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Andrew of Ludlow, (who also held land at Steventon) was the sole remaining tenant here of the Baron of Holgate.

The Mill of Clee St. Margaret belonged to Wenlock Priory, and 6s. 8d. of its rent went to the Convent Kitchen. The Priory retained its property here till the Dissolution, as did also Haughmond Abbey.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o Molendinar'...	iiij		Joh'e de Brokennok'		xij
Ric'o de Bolkeleye...		xij	Will'o le Copentr'...		xviiij

HETHE.⁹

[THE HEATH,⁹ Parish of Stoke St. Milburg (or Milborough).—This was held by the Barons of Holgate, under the Priors of Wenlock. The Barons had a tenant at The Heath, who again had his under-tenants. In the 13th Century, this tenant was William fitz John, who, from 1236 to 1256 was continually appearing in various legal proceedings. In 1248, on St. Andrew's Day, he imprisoned Herbert de Corfton, Matilda his wife, and John his son, at the Heath, and stole from Herbert's house at Corfton, 8 cattle, 6 sheep, 5 cartloads of corn, 2 carts, and 5 cartloads of other chattels, for which he was ordered to restore the cattle, and be sent to gaol. William, however, paid 5 merks to the King for license to make his own agreement with Herbert, and finally paid him £2, and gave him back 1 cow, and 2 carts. In 1255, William fitz John was Lord of the Heath. He held it of William Mauduit, who paid the Prior of Wenlock 13s. per annum as rent. John, son of William fitz John, alienated a messuage, 2 *carucates* of land, and 53s annual rent to John fitz Alan II., on whose death in 1267, it was stated that he held 2 *carucates* in La Hethe of John fitz William, formerly Lord of La Hethe, by service of paying 20s. rent to the Prior of Wenlock. This part of the Heath passed to the Earls of Arundel, and in 1292, Richard, Earl of Arundel, grandson of John fitz Alan II., claimed also the messuage or land belonging to John fitz John, which Alina, widow of John fitz William, had held in dower. This claim was proved to be wrong, and the Earl gave up the land, but retained the original 2 *carucates* demised to his grandfather.]

Hugh fitz John of the Subsidy Roll, was not improbably the son of John fitz John, who occurs in 1292.]

	s	d		s	d
Hug' fil' Joh'is ...	ij		s'bt' {	Henr' Gyrons ...	xviiij
Hug' de Boldone ...		xij	ibid'm {	Will'o de Dene...	xij
Thom' de Bolledone		x			
Ric'o fil' Rob'ti ...		xviiij		Sm ^a lxij ^s	x ^d
Rob'to fil' Ric'i ...		xviiij			

⁹ Eyton iv. 13.

TOGGEFORD.

[TUGFORD.¹⁰—This was held in early Norman times by Warin, the Sheriff. He, or his successor Rainald, gave 2½ hides here to Shrewsbury Abbey, the remaining hide of the 3½, which then formed the Manor, being held at *Domesday*, by an undertenant Rayner. This hide was situate at Thonglands. In 1180, the possessions of the Abbey here were increased by Roger Borde conceding to the Abbot for the sum of one mark, all his right to half a virgate in Baucot. In 1255, the Abbot of Salop is stated to hold the Manor of Tugford and its appurtenances for 5 hides (this probably included the whole of the Abbey lands in the neighbourhood), and to have Franchise there doing no suit either to County or Hundred. The Abbey retained its property here till the Dissolution. Thonglands, though now in the Parish of Munslow, was originally an independent chapelry.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o Cap'll'no	...	xv	Dyonis' relict' Rad'i	...	xvj'o'
Ric'o Braas	...	xij	Joh'e fil' Rad'i	...	xij
Rog' fil' Rad'i	...	xiiiij	Rog' Baylli	...	xij

BR⁴DESTAN.

[BROADSTONE,¹¹ Parish of Munslow.—A part of this *vill* was given by Warren to Shrewsbury Abbey, and between 1121 and 1136, Odo de Bernières, lord of Stanway, gave a *ferdendel* here to the Monks. It remained with the Abbey till the Dissolution. There was a chapel here in early times, annexed to Munslow Church.

Robert de Beek was one of the chief tenants of Munslow in 1316.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o de Bek'	...	ij	D'na de la Bour'	...	ij
Adam le Hunte	...	xviiij	Rog' le Baylli iunior'	...	xij
Thom' le Stoddar'	...	xij	Will'o Gal'is	...	xij

BAL'COT'.

