certainly have been termed *De Estrange*, and not *L'Estrange*: the respective prefixes of *de* and *le* accurately marking the distinction between personal and local appellations. The Latin *Extraneus*, too, evidently refers to a person and not a place. Besides, Blomefield himself gives an abstract of a deed, without date, wherein John *cognomento Le Strange* (so he styles himself) grants land to the monks of Binham for the souls of Henry the younger (i.e., as I conceive, the son of Henry II.), and Alianore the queen (wife of Henry II.), and of William, Earl of Arundel, and Queen Adelicia his wife (relict of Henry I.) In this deed the grantor calls himself right heir of Reginald le Brun, who was his wife's brother. Mr. Blomefield makes Guy the eldest son, but "*John Strange, with his 2 brothers Wido and Hamo*," is the style in the attestation to a deed of William fitz Alan,—"*Johanne Straunge cum duobus fratribus ejus Widone et Hamone*," which marks, I think, the seniority of John.

<sup>2</sup> [About 1160, Hamo le Strange made a grant in the Manor of Betton to Haughmond Abbey. Probably the monks of Shrewsbury had alienated to him that part of Betton, which was thenceforth called Betton Strange; the part which they retained being called Abbot's Betton. In the 12th and 13th centuries, Abbot's Betton was called Little Betton, to distinguish it from Great-Betton-in-Hales, near Market Drayton, which also belonged to the Abbey. It is now called Great or Abbot's Betton, to distinguish it from Little Betton or Betton Strange. See Eyton vi. 184-5.]

Hamo le Strange was succeeded by John le Strange, his elder brother.—Ed.]

tenent Betton Estranei de Johanne Extraneo et idem Johannes de rege in capite." *Bogo de Knovill and Eleanor his wife hold Stranges Betton of John Le Strange and the same John of the King in chief.* This Eleanor (the daughter and co-heir of William de Blancminster, or Whitechurch), was relict of Robert le Strange, Lord in her right of Blackmere, who died in 1276. She is called in the pedigrees *relict* of Bogo de Knovill; but it is manifest that he was her second husband. Betton Strange was then part of her dower, and held by her and her husband of the inheritance of John, her eldest son by her first husband. In 17 Edward III., the said John was in possession of it, having then a grant of free warren in his lands of Whitechurch, Corfham, Wrocardyn, Sutton Baeton, Longnolre, and Cheswardyn. Among the Longner deeds is one of 10 Edward III., in which John de Tronwell, chaplain, grants to Sir Hamond le Strange, Knight, and Margaret his wife, in tail, his Manor of Betton Strange, which he had of y<sup>e</sup> ffeoffment of y<sup>e</sup> said Sir Hamond, to hold of y<sup>e</sup> chief lords of y<sup>e</sup> fee.

The next entry I find in the records concerning this manor is from the Fines of 47 Edward III. in the Tower, m. 14. (*Dodsworth MSS., vol. 32*). "Rex commisit Johanni filio Johannis Lestrangle, junioris, custodiam manerorium de Cheswardyn & Straunge Betton cum pertinentiisque fuerunt Margarete que fuit uxor Hamonis Lestrangle defunctæ, & que per mortem ipsius Margarete, & rationis minoris ætatis predicti Joh's filii Joh'n's (filii) Joh's consanguinei & hæredis predicti Hamonis in manu nostra existunt; habendum & tenendum ad licitam ætatem predicti Joh's filii Joh's. 10 December." From this extract it appears that Betton Strange had been the property of Sir Hamo le Strange of Cheswardine, a younger son of Fulke le Strange of Blackmere, who was the brother and heir of John mentioned above as being seized of the reversion of it in 1295; that on the death of the said Sir Hamo, it devolved to Margaret his widow, for her life, that on her death it descended to John le Strange of Blackmere, her

husband's great nephew and heir, who being then a minor, it was seised into the king's hands, and that his majesty now granted it to him for his maintenance during his minority. Before all this, however, it had belonged to Fulke, another younger son of Fulke le Strange of Blackmere above mentioned, who is expressly styled of Betton. He left only daughters, in consequence of which this manor passed to his brother Sir Hamo, to whom John de Tromwell granted it, 11 Edward III.

John le Strange, the minor, deceasing two years after the above fine, viz., in 1375, without attaining full age, and leaving a daughter (who also died an infant), the manor reverted to the three daughters of Fulke le Strange of Betton: Johanna wife of John Carles, Eleanor wife of Edward de Acton, and Margaret le Strange, a nun of Lingbrooke, who the same year, 1375, 49 Edward III., released her right in the manors of Longenorle and Betton to her sisters and their husbands, and accordingly, on Sunday before the Feast of St. Catherine, in the following year, 50 Edward III., we find John Carles and Johan his wife, the eldest of those daughters, granting certain messuages and half a virgate of land in the town and fields of Betton Lestrangle, which Gilbert son of Annote formerly held, to John son of Thomas Gilbertes of the same (apparently a descendant of the former) and Alice his wife. (*e cartis Rev. Jos. Corbett de Longn. archidiaconi de Salop*).

From this time, the Manor of Betton Strange continued in the same hands, with that of Longnor, in the hundred of Condover; the family of Corbett, in right of their descent from that of Careles (as may be seen under the article LONGNOR), holding one half of it, and the family of Acton the other.

Among the deeds of the Rev. Jos. Corbett is a grant of Thomas Hord and Thomas Rugge to Thomas Acton and Mary his wife, in fee tail, of all the lands and tenements, rents and services, which they have in the vills of Longnore and Betton Strange, which they lately

had of the gift of the said Thomas Acton, remainder to the right heirs of the said Thos. Acton. Witnessed by Fulke Sprencheaux, Robert Scryven, and Edwd. Leghton, and dated at Stepulton, Tuesday after Michaelmas 27 Henry VI.

In the families the manor continued till John Mackworth purchased one moiety of it from Thomas Corbett of Longnor, by deed dated 16 May, 36 Henry VIII., 1544; and on the 3rd day of the same month of the following year, he bought the other moiety from William Acton of Audenham, gent.

Queen Elizabeth granted the tithes of Betton to Sir Christopher Hatton in 25<sup>mo</sup> regni. In 1650, Thos. Owen, Esq., & Rowland Watson, gent., were seised of them, and in 1659 conveyed them to Geo. Prowde, who, in 1700, conveyed them to Jonathan Scott. (*From the Title Deeds of Scott of Betton*).

On the 31 Jan., 10 Jac., Thomas Edwards of Shrewsbury, Esq., sells to Richd. Prowde of the same, draper, the whole tithes, great and small, of Betton Strange and Altmeare, and also a close of ground near the Cleyppittes in y<sup>e</sup> suburbes of Shrewsbury, now in the tenure of Hellen Prowde widow, mother of the grantee, which premises were conveyed to Edwards in fee by Lewis Prowde of Lincoln's Inn, Esq.

A property in Betton Strange belonged to a family taking their name from the place. Of this family was John Betton, of Shrewsbury, whose son, Sir John Betton, vicar of Oswestry, on the 3rd of March, 1453, appointed William Otteley his attorney to deliver seisin of a messuage and its appurtenances in the town and fields of Altemer,<sup>1</sup> near Strange Betton, to Edwd. Betton of Strange Betton, son of Rich. Betton of Strange Betton.

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<sup>1</sup> In 14 Richard II., Peter de Careswelle, lord of Ercalwe, by consent of Mary his wife, grants to William son of Adam de Laken, for his service, their Manor of Alcentmere, near Strange Betton. (*Laken Evidences*, 1584; *Dugdale*, vol. 39.)



John Betton, the last heir male, who in a deed of 1485 has the addition of Frankeleyn, left an only daughter Elinor, wife first of Robert Wicherley of Wicherley, and second of . . . . Kinaston; she is probably the same as Helen, wife of Thomas Kinaston of Shotton. On the 16th October, 1519, by the name of Elinor Kinaston, daughter and heir of John Betton of Rossall, she grants to Thomas Kinaston and Thomas Hanmer, Knights, and David Hanmer and Edward Powes, gentlemen, all her lands, etc., in Rossall, Bicton, and Betton, to the use of Rich. Wicherley her heir (he was her son) and Eleanor Hanmer (she was his wife), and to the heirs of their two bodies jointly begotten. This deed is witnessed by Richard Betton of Berwick, gent., which seems to impute a relationship between the two families. The Wicherleys ended in a daughter Margaret (third in descent from Elinor Kinaston), who married Rich. Onslow of Onslow, who, by the name of Rich. Onslow of Wicherley, gent., covenants, together with his said wife Margaret, on April 13th, 1585, that before the 17th of November next, they will convey all that tenement or messuage in Betton Strange, now in the holding of one Edw. Betton, to Rich. Heynes of Betton Strange in fee for £270.

On Dec. 22nd, 1588, Richard Betton of Altmere, yeoman, sells 2 parcels of land and wood called Pows-hill, otherwise Powysefen, otherwise The Bouche, in or near Betton Strange, to John Kenwick of Langley, yeoman, who, on the 28th Sep., 1590, by the name of John Kenwick, gent. of Sutton within the Liberties of Shrewsbury, conveys them to Rich. Heynes mentioned above. Mr. Heynes also, on Sept. 9, 1591, obtained from the same Richard Betton, Edw. Betton of Betton Strange, yeoman, and Elizabeth, relict of Edw. Betton, late of Betton Strange, a release of all their rights and titles to all lands, messuages, rents and services, &c., in Betton Strange, late belonging to the deceased Edward Betton, and also of all their title to all messuages, lands, &c., in Betton Strange, late of Rich. Wicherley,

gent., deceased, except a parcel of wood called Powshill.

Mr. Heynes had two sons, Edward and Walter, to whom his brother Edward, on July 20, 1604, conveyed lands in Newbolde or Nobolde. Edward was probably father of Rich. Heynes of Betton Strange, who was dead without wife or issue June 2, 1650, when administration of his effects was granted to Edw. Powis and Mary his wife, and Rich. Higgins and Sarah his wife, sisters of the said Richard Heynes.

On March 15, 1666-7, Edward Powis of Betton Strange, gent., and Mary his wife, mortgage their purparty or share of the tenement or messuage in Betton Strange, wherein they now dwell, together with lands there and in Alkmere, called the Bore's Den, the Bore's Den Dingle, &c., to Rich. Heynes, citizen and skinner of London, who was probably son of Walter above mentioned. The money borrowed upon this mortgage not being repaid, the fee became vested in Rich. Heynes or his son's heir, Edw. Heynes, gent., which last, on June 22, 1676, conveyed it, for the sum of £470, to Jonathan Scott, of Shrewsbury, gent., ancestor of the present possessor.

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It is now known by the name of Little Betton or Betton Strange, and is esteemed to be within the Manor of Abbot's Betton, but this does not seem to have been formerly the case. The following particulars relating to it are taken from the *Mackworth MS.* referred to under the article of BRACE MEOLE.

"The Mannor of Betton Strange is held of the Countess of Arundell by fealty only : and noe rent ever paid by my selfe or ancestors to King or any person for the same. No court baron or leete in the mannour ever kept by any of my ancestors, as I ever heard ; but we appeare to the great court leete of Shrewsbury, and the town hath all waifes, estrayes, &c., to that leete. But there is a quit rent of 34<sup>s</sup> yearly issuing out of a tenement in Betton, late in the possession of Mr.

Heynes, my kinsman, whose 2 daughters are married to one Powys and Hoggyns : and they and their wives' ancestors have constantly paid to me and mine this yearly rent, and releifes after the deceases of each tenant. After the decease of old Heynes' son and heire, who dyed without issue, my father's servant distrained cosen Powys for a releife after the discease of his brother, who then paid the same : and young Heynes before did pay unto old Tho. Lea of Alkemone a releife for my father's use, due upon his (i.e. Heynes') father's decease.

"It is seated within the Parish of St. Chad's, in Shrewsbury, and hath now a seate in the Church, which was formerly my cosen Sturys of Rossall, next below my cosen Cole's, in the middle isle, which was in the year 1662 granted unto mee and my wife by a grant from the Chancellor of Coventry Diocess, and after confirmed by the churchwardens of that parish, who claime a right of disposing all seates in the church upon vacancy by custome. Possession of cosen Sturys' pue, being by cosen Waring assigned to the churchwardens, was delivered to me 18<sup>th</sup> Dec. in that year. All the demesne lands used to the hall of Betton are within the Liberties of Shrewsbury and Parish of St. Chad ; and the tithes thereof are impropriate, and are now the inheritance of my cosen Billeing's of Shrewsbury, his wife, the daughter of my old cosen Prowd of Shrewsbury. But Betton wood or cotype lyes in Abbot's Betton, though used long with the demesne : it being part of one of that towne fields called Doddesmere field, and formerly belonging to Calcottes and Ryders tenement in Great Betton, who had from my ancestors other lands in exchange."

[Jonathan Scott, Esq., of Betton, the purchaser of Betton Strange in 1676, was 4th in descent from Richard Scott, the first of the family who settled in Shropshire (Richard was born in 1544, and died in Shrewsbury in 1628). He was Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1689, and married Elizabeth Stone, but dying without issue in 1716, was succeeded by his nephew,

Jonathan Scott, of Betton (son of Richard Scott, and Susannah

dau. and co-heir of John Gardner). He married Ann Farmer, and had with a son Jonathan, who died unm. *in vita patris*, 3 daus. and co-heirs, Elizabeth, Susan, and Anne. He died in 1746, and was succeeded by his eldest dau.,

Elizabeth Scott, who had married in 1728 her second cousin, Captain Richard Scott. He was born in 1695, and died in 1767. Their eldest son, Richard Scott, of Betton, inherited the Betton estates. He died in 1770, leaving by his wife Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Gough, rector of Cardeston, a son,

The Rev. George Scott, of Betton. He was born in 1756, and died 19 Oct., 1799. He married in 1778, Lucretia, dau. of Capt. Charles Cockburn, of Brentwood; and was succeeded by his son,

George John Scott, of Betton. He married in 1802 Anne, dau. of William Morse, of Drayton House, Ealing, and dying 29 May, 1811, was succeeded by his eldest son, the late

George Jonathan Scott, Esq., of Betton Strange, and of Peniarthuca, co. Merioneth, J.P., High Sheriff of Merioneth in 1834. He was born 23 April, 1807, and died in 1875. He married 28 April, 1840, Augusta Frances, dau. of William Wynne, Esq., of Peniarth, co. Merioneth, (who now resides at Betton Strange), and had issue two daus., (1) Augusta Margaret Anne, who died 30 Jan., 1854, and (2) Louisa Sidney, who married 25 Feb., 1868, Major William Edington Stuart, late of the 15th Hussars, and has issue Marie and George John.

The Arms of Scott are, Argent three catherine-wheels sable, two and one, within a bordure engrailed gules. Crest: A demi-griffin segreant sable membered gules. See Pedigree of Scott of Betton in Burke's *Commoners* and *Landed Gentry*.

The Township of Betton Strange is called the Township of Betton and Alkmere; the whole or part of the Manor of Betton Strange seems to have been at one time known as Alvithele or Alvythere, *i.e.* Alkmere. See Eyton vi. 185-6.

Betton does not occur amongst the Liberties of Shrewsbury in the Court Rolls temp. Richard II. In the Corporation Court Book of 1668, amongst the Liberties of the Stone Ward, the following inhabitants of "Betton and Alkmere" are named:—Thomas Mackworth, ar., Edward Powis, gen., Richard Hoggins, gen., John Jennings, Leonall Gould, William Luter, Robert Weston, and Richard Hussey.

The CHURCH was erected in the year 1858, by the late Mr. George Jonathan Scott, in memory of his daughter Amelia Margaret Ann Scott (born 1841, died 1854). It consists of nave and chancel, and is in the Early English style. In the Church are these monumental brasses:—

- (1) George Jonathan Scott, of Betton Strange and Peniarthucha, born 24 April, 1807, died 13 August, 1875. "Hanc Ædem edificavit et locupetavit A.D. MDCCCLVIII."
- (2) William Scott, born at Betton Strange 4 Jan., 1811, died in London 19 Oct., 1877.

- (3) Louisa Anne Walford, dau. of Francis Walford, of Cronkhill, born 12 August, 1817, died 12 Nov., 1864.  
 (4) William Edington Stuart, J.P. & D.L., Major 15th Hussars, died 5 Aug., 1887, aged 59, buried in vault beneath Chancel.  
 (5) Mrs Anne Thomas, 42 years servant in the Scott family, died at Towyn 29 Nov. 1883.

There is also a hatchment of G. J. Scott over the Chancel arch.