[BAUCOT,¹² Parish of Tugford.—This member of Tugford continued with Shrewsbury Abbey till the Dissolution. Persons deriving their names from this place occur on several local documents. There was a chapel here in 1138, when Bishop Robert de Betun ordered that the chapels of Tugford and Baucot should be hence forward considered as one.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o de Balcote'	...	xviiij	Matill' de Balcote'...	...	xij
Rog' de Balcot'	...	xij			

¹⁰ Eyton iv. 79.¹¹ Eyton iv. 89.¹² Eyton iv. 81.

WESTONE.¹³

[COLD WESTON.¹³—Warin, the Sheriff, gave the tithes of the whole vill of Weston to Shrewsbury Abbey, and it is mentioned in one of the early charters among the possessions of the Collegiate Church of Morville, which Earl Roger gave to the Monks. The Abbot was patron of the chapel here, but in 1340 the assessors of the *ninth* reported that the chapel was in a waste place, and in that very year had been presented to four persons, but none of them would stay.]

Philip de Badger, of the Subsidy Roll, was grandson of Philip de Badger, who in 1291, was reported to have held half a carucate in Cold Weston, under Laurence de Ludlow, and a *place* of land there of the honour of Castle Holgate.]

	s	d		s	d
Ph'o de Baggesor ...	x	s'bt'	{	Joh'e de Westone	xiiiij
		ibid'm	{	Joh'e de Vernonn	x
				Sm ^a	xxij ^s j ^d ob'

CORFHAM.

[CORFHAM.¹⁴—This was in Saxon times, and at *Domesday*, the head of the Hundreds of Patinton and Culveston. It belonged to Edward the Confessor, and was conferred by the Conqueror on Roger de Montgomery, who, in 1086, had under him one of his Knights as tenant of half a hide. The Abbey of Shrewsbury held also a hide of the Manor, and the advowson of the Church.]

On the rebellion of Robert de Belesme, his estates were forfeited to the King, and Corfham was granted some years later by Henry II. to Hugh de Periers. On his death, in 1175, it again reverted to the King, who bestowed it privately on Walter de Clifford, the father of Fair Rosamond. Walter de Clifford died about 1190, and was succeeded at Corfham by his second son Richard. Walter de Clifford II., the eldest son, in 1200, contested Richard's right to Corfham, and obtained the Manor, practically, however, through exchanging the Manor of Frampton for it. This second Walter gave to the Canons of Haughmond the Mill of Culmington, and the Mill of Siefert, for the sustenance of their Kitchen. He stood high in the favour of King John, and as Sheriff of Herefordshire, his rapacious conduct was atoned for by a fine of 1000 merks to the King. He lived till 1220, and was succeeded by his son, a third Walter, whose mother, Agnes de Cundy, was one of the greatest heiresses of her time. He seems to have been a stormy nature, now in high favour with his King, and then in open rebellion against him. In 1250, it was complained that he had made the King's messenger swallow, seal and all, a Royal letter. His only child, Matilda was married to one of the sons of William Longespee. In 1257, she was left a widow

¹³ Eyton i. 67.¹⁴ Eyton v. 145.

with an only daughter, Margery, already betrothed to Henry de Lacy, afterwards Earl of Lincoln. In 1263, her father died, leaving her heiress to his whole Barony. Her second husband, John Giffard of Brimsfield, carried her off by force to his Castle, and married her, whether she would or not. He was a troublesome neighbour, annexing the Moor of the Monks of Shrewsbury at Tugford to his Forest of Ernestry, stealing the corn of the Templars of Holgate, and encroaching on the liberty of all about him. He died in 1299, leaving the four daughters of Matilda de Clifford heirs to the property that had been their mother's. Corfham fell to the share of Eleanor, the second daughter of John Giffard, the wife of Fulk le Strange of Blackmere. On the inquest on John Giffard, the Castle and buildings of Corfham were put down as less than valueless; for the said buildings threatened to tumble down, and could not be kept up and repaired for 40s. *per annum*. John Giffard had purchased a house at Peaton, which was to be held of the Lords of Corfham by payment of a chaplet of Roses at Corfham Castle, on St. John Baptist's Day. John de Strange of the Subsidy Roll was son of Fulk and Eleanor.

Hugh Tyrel was probably one of the family of that name, who held Bromcroft under the Lords of Corfham. Possibly he was a son of Roger Tyrel, whose name occurs frequently in the 13th Century.

John, son of Walter, was not improbably a son of Walter fitz William, who was a tenant of Peaton in 1292.

Middlehope, whence John de Middelhope took his name, is a hamlet in Diddlebury parish.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e Lestraunge ...	v	ij	Joh'e fil' Walt'i ...	ij	
Hug' Tyrel ...	ij		Joh'n de Myddel'h'op		xx
Joh'e Coco ...		xxj	Joh'e le Porter ...	ij	
Ric'o Fabro ...		xvj	Will'o le Cordywaner	ij	

DODELBUR'.

[DIDDLEBURY.¹⁵—This was originally only a member of Corfham, but probably owing to the presence of the church of the Manor, it is now by far the more important place of the two; Corfham being little more than a name. The church belonged to the Abbey of Shrewsbury before 1086, but in 1147, it was in the hands of the Monks of Seez, in Normandy. In 1236, the advowson passed to the Bishop of Hereford, who allotted ten marks to be paid annually out of its income to the Norman Abbey, and gave Diddlebury to his Chapter.

There was also a chapel in the Castle of Corfham, but this was probably not in existence at *Domesday*. It was standing as late as 1635, but was then in decay. In 1384, Richard Ludlow, vicar of Diddlebury exchanged preferments with John Davyes, perpetual Chaplain of the Free Chapel within the Castle of Corfham. The

¹⁵ Eyton v. 167.

early Rectors of Diddlebury were men of considerable importance, with several tenants of the church land under them, but after the appropriation of the Rectorial tithes to the chapter of Hereford the Vicars were men of less note. Henry, the Clerk, may have been an ecclesiastic, or possibly only a man a little more learned than his neighbours.

A portion of Diddlebury was held under the Cliffords by various persons. At the inquest on the death of John Giffard, Richard and William de Pauntley were among his tenants. The former was among those who in 1274 complained of oppressions suffered under John Giffard.

The family of Child (l'Infant) were settled here for several generations. William l'Enfant was Bailiff of Corfham in 1272, and Richard l'Enfant in 1306, is among the witnesses of a deed relating to land at Corfton. He again witnesses a similar deed in 1334, in company with Roger de Longenorle, Roger Lemmon, and John l'Enfant.

The family of Boerley were settled at Broomcroft. John Boerley was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1409. His uncle, Sir Richard Boerley, a man of considerable note, may be the Richard of the Sudsidy Roll.

Burley is a hamlet in Culmington parish.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o de Paunteleye	ij	vj	Will'o Russel ...	ij	
Rog' lemmon ...	ij		Will'o de Pauntenev	ij	
Ric'o le Chyld ...		xviiij	Rog' Caunuill ...		xviiij
Rog' de Longgenolr' ...	ij		Thom' de Wyggeleye		xviiij
Rob'to Pr'tart' ...		xviiij	Adam de Borleye ...	ij	
Ph'o de Clynton' ...		xviiij	Will'o de Borleye ...	ij	
Thom' de la Combe ...	ij		Ric'o de Borleye ...	ij	
Ric'o le Herdemo' ...	iiij		Hen'r Cl'ico ...	ij	
Joh'e de Dodelbur' ...	ij		Ric'o de Paunteleye		xiiiij

NORTONE.

[NORTON,¹⁶ Parish of Culmington.— This was held under the Cliffords by a family of De Cheyney, by service of 15 days ward at Corfham Castle in time of war. In 1299, Hugh de Cheyney was tenant under John Giffard of certain lands, at a rent of 11b. of pepper, value 1s., and 11b. of cummin, value 1d. In 1296, Roger Cheyney and Margery, his wife, gave to Richard Chiplade and Mabilla his wife a house and rents in *Bache juxta Norton Cheyney*.]

	s	d		s	d
Rog' de Cheynne ...	ij	jo'q ^u	s'bt' { Will'o le Chyld	xij	
Will'o fil' Ric'i ...	ij	ibid'm { Will'o Trepyn	xij		
Ph'o Hauryngges ...	ij				
Rog' p'po'ito ...	ij				
			Sm ^a lxijs iij ^d o'q ^u		

¹⁶ Eyton v. 190.

STRETTON.