### INCUMBENTS OF BETTON STRANGE.<sup>1</sup>

1858. Henry Fletcher, M.A. of B. N. C. Oxford; son of Thomas Fletcher, of Handsworth; born 18 April, 1821; died 14 June, 1885; married Mary Anne Letitia, dau. and heir of William David Field, of Ulceby Grange, J.P. and D.L., and had issue; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Shrewsbury, 1862 to 1882; and of Thornton Curtis 1882, until his death. See Pedigree and Arms in Burke's *Landed Gentry* and *Leicestershire Pedigrees and Royal Descents*. He resigned Betton in 1862.  
 1862 James Coling, B.A., of St. John's Coll., Cambridge; Rector of Chillendon 1867-8; and of Stowe-maries since 1868. See under ASTLEY, page 127 *ante*. Resigned 1866.  
 1866 William Tipton, B.A., of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford; son of Edward Blakeway Tipton; born at Shrewsbury, 1829; died 17 June, 1874. Resigned 1870.  
 1870. Robert William Dayrell, M.A., of Magd. Coll., Camb.; Vicar of Monk-Hopton 1841-1870. Resigned 1876. Now of Ley Grange, Oxon.  
 1876. Charles Parker; Vicar of Ford 1863-1870. Resigned 1883. Now of Quarry Place, Shrewsbury.  
 1883. Alexander Walter Annand, M.A., of Trinity Coll., Cambridge; Vicar of Roade 1866-1878. Chaplain of Millington's Hospital, Shrewsbury, 1889. He married Katherine Mary, dau. of Col. Thomas Rose, of Northampton, and has issue. The present Incumbent.

The patronage of the living is in the Scott family; but the gross value of the benefice is only £30 per annum.

Owen and Blakeway, vol. ii., pp. 241-4, mention several monuments to the Mackworth and Scott families, of Betton, in St. Chad's Church, Shrewsbury:

Thomas Mackworth, of Betton Strange, d. 1696, aged 70.

Sarah, his widow, d. 1698, aged 60.

Jonathan Scott, of Betton, Esq., d. 1746, aged 69.

<sup>1</sup> [For the list of Incumbents, and many of the church notes, I am indebted to the Rev. A. W. Annand.—Ed.].

Elizabeth, his wife, dau. of Rd. Scott, Esq., d. 1752, aged 58.

Richard Scott, Esq., (son of Benjamin Scott, of Eltham), d. 1767, aged 72.

Elizabeth Scott, only surviving dau. of R. and E. Scott, died 1797, aged 69.

There is an altar tombstone to the Scotts, in old St. Chad's Churchyard, on the north side of the remaining fragment of the old church.—Ed.]

### PEDIGREE OF MACKWORTH.

[The following Pedigree of Mackworth of Betton Strange, Meole Brace, Shrewsbury, &c., is given in the Blakeway MS. in tabular form, but for convenience is here printed in narrative form.—Ed.]

John Mackworth, a younger son of the house of Mackworth of Mackworth, co. Derby, and supposed to be descended from the esquire of Lord Audeley.

I. THOMAS MACKWORTH, of Mackworth, (brother of John Mackworth, LL.D., Dean of Lincoln), married Alice, dau. of Sir John de Baysinges, of Empingham, co. Rutland, and had issue a son,

II. HENRY MACKWORTH, Esq., of Mackworth, co. Derby, and Empingham, co. Rutland, living 12 Hen. VI., and 21 Edward IV., left issue,

(1) Richard, 4 Hen. VII.

(2) Walter, 4 Hen. VII.

(3) John Mackworth, of Empingham, co. Rutland, son and heir, 21 Edw. IV., dead 4 Hen. VII.

(4) Thomas, of whom next.

III. THOMAS MACKWORTH, groom of the chamber to Henry VII., of Brace Meole 22 Henry VII., married Anne, a cousin to the Lord Zouch, and had issue four sons,

(1) IV. Arthur Mackworth, of Meole Brace, gent., godson to Prince Arthur, living 1583 *ut videtur*; Lord Zouch conveyed the manor of Meole Brace to him. He married Mary Barker, and had issue 6 children,

[1] V. Thomas Mackworth, of Monks' Forgate; by his father's (?) fraud after his decease had his issue disinherited; he was a mercer, and admitted a burgess 1568; by Eleanor, his wife, he had issue a son.

VI. Thomas Mackworth, gent., of the Dryhouse, parish of Meole Brace; dead in 1631; his son,

VII. John Mackworth of Salop, dyer, admitted a burgess in 1631, married twice: first, Mary, who was buried in 1628, at St. Julian's, by whom he had issue,—(a) Sarah, bapt. 15 Apr. 1627, at St. Julian's, and (b) John Mackworth, of Salop, draper, born 1628, admitted a burgess 1648, and bur. June 1664, at St. Chad's. He married secondly, Cicely, by whom he had a son (c) Arthur Mackworth, of Shrewsbury, draper, bapt. 1630 at St. Julian's, who married Grisell, who died in 1661 at St. Julian's.

- [2] V. Richard Mackworth, m. Mary Bridgeman, and had issue a son,

VI. Thomas Mackworth, who married Eleanor Benion, and by her had issue, Arthur and John.

- [3] Joan, married to William Prowd.

- [4] Dorothy, married to Richard Powell.

- [5] V. William Mackworth, of Salop, gent.; admitted a burgess 1588; mortgaged Meole Brace to Harris; married Elizabeth, dau. of Nicholas Grosvenor, and had issue nine children,—Mary, b. 1574; Arthur, b. 1575; Eleanor, b. 1576; Martha, b. 1578; Cicely, b. 1581; Jane, b. 1582; Ursula; Edward; and Richard.

- [6] Winifred, married to Richard Gardner.

- (2) John, of whom next.

- (8) William Mackworth, citizen and clothworker of London; Will proved 25 July, 1534; he married Agnes, sister of Robert Meredyth, and left issue a dau. Elizabeth.

- (4) Robert Mackworth, living 1534.

IV. JOHN MACKWORTH, of Betton Strange, In 1519, 11 Henry VIII., he was servant of Alderman Thomas Hosier, and then admitted burgess. He purchased Betton in 1544, 36 Henry VIII. He was Bailiff in 1540, 1548, and 1557. He married Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Hosier, of Salop; by this match the Sextry and other houses in Salop came to him; by her he had issue two sons and two daus.,

- (1) Thomas, of whom next.

- (2) Captain Humphry Mackworth, killed in Ireland in 1582.

- (8) Elinor, mar. to Thomas Stury, Esq., of Rossall.

- (4) Catherine, mar. to Richard Ottley, Esq., of Pitchford.

V. THOMAS MACKWORTH, of Betton Strange; Inq. p. m. 3 Oct., 29 Elizabeth; married Dorothy,

dau. of Richard Lee, of Langley, Esq., (marriage articles 25 July, 8 Eliz.), and by her (*qu.* did she marry secondly, Richard Purcell, Esq., M.P. for Salop?) had issue two sons and four daus.,

- (1) Richard, of whom next.
- (2) Thomas Mackworth, *s. p.*; M.P. for Ludlow 1646.
- (3) Elizabeth, mar. to — Dickinson.
- (4) Elinor, mar. to — Corbett, of Hope.
- (5) Catherine, mar. to Edward Purslow, of Hockstow.
- (6) Margaret.

VI. RICHARD MACKWORTH, of Betton Strange; bur. 1617 at St. Chad's; mar. Dorothy, dau. of Lawrence Cranage, of Keele, co. Stafford, (marriage articles 29 Oct., 1600), and by her (who mar. secondly, Adam Ottley, of London; and thirdly, John Gorton, gent.), had issue,

- (1) Humphrey, of whom next.
- (2) Margaret, bapt. at Stapleton, 1 July, 1615; mar. at Acton Burnell 1631 to William Jukes, of Buttington, Salop, gent.
- (3) Agnes, mar. first to—Watts, of Herefordshire; and secondly to William Crowne, gent.

VII. HUMPHREY MACKWORTH, of Betton Strange, Esq., Recorder of Bridgnorth; a colonel and counsellor to Oliver Cromwell; bur. in Henry VII's chapel, 26 Dec., 1654, with great state; livery granted to him 18 April, 22 Jac.; he married twice, first (before 28 May, 1624), Anne, dau. of Thomas Wallen, of Beconsfield, co. Bucks, Esq., and by her, who was bur. at St. Chad's, 1636, he had issue,

- (1) Thomas of whom next.
- (2) William, bapt. 10 Sept., 1629, and bur. 2 May, 1631, at St. Chad's.
- (3) Humphrey Mackworth, bapt. 31 May, 1631, at St. Chad's; a colonel, and M.P. for Salop, 1654, 1656; admitted to Salop School 1638.
- (4) Anne, bapt. 1632, at St. Chad's, second wife to Sir Thomas Mackworth, of Normanton, co. Rutland.
- (5) Elizabeth, bapt. 17 Aug., 1634, at St. Chad's.
- (6) Dorothy, wife of Thomas Bawdewin, of Diddlebury, Recorder of Salop.



Humphrey, married secondly, Mary, dau. of Thomas Venables, Baron of Kinderton, (marriage articles 12 July, 1638), and by her, who died Aug. or June, 1679, had issue,

(7) Peter, bapt. 3 Oct., 1639, at St. Chad's, died young.

(8) Mary, born 1641, died Dec., 1671,

VIII. THOMAS MACKWORTH, of Betton, Esq.; born 1627; died 12 Nov. 1696, æt. 70; admitted to Salop School, 1638; married twice, first, Anne, dau. and heiress of Richard Bulkeley, of Buntingsdale, Esq., and by her, who was bur. at St. Chad's 27 April, 1666, had issue,

(1) Bulkeley Mackworth, Esq., born 14 Dec., 1653, at St. Chad's; bur. 22 Feb., 1730-1, at Drayton; admitted to Magd. Coll., 1671; of the Inner Temple, 1684; unmarried.

(2) Anne, born 30 April, 1656; mar. at St. Chad's 17 Sept., 1680, to Edward Minshull, of Stoke, co. Chester. (*qv.* was he brother to the last Mrs. Milton?).

(8) Sir Humphrey, of whom next.

Thomas, married secondly, at St. Chad's, Sarah, dau. of Thomas Mitton, Esq., the general, and by her, who died 28 Aug., 1698, had issue, a dau.,

(4) Dorothy, bapt. 12 July, 1677, at St. Chad's, mar. William Tayleure, Esq., of Rodington; died 1753.

IX. Sir HUMPHREY MACKWORTH, senior; born Jan. 1657; admitted to Magd. Coll., Oxon, 1674, knighted 1682; died Aug., 1727; by his interest at Court, he got a fine of his wife's estate taken in 1687, when she was only 18 years of age, (*Vernon's Reports*); he married Mary, dau. and heiress of Sir Herbert Evans, of Neath, co. Glamorgan, knt. (she was born *circa* 1669, see *Vernon's Reports*), and by her had issue,

(1) Herbert, of whom next.

(2) Kingsmill Evans Mackworth, born 2 Oct., 1688, at Neath; mar. Gertrude Coad, of co. Cornwall.

(3) Anne, b. 15 May, 1690.

(4) Mary, born 1691.

(5) X. William Morgan Mackworth, married twice, viz., in 1715 to Anne, dau. and heiress of Robert Slaney, Esq. (she was born 1697); and also to Martha, dau. and heiress of

John Praed, of Trewathen, co. Cornwall, by whom he had issue,

- [1] XI. Humphrey Mackworth Praed, Esq., of Trewathen, M.P. for St. Ives; married 1746, . . . . . dau. of William Forester, Esq., and relict of Sir Bryan Broughton Delves, and had issue,—(a) William Praed, Esq., of Tyringham, co. Bucks, M.P. for St. Ives; (b) Herbert, *ob. earl.*; (c) Mary, mar. to Rev. William Sandys, of St. Miniver, Cornwall; (d) Catherine; and (e) Arabella Juliana.
- [2] XI. Bulkeley Mackworth Praed, married a dau. of . . . . . Turner, and died *s. p.*
- [3] XI. William Mackworth Praed, mar. Susan Stokes, and had issue six children, viz.,—(a) William Mackworth Praed, serjeant-at-law, married Elizabeth, dau. of . . . . . Winthrop, and had issue, Elizabeth, Susan, Mackworth, Bulkeley, Winthrop; (b) Catherine, died unm.; (c) Phineas, died unm.; (d) Juliana, mar. Thomas William Shore; (e) Susan, mar. T. Smith; and (f) Arabella, mar. to John, Earl of Mayo.
- [4] Arabella, died unm.
- [5] Juliana Bridget, died unm.

X. HERBERT MACKWORTH, Esq., M.P. for Cardiff; born 7 Sept., 1687, died 1765; mar. 25 April, 1729-30, Juliana, dau. of William, Lord Digby, and by her had issue,

- (1) Frances, born 28 July, 1731, died 3 March, 1814, aged 83; married first, Alexander Falconer, Lord Halkerton, and secondly, 1 July, 1765, Anthony, Viscount Montague.
- (2) Juliana, born 11 Feb., 1732-3, dead.
- (3) Jane, born 17 July, 1734, died 13 Jan., 1822.
- (4) Catherine, born at Drayton 24 Oct., 1735; died 27 Feb., 1782, *æt.* 47; mar. to the Rev. James Stillingfleet, prebendary of Worcester.
- (5) Sir Herbert Mackworth, Bart., of whom next.
- (6) Susan, born 25 July, 1738, mar. the Right Rev. John Hotham, D.D., Bishop of Clogher.
- (7) Mary, born Jan. 1744-5, dead.
- (8) Judith.

XI. Sir HERBERT MACKWORTH, Bart., of Croft Castle, Glamorgan; born 1 Jan., 1736; created a Baronet 14 August, 1776; died 25 Oct., 1791; married Eliza, only dau. of Robert Trefusis, Esq., of Trefusis, co. Cornwall, and by her had issue,

- (1) Henry Herbert Mackworth, died young.
- (2) Eliza.
- (3) Sir Robert Humphrey Mackworth, second Bart., mar. in 1791, Molly Anne Miers, of Richmond, but died *s.p.*; his widow remarried Hanbury Tracy.
- (4) Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart., of whom next.
- (5) Frances.
- (6) Eliza Anne, mar. in 1795, to Francis Drake, Esq.

XII. Sir DIGBY MACKWORTH, 3rd Bart.; born 14 May, 1766; m. 1788, Jane, dau. and heiress of the Rev. Matthew Deare, and by her had issue,

- (1) Sir Digby Mackworth, 4th Bart.
- (2) Eliza Anne.
- (3) Frances Juliana [died 26 June, 1861.]
- (4) Herbert [Lieut. R. N.; b. 1791; d. 1848; mar. Jessie Anderson, and had issue.]
- (5) Eliza Anne.
- (6) Caroline Jane.
- (7) Charlotte Harriet.
- (8) Mary [mar. in 1819 to Rev. William Cleaver.]
- (9) Augusta.
- (10) Henry [died in 1800.]
- (11) Susan.
- (12) Anne Maria
- (13) Georgina, died at Cavendish, Suffolk, Feb. 1824, æt. 20.
- (14) Arthur Francis John [Capt. in army; born 1804; died 1835; mar. Augusta Mary Gilbert, and had issue.]
- (15) Martha Jane, died 12 May, 1814, æt. 9.
- (16) William Harcourt Isham [born 1806; died 18 . . .; mar. Frances, dau. and coh. of William Somerset Dolben, Esq., and had issue.]

[XIII. Sir DIGBY MACKWORTH, 4th Bart., succeeded on the death of his father 2 May, 1838; born 13 June, 1789; was a colonel in the army, and Knight of the Gulphic order; died 23 Sept., 1852; he married twice, first, 16 Sept., 1816, Marie Alexandrine Ignatie Julie, dau. of General and the Baroness de Richepance, by whom (who died 1818) he had a son,

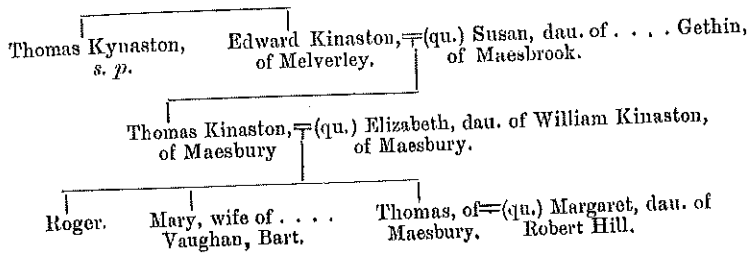
- (1) Sir Digby Francis Mackworth, 5th Bart.
- Sir Digby married secondly, 3 April, 1823, Sophia Noel, dau. of James Mann, Esq., of Linton, and had issue,
- (2) Horace Eugene, born 8 May, 1829.
  - (3) Sophia Jane, died 1826.