[CHURCH STRETTON.¹⁷—This was a Demesne Manor of the Earls of Mercia, and afterwards of the Norman Earls of Shrewsbury. At *Domesday* it possessed a priest and church. After the forfeiture of the lands of Robert de Belesme, Stretton became a Royal manor, and its Castle was committed to the care of Engelard de Pitchford, often known as Engelard de Stretton. In 1177, Simon fitz Simon succeeded Engelard as Castellan. He held the post till 1189, when it passed through the hands of several different castellans, and in 1197 was given into the charge of Cadwallon, the illegitimate son of Owen Cyvelloc, Prince of Higher Powis. He held the Castle till 1208, when it was again in the hands of the Sheriff. In 1212, it was in the hands of Hugh de Nevill. In 1220, he had received 40s. Scutage and £6 13s. 4d. Tallage, and had expended them on the works of Stretton Castle. Seven years later the King granted the Manor to his Justiciar, Hubert de Burgh. In 1232, it was again in the King's hands, and was granted by him in 1238, to Henry de Hastings and Ada his wife, but re-claimed by him in 1245. In 1235, there is an account of oak trees felled at Womerton for the repairs of Stretton Castle, but in 1256, the Provost of Stretton and his six Assessors report that there was no Castle at Stretton. It was probably then but lately dismantled, as ruins of it were to be seen in Camden's time at Brocard's castle. The Manor of Stretton in 1255 was in the hands of its own community, who were responsible for it to the Crown. They reported several encroachments on the Royal Forest, and mentioned that the Sheriff of Shropshire had ordered 4 men to let dry the King's *Vivary*, and to sell the fish; which had realized 9 merks. Camden mentions that in his time Brocard's Castle was "surrounded by verdant meads which anciently were fish-ponds." In 1259, the custody of the Manor of Stretton was said to have been given to Peter de Montfort, together with the Castle and Manor of Ellesmere. Five years later, after the Battle of Evesham, the King bestowed both Stretton and Ellesmere on Hamo le Strange. In 1270, Hamo accompanied Prince Edward to the Holy Land, leaving his brother Roger in possession of Ellesmere, and his sister Hawise, the wife of Griffin ap Wenunwyn, Prince of Powis, in charge of Stretton. After the death of Hamo, Hawise continued to hold the Manor under the King. In 1309, the Valley and Manor of Stretton was valued by order of Edward II. The whole valuation amounted to £20 *per annum*, and included the site of a certain ancient Manor; a pasture in the King's bosc of Ragelyth, where there was no high timber; the bosc called *Wymbrighstoneswode*, consisting of lofty oaks; a Water mill; two Vivaries, and the common pasture of the Stretton Hills, which pasture was about 10 leagues in circumference, but was not valued because it was open to the whole country. The Advowson of the Church belonged to the Manor, and was worth £20 *per annum*.

¹⁷ Eyton xii. 17.

Hawise le Strange died at the close of 1310, and was succeeded at Stretton by Edmund, Earl of Arundel, on whose death, Roger de Mortimer of Wigmore, the contriver of his ruin, became possessed of the Church and Manor. On Roger's disgrace and execution, Stretton again reverted to the King, who, in 1336, gave it to Richard, Earl of Arundel, and his heirs for ever, in whose family it remained till the reign of Elizabeth.]

	s	d		s	d
Walt'o fil' Walt'i ...	ij		Will'o fil' Will'i ...		xij
Amic' relict' Hugonis		xij	Ric'o Troion' ...		ix
Felic' Trey... ..	ij		Joh'e Golafr' ...		xij
Hug' Tony... ..		xviiij	Walt'o de Wodehous		xij
Hug' fil' Guche ...		xiiij	Ric'o p'p'ito ...		xiiij
Ph'o le Hoppar' ...		xviiij			

P'U^a STRETTON.

[LITTLE STRETTON,¹⁸ Parish of Church Stretton.—This has little or no history apart from Church Stretton. In 1272, Richard fitz Robert was Chief Bailiff of the Manor of Stretton in the Dale. Laurance the Miller probably owed his Christian name to the dedication of the Parish Church.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o fil' Rob'ti ...		xviiij	Isold' relict' Ric'i ...		xviiij
Will'o Wylymot' ...		xviiij	Hug' fil' Walt'i ...		xiiij
Walt'o fil' Will'i ...		ix	Laurenc' Molendinar'		ix

ALUETHESTRET'.