- (4) Julia Henrietta, mar. Herbert Francis Mackworth.  
 (5) Emily Louisa, died June, 1828.
- XIV. Sir DIGBY FRANCIS MACKWORTH, 5th Bart; born 7 July, 1817; died 8 Sept., 1857; married in 1840 Mathilde Eleanor Eliza, 2nd dau. of Lieut.-Col. Peddie, K.H., and had issue,
- (1) Sir Arthur William Mackworth, 6th Bart.  
 (2) William, born 10 Jan., 1846.  
 (3) Rowland, born 20 March, 1848.  
 (4) Louisa Juliana, mar. William Cubitt, Esq.  
 (5) Sophia Julia, mar. Charles Edward Whitting, Esq., M.P.
- XV. Sir ARTHUR WILLIAM MACKWORTH, 6th Bart., Lieut.-Col. R.E., J.P. and D.L.; of Glen Uske, Co. Monmouth; born 5 Oct., 1842; married 18 Oct., 1865, Alice Kate, dau. of Joseph Cubitt, Esq., C.E., of Park Street, Westminster, and has issue,
- (1) Gyneth, born 2 Aug., 1866.  
 (2) Digby, born 20 May, 1868.  
 (3) Helen, born 15 Feb., 1870.  
 (4) Humphrey, born 11 July, 1871.  
 (5) Mary Josephine, born 25 Oct., 1872.  
 (6) Beryl Katherine, born 2 Feb., 1875.  
 (7) Francis Julian Audley, born 15 Sept., 1876.  
 (8) Henry Llewellyn, born 17 March, 1878.  
 (9) Geoffrey, born 20 June, 1879.  
 (10) Dorothy.

ARMS:—Per pale indented sable and ermine, on a chevron gules, five crosses patée or.

CREST: A cock proper. MOTTO: Gwell angau na cywilydd.—Ed.]

#### PEDIGREE OF KINASTON.



[Other sketch pedigrees of Kinaston are on the same page, but since crossed out.—Ed.]

## BICTON.

BICHETONE was part of the ancient possessions of St. Chad in the Saxon times, nor did the Norman Conquest disturb the Church in the enjoyment of this manor. At the time of *Domesday* it was included within the hundred of Bascherche, and was holden by a person of the name of Wiger, under the church, perhaps the same whose house in Shrewsbury Castle belonged to the Abbey there; if so, he was a priest. At the time of the imposition of the Danegeld, 2 hides were in tillage; but in the interval which elapsed between that period and the general survey, a third had been reduced to the purposes of agriculture, for it was then found to consist of 3 carucates,<sup>1</sup> one of which was in the demesne and cultivated by 4 villans, and kept, as I conceive, by the Dean of St. Chad's in his own hands, while the other 2 were holden by a free man, whom I apprehend to be the Wiger mentioned above. This, however, is only a conjecture, nor have I been able to ascertain, to my own satisfaction, the degree of dominion exercised by lay possessors in those ages over the church property of which they were the occupants; since I find many instances, and this is one of them, in which such lay possessor is styled the lord of a place, of which it is yet certain that the church was all the while in possession of the fee. Most commonly, I believe, these lay tenants continued gradually to accroach to themselves the fee-simple of the lands to which they could originally have no greater title than that of lessee.

In the *Iter* of Henry III., it is found that the heirs of William de Bikedone<sup>2</sup> held 3 hides in Bikedon in

<sup>1</sup> [Not carucates, but ox-teams.—ED.]

<sup>2</sup> [William de Bicton was, says Eyton, "possibly a descendant of Wiger, the Domesday tenant." There are notices of him in the years 1174, 1199, 1203, and 1209. Blakeway is in error as to the heirs of William de Bicton; these were his two daughters, Isabella who became the wife of Thomas son of Richard Gourdin, and Margery. Richard Gourdin probably had the wardship of Isabella, and married her to his own son. William de Bykedon was tenant of Oaks, under Robert de Girros, and this came to his said two daughters and co-heirs. Cf. Eyton vi., 167-8; x., 164-5.—ED.]

the hundred of Pimhill, of the fee of St. Chad. This William was surely the representative, though perhaps hardly the descendant, of the Wiger mentioned above.

His heir, referred to in the last *Iter*, was, I conceive, Thomas de Bykedone,<sup>1</sup> who occurs about that period among the provosts, the earliest magistrates of Shrewsbury. Thomas, son of William le Seyward was lord of at least a moiety of Bicton in the middle of the 13th century, and he was probably the same person with the last-named Thomas de Bykedon, surnames being in that age little stationary, but the same individual often bearing different ones at several periods of his life. Thomas le Seyward conveyed the moiety above mentioned to Geoffrey Randolph,<sup>2</sup> of Newport, a wealthy burgess, and occasionally provost of Shrewsbury. This conveyance must have taken place previous to 1288, for in that year Randolph granted to Buildwas Abbey a capital messuage, and fold, and half the lordship of the town of Bykedone, saving to the Dean of St. Chad the service accustomedly due to him for half the town.

Whether Seyward held the whole lordship under the church, and therefore still continued lord of one moiety after he had parted with the other, and transmitted it to a son, I cannot say; but in the *Iter* of 24 Edward I. (1296) it is written, "Willielmus, quondam dominus

<sup>1</sup> [Thomas son of William de Bikedon was enfeoffed of land at Bicton, before 1272, by Margery one of the co-heirs of William de Bykedon. This Thomas apparently conveyed a moiety to Geoffrey Randolph; and soon after 1279 he gives to Buildwas Abbey his land in the Vill of Bikedone. Cf. Eyton vi. 168; x. 165-6. Thomas de Bikedon was Bailiff of Shrewsbury twelve times between 1273 and 1319.—Ed.]

<sup>2</sup> [A moiety of the Seignery of Bicton was in the hands of Geoffrey Randolph, a thriving Burgess of Shrewsbury, and son of William of Newport. Geoffrey was Bailiff of Shrewsbury six times between 1290 and 1323. In 1291 the jury found that Geoffrey Randolph held Bicton under Buildwas Abbey, and the Abbey held under St. Chad's. Cf. Inquis. 19 Edw. I. no. 54; Eyton x. 166.—Ed.]

de Bicton, tenet<sup>1</sup> Bicton de feodo Sancti Cedde." The pedigree of Waring of Woodcote mentions William Leton alias Taylor of Bycdon, and also Thomas Leton son of William de Bycdon, about the same time: whether they belong to the family of this lord of Bicton, I cannot ascertain. In the *Nomina Villarum* 9. Edward II. all the lay possessors disappear, and the Dean of St. Chad's is set down as sole lord of the town of Beekedon.

All I find concerning Bicton in the rental of the prebends of St. Chad, 1326, is this:—Under the head of "Tithes belonging to the Dean," it is said, "He shall receive from the town of Bykedon all the tithe excepting the demesne, and 16<sup>s</sup> yearly rent of the same town;" under the head of Tithes belonging to Master Rese, "he shall receive 2 parts of all manner of tithes of the demesne of Bykdone, and of the of Caldehote with the mortuaries." Master John de Wyndesovre was to receive the other third part of the tithe of the said demesne: but no mention is made of the lordship, part of which was certainly yet in lay hands, notwithstanding the authority of the *Nomina Villarum*, for by deed, dated on Thursday after the feast of St. Dunstan the bishop, 13 Edward III., 1339, Julian, widow of William Hawlich, of Bykedon, grants for life to Thomas, son of Rich. de Scheteplice of Salop, 20 acres of land in Bykedon, and all her lordship in the same vill. Witnessed by Reginald de Bykedon, Philip Wyn of Rosale, and Robert Waringe of Ondeslowe. The terms of this deed do not import what part of the lordship of Bicton was vested in this lady, but that she really was lady (under the church) of a moiety of it may be inferred from a re-grant of the same year by Sheteplice to John son of William de Hawlich, of the 20 acres aforesaid, and *half of the lordship of Bicton*, but it is not improbable that she may have been the Julian daughter of William de Bigdon, who, two years

<sup>1</sup> [Eyton reads *tenet*, and calls this *Iter* of 24 Edw. I. the "Pinhill Tenure Roll of 1279." Cf. Eyton x., 165.—Ed.]

before, 11 Edward III., joined with Thomas de Hampton, her husband, in granting to their daughter Agnes a messuage and virgate in Ondeslowe, by a deed to which is appendant a seal bearing a shield impressed with a cross, though in this case she must have buried or lost two husbands in the space of two years.

At the Dissolution the property of Buildwas Abbey<sup>1</sup> here was granted by Henry VIII., in his 29th year, to Edward Grey, Lord Powys, by the name of the manor or grange of Bilton, otherwise Bikton. His natural son, Edward Grey, conveyed it, in March 22 Elizabeth, by the same name, to Edward Foxe, gent. : and in Easter term of the same year a recovery was suffered of it, Edward Leighton, Esq., and Edward Foxe, gent., demandants, Edmund Foxe, gent., and Edward Hughes, tenants. By indenture of 26 Jan., 25 Elizabeth, Charles Foxe, Esq. (brother of Edward and Edmund) enfeoffed Thomas Leighton, gent. (two of whose sisters were wives of himself and of his brother Edward), and others, in this manor to divers uses ; and it was holden by the said feoffees in 36 Elizabeth. According to notes of the late Mr. Waring of the Hayes, entered on the copy of the Visitation of 1623 given by him to the School Library, his ancestor, Simon Waryng of Schelton, levied fines of land in Bykdon in 17, 18, and 19 Henry I. But I presume we have no fines of lands on record of a date so early as this by many years, nor do I find any Simon Waring in his pedigree, before the grandson of that Roger Waring who married the daughter of Leton of Bicton. Richard Waring, who died in 1683, sold his property in this place.

In 18 Henry VI. (*ut videtur*) John Paternoster, John Onneslowe, Edw. Leghton of M'sch, Wm. Bawdewyn,

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<sup>1</sup> [In 1535, Buildwas Abbey had £4 3s. 4d. assized rents from Bicton. In 1547, St. Chad's College had only the tithes of Bicton and Calcot, which furnished £1 14s. towards the endowment of one Prebend of St. Chad's, and 12s. towards the endowment of another. Cf. Eyton x., 168.—Ed.]



are on a jury between Simon Waryng of Shelton and Roger Pullerbach, c'lk, of lands in Bykedon. (*Waring Deeds*).

Richard Knight, Esq., of Shrewsbury, whose immediate ancestors filled the office of bailiff of that town in various years for nearly a century, died 24 Nov., 17 or 19 Henry VIII. (for my authorities differ), seised of a tenement, 30 acres of arable, 10 of pasture, as many of meadow, &c., in Bickton, holden of the Dean of St. Chad, and leaving Ralph, his son, aged 10 years.

In 3 Edward VI., land in Bikton was holden by Hugh Edwardes and William Knighte.

On 12 March, 1694 (7 Will.) Anne and Elizabeth Payne of London, spinsters, daughters of Vincent Payne, late of Shrewsbury, corviser, sell to Arthur Tonge, also of Shrewsbury, gent., for £275, a messuage or tenement in Bicton, with various lands of arable and pasture. This estate passed by marriage into the family of Muckleston, and thence by the same means into that of Jenkins, which now holds it.

BICTON.<sup>1</sup>

I.—Bicton and Calcot, Onslow within the parish of St. Chad, Rossall up, Rossall down.<sup>2</sup>

II.—No.

III.—Hamlets: Onslow, Bicton, Oxon, Uddington, Rossall, Isle and Weston,<sup>3</sup> Calcott, Upper and Lower, The Grange, the right side of road at Montford Bridge, which is called the Bridge.

Onslow, the seat of Rowland Wingfield, Esq.

Rossall, the seat of Cecil Forester, Esq.

Isle, the seat of Foliot Sandford, Esq.

Oxon, the seat of John Spearman, Esq.

Uddington,

Bicton, the seat of — Jenkins,<sup>4</sup> Esq., Hy. Hammers, Esq.

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

<sup>2</sup> [This answer is incomplete. Crowmeol, Shelton and Oxon, Woodcote and Horton, should have been added.—ED.]

<sup>3</sup> [*Qu.* Preston. There is no hamlet of Weston.—ED.]

<sup>4</sup> [Richard Jenkins, Esq.—ED.]



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Richd.	Robt. K. of Hook, co. Dors.	Nicholas.	Jane, w. ... Tenrother.	Eliz. w. John Bayley.

Mrs. Esther Knight, of Shrewsbury, s. at Pontesbury, 1654.

[Arms tricked : Argent, three pales gules, within a bordure engrailed azure, on a canton of the second a spur or ; and three quarterings].

[Richard Jenkins, Esq. (son of Thomas Jenkins, of the Abbey Foregate, High Sheriff of Salop in 1729, and grandson of Richard Jenkins, of Blandford), came into the Bicton Hall estate by his marriage with Letitia, daughter and heiress of John Muckleston, Esq., of Bicton. His son, John Jenkins, succeeded to the property, and married his cousin Emma, daughter of Thomas Jenkins, of Shrewsbury. On his death, 28 June, 1771, he was succeeded by his eldest son, Richard Jenkins, who married Harriet Constantia, daughter of George Ravenscroft, of Wrexham. Richard died at Bicton, 3 Nov., 1797, when his eldest son, Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., F.R.S., D.C.L., came into possession of the Bicton Hall estate. Sir Richard was M.P. for Shrewsbury 1836-1841 ; he married Elizabeth Helen, daughter of Hugh Spottiswoode, Esq., and died 30 Dec., 1853.

On Sir Richard Jenkins's death, the Bicton Hall estate was purchased, in 1854, by John Wingfield, Esq., of Onslow, Lieut-Col. 4th Dragoons, and High Sheriff in 1814. He died 31 Aug., 1862 ; and by his Will left it to his nephews, the Rev. William Wingfield and Anthony Wingfield, who, in 1873, sold it to their elder brother, Col. Charles George Wingfield, of Onslow, J.P. and D.L., and High Sheriff in 1873, the present owner of the Bicton Hall estate. Colonel Wingfield is son of the late Rev. Charles Wingfield, M.A., of the Gro, by Emma his wife, sister of the before-named Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B.

Charles John Morris, Esq., of Wood Eaton Manor and Oxon, owns a considerable part of the land lying within the parish of Bicton. It came into the Morris family at various times. The Bicton House estate, which was purchased from the Hammers, came to Mr. Morris under the will of Mrs. Crawford, who before her marriage was a Miss Morris. The Udlington estate was purchased by the late Mr. Edward Morris from Viscount Boyne ; and upon his decease it came to his nephew, the said C. J. Morris, Esq., who served the office of High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1884. The property near Calcott lane, formerly belonged to the Myttons.—Ed.]

## INCUMBENTS OF BICTON.

From MS. Top. Salop, C. 9.

..... Bradshaw, ob. 1659.

Alexander Hatton. An acknowledgment, October 20th, 1735, from him in the St. Chad's Register, that he has no

right to marry, baptize, or bury within the chapelry, or to any surplice fees, and that he is obliged to assist the Minister of St. Chad's, if he require it. [He was M.A.; 4th Master of Shrewsbury Free School 1715-1754, and 3rd Master 1754-5.]

Charles Newling. [M.A. and Fellow of St. John's Coll., Camb.; Head Master of Shrewsbury Free School, 1754-1770, when he resigned.]

Edward Blakeway.

Henry Cay Adams. [M.A. of Pemb. Coll. and Ch. Ch., Oxford; son of John Adams, of Shrewsbury, born there in 1763.]

Henry Campbell, M.A. [*qu.* of Ch. Ch., Oxon; son of Henry Campbell; born at Marylebone in 1774.]

[Humphrey Sandford, M.A., of Magd. Coll., Camb.; of the Isle of Rossall; b. 12 Dec., 1782; mar. Frances, dau. and heiress of the Rev. George Holland, M.A., Rector of Hanwood; died 13 Sept., 1856; Incumbent 1816-1851.

Edward Sandford, formerly a Solicitor, subsequently of St. Bees; Vicar of Denford and Ringstead; 4th son of the previous Incumbent; born 10 Ap., 1818; mar. Mary, dau. of Joseph Armitage, Esq., of Milnsbridge House, J.P. and D.L.; died 18 Dec., 1879; Incumbent 1851-1853.

William Sandford, M.A., of St. John's Coll., Camb.; 7th son of the said Rev. Humphrey Sandford; born 3 Feb., 1827; mar. Emma, dau. of Thomas Calrow, Esq., of Bury; Incumbent 1853-1875. In 1855, he became the first Vicar of Bicton.

George Newton Lloyd, M.A., of Durham Univ.; Rector of Killesk, Waterford, 1869-1875; born 19 July, 1831, died 24 April, 1888; Incumbent 1875-1888.

Frederic Stephen Edwards, of Lichfield Coll.; formerly a Solicitor; Incumbent since 1888. The present Vicar of Bicton.]

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#### THE CHURCH.

[The patronage of the Vicarage belongs to the Vicar of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury. The *old Church* is said to have been erected in the reign of Edward VI., but has been altered, and had several additions made thereto. It consists of nave, with western gallery, and two side chapels on the north side. In 1754, the north-western chapel was added, under which are the vaults belonging to the respective owners of the Up Rossall and Down Rossall estates. In the former are interred: Humphrey Sandford, Esq., High Sheriff of Shropshire 1787,

who was born 1718, and died 1791; Humphrey, his eldest son, who was born 1747, and died unm. in 1777; also Humphrey, his eldest grandson, born 1782, died 1856, and Frances his wife, born 1791, died 1843; and several other members of the Sandford family. In the latter are interred Colonel Cecil Forester, and Anne his wife, dau. and coheir of Robert Townshend, Esq.; Catherine Stewart, née Forester, wife of Major Stewart, and their children; and the children of Dr. Forester. In 1788, when the old parish church of St. Chad fell, the beautiful wooden altar-piece was removed to Bicton, where it is still to be seen; and to make room for it, the east end of the church was extended, by adding to the nave the portion now comprising the communion table and the pews on each side of it. In 1832, pursuant to a resolution passed at a Vestry meeting held Dec. 27th at St. Chad's Church, a faculty was obtained from the Bishop of Lichfield, for adding the north-eastern chapel to Bicton Church, which was shortly afterwards erected at the sole expense of the late Col. Wingfield, for the accommodation of himself and his tenants. In 1858, the Vestry and Poreh were added by the late Col. Wingfield, and the present Humphrey Sandford, Esq., of the Isle, who from 1857 to 1869 was Senior Churchwarden of St. Chad's parish. In the Church are 6 Hatchments of the Jenkins, Sandford, and Forester families; and also the following Monuments:

*On the North Wall:*

- (1) Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., F.R.S., D.C.L., of Bicton Hall, late M.P. for Shrewsbury, died December 30, 1853, aged 68.

*On the Floor of the Nave:*

- (2) John Jenkins, Esq., died June 28, 1771, aged 30.  
 Richard Jenkins, Esq., died November 3, 1797, aged 37.  
 Constantia Harriet Jenkins, his wife, died April 14, 1832 aged 73.  
 Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., and D.L., Salop, eldest son of the above Richard Jenkins and Constantia Harriet, died December 30, 1853, aged 68.

*On the East Wall of the Chapel:*

- (3) Rev. Charles Wingfield, Vicar of Llanllwchaiarn, co. Montgomery, 2nd son of Rowland Wingfield, of the White Hall, Shrewsbury, born August 24, 1770, died at Preston Montford, May 1, 1851, aged 80.

Letitia Emma Sally, wife of the Rev. Chas. Wingfield, and youngest daughter of Richard Jenkins, Esq., of Bicton, born May 31, 1792, died at Preston Montford, December 19, 1863, aged 72.

*On the West Wall of the Chapel:*

- (4) John Wingfield, Esq., of Onslow, late Lieut-Col. 4th Dragoons, eldest son of Rowland Wingfield, Esq., of the White Hall, Shrewsbury, born July 18, 1769, died August 31, 1862, aged 93.

Mary Jane, his wife, and daughter of John Rooke, Esq., of Clun-gunford, born Oct. 28, 1787, died May 2, 1859, aged 71.

Also a Board, which states that Mr. Gabriel Rogers gave to St. Chads Parish £100, in trust to pay 20s. to the poor of Bicton, to be distributed in bread by the person enjoying his estate at Bicton, and the rest to the Minister of Bicton; and that Mr. Morris possesses the estate, and the annual payment is made out of the rent of the Old Workhouse in Shrewsbury.

In the *Churchyard* of the Old Church there are, amongst others, the following Monuments:

(1) Frances Mary Gertrude Jenkins, 3rd dau. of Richard Jenkins, Esq., of Bicton, born 1787, died Jan. 12, 1867.

(2) Sophia Cotes, born at Woodcote, Aug. 18, 1802, died at Bicton, Jan. 25, 1885. Charlotte Cotes, born Dec. 14, 1784, at Woodcote, died Nov. 19, 1859, at Bicton.

(3) Frederick William, eldest son of Rev. William Sandford, Vicar of Bicton, died Feb. 7, 1871, aged 8.

(4) Elizabeth Sandford, eldest dau. of Polliott Sandford, Esq., of The Isle, died July 14, 1863, in her 79th year.

(5) John Spearman, of Oxon, died Dec. 7, 1824, aged 60.

Rev. Richard Spearman, of Oxon, Rector of Preston, and of Haddenham, co. Camb., died June 4, 1826, aged 58.

(6) Louisa Frances, 2nd dau. of Richard and Sophie Jenkins, born Nov. 9, 1856, died Jan. 31, 1859.

(7) Philip Rowlands, died Sept. 16, 1853, aged 88.

Ann, his relict, died May 22, 1854, aged 85.

(8) Benjamin Bathar, died March 11, 1794.

There are also Tombstones to the families of Peters, Bowen, and Jones, all former tenants of Bicton Grove, and Vaughan of Onslow.

The Old Church being deemed too small for the wants of the parish, and inconvenient, and dilapidated, a new Church has been erected. The foundation stone was laid by Bishop Bromby on 6th August, 1885, and the building consecrated by the Bishop of Lichfield on 16 Sept., 1887. It consists of nave and chancel, with Vestries and Organ-chamber, and a Tower with four bells; and was erected at a cost of £3,400, on a site given by Colonel Wingfield. The Vicarage House stands near the new Church. Adjoining the Church is the new Burial-ground, in which are the following monuments:

(1) Emma, wife of the Rev. Charles Wingfield, and dau. of Richard Jenkins, of Bicton, born May 31, 1792, died Dec. 19, 1863, aged 71.

(2) George Newton Lloyd, M.A., Vicar of this parish, born July 19, 1831, died April 24, 1888.

(3) Rev. John Breeze, 34 years Rector of Hanwood, died Nov. 21, 1886, in his 84th year.

(4) John Harley, born April 7, 1792, died June 30, 1883.

The Parish Register of Bicton dates from 1855, when Bicton was made a separate ecclesiastical district church. Previously it was only a Chapel of Ease to St. Chad, with Divine Service on Sunday, and no further parochial duty or clerical liability thereto belonging.—Ed.]

A LETTER OF SIR RICHARD NEWPORT  
 SUMMONING THE TRAINED SOLDIERS  
 OF THE  
 TOWN AND LIBERTIES OF SHREWSBURY,  
 A.D. 1624.

WITH INTRODUCTION BY WM. PHILLIPS, F.L.S.

THE following letter exists among the Records of the Borough of Shrewsbury, and is interesting as throwing some light on the history of the period at which it was written. The year 1624 was that in which James I. made such strenuous efforts to recover the Palatinate. June 10th, Count Mansfield came to England, and obtained a promise of twenty thousand pounds per month, and a reinforcement of twelve thousand Englishmen, to his French and German mercenaries. From Dover, where their excesses could only be checked by summary executions, these recruits sailed to Calais, and thence to the island of Zetland, but five thousand of them died in the course of a few weeks owing to the crowded state of the transports, the inclemency of the season, and the want of provisions and accommodation on shore. Mansfield, though he continued to advance in defiance of every obstacle, found his army when he reached the Rhine so weakened by sickness and the casualties of his march, that he was compelled to remain on the defensive.<sup>1</sup>

The summons in this letter to assemble the trained soldiers on the first day of July was with a view of selecting the contingent from the town and liberties of Shrewsbury for this unfortunate expedition. What

<sup>1</sup> Lingard's *History of England*, viii., p. 272, ed. 1883.  
 Vol. I., 2nd S.

number it consisted of may, possibly, be yet discovered among the large collection of muster rolls and other military documents, extending over many years, lying among the Records of the Corporation.

The writer of the letter, RICHARD NEWPORT, would be Sir Richard Newport, Knight, of High Ercall, Shropshire. He was knighted by King James I. at Theobald's, on June 2nd, 1615. He represented Shrewsbury in Parliament from January, 1621, to February, 1624; he afterwards sat as one of the Knights of the Shire; and in October, 1642, was created Lord Newport, of High Ercall. "Being stedfastly attached to his Royal Master, King Charles I., Lord Newport was a heavy sufferer for his loyalty, for he was himself fined in the sum of £3,287 6s. 8d. by the triumphant party, and his son in the sum of £170, to the puritanical clergy; indeed, so much were the rebels exasperated at his zeal for the Royal cause, that in 1644 they had ordered his estates to be sold outright. Being then full of years, he was compelled to seek for repose in voluntary exile, and, retiring to France, he ended his days at Moulins, in the Bourbonnois, on the 5th of February, 1650, in the 80th year of his age."<sup>1</sup>

Of RICHARD FFOXE, whose name follows that of Sir Richard Newport, I am not able to say anything. He probably held some office in connection with the Council of the Welsh Marches, but his name does not appear in "Documents connected with the History of Ludlow and the Lords Marchers."

(Endorsement.)

To the wor<sup>th</sup> our very Lovinge frends, the Bayliffs of the Towne and Liberties of Shrewsbury  
these . ./

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After our very harty Comendacons &c. By vertue of lettres lately received from the right hon<sup>ble</sup> the Earl of Northampton, Lord President of his Ma<sup>ty</sup>s Councell in the Marches of Wales,

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<sup>1</sup> Bridgeman's *History of the Princes of South Wales*.



and Lord Lieuten't of this Countie of Salop, together with the Copie of l<sup>ttres</sup> from the Lordes of his Ma<sup>ty</sup> most ho<sup>ble</sup> privy Councell, to his Lo<sup>rdsh</sup> enclosed, These are to pray and require yo<sup>u</sup>, that forthwith upon receipt hereof, yo<sup>u</sup> give in chardge to all the trayned Soldiers within the towne and Liberties of Shrewsbury, and alsoe to all and ev<sup>ery</sup> of their Mayntaynors and finders, that they and ev<sup>ery</sup> of them bee and p<sup>ersonally</sup> appeare before us, at the Towne of Shrewsbury, upon Thursday, the first day of July next, by eight of the Clocke in the fore-noone of the same day, straightly requiringe all the said Maynteynors to bee there, and to bring with them the Armes wherewith they stand severally chardged, well furnished, and in good and serviceable manner./ And, forasmuch as many of the said Soldiers may bee decayed sithence the last view of them, Wee, for the better supplie herein, doe require you to bringe Ten able men before us then, fitt for the service, that is, men of the better quality, to witt, ffreholders, ffarmers, owners of landes, or housholders, the names of w<sup>h</sup>ch p<sup>ersons</sup> yo<sup>u</sup> are to p<sup>resent</sup> unto us in writinge, together alsoe with p<sup>er</sup>fect notes in writinge, conteyninge the name and surname of ev<sup>ery</sup> Soldier within yo<sup>r</sup> towne and liberties formerly chardged, and of the Maynteynors of ev<sup>ery</sup> of them. And soe wee bidd yo<sup>u</sup> hartely farewell, this xij<sup>th</sup> day of June Anno d<sup>omi</sup>ni 1624.

Yo<sup>r</sup> very lovinge frendes,

RI: NEWPORT.  
RIC: FFOX.E.

Yo<sup>u</sup> are alsoe to chardge all those of the Clergie within the said Towne and Liberties that they and ev<sup>ery</sup> of them doe bringe and shew before us then all the Armes wherewith they stand severally chardged well and compleatly furnished together with sufficient men for the usinge of them.

Yo<sup>u</sup> are likewise to give notice unto those whose names are hereunder written that they send unto us to the said Towne the said day & time the horses wherewith they stand severally chardged well furnished for his Ma<sup>ty</sup> service to thend wee may take view of the same.

Sr Richard Hussey, Knight.  
Richard Prince, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
Thomas Ireland, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
Richard Rocke, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
Roger Pope, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
Edward Hatton, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

Sr Tho: Harris }  
Baronett }

The seal of the letter bears a wax impression of the Newport Arms—Arg. a chevron G. between three leopards' faces 2 and 1 S.

"Our very Lovinge frends, the Bayliffs of the Towne and Liberties of Shrewsbury," were at this time JOHN STUDLEY and THOMAS MATTHEWS.

"THE EARL OF NORTHAMPTON, while Sir William Compton, was appointed by King James I., President of the Council in the Marches of Wales, 12th November 1617. On the second of August, 1618, he was created Earl of Northampton, in the Bishop's Palace at Salisbury. He died 2nd July, 1630. His arms were amongst those in the Council Chamber of Ludlow Castle, and afterwards removed to the Bull Inn, Ludlow.

The gentlemen to whom notice is to be given to send "the horses wherewith they stand severally charged, well furnished for his Ma<sup>te</sup> service," appear to be as follows :—

SIR RICHARD HUSSEY, seated at Albright Hussey, who married, August 27th, 1612, Mary, daughter of Sir Vincent Corbet, of Moreton Corbet.<sup>1</sup>

RICHARD PRINCE, Esq., was the second son of Richard Prince who built the White Hall, Shrewsbury. Like his father he occupied a prominent position in the town : he was knighted by Charles I. at Greenwich, 23 May, 1632, served the office of Mayor in 1662, and died in 1665, aged 76.

THOMAS IRELAND, Esq., was of Albrighton, in the parish of St. Mary, Shrewsbury, and served as High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1632.<sup>2</sup>

RICHARD ROCKE, Esq., was probably son of Richard Rocke of the Abbey Forgate, Shrewsbury, High Sheriff in 1620. The father having died before his year of office expired, the son fulfilled, by appointment,

<sup>1</sup> *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, May 2, 1888.

<sup>2</sup> *Blakeway's Sheriffs*, pp. 21, 112.

his father's term. He was born in 1594, was at Shrewsbury School in 1607, and married Eleanor, daughter of Richard Prowde, of Shrewsbury, draper. John Rocke, Esq., of Clungunford, High Sheriff in 1869, was a descendant of the above.<sup>1</sup>

ROGER POPE, Esq., was appointed Justice of the Peace in 1628, by the Aldermen and Councillors of Shrewsbury, who had borne the office of Bailiwick of the town, a power held by them according to a Charter of II. Elizabeth.

EDWARD HATTON, Esq., was of the Abbey Forgate, Shrewsbury. He married Ann, daughter of Thomas Rocke of the same town. In the Heralds' Visitation of Shropshire, in 1623, the pedigree of Hatton was entered.

SIR THOMAS HARRIS, Baronett, of Boreatton, Shropshire, created a Baronet in 1622. He was a son of Roger Harris, draper, Shrewsbury, who was a son of William Harris, yeoman, Wheathill, in the parish of Condover. It is said that Capt. Simon Leeke impeached him in the Court of Chivalry, as unworthy of that distinction, but without success.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, continued by Hughes, p. 62.

<sup>2</sup> *Blakeway's Sheriffs of Shropshire*, p. 106.

## THE OBSOLETE PUNISHMENTS OF SHROPSHIRE.

BY S. MEESON MORRIS.

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*(Continued from p. 381 of Vol. XI., 1st Series.)*

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### EXECUTION OF TRAITORS.

THE full punishment of a traitor, down to the year 1870, was of a horrible nature, if judged according to the more humane ideas and customs which now obtain, but, in times earlier than 1814, when the offence of treason was not uncommon, and when, possibly, the unsettled and turbulent state of society rendered it absolutely essential to the safety and preservation of his Majesty's person and government, that treasonable and seditious practices should be stamped out, traitors were executed in a way far more barbarous and horrible than that which was allowed; but seldom adopted, during the period between 1814 and 1870. In every case of high treason, except the offence of coining, committed by a man, judgment was passed; that the offender be led to the gaol from whence he came, and from thence be drawn to the gallows and there hanged by the neck; that being alive, he be then cut down and his entrails taken out and burned; that his head be cut off and his body divided into four quarters, the head and quarters to be at the disposal of the Crown. In the thirteenth and two following centuries, this frightful sentence was frequently carried out at many of the principal cities and towns in the Kingdom. In the early days of the punishment, the offender was even denied the privilege of employing some contrivance for

protecting his body from injury while being drawn on the ground to the gallows, but at length, by connivance, a slight modification, which humanity gradually ripened into law, was introduced, whereby a sledge or hurdle was allowed to preserve the offender from the extreme torment of being dragged on the ground or pavement.

At Shrewsbury, several persons of high degree, whose executions have been recorded by historians, as constituting important epochs in the history of England, were among those who suffered the full horrors of the judgment, while the death of many another distinguished traitor at some other town, was considered to be of sufficient local interest and significance, to warrant the transmission of a quarter of his body to the bailiffs of Shrewsbury for exhibition at their gates. The head of a traitor was commonly sent to the neighbourhood in which the treason had been committed, and there were few towns so little favoured as not to receive ever and anon the ghastly present of a quarter, wherewithal to decorate their walls or their gates.

The sufferings of the punishment were not wholly confined to the traitor; the fatherless and the widow, if claiming kinship with the King, or if able to obtain the aid of some influential favourite at Court, might sometimes gain possession of the mutilated remains of father or husband, after a few days' exposure to the jeers of the mob, but those who were less fortunate suffered, in addition to their bereavement, the pangs of reflecting that the features which were most dear to them, were to be impaled as an exhibition during the King's pleasure, which was, in fact, the pleasure of sunshine and storm and natural decay.