[ALL STRETTON,¹⁹ Parish of Church Stretton.—Possibly this owed its name of Alured's Stretton to Alured who held land in this neighbourhood in the time of Henry I.

The Cambrays lived for many generations at Stretton, and their arms passed into the Leighton family by the marriage of John Leighton and Maud Cambray.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e fil' Rob'ti ...		xviiij	Will'o de la Beche... ..	ij	
Ric'o Canaan	ij		Ric'o de horspoll' ...		xviiij
Will'o Gregor'		xij	s'bt' } Joh'e Cambrey		xvj
Ric'o fil' Walt'i		xviiij	ibid'm { Will'o fil' Joh's		xij
Joh'e Elyot'		xiiiij			
Hug' fil' Ric'i	ij		Sm ^a xxxviijs ^a iiij ^a		
Will'o de Kenleye... ..		xv			

¹⁸ Eyton xii. 28.

¹⁹ Eyton xii. 28.

MAG^a BROFELD'.

[BROMFIELD.²⁰—At *Domesday* the collegiate Church of St. Mary at Bromfield held this Manor. The record is unusually full. "Here are now, (1086) 10 hides, and in demesne there are 6 ox-teams, and there are 12 neat herds, 15 Villains, and 12 Boors with 8 teams. It is worth 50s. annually to the Canons; and Nigel the Physician has 16s. annually from this Manor. In this Manor there were in King Edward's time 20 hides, and 12 Canons of the said Church had the whole. One of them, Spirtes by name, had alone 10 hides; but when he was banished from England, King Edward gave these 10 hides to Robert fitz Wimarch as to a Canon, but Robert gave the same land to a certain son-in-law of his. Which thing, when the Canons had shown to the King, forthwith he ordered that the land should revert to the Church, only delaying (to enforce this order) till at the Court of the then approaching Christmas he should be able to order Robert to provide other land for his son-in-law. But the King himself died during those very festal days, and from that time till now the Church hath lost the land. This land Robert now holds under Earl Roger, and it is waste, and was found waste (by the said Robert)."

Spirtes, the Saxon Canon, lived in the reigns of Harold I., Hardicanute, and Edward the Confessor. He was also a Canon of St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury, and held Wistanstow under that Church. He was succeeded at Wistanstow by Nigel the Physician, who had also considerable interest in Bromfield. The lay tenure in Bromfield of both Nigel and Robert fitz Wimarch's son-in-law seems, however, to have been restored to the Church soon after Domesday, possibly by Earl Roger himself.

The Saxon collegiate foundation gradually lost its original character and in 1155 became a Benedictine Priory, subject to the Abbey of Gloucester, but as a royal free chapel not amenable to the Bishop of Hereford. The Prior's jurisdiction extended over Halford, Dinchope, Ashford, Rye Felton, and Clay Felton, Burway, Lower Ledwich, Hill Halton, Lady Halton, and Prior's Halton. The woodland of the monks comprised the boscs of Mochtre, of Aylrichswood, of Dinchope, and of Esrugge, "viz.: from Elsicheweye even into Ludford, along the road called the Rugwey."

Giraldus Cambrensis passed by the Priory in 1188, and calls it "the little cell of Bromfield." In 1291, the Manor was held by the Prior, mainly in demesne, and was valued, including its three mills, at £40 12s. 4d. annually. The Priory retained the greater part of its property till the Dissolution, when its income was returned at £78 19s. 4d., mainly derived from the Manor.]

	s	d		s	d
Adam le Wodeward	xxij		Will'o de Feld-		
Ro' de Pyrfeld ...	xvij		hampton' ...	ij	

²⁰ Eyton v. 207.

	s	d		s	d
Matill'deShobbedon'	ij		Will'o Orm	...	xij
Rog' de Whyte bache	ij		Will'o Balle	...	xij
Pet' le Hore	ij		Rog' Howe	...	xj
Will'o Pecok'	...	vij	Rie'o Balle	...	vj
Rob'to le Whyte	...	xij	Joh'e de Hakeford	...	xij
Ph'o le Hore	...	xj	Ph'o de Chyrcheye	...	vj
Joh'e de Cap'll'a	...	ij	Joh'e Rogers	...	xviiij ^o
Joh'e le Loud	...	xvj	Henr' ad Porta'	...	xij
Joh'e de Borewey...	...	xix	s'bt' { Ric'o Campyonn	...	xij
Will'o Rogers	...	xviiij	ibid'm { Thom' Purcel	...	x
Adam de Borewey...	ij	ij			
Joh'e Corbetesmon	ij	j			
Joh'e le Brun	...	ij	Sm ^a	xxxvij ^s	xj ^{do}
Walt'o de Dounton'	...	xij			

CAST^m RICⁱ.