Before the reign of Edward III., when a statute<sup>1</sup> was passed declaring what offences should, for the future, constitute treason, there was no well-understood definition of the crime; by the common law great latitude was allowed to the judges in determining what

<sup>1</sup> 25 Edward III., Stat. 5, C. 2,

was treason, and offences, which never were suspected to be such, were by the forced and arbitrary interpretations placed upon them by the creatures of tyrannical princes, held to be constructive treasons. With the total absence of anything approaching definiteness in the offence, it is almost unnecessary to remark, that, before the passing of the Statute of Treasons, traitors were punished in different ways, according to some ill-defined custom, but, when the statute ventured to attempt an accurate classification of the offence, fixity and precision were given to the vague maxims on the subject of punishment which had previously existed, and the full sentence for treason was thenceforth universally adopted. In the case of Prince David, who was executed at Shrewsbury in the reign of Edward I., and in other cases before the Statute of Treasons, all the various parts of the sentence were carried into effect, but according to the custom of those days, the criminal was arraigned for several crimes, and the judgment for treason was passed, not in its entirety, as was the rule in later times, but in its several parts as a distinct punishment for each crime. This was undoubtedly the practice, but it was evidently not invariably followed, and some cases may be found, notably that of Andrew Harcla, Earl of Carlisle, in which, even before the passing of the Statute of Treasons, the full punishment for treason was ordered as a whole.

The grounds upon which a portion, in some respects the most horrible portion, of the penalty was justified, are to be found in the words of the judgment passed in the early days of the punishment, when, though persons accused of treason could scarcely ever obtain a fair hearing at the bar, indeed were often denied the opportunity of making any answer to the accusation, the reasons for disembowelling were clearly stated in the judgment of the Court, as apparently affording some justification for the revolting nature of this part of the punishment. The sentence passed upon

Andrew Harcla, Earl of Carlisle, in the reign of Edward II., is an instance in point, and is of special local interest, because Shrewsbury was one of the towns so highly favoured as to receive a quarter of the unfortunate victim. The Court, sitting under a special commission, delivered judgment at some length and concluded :—"The award of the Court is, that for your treason, you be drawn, and hanged, and beheaded, that your heart, and bowels, and entrails, *whence came your traitorous thoughts*, be torn out, and burnt to ashes, and that the ashes be scattered to the winds, that your body be cut into four quarters, and that one of them be hanged upon the Tower of Carlisle, another upon the Tower of Newcastle, a third upon the Bridge of York, and the fourth at Shrewsbury; and that your head be set upon London Bridge, for an example to others that they may never presume to be guilty of such treasons as yours against their liege Lord."<sup>1</sup>

The reason why Shrewsbury was selected as one of the towns at which so dreadful a spectacle of vengeance was to be exhibited, was clearly because of the loyalty of its inhabitants to the Sovereign in the conflict in which he had then recently been employed. In 1322, Edward II. was engaged in vigorous efforts to effect a restoration of the royal authority, and in the month of January of that year visited Shrewsbury, where he was honourably received by the Burgesses, who went out to meet him, clad in armour, and so conveyed him into the town, which was strongly fenced. His reception at Shrewsbury denotes the loyalty of its inhabitants in the crisis, and when Harcla, (whose recent services in the cause of the King had been rewarded with an Earldom) was executed on March 3rd, 1325, for a treasonable correspondence with Scotland, Shrewsbury was one of the towns which was noticed in a way characteristic of the barbarity of the age; his quarters

<sup>1</sup> *Coram Rege* Roll (Queen's Bench, Crown side) 18 Edward II. Hilary, *Rec.* m. 34, d. Vol. I., 2nd S.

having been directed to be set up in four of the principal towns of the realm, Shrewsbury was one of those which received that barbarous distinction.<sup>1</sup> This quarter continued in the town till August 10th in the second year of the following reign, when by a writ directed from York, the Bailiffs of Salop were commanded to deliver the same quarter to "our well-beloved" Sarra, widow of Roger de Leybourne, and sister of Harcla, in order that she might collect the bones of her brother and deliver them for burial to whatever church she pleased.<sup>2</sup> This writ, when read with four others of the same date and identical in terms, which were addressed to the chief authorities of the other towns, at which the remaining parts of the body had been impaled, appropriately illustrates the manner in which heads and quarters were distributed, and afterwards sometimes collected by influential relatives, who were fortunate enough to secure the assistance of the King. At the date of these writs, the mutilated remains of Harcla had been exposed to public view for upwards of three years,<sup>3</sup> as a warning to all who might lack the skill to be on the right side in any future commotions, and nature had left nothing to be collected and buried save the bones of the once powerful and honoured Earl.

The town of Shrewsbury was, in the reign of Edward I., the scene of the trial and ignominious death of the unfortunate Prince David, who, having been seized and surrendered into the hands of the King, was tried by a Parliament, summoned to meet at Shrewsbury, on September 30th, 1283, and condemned to be executed within its walls. As a traitor to the King, David was to be drawn to the place of execution; as the murderer of certain Knights in Hawarden Castle, he was to be hanged; having sacrilegiously committed these crimes on Palm Sunday, he was to be disembowelled; and

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<sup>1</sup> Walsingham, 118.

<sup>2</sup> Rymer's *Fœdora*, vol. iv., p. 364.

<sup>3</sup> From March 3, 1325, to August 10, 1328.



having conspired the death of the King in various places, he was to be quartered.<sup>1</sup> This sentence, deliberately passed, was carried into effect; a prince of royal descent, once a favourite among the nobles of the English Court, was dragged through the streets and lanes of Shrewsbury, without, probably, the alleviation of a sledge or hurdle to save him from the ground, was taken to the High Pavement in the town, and there hung up for a short time, then cut down while yet alive, his heart and bowels torn out and burned before his face; and, when at length beheaded and released from his misery, his body was divided into four parts, the quarters fixed up at York, Bristol, Northampton, and Winchester, while his head was conveyed to London, to accompany that of his brother Llewelin. Many have been the exclamations expressive of execration and horror at this punishment, and Edward has been condemned for permitting such a sentence to be passed and carried out. If considered according to the customs and practices of this enlightened age, such an act was undoubtedly cruel and vindictive, but if impartial justice is to be done to Edward, he must be judged, not by the ideas or usages of these times, but by those of the age in which he was brought up, and in which he lived. No one who has read the history of the ten or twelve succeeding reigns, can doubt that such an offender as this David would at any time, in the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries, have been quickly taken before some convenient tribunal and sent to the scaffold. He was an English subject; he had accepted wealth and honour at Edward's hands, and had then requited his benefactor by raising a rebellion and causing a civil war. At no period of our history, even in the present reign, could such acts have escaped the highest degree of punishment. In justice to the people of Shrewsbury, who permitted such a scene to be enacted within their walls, the words of a learned writer may

<sup>1</sup> *Trivet*, p. 259.

be quoted :—"Seldom," says Mr. Pearson, "has a shameful and violent death been better merited, than by a double-dyed traitor like David, false by turns to his country and his King; nor could justice be better honoured than by making the last penalty of rebellion fall upon the guilty prince rather than on his followers."<sup>1</sup>

The body of Hotspur being found among the slain, after the battle of Shrewsbury in 1403, was delivered to Lord Furnival to be buried, but was afterwards, by the King's command, taken up again, and placed between two mill-stones in Shrewsbury, after which it was there also beheaded and quartered, and the quarters fixed upon the gates in Shrewsbury and other places.<sup>2</sup> In 1408, Shrewsbury was presented by the King with a quarter of one of the confederates of the Percies. The Earl of Northumberland and Lord Bardolf were defeated at Bramham Moor,<sup>3</sup> where the Earl being slain, and Bardolf surviving only a few days, their bodies were treated with the indignity customary in cases of treason, and one of the quarters of the latter nobleman was sent to Shrewsbury, to be hung up in a conspicuous part of the town, as a token of the King's final success in the suppression of the formidable rebellion of that period. In 1421, Rees ap Doe, a Welsh Esquire, was hanged and quartered at Shrewsbury, for treason.<sup>4</sup> In 1521, a Welshman named Griffith ap J. ap David, otherwise Griffith Mikewyne, a cruel and notorious rebel and outlaw, was captured and brought to Shrewsbury for trial. The poor man would appear to have been more an object for pity than censure, and to have been driven to insanity by the losses he had sustained at the hands of thieves and rogues. It is related that he was an honest man and a good farmer, but after a number of cattle had been stolen from his farm in Wales, he was so distressed

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<sup>1</sup> *History of England*, vol. ii., p. 330.

<sup>2</sup> *Anglia Sacra*, vol. ii., p. 366.

<sup>3</sup> *Walsingham*, 377.

<sup>4</sup> *Phillips's History of Shrewsbury*, p. 205.

at the bleating and pitiful cries of their calves, that he wilfully drove them all into deep water and drowned them; and thereupon took a desperate oath that he would never be contented before he had wreaked his vengeance upon the people who had taken his cattle. He gave himself up to a life of outlawry, and committed many wicked deeds, among which was a shocking murder, which grieved him greatly at the last; he met a woman with child, related to those who had stolen his cattle, and having slain her, ripped the child out of her belly, and tossed it upon his spear-head, where it slowly died. He was sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, and was executed accordingly in Wales, while his head was brought to Shrewsbury, and fixed, at the expense of the town, upon a post, over the town-gate towards Wales, "to the terror and example of other the like felons and rebels,"<sup>1</sup> It will be observed that the head of this unfortunate traitor was exhibited at the town-gate towards Wales; it was not unusual to set up the head with the face turned towards the locality in which the treason had been committed, and, doubtless, the head of this man was directed to be exposed at this particular gate, with the object of calling the attention of persons entering the town from the Welch borders, to the fact that he had suffered the extreme penalty of the law. From this and other cases it is clear, that in Shrewsbury, the town-gates were the spots usually chosen for these exhibitions.

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<sup>1</sup> *Trans. Shrop. Arch. Soc.*, vol. iii., p. 253.

The following interesting entry appears in the accounts of the Bailiffs of Shrewsbury, for 1521:—

"Sol' pro fixione & imposic'oe capitis ejusdam felonis & rebellis d'ni R'voeit' G'ff' ap Jevan ap David als d'ci G'ff' Mikewyne fixi super postem super portam ville Salop versus Walliam in terrorem & exemplum alior' c'osiliu' felonu' & rebelliu'."

"Paid for fixing and putting the head of a certain felon and rebel of our Lord the King, called Griffith ap J. ap David, otherwise Griffith Mikewyne, upon a post over the town-gate towards Wales, to the terror and example of other the like felons and rebels, 5d."

The King might, and often did, discharge all the punishment for treason, except beheading, especially when any of noble blood were attainted. In 1400, Sir Thomas Pierce was beheaded at Shrewsbury,<sup>1</sup> and, after the battle of Shrewsbury in 1403, Sir Richard Vernon, Sir Theobald Trussel, and the Earl of Worcester, were beheaded at Shrewsbury, and the head of the latter was, by the King's order, set up over London Bridge.<sup>2</sup>

The offence of coining, being a treason of a different complexion, was visited with a lighter penalty than the rest; male offenders were drawn to the place of execution and there hanged by the neck till dead; in 1520, Griffith Wickham, and in 1532, John Goldsmith, were drawn through the streets of Shrewsbury, and afterwards hanged, for coining money;<sup>3</sup> on Saturday, March 24th, 1582, one John Capper, clerk at the Abbey Church, Shrewsbury, was drawn through the streets of the town, and afterwards hanged at Kingsland for treason;<sup>4</sup> he was apprehended by Mr. Prince, of Shrewsbury, upon suspicion of being implicated in a scheme to rob the house of that gentleman, and, upon his examination, confessed that he had been connected with another in the manufacture of counterfeit coins, dated in the year 1575; it is recorded that he died without any fear of death.

A case may be mentioned in which a person connected with Shrewsbury, but concerning whose parentage and life there is little information, was found guilty of treason, by jury, according to the ordinary course:—Roger Acton, of Shrewsbury, Knight,<sup>5</sup> was, in the first year of the reign of Henry V., indicted, with others, for treason, and was sentenced to be drawn through London, and hanged at the new gallows in St. Giles's Fields.

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<sup>1</sup> *Phillips's History of Shrewsbury*, p. 205.

<sup>2</sup> *Phillips's History of Shrewsbury*, p. 38.

<sup>3</sup> *Phillips's History of Shrewsbury*, p. 206.

<sup>4</sup> *Trans. Shrop. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. III., p. 289.

<sup>5</sup> It is pretty clear that he was the Sir Roger Acton who was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1410.

The practice of quartering traitors of noble birth died out about the end of the fifteenth century, though the sentence was passed upon them as before, and persons of inferior birth suffered the full horrors of the punishment. At length the humanity of the English nation authorised, by a tacit consent, a mitigation of some parts of the judgment, and those portions of the sentence which ordered quartering and the burning of the bowels were, with the knowledge of the judges themselves, never strictly enforced. In the case of Beardmore, the undersheriff, who, in 1758, was accused of indulging Shebbeare by remitting part of the sentence of the pillory passed upon him, it was argued on behalf of the undersheriff, that the sentence of quartering and burning the bowels of traitors was invariably omitted to be carried into effect, and doubtless a rigid adherence to the strictness of punishment in this respect, had been violated with impunity for many years past.

The mode of inflicting capital punishment on a traitor was sufficiently frightful down to 1814, if fully carried out, a statute<sup>1</sup> passed in that year enacting that he should be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, and there hanged by the neck till he was dead ; and that, afterwards, his head should be severed from his body, and his body, divided into four quarters, should be disposed of as his Majesty and his successors should think fit, but the sovereign might remit the drawing, change the whole sentence into beheading, and order how the body, head, and quarters of the deceased traitor should be disposed of. Thus was the savage part of a traitor's doom, the disembowelling of the victim, discontinued, but it was not till 1870, fifty-six years later, that those parts of the sentence which included the drawing on a hurdle, the severing of the head from the body, and the dividing of the body into four quarters, were entirely repealed.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> 54 Geo. III., c. 146.

<sup>2</sup> 33 and 34 Vic., c. 23, s. 31.

A traitress is now subject to the common punishment of hanging, but formerly, for every kind of treason, she was sentenced to be drawn upon a hurdle to the place of execution, and there burned to death.<sup>1</sup>

In these days, the thought of setting up a gory head, or of exposing a bleeding quarter to public view, would horrify all men, but when the last rebellion was suppressed in England, little more than a century ago, the government of that period beheaded men on Kennington Common, and sent their heads to Carlisle, to be set up over the Castle gates. Johnson and Goldsmith, Cowper and Whitfield, were accustomed to see human heads on Temple Bar, as they passed up and down Fleet Street. The mutilation of the criminal's body is another feature of the case which shocks our modern notions, but it was a prevalent custom in past centuries, and was not confined to criminal cases only:—Sir Henry Sidney, like many others, was embowelled after his death; his entrails were buried in the Dean's Chapel in the Cathedral Church at Worcester, and his heart was brought to Ludlow, and deposited in the same tomb with his dearly-beloved daughter, Ambrosia, within the little Oratory, which he had made in the Church of St. Laurence.

Even friendly sports occasionally ended in slaughter in "the good old days," and generally, the habits and modes of feeling were such as to banish any tenderness for the lives of men, and to render sanguinary exhibitions, quite ordinary incidents of life.

The sentence passed upon persons convicted of treason, then, was merely conformable to the customs of the times in which it obtained, and would no more strike the people of those days as cruel, than like sentences inflicted on the adherents of the Stuarts seemed cruel to the Kings and statesmen of the last century.

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<sup>1</sup> See *Trans. Shrop. Arch. Soc.* Vol. XI., p. 877.

## TORTURE.

Torture, was the extortion of confessions from a suspected person, or of discoveries from a condemned criminal. The term torture, although improperly, is sometimes also employed to signify the torments to which condemned criminals were sentenced, as a part of their punishment, and not for the mere purpose of obtaining confessions or discoveries. The practice has been found in its simplest form, as a means of compulsion, employed by the strong against the weak, in most barbarous nations; in its more refined state, as an instrument for obtaining judicial truth, expressly recognised and allowed by law, it has prevailed until within the present century, among civilized nations. It existed in Macedonia, Rhodes, and Athens, and though, in the earlier history of Roman law, there is no mention of torture as an existing usage, yet, it appears to have been introduced in a restricted form soon after the destruction of the Republic, and from the Civil law the practice was adopted by the procedure of most European countries into which the jurisprudence of Rome was transfused, and in many of them continued as a portion of their judicial system, until modern times.

It has been affirmed that, in England, torture never was practised<sup>1</sup>; but this idea is erroneous; for, though it is true that the law never *expressly* recognized the use of torture, yet there were many instances of its employment anterior to the Commonwealth, when it was used at the mere discretion of the King and the

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<sup>1</sup> In *Rushworth's Collections*, vol. i., p. 638, is an account of the proposal of the Privy Council to put Felton to the rack for the assassination of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, in 1628. The Judges were consulted, and declared that "he ought not by the law to be tortured by the rack, for *no such punishment is known or allowed by our law.*" The distinction between prerogative and law, which, though obscure in these days of comparative liberty, was sufficiently plain and obvious two and a half centuries ago, affords the only intelligible explanation of this resolution of the Judges.

Privy Council, and uncontrolled by any law besides the prerogative of the Sovereign.

The slight local references to this power of inflicting torture at pleasure, which will be mentioned presently, appear to afford remarkable evidence of the existence in former times of a power above the law, controlling and subverting the law, and thus rendering its practical application altogether inconsistent with its theoretical excellence.

The instruments of torture were very various ; human ingenuity seems to have been exhausted in inventing the means of inflicting the most exquisite and prolonged sufferings :—The rack, a contrivance by which the sufferer was gradually stretched till the bones started from the sockets, is said to have been introduced into England by the Duke of Exeter, under Henry VI. The “Scavenger’s Daughter,” so called after its inventor Sir William Skevington, a lieutenant of the Tower, was an engine of torture for producing most excruciating agonies by compression. The prison in the Tower known as “Little Ease,” manacles, thumb-screws, and other minor instruments of torture, were also used, and some of them still exist to bear evidence to their former application.

There are several slight but interesting local references to the subject of torture :—About the year 1575, Mr. Gerard, a member of the Council of the Marches, was accused of remissness in the prosecution of papists, and wilful connivance at practices dangerous to the state. He was charged with having befriended two pedlars, and it is recorded that, after an unsatisfactory examination of some of the parties supposed to be implicated, at Shrewsbury, before Sir Andrew Corbett and Mr. Bromley, the latter declared that “no thinge would be had of them but by *tortor*, for they had their lessons taught them before.”<sup>1</sup> In a new set of instructions

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<sup>1</sup> Owen and Blakeway’s *History of Shrewsbury*, vol. i., p. 364.



addressed to Sir Henry Sidney, Lord President, and the Council of the Marches at Ludlow, in 1574, it was directed that the Lord President and Council, or three of them at the least, whereof the Lord President or Vice-President should be one, upon sufficient ground, should, in their discretions, put any accused person known or suspected of treason, murder, or felony, to *tortures*, when they should think convenient, and as occasion should require.<sup>1</sup>

In 1579, a commission was sent to Sir Henry Sidney at Ludlow, the Bishop of Worcester, and others, to search out and try Catholic recusants, and they even were authorised, in certain cases, to use *torture* in order to force them to confession.<sup>2</sup>

The foregoing references to the subject are of great historical value, and furnish strong confirmatory proof of the opinion expressed by several eminent authorities, that torture in England was, so to speak, an offspring of prerogative, totally repugnant to the fundamental principles of English law, but which, nevertheless, was frequently used in strict conformity with legal practice. Until recent years there was a thumb-screw in the police station at Ludlow, and another in the county gaol at Shrewsbury, while a third example was formerly to be seen in one of the rooms in the tower of the Abbey Church at Shrewsbury. Unfortunately, these three interesting specimens have all disappeared.

It is most probable that it was not a regular practice in England to torture females.

The last instance of the actual infliction of torture in this country occurred in the year 1640,<sup>3</sup> but even so

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<sup>1</sup> *Documents connected with the History of Ludlow and the Lords Marchers*, p. 318.

<sup>2</sup> *Wright's History of Ludlow*, p. 414.

<sup>3</sup> In the case of John Archer, who was supposed to have been concerned in the tumultuous attack upon Archbishop Laud's palace at Lambeth. Additional MSS. in the British Museum, No. 1467 p. 115.

late as 1662, Mr. Pepys in his Diary<sup>1</sup> speaks of a person being "so far thought guilty as that they intend to put him to the *wracke*, or *some other torture*." At the present day the practice of torture has wholly disappeared from the criminal procedure of every European nation, but it was only abolished in the Grand Duchy of Baden in 1831.<sup>2</sup>

## MUTILATION.

Mutilation, or dismembering, was introduced as a punishment into the early laws of England. The forms of mutilation were many; the hands, the feet, the ears, the nose, and the upper lip were cut off; the eyes, and the tongue were plucked out; and sometimes atrocities of a far more horrible and barbarous nature, were practised.

It is clear that, in ancient times, the punishment was, as a rule, only used for the correction of trivial offences committed by the churl or the slave, but, under the Conqueror, mutilation in its various modes was substituted for the penalty of death.

In 1203, at the Salop Assizes,<sup>3</sup> Alice Crithecreche and others were accused of murdering a woman at Lilleshall. Alice, immediately after the murder, had fled into Staffordshire with certain chattels of the murdered woman in her possession, and had been there arrested, and brought back into Shropshire. Her defence before the *Curia Comitatus* of Salop was at least ingenious:—She alleged that on hearing a noise

<sup>1</sup> Vol. i., p. 173.

<sup>2</sup> *Mittermaier's Deutsche Strafverfahren*, vol. i., p.p. 344 and 345.

<sup>3</sup> The Justices, Simon Pateshull, William Cantilupe, and others, were at Shrewsbury about Michaelmas.

at night in the murdered woman's house, she went and peeped through a chink in the door; that she saw four men within, who presently coming out, seized, and threatened to murder her if she made any alarm, but on her keeping silence, gave her the stolen goods found upon her when arrested. On being brought before the Justices-in-Eyre at the above Assizes, Alice Crithecreche no longer adhered to this defence, and she was adjudged to deserve death, but the penalty was commuted for one hardly less terrible. It was ordered that both her eyes should be plucked out.<sup>1</sup>

In 1234, Peter de Rivallis, whose connection with Shropshire has previously been mentioned,<sup>2</sup> was required to render account of all his treasury business, the King swearing that had it not been for his clerical office, he would have ordered his eyes to be put out.<sup>3</sup> Richard Reynolds, of Bagley, when placed in the Shrewsbury pillory in 1588, lost both his ears at the hands of Richard Stubbs, the executioner appointed by the bailiffs for the purpose.<sup>4</sup>

A cruel form of mutilation was a custom whereby the ears of an offender were sometimes nailed to the pillory, in such a manner that by the motion of his body he was forced gradually to tear them off. In a letter bearing date in the month of February, 1537, written by Bishop Lee, Lord President of Wales and the Marches at Ludlow, reference is made to this practice. The Bishop had been present at Gloucester Assizes, and in reporting what he had seen there, incidentally said:—"and two others for sedytyous words agaynste the Kynges hignes were sett of the pillorye, and had theire yeares nayled to the same."<sup>5</sup> James Lloyd, when placed upon the pillory

<sup>1</sup> *Sed per dispensacionem eruantur ei oculi*, was the sentence. *Select Pleas of the Crown*, (Selden Society), vol. i., p. 34.

<sup>2</sup> *Trans. Shrop. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xi., p. 371.

<sup>3</sup> *Eyton's Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. i., p. 332.

<sup>4</sup> *Phillips's History of Shrewsbury*, p. 209.

<sup>5</sup> *Wright's History of Ludlow*, p. 388.

in the Shrewsbury market place on April 20, 1583, had one of his ears nailed to the boards,<sup>1</sup> and was whipped. The sufferings of this unfortunate man, as with his ear affixed to the pillory, he writhed under the lash, and probably endured a severe pelting at the hands of a rough mob, may be readily understood.

In the churchwardens' accounts of the Parish of Cardington for the year 1735 is an entry of 1s. given to two persons, who came by with a pass as their tongues were cut out.<sup>2</sup>

The punishment was as familiar to the English as any institution they possessed; it was considered necessary for the public weal that malefactors should not suffer death, in order that they might, as cripples, serve for a perpetual warning to the ill-disposed. This was the principle upon which such cruelty was attempted to be justified, but it was gradually perceived that the effect it had upon the native mind was brutalising rather than terrorising, and after being reserved for occasions in which it seemed expedient to execute a more than ordinarily impressive sentence, it became almost extinct as a punishment about the end of the sixteenth century.<sup>3</sup> An excellent indication of the severity of the punishment may be seen in the proposals made for the correction of Edward Floyd or Lloyd, a Shropshire Esquire, in 1621—"cut out his tongue, chop off his ears, and slit his nose," were among the chief suggestions.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> *Trans. Shrop. Arch. Soc.*, vol. iii., p. 298.

<sup>2</sup> *Trans. Shrop. Arch. Soc.*, vol. iv., p. 328. It is difficult to explain this entry; it certainly appears to be a case of mutilation, but is much later in date than the discontinuance of the punishment.

<sup>3</sup> Mutilation, as a punishment, was but rarely applied, except to the ears of an offender, for centuries before the reign of Henry VIII., but by the Statute 33 Henry VIII., C. 12, the penalty for striking in the King's court or house was declared to be the loss of the right hand.

<sup>4</sup> *Londiana*, by E. W. Brayley, vol. iii., p. 189.

## TRANSPORTATION.

Transportation, the banishing or sending away a criminal into another country, for a term varying in duration, according to the magnitude of the offence, was a punishment formerly in general vogue in Britain, and was for many years an effectual device for ridding the country of law-breakers.

Banishment was introduced as a punishment in the thirty-ninth year of Elizabeth,<sup>1</sup> and though, once only a commutation of capital punishment, grew more and more into favour, until it became the ordinary sentence upon conviction of those offences, which, even in the earlier part of the nineteenth century, were, nominally at least, punishable by death.

Persons to whom this punishment was awarded, were at first bound to transport themselves, under penalty of hanging if they failed to do so, but, in consequence of the uncertainty of identifying those criminals who preferred rather to remain in England and to risk detection, than to leave the country, it was soon found necessary to contract with some person to carry off the offenders, the contractor being remunerated by acquiring a right to the labour of the criminals for the duration of their sentences. It was thought that by this scheme few of the transported criminals would return to trouble the repose of English society, but it has been said that some contractors, who shipped the convicts at Bristol, landed them at Lundy Island, in the Bristol Channel, and thus transported them cheaply, if not efficaciously.

Many references to the transportation of persons, for offences committed in Shropshire, may still be found. Two specimens have been selected as examples:—A county newspaper<sup>2</sup> for April 16, 1739, mentions that at the Assizes then recently held at Shrewsbury,

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<sup>1</sup> By the Statute 39 Eliz., C. 4.

<sup>2</sup> *The Shropshire Journal with the History of the Holy Bible*,

"three were cast for transportation;" and another local newspaper<sup>1</sup> for August 5, 1835, in a report of the Shrewsbury Summer Assizes of that year, records that two men for burglary, and another man for stealing £40, were ordered to be transported for life.

This punishment has been superseded by penal servitude, by Statutes of the present reign.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The *Salopian Journal*.

<sup>2</sup> 16 and 17 Vic., C. 99 (1853), and 20 and 21 Vic., C. 3 (1857).

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A LETTER OF THE SECOND EARL OF  
PEMBROKE,  
LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF  
THE MARCHES OF WALES.

A.D. 1586.

WITH INTRODUCTION BY WM. PHILLIPS, F.L.S.

WHEN Sir Henry Sidney, who had held the powerful and responsible appointment of Lord President of the Council of the Welsh Marches from the first year of Queen Elizabeth, died at Ludlow, May 5th, 1586, he was succeeded in the office by Henry Herbert, second Earl of Pembroke, who wrote the letter given below in the following March.

The Earl took a prominent part in public affairs during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was one of the peers who sat on the trial of the Duke of Norfolk, (1572), and also on that of Mary Queen of Scots. He was son-in-law of his predecessor, Sir Henry Sidney, having married the good, beautiful, and accomplished Mary Sidney, sister of Sir Philip Sidney, who wrote for her pleasure his "Arcadia." The Countess herself wrote several religious books, some poetical pieces, and translated from the French Philip de Mornay's "Discourses of Life and Death." She survived the Earl 20 years, and Ben Jonson wrote her epitaph :—

Underneath this sable hearse  
Lies the subject of all verse,  
Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother :  
Death ! ere thou hast slain another,  
Fair and wise and good as she,  
Time shall throw a dart at thee.

The Earl was Lord President till his death, which occurred January 19th, 1601, having served the office

14 years. He died at Wilton House, and was buried in Salisbury Cathedral.

To Her Lovinge frends the  
Shireffe & her ma<sup>ts</sup> Justies  
Of peace within the County  
Of Salop.

Wheras I have receved her ma<sup>ts</sup> Comys<sup>on</sup> of lewetenn'tye w<sup>th</sup>in the principality & domynions of Sowth Wales and North Wales the ma<sup>rches</sup> therunto adioyninge & the severale Counties of Worcester Monnmouth Hereford, Salop and all Corporat & p<sup>ro</sup>velydged plac<sup>s</sup> within the same w<sup>th</sup> full power & aucthority to levey gether & call together all her Heighnes subiects of what degree soever within the same, and to cause them to bee armed and weaponed, and to take the musters of them, as by the same comys<sup>on</sup> amongst dyv's other things more at lardge appe<sup>reth</sup> Theis are by vertue of the said Comys<sup>on</sup> to will & requyre you and every of you in her ma<sup>ts</sup> name, that p<sup>re</sup>sentlie uppon sight hereof yo<sup>u</sup> call before yo<sup>u</sup> w<sup>th</sup>in yo<sup>r</sup> severall dyvisions all such p<sup>er</sup>sons as yo<sup>u</sup> shall thinke hable men and sufficient to fynd & p<sup>ro</sup>vyde furnytüre for her ma<sup>ts</sup> service, and that yo<sup>u</sup> doe assigne & appoynt them p<sup>re</sup>sentlie to p<sup>ro</sup>vide Lawnces lieght horses armore weapons & other furnytüre & municon fitt for the warre as by ther severall habylities & sufficienciey in Landes Livinge or welth yo<sup>u</sup> shall thinke them fytt and met accordinge to the subsidy & w<sup>th</sup>all yt you make choyce of able men for the usinge & excersinsinge of the said weapons munycon and furnytüre, and doe take musters of them furthw<sup>th</sup> w<sup>th</sup>out delay from tyme to tyme as by yo<sup>ur</sup> good discrecons shalbe thought requysite yt they may be ready uppon x dayes warninge whensoever I shall requyre the same, or any other by my appoyntm<sup>ent</sup> and of yo<sup>r</sup> p<sup>ro</sup>ceedinges herein to Certifye me w<sup>th</sup> all speed wherof fayle yo<sup>u</sup> not as yo<sup>u</sup> and every of yo<sup>u</sup> tender her ma<sup>ts</sup> service & will answere the contrary at yo<sup>r</sup> uttermost p<sup>er</sup>ille & soe fare yo<sup>u</sup> ha<sup>te</sup>ly well. Saroome,<sup>1</sup> the vii of  
M<sup>ar</sup>ch 1586.

Y<sup>r</sup> Lovinge frend,

H. PEMBROOKE.

<sup>1</sup> Salisbury.



It may be well to append the account of the Earl's visit and the muster of the forces, which took place in the April following, written by a contemporary :—  
 "This yeaere the Earle of Pembroke and lorde President of the Marches of Wales cam into Shreusberie the 26 daye of Aprell and the 27 day following, musterid in Styrrys Close all the countrey bothe of horseme' and footmen and the 28 day of Ap'll his honor musterid the townes men bothe of horsemen footemen and the 29 daye of Ap'll dep'tyd and before his dep'ture his honor dyd tacke order for the agreement of the Aldermen and counsellors of thesaid towne of Shreusberie amongst whom was greate controv'sie and mutche money speant and beinge so agreid they displacid serten Aldermen and counsellars that were not inhabitants w<sup>th</sup>in the said towne and placyd others in theire rowmes that were continuall resiants accordinge to their booke upon w<sup>ch</sup> agre'm'et for ioye therof there was bothe bancketinge and ringing of bells to the greate reioysinge of the commons."<sup>1</sup>

The Bailiffs' accounts about this date are also interesting, as they show that the loyal reception given to this nobleman did not consist of complimentary language merely, but of a liberal expenditure of money. I give the words without abbreviation, and in modern spelling :—

"9th April, 29th Elizabeth. Agreed, that there shall be disbursed the sum of £40 for the entertainment of my Lord President's coming to this town the 26th of this month, for the mustering of the Town and Liberties."

Seventeen days later they appear to have considered that this sum was not sufficient, and the following entry appears :—

"26 April. Agreed that there shall be bestowed on the Lord President, now at his comeing to town, this

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<sup>1</sup> Taylor's Manuscript, *Trans. Shrop. Arch. Soc.* vol. iii., p. 310.

day £50 ; viz., £20 in gold to be given to my Lord, and the residue to be employed in charges, for the entertainment of his honour."<sup>1</sup>

This was the town's share of the expenses ; but the county forces, as well as those of the Town and Liberties, were mustered, and it is not improbable that the county, through the Lord Lieutenant, Francis Newport, Esquire, of High Ercall (afterwards Sir Francis), may also have contributed something to the cost of the entertainment, but of this we have no information.

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<sup>1</sup> Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury* i., p. 389.

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# SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

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## ANNUAL MEETING.