[RICHARD'S CASTLE.²¹—This was at *Domesday* known as Castle Aurette, and takes its present name from Richard Scrupe, the founder of its Castle, who probably is the unnamed son-in-law of Robert fitz Wimarch, who was in possession of part of the Manor of Bromfield. In 1086, Osborn, the son of Richard Scrupe, held the Castle with 23 men (probably there garrisoned), but Robert Gernon is given as holding the more valuable part of the Manor. Robert, however, seems only to have held it temporarily, as it returned to Osborn fitz Richard and his heirs. In 1255, the five hides of the Manor were in the hands of at least eight distinct persons, one of whom, Sir William de Stuteville, held a hide at Woofferton. In 1284, William Carbonel held one fourth of a knight's fee in Woofferton, under Robert de Mortimer.

John de Boudlers was also tenant of a quarter fee in Ashford Boudler, another member of the Honour of Richard's Castle. The De Boudlers were seated here as early as 1203.

Walter and Stephen de Torford were probably tenants at Twiford, a member of the Honour early given to the Knights Templars and passed on to the Knights Hospitallers of Dinmore.

William of the Hill is possibly the same as William Huband, who towards the close of the 13th century held half a knight's fee at Hulle in the honour of Richard's Castle.]

	s	d		s	d
Walt'o de Torford...	...	xxo'	Will'o Andrew	...	xviiij
St'ph'o de Torford...	ij	j	Alano Flotemon	...	xxij
Will'o Carbonel	...	vj	Alicia Geffreys	...	xij
Adam Edrych	...	xij	Rob'to Cubbel	...	xviiij
Will'o Rogers	...	xix ^o	Adam Adyes	...	ij

²¹ Eyton v. 225.

	s	d		s	d
Cristana r'lict' Alani	xij		Joh'e Houwel ...	xviiij	
Simone Aleyn ...	xviiij		Will'o le knyght' ...	xij	
Will'o de Greote ...	xviiij		Ph'o le Rof't ...	xij	
Pet'nill' fil' Rog'i ...	xviiij		Rog' Waleweyn ...	xviiij	
Will'o Adams ...	xviiij		Rog' de Blythelowe	xx	
Joh'e le Boudlers ...	xviiij		Walt'o Gefrey ...	xviiij	
Will'o le Muleward	ij		Will'o othe Hull' ...	iiij	viiij
Nich'o Body ...	xviiij		s'be' { Will'o de		
Adam le Coup'e ...	xviiij		ibid'm { Hamen Assh'	xij	
Will'o Abouethetoun	xij		ibid'm { Joh'e Waleys	xij	
Simone le Muleward	xv				
Adam Dugyn ...	xviiij			Sm ^a	l ^s vj ^d
Thom' Bercar' ...	ij	vj			

P'UA BROMFIELD.

[LITTLE BROMFIELD.²²—This was held in the 12th century by Simon Gernon, probably in the first place under the Prior of Bromfield, but in course of time it seems to have become partially alienated from the church, though at the Dissolution it had been again acquired by the Monks. Its older name of Simon's Bromfield was probably taken from him. In 1203, Robert fitz Simon disputed the Prior's right to half a hide of land in Bromfield, and after a long suit, the Priors allowed Robert's claim to it, but claimed a rent from him and his heirs of one pound of frankincense to be paid yearly at the Nativity of the Virgin. In 1255, Simon's Bromfield was held by Walter Gernon, under Henry de Fraxino, and in 1284 by William fitz Hugh, under Hugh de Fraxino, who in his turn held it under Humphrey de Bohun. Robert de Harley seems to be Robert, son of Sir Richard de Harley, who married Margaret, the daughter and co-heiress of Brian de Brompton. Margaret was married as a child of three years old in 1296, and in 1308 entered into full possession of the estates at Brampton Bryan, Ashton, Boucton, Weston, and elsewhere which made her an important heiress.]

	s	d		s	d
Rob'to de Harleze ij			Joh'e de Aula ...	xviiij	
Alex' le Herdemo'...	vjq ^u		Rob'to Jordan