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THE annual meeting of the members of this society was held at the Shirehall, on December 1st, 1888, Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart., presiding. There were also present—Sir Charles Rouse-Boughton, Bart., Rev. T. Auden, Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, Rev. W. G. Dimock Fletcher, Rev. J. G. Swainson, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. W. Beacall, Mr. T. Southam, Major Southam, Mr. Adnitt, Mr. Oldroyd, Dr. Thursfield, Mr. W. M. Harding, Mr. R. Ll. Kenyon, Mr. Griffith Davies, Mr. J. Dovaston, Mr. E. J. Piper, Mr. W. Burson, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Beckwith, Mr. Sandford Corser, and Mr. F. Goyne (Secretary).

THE SECRETARY read the report for the past year as follows :—

The Council of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society have the pleasure to lay before the members their annual report and statement of accounts. It will be seen by the latter that the actual amount now owing by the society is only £49 11s. 6d., the debt having been gradually reduced to this amount. This might easily be cleared off during the coming year if the members would use their influence in obtaining the names of gentlemen willing to belong to the society. As was mentioned in the last report, the Council have arranged to offer the few remaining complete sets of the Society's *Transactions* (now only about 20) to new members at a great reduction in price. When they are all disposed of, complete sets will be difficult to procure. The Council exchange the *Transactions* of the Society with nearly 20 other societies. The volumes received in exchange are placed in the Shrewsbury Free Reference Library, and form a considerable annual addition to the valuable collection of books now open for reference. The Council are anxious that many Shropshire MSS. in the British Museum, Bodleian Library, &c., should be transcribed, so that they may become available for the *Transactions*. It is needless to state that such MSS. would have special and increased value when printed, but the Council regret that the funds at their disposal will not admit of the necessary expense being incurred at present. The Council again especially ask for contributions for the present and future volumes of the *Transactions*, which will be gladly received by the Editorial Committee. It is proposed, as early as possible, to compile an index for the first 10 volumes of the Society's *Transactions*; promises of help in this work would be welcome. The Council regret that the *Transactions* have been issued during the past year somewhat later than usual; this has been caused by circumstances beyond their control. Every effort will be made to issue the separate parts as regularly as possible.

THE CHAIRMAN, who was received with applause, in moving the adoption of the report and financial statement, said: It falls to me, I believe, to move that the report and statement of accounts be adopted, and I understand it is usual for the gentleman who has the honour to preside on these occasions to say a few words upon the

work of the society when making that proposition. I can promise you that on the present occasion my words will be very few indeed—partly for the physical reason, that owing to the recent weather I am not sure that my voice will held out through many sentences, but chiefly, perhaps, for the intellectual reason that I am very conscious how small is my knowledge of archæological matters, and how profound is my ignorance on matters respecting natural history. At the same time I am glad to be here to-day, and have this opportunity of testifying my hearty appreciation of the great work of usefulness which lies before this society in this county. (Hear, hear). I suppose that there are few counties in England that offer the same field for archæological research as Shropshire—not only in respect to its extent, but also in regard to the various nature of the objects of interest lying within the boundaries of the county—(hear, hear),—and I presume that no one with an archæological turn of mind will fail to find some hobby in the confines of the county, whatever that hobby may be. (Hear, hear). I have not any particular hobby myself, but if I had one at all, I think it would be in directing my attention—and I should like to call the attention of the society to the matter—to the very large number of ancient manor houses which lie scattered about in secluded positions in this county.—(Hear, hear). I don't mean the larger specimens, known to us through pen and pencil sketches, such as Larden and Shipton, but those small specimens to be found in every parish. I cannot help wishing we knew more of them than we do. (Hear, hear). So far as my experience goes, in the localities themselves, nothing or next to nothing is known of them—who built them and lived in them—and no doubt it would be very difficult to trace the history of these houses. At the same time, I think a deal of information might be found in the parish registers, and, when found, the facts so collected would form a very interesting part of the parochial history of this county. (Hear, hear). I should also like to mention another matter which suggests itself to me, year after year, and that is the question of the old Abbey pulpit. (Hear, hear). I have to pass that relic many times, and each time I pass it seems to look at me in a very reproachful manner, and I should be very glad if there was any chance of its being put in order. I know it is not out of the mind of the society, and I am sure when the time comes we shall do all we can to remove it from its present state of degradation. (Applause).

The Rev. T. AUDEN, in seconding the motion, said that he should like to emphasise one or two paragraphs in the report. They would observe the paragraph which spoke of the anxiety of the society to have transcribed and put in the *Transactions* more of the valuable manuscripts relating to Shropshire, which were really perfect, and ready for printing, and which only needed transcription, and the transcription really only needed money. (Hear, hear.) For instance, there lay at the Bodleian Library at Oxford the Blakeway manuscripts, which were in many respects quite perfect, and needed little or nothing doing to them before they could be published, but the



transcribing of those manuscripts was a matter which required money. The society, however, had unfortunately got but very little money, though it was gradually clearing off the debt which had hampered it for some time, and which arose out of circumstances over which they had no control, their liabilities having been now reduced to less than £50, yet they would see that all they could do was to go on and keep their heads above water. Now he felt that that ought not to be so. (Hear, hear.) As the Chairman had said, if there was a county in England which ought to have a flourishing archæological society it was Shropshire—(hear, hear)—than which he knew of no county in England possessing more interest, both from an archæological and natural history point of view. (Applause.) He might venture to say that this matter of transcription and publication of manuscripts already in existence was a matter which did not require any archæological knowledge—it need not even require archæological interest, for all that was needed was that someone should kindly put their hands into their pockets, like one of their members who had given £5 towards the copying of a certain amount of the Blakeway manuscripts which would duly appear in the *Transactions*. (Hear, hear.) He would like to see, as one result of that meeting, other members coming forward and saying “When this amount of transcription is made I will follow it up with sufficient money to copy another 50 pages,” or whatever the amount might be that this sum would cover; and so the work would go on. (Applause.) The other paragraph in the report to which he desired to call attention was the offer made last year to supply the already published volumes of the *Transactions* at half-price to new members joining the Society. A few of these had already been disposed of, and as the report stated, there were only 20 complete sets remaining, and it was absolutely necessary that that offer should shortly close. It was, however, open still, and he hoped that the matter would be taken into serious consideration by any present who might not be members, and also by others outside. (Hear, hear, and applause).

Mr. T. SOUTHAM, in proposing that the members of the Council being eligible for re-election be re-elected for the ensuing year, said he did so with great pleasure, because they must be cognisant of their duties, and would be able to carry them out with a great deal less trouble than fresh members could do. (Hear, hear). There were one or two points influencing him in hoping that the Council would be re-elected, one being in regard to a question which he had mentioned more than once, and which the Chairman had also referred to, and that was the Abbey pulpit. (Applause). There was now a better chance than ever of their being able to do something with it, and he had every reason to believe that before this time next year, the ground on which the pulpit stands would be in the hands of the Shropshire Railways Company, but whether it was so or not, they could find out from the company, with whom they should deal in respect to it, the difficulty of the Society having always been that they had no one to negotiate with in the matter. (Hear, hear).

When once they found out, however, he thought there would be no lack of energy and determination to try and clear it. (Applause.) There was another point he mentioned a year or two ago—a matter in which he took very great interest—and it was in respect to the large amount of interesting matter which was, he might say, spoiling in the strong room of the building in which they were then assembled. (Hear, hear.) The Corporation Records were full of interesting matter, and related back for a very long period to the ancient history of the town. (Hear, hear.) They were now in a very indifferent condition; after the fire they had to be replaced whilst some were damp, and many were put back in a great hurry. He should like to see some effort made to utilise them, but unless they did something in the matter before very long, they would be past using or doing anything with at all, which would be a source of great regret. (Hear, hear.) They had discussed the question in the Town Council once or twice, but the difficulty had always been that it would cost a considerable sum of money to deal with it, and of course the Council had no power to act unless they could raise the sum by rate. It was, however, a question as to whether they had sufficient power to raise £100, £200, or £300 by a rate for the purpose, and if they had, it was doubtful whether it would not be very unpopular with a large number of the ratepayers. At any rate, he would like the Council to see what could be done, and have an inspection made so as to see what state the records were in. (Hear, hear.) He had a conversation the other day on the subject with the Rev. Allport Leighton, who said if he were 20 years younger he would undertake the whole task himself without charging a penny. (Applause.) He thought, too, that it could be done at less expense than they anticipated. They had applied to London asking what would be the cost, and they had been informed that the Government would send proper people down to thoroughly inspect the records, and make transcripts of them where it was desirable, but it would cost a considerable sum of money. They also required that the whole matter should be placed in a complete state of organisation, that the documents should be put in chronological order, and so classified that whoever they sent down would find all this done beforehand. That could not be done without considerable outlay, as there was a large quantity of documents, and it required someone with knowledge and care to be able to arrange them. He, however, trusted that that meeting and the Council would take the matter up seriously, and that communications would be made with a view to ascertaining what the Government would send someone down for, and whether by subscriptions, or other means, they could not try to save these very valuable records from absolutely perishing. (Applause.)

Mr. HARDING remarked that, having perfect confidence in every member of the Council, he had much pleasure in seconding the motion.

The resolution having been unanimously agreed to,

Mr. BEACALL proposed a vote of thanks to the auditors—Mr. Oldroyd and Dr. Calvert—observing that the Society was indebted

to them for the services they had rendered, and adding that it would afford the members much pleasure if they would allow themselves to be re-elected. (Hear, hear).

Major SOUTHAM briefly seconded, and the resolution was at once carried.

Mr. R. LL. KENYON asked how it was that an article from Wright's *History of Uriconium* was reproduced in the last number of the journal of the society, seeing that the work from which it was taken was easily accessible to the public.

Mr. ADNITT replied that when they came to print the number of the journal referred to, they were about three pages short, so they used the article to fill up with.

Mr. PHILLIPS further explained that one of the objects of the publication of the *Transactions* was to gather together any articles not easily accessible, and as long as the source was clearly indicated they considered it part of their legitimate work to use it—(hear, hear)—for of course they could not always obtain original articles. With reference to the borough records, he believed they had been examined by an expert who had pronounced them to be of great value. He, however, said they were in a bad condition, and that before they could be catalogued there was a lot of preliminary work to be done in arranging them, and he believed Mr. Peele was making arrangements for getting this carried out. (Applause).

The Rev. C. H. DRINKWATER said he believed he was right in saying that there was one book at all events in the record room at the Shirehall which was easily accessible to students at the present moment, containing a kind of calendar of historical events, and in a condition to be transcribed and printed at once. Some of the old records, however, were very difficult to read. The farther back they went the more difficult they were to read, but when they came down to the time of Elizabeth, James, and the Georges, they were comparatively easy to make out. But the particular book he had alluded to was not difficult to read, and might easily be transcribed if the Corporation would give their consent, and might whet the appetite of archaeologists generally to get a full meal out of the records which had been so strangely neglected by the Corporation. Mr. Southam had said he was afraid there would be a disinclination on the part of some of the members of the Town Council to use any portion of the rates for the publication or even the proper taking care of these documents, but surely they were the property of the Corporation and other property of the Corporation was looked after, and although some of the members might not take that interest in the matter that they did, yet if the matter was properly represented to them they might, he thought, vote a sum of money to be devoted to this object. (Hear, hear.) They must have money, too, from property, not from the rates, which might be used for the purpose, and he felt that if they made a stir in the matter something would be done. (Applause.)

Sir CHARLES ROUSE-BOUGHTON remarked that he thought there

would not be much difficulty in carrying out Mr. Southam's suggestion on a much larger scale, for there were a great many other towns in the county where valuable papers were stored away, and if the society could collect these, in addition to those at Shrewsbury, it would be a great and good work for it to take in hand, and would unquestionably make the most valuable book for future students of history that could possibly be compiled. (Hear, hear.) Personally, he would be most happy to assist any scheme with such an object in view. (Applause.)

Mr. T. SOUTHAM, in reply to the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, said the subject had been brought before the Corporation, and there was no indisposition on the part of the members to carry out the work in the best manner practicable. The difficulty was that there were no funds at their disposal for such a purpose, and they had no power to levy a rate or raise funds for such an object; therefore they were precluded from doing anything in the matter. He thought the Archaeological Society might inquire fully into the matter, and ascertain how things really stood, and what could be done; then the actual position could be accurately reported upon, and he thought it would be quite possible by the aid of subscriptions—which he was sure they would receive from a large number of gentry taking an interest in the subject—to do something in the matter. He would, therefore, be glad if the gentlemen constituting the council of the society would, during the ensuing year of office, try to make this a special point, so that at their next meeting they might be in a position to consider the matter, and he felt sure that no energy and determination would be lacking on the part of the members generally to carry out any good recommendation they might receive from them. (Applause.)

Mr. ADNITT was understood to say that the records were the property of the Corporation, but they did not seem to take much interest in their preservation. This he could not understand, because some two hundred years ago the Corporation voted a sum of money for this very purpose.

Mr. BEACALL replied that it was wrong to say the Corporation did not care about them, because they did, and he believed the best steps were being taken to ascertain what the documents were, and the best mode of arranging and tabulating them. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Phillips had very kindly assisted the committee of the Council in the matter, and he believed he was right in saying that the work had progressed considerably. (Mr. Phillips—Yes.)

Mr. ADNITT observed that he did not say the Corporation had not taken any steps in the matter, but he maintained that they had the power to spend money on valuable property besides bricks and stone. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BEACALL—The members of the Corporation have been proceeding all along as though they had the power.

Mr. PHILLIPS said that Mr. Peele had been in communication with an expert in the matter, who had been down and made suggestions which, if carried out, would lead to the papers' being arranged at

much less cost than would be the case if he had to do the work himself. They were at present covered with dust, but he believed steps were being taken to form a committee of volunteers with a view to thoroughly cleaning them and putting them into something like satisfactory order. He was not in a position to say anything more definite on the subject, but in justice to the Town Council he wished to add that they did take an interest in the matter, and were doing all they could to carry out the work as far as their funds would allow. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. SOUTHAM—Perhaps the newly-elected council of this society will consider this discussion, and see what they can do towards bringing the matter to a satisfactory issue. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. R. LI. KENYON, in moving a vote of thanks to the chairman, said Sir Offley Wakeman took a very keen interest in the welfare of the county, and, notwithstanding his disparaging remarks in his opening speech, he knew as much, or more of the past history of the county than most of them. (Hear, hear.) He came from the extreme north of Yorkshire on purpose to attend that meeting, and it was to be hoped that during his year of office a successful effort would be made to clear the society from debt. (Applause.)

The Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER, in seconding the resolution, said that a few months ago he went to the Bodleian Library at Oxford to look over Blakeway's manuscripts relating to Shropshire. There were sixty volumes of them—many of them consisting of the history of parishes—which were in a state ready for publication. All that was wanted was money for making the transcripts of them. One of them was a very valuable manuscript, containing the parochial history of Shrewsbury Hundred, the parishes including Albrighton, A. Hussey, A. Lee, Astley, Acton Reynald, Battlefield, Berwick, Betton Strange, Bicton, Broughton, Clive, Crow Meole, Goose Hill, Edgebold, Grinshill, Hadnall, Hanwood, Harlescote, Hencot, Leaton, Longnor, Meole Brace, Onslow, Preston Montford, Pulley, Pimley, Preston Gubalds, Up Rossall or The Isle, Rossall from Down Rossall, Sutton. Sansaw, Shelton, Wolascot, Wellbach, Woodcote, and Hatton. He thought it was very desirable that the history of these parishes should be printed in the Society's *Transactions*. (Hear, hear.) They were brought down to Blakeway's time, and were complete in themselves, being quite ready for the press, and the question was as to whether any members of the society were willing, in addition to their subscriptions, to contribute towards the cost of publishing them. If a number of gentlemen would give a guinea or half a guinea, or more, they would be able to get a deal of it printed, but the total cost of getting the entire manuscript printed would, he supposed, be about £20. Then again, in the Ashmolean collection was the manuscript of "Shropshire Church Notes," by Ashmole, which contained much information about the churches of the time, and would be well worth printing. He, therefore, trusted that an effort would be made to get both this and Blakeway's manuscripts printed, and hoped that they would be able to make their *Transactions*, if possible, more interesting in the future than in the past, one

means of attaining this end being undoubtedly the publication of a greater quantity of parochial history. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

The vote of thanks having been heartily accorded,

The CHAIRMAN acknowledged the compliment, and added that it was exceedingly desirable to carry out Mr. Fletcher's suggestion. (Applause.)

At the close of the Meeting a Subscription List for this purpose was opened, and the following subscriptions were received, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart. ... ..	2	2	0
Sir Charles Rouse Boughton, Bart. ... ..	2	2	0
G. Stanton, Esq. ... ..	2	2	0
Right Hon. Earl of Powis ... ..	2	2	0
Jno. Corbett, Esq., M.P. ... ..	2	2	0
Right Hon. Earl of Bradford ... ..	2	2	0
E. Wright, Esq. ... ..	2	2	0
Rev. W. G. Dimook Fletcher ... ..	2	2	0
Sir V. R. Corbet, Bart. ... ..	2	0	0
R. Lloyd Kenyon, Esq. ... ..	1	1	0
T. Southam, Esq. ... ..	1	1	0
W. Phillips, Esq. ... ..	1	1	0
H. J. Oldroyd, Esq. ... ..	1	1	0
Jno. Dovaston, Esq. ... ..	1	1	0
A. Dovaston, Esq. ... ..	1	1	0
Rev. T. Auden ... ..	1	1	0
W. Beacall, Esq. ... ..	1	1	0
Rev. J. G. Swainson ... ..	1	1	0
Very Rev. Canon Allen ... ..	1	1	0
J. P. White, Esq. ... ..	1	1	0
Colonel Barnes ... ..	1	1	0
Humphrey Sandford, Esq. ... ..	1	1	0
R. H. Wood, Esq. ... ..	1	1	0
Ven. Archdeacon Lloyd ... ..	1	1	0
E. Calvert, Esq., LL.D. ... ..	1	1	0
Jas. Loxdale, Esq. ... ..	1	1	0
Mr. Sandford Corser ... ..	1	1	0
E. Woodall, Esq. ... ..	1	1	0
C. B. Robinson, Esq. ... ..	1	1	0
W. W. Whitaker, Esq. ... ..	1	1	0
F. W. Cosens, Esq. ... ..	1	1	0
Rev. A. T. Pelham ... ..	1	1	0
J. Calcott, Esq. ... ..	1	1	0
A. T. Jebb, Esq. ... ..	0	10	6
Major Corfield ... ..	0	10	6
Rev. J. Cooper Wood ... ..	0	10	0
Geo. Griffiths, Esq. ... ..	0	10	6
S. C. Southam, Esq. ... ..	0	10	6
Rev. C. H. Drinkwater ... ..	0	10	0

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

## ANNUAL EXCURSION.

THE annual field day of this Society took place on Tuesday, July 16th, 1889, when members and friends assembled at Shrewsbury Railway Station, travelling in a saloon carriage at 11 20 a.m. by the Severn Valley train to Bridgnorth. The party numbered 35, and included—Mr. W. Phillips, Rev. T. Auden, Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, Mr. J. E. Cranage, Mr. J. R. Humphreys and Miss Humphreys, Rev. J. Allcock, Miss Millington, Miss Gough, Miss Hawkins, Mrs. Withers, Mr. and Mrs. R. Taylor, Mr. and Miss Barker, Mr. W. Burson, Mr. G. S. Corser, Miss Corser, Mr. J. Dovaston, Mr. Humphrey Sandford and Miss Sandford, Rev. A. T. Pelham, Mr. H. Southam, Mr. Goyne (secretary), &c.

The district selected for the visit is one of the most picturesque parts of South Shropshire, and the country traversed formed, in ancient days, part of the great Forest of Morfe. Leaving the train at Bridgnorth Station, where they were kindly met by Mr. Alderman McMichael, the party journeyed three and a half miles, in carriages, to the pretty village of

## WORFIELD,

whose tall church spire is a landmark well-known to travellers by the high road from Bridgnorth to Shifnal or Wolverhampton, and to all who have driven along the wide sandy lanes within some miles of it. It is the only object which marks where the village stands amid the trees; it marks, too, the spot where a Christian fane has stood from Saxon days. Domesday records the existence here of a priest, which, as Eyton says, naturally indicates a church; at the time of that survey the manor was held by Leofric, Earl of Mercia, who would scarcely leave it spiritually unprovided for. The living was a rectory until 1320, but it is now a vicarage, which since 1872 has been held by the Rev. E. P. Nicholas, M.A., who kindly met the party, and pointed out the features of interest in the church, which is dedicated to St. Peter. The ancient edifice is built of red sandstone, in the decorated or middle-pointed style; it consists of chancel, nave, aisles, south porch, and an embattled western tower with pinnacles and spire. The total height of this imposing feature is 200 feet. There are fourteen stained windows, including the five-light east window; in the south wall of the chancel are triple sedilia and piscina; the octagonal font is of the Decorated period. In a side chapel, separated by a richly-carved screen, is an altar tomb with recumbent effigies of Sir George Bromley and his lady, dated 1588; this tomb was erected, as the inscription shows, by their two sons, Sir Edward, who had succeeded to the patrimonial estates at Worfield, and Sir Thomas, then Lord Chancellor of Queen Elizabeth. Under a canopy of beautiful workmanship are other figures of Sir Edward Bromley, Knt., and his wife, with the date 1626. Costly mural monuments also perpetuate the names of the Davenports, Broughtons, Vickers, Marindins, Fletchers, Masons, Johnsons, and others. Several of the vaults, in

one of which Archdeacon Vicars lies entombed, are cut out of the solid rock. The church was restored in 1862 at a cost of about £2,000; and at the end of 1887 an elegant reredos was erected as a memorial of the Queen's Jubilee. It is of richly-veined alabaster and marble, divided into five panels, with carved canopies, supported by marble columns; the central panel shows the Ascension, and the others contain statuettes of St. Chad, St. John, St. Peter, and the Virgin Mary.

In the 13th century the advowson appears to have been in the hands of the Crown; King John twice gave incumbents to the church; whilst Henry III. ordered the constables of Brug to see that it received tithes of Pondleston Mill, situated at the confluence of the Worfe with the Severn. Edward II. gave, and Pope John XXI. confirmed, the advowson to Walter de Langton, Bishop of Lichfield. Among the incumbents have been some famous men: Henry, Archdeacon of Stafford, presented by King John, became Archbishop of Dublin in 1213; Walter de Cantilupe, also presented by John, was elected Bishop of Worcester in 1236; William de Kilkenny, presented by Henry III., was Lord Chancellor, and his successor at Worfield was another Lord Chancellor, Henry de Wengham, who was also prebendary of Alveley in the collegiate church of Bridgnorth.

The present chancel screen, which is old, and of a light and elegant design, was removed from another part of the church; this was duly admired, as were also two curious old chests of oak. The tower contains six bells, dated 1699. From an old list we learn that "the last Romish vicar was Dominick, who conformed to the Protestant religion during the first six years of Elizabeth. He died in 1564. To him succeeded Barney, sen., who was vicar 44 years; died in 1608. Next, Barney, jun., was vicar 56 years, and died in 1664. Next, Hancock, vicar 43 years, died in 1707. Adamson, vicar 56 years, died 1763." Here the Rev. T. Auden asked as to the tradition that the pre-Reformation plate of the church had been secreted in the tomb of the last Romanist incumbent, but the Vicar had not heard of the legend.

Worfield has many, and some important charities: lands have been left to provide schools and schoolmasters, as well as funds for purchasing lands for the use of the poor, for distributing money, bread, and Bibles; in all amounting to £325 per annum. The patron of the living is Edmund H. Davenport, Esq., of Davenport, whose substantial brick mansion, built in 1727, is close at hand. This gentleman is nineteenth in direct descent from Edward II., through the families of Fitz-alan, Howard, and Talbot.

A not unwelcome interval for refreshments enabled those who desired to get a bread and cheese lunch at the Davenport Arms, and soon after two o'clock the carriages started for

#### CHESTERTON WALLS.

the remains of a Roman encampment, supposed to have been originally a British camp. Near to this place passed a Roman road from Droitwich to Tong. Mr. Wright says that "this is an enclosure of up-



wards of twenty acres, on the summit of a hill, the sides of which form, on every side but the north east, a perpendicular precipice of the height of fifty or sixty paces, surrounded at the top by an entrenchment. At the foot it is almost surrounded by a stream of water. Like the hill itself, the form of the enclosure is irregular, and it is rather remarkable that no antiquities are known to have been found within it."

Journeying on, the party soon reached

#### LUDSTONE HALL.

the exterior of which they were enabled to inspect from the gardens by the kind permission of the owner, J. R. Cartwright, Esq., J.P. This picturesque mansion stands about a mile north east of the village of Claverley, and nearly nine miles by road from Bridgnorth. Two Manor houses are said to have been erected there before the present house, which was built early in the reign of Charles I. by a member of the Whitmore family, in whose possession the property remained until about twenty-seven years ago, when it was purchased with the Apley estate by W. O. Foster, Esq., from whom Ludstone was subsequently bought, nineteen years ago, by the present proprietor, Joseph Round Cartwright, Esq. The Hall was then in a dilapidated condition, but it has been carefully restored by Mr. Cartwright in accordance with the original design, and it now stands a splendid example of the domestic architecture of the Jacobean time. It is somewhat similar in appearance to Condover Hall and Whitehall, Shrewsbury; but it possesses an unique and interesting feature in the moat which surrounds the mansion, its water flowing from the pool that extends over a considerable area at the back of the house. This moat, still in perfect condition, adds greatly to the quaint aspect of the structure, which occupies an imposing site in the midst of one of the most picturesque parts of South Shropshire. The Hall commands fine views on every side, in fact, it may be said to have three fronts, facing the east, south, and west respectively. It is approached from the road by a trim avenue of choice evergreens, leading from the neat lodge at the entrance gates to the south front. This lodge was built by Mr. Cartwright, and is in excellent character with the mansion itself. In front of the entrance gates, across the road, is another pool, which lends an additional charm to the view obtained from the hall door. This is one of many great improvements effected by the present owner, who has expended considerable time and money in renovating the house and placing the domain in first-class order. From 1870 to 1872 various portions of the edifice were carefully restored, and additional domestic offices built; the saddle-room bears date 1872, and the stables a year later. These are fitted with the latest modern improvements, and a telegraph wire connects them with the Hall. Some distance away is the Ice House, near to the large pool, which is the haunt of wild ducks: and a rustic bridge over the moat on the west side leads to the kitchen gardens, greenhouses, and large vinery. After the exterior had been duly inspected, Mr.

Cartwright courteously invited the party to go inside the house, where he hospitably provided wine. The entrance hall attracted much attention, as did also the large room on the upper floor. A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Cartwright, and then, rejoining the carriages, the party proceeded to

#### CLAVERLEY,

a village which "boasts the nativity of Sir Robert Brooke, or Brooke, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Mary I. He was the son of Thomas Brooke of this place, and having laid a foundation of literature at Oxford, proceeded to the study of common law in the Middle Temple, where he became the competent lawyer of his age. He was chosen Summer Reader in that house in 1542, and Double Reader in Lent 1550, and two years after was called by writ to be Sergeant at Law, after which he was the next year judge, and about the same time admitted to the degree of knighthood. He wrote an abridgment of the Year-Books to Queen Mary's time; certain new cases abridged in King Henry VIII., King Edward, and Queen Mary's reigns; and his Reading upon the Statute of Limitations. He died in 1558, and in his will several times remembers the poor of Putney. He obtained a fair estate by his profession and studies, which he left to his posterity, which still remain in this county, and in one or two places in Suffolk." Here an inspection was made of the church, which is dedicated to All Saints; it is a red sandstone structure of considerable antiquity, and consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with side chapels, and a lofty square tower at the western end; this is embattled, with pinnacles, and contains six bells and a clock. Of the chancel chapels, two belong to the ancient family of Gatacre, of Gatacre, and one to the Perrys, of Stourbridge; the south chapel contains an altar tomb, on which are three recumbent effigies of Lord Chief Justice Brooke, and his two wives. On the sides of the tomb, which is dated 1558, are small figures, in bas-relief of their eighteen children. There are also two incised slabs, to the memory of members of the Gatacre family, who have also four stained windows, one of which commemorates Colonel Gatacre, who died in 1849, and another commemorates his wife Annabella, who died in 1817. A handsome stained window was inserted in 1878 to the memory of the late Mrs. Gatacre. The ancient stone font is beautifully carved.

In the churchyard is an old stone cross, which was removed from the middle of the village some years ago, as an obstruction to the traffic. It is called the Processional Cross of Claverley, and is believed to have been erected in the 23rd year of the reign of Edward III. to commemorate a terrible visitation of the plague which had devastated the neighbourhood.

It may be here noted that the family of Gatacre above-mentioned have held the manors of Gatacre and Sutton uninterruptedly since the reign of Edward the Confessor, by whom they were granted for military service.

Leaving Claverley, a six mile drive brought the company back to Bridgnorth, where the Town Hall was visited. The new stained glass windows were greatly admired; and here the courteous town clerk, Mr. J. H. Cooksey, accompanied by Alderman McMichael, kindly displayed the

#### BRIDGNORTH CORPORATION REGALIA,

which consists of a very handsome pair of maces, the marshal staff, and the Mayor's chain. The maces, which are very massive, are said to be the finest pair in England, although there are some of a larger size in boroughs possessing one mace only; they bear date of 1676, and were remodelled and enlarged in 1754. The upper portions are made to remove so as to form drinking cups, and these are used on the occasion of municipal banquets in the observance of the time-honoured custom of passing around the "loving cup."

The marshal staff was acquired in 1824, and is of a very elegant and appropriate design. The Mayor's chain is of more recent origin, having been acquired as recently as 1880. The chain is in fine gold, and is a splendid specimen of the work of the well-known firm, Messrs. Bragg, of Birmingham. The central shield denotes, in rich enamel, the date of the first charter granted to Bridgnorth, by Henry II., in 1157. This shield is supported by very perfect reproductions, in miniature of the maces, and is surmounted by a very good representation of the head of the marshal staff. The whole chain is reversible; and on the shields of which it is composed, and which are surmounted by mural crowns, are the names of the Mayors, with dates of service. The pendant from the centre of the chain is the Borough Arms, beautifully executed in coloured enamel, above which appears the modern name of the town, and below it the motto: *Fidelitas Urbis Salus Regis*. This motto was adopted by the Corporation some years ago on the suggestion of the late Rev. G. Bellett, author of the *Antiquities of Bridgnorth*.

The old borough has had many privileges granted to it by Royal Charter: as many as fourteen monarchs have thus recognised the old place and its loyal inhabitants. Of the old Charters, however, the only ones that escaped the burning of the town in 1646 were one granted by James I. and another by Charles I. That of James I., however, very fully recites and confirms all previous Charters, commencing with Henry II., and dated 1157. It is believed that Bridgnorth received a charter from Henry I., but of this no evidence exists. Prior to the Municipal Reform Act, the borough was governed by two Bailiffs from time immemorial, but no mention is made of them in any charter until the reign of Henry III. (1256). The present Corporate Seal was presented to the borough in 1872, by Mr. Hubert Smith, its design being copied from an impression of the old Seal, which was said to have been lost during the Civil Wars of Charles I. The Seal of the Liberty of Bridgnorth differed from the common seal of the borough itself, and is supposed to have been cut about the 24th year of Henry VI., at which time the monarch

granted a charter to the bailiffs and burgesses of the town; this charter granted several new privileges, and particularly recognised the authority of the bailiffs. Illustrations of the two seals in use in 1623 are given in *Archæologia*, vol. xv., 1806, pages 380-384.

The day's programme was completed by a walk round the Castle, and a visit to the fine old half-timbered house in which Thomas Percy, Bishop of Dromore, and author of the *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*, was born in 1729. Mr. McMichael kindly accompanied the party to these places, and pointed out the various objects of interest.

At 6 15 dinner was provided, and duly enjoyed, at the Crown Hotel, the Rev. T. Auden presiding, the vice-chairs being occupied by Mr. Humphrey Sandford and Dr. Cranage; and the visitors returned home by the 7 52 train to Shrewsbury, having spent a very pleasant and instructive day. The whole of the very satisfactory arrangements for the comfort of the party were made by the secretary, Mr. F. Goyne, whose efforts materially contributed to the day's enjoyment. We may add that the day's itinerary was arranged by Mr. W. Phillips, who had the advantage of Mr. McMichael's local knowledge; and it was admitted on all hands that the programme had been excellently fixed, and had escaped that too common fault of field-day excursions of including too many places in the plan.

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# SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

*Statement of Account for the Year ending June 24th, 1888.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
Balance in hands of Bankers June 25th, 1887	...	7	2	0	Secretary	...	5	0	0
Members' Subscriptions	...	192	2	0	Messrs. Woodall, Minshall, and Co., part payment for	...	...	...	...
Sale of <i>Transactions</i>	...	15	15	0	printing <i>Transactions</i>	...	100	0	0
Balance from Annual Excursion	...	0	18	8	Messrs. Adnitt and Naunton, part payment of Account	...	30	0	0
					Rent of Wroxeter Land	...	3	18	6
					Tithe	...	0	1	4
					Poor Rate and Income Tax	...	0	9	9
					Commission	...	9	12	0
					Mr. J. Leing	...	14	12	0
					Postage Stamps, General Correspondence, Calling Meet-	...	...	...	...
					ings, Collecting Subscriptions...	...	2	5	7
					Miss Hopper	...	1	19	4
					Balance in hands of Bankers	...	47	19	2
							£215	17	8

27th November, 1888. Examined and found correct,

(Signed) H. J. OLDROYD, {  
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### GENERAL INDEX TO TRANSACTIONS.

The Council have decided to prepare, if possible, an Index to the first eleven volumes of the *Shropshire 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, M.A., F.S.A., St. Michael's Vicarage, Shrewsbury?

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

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

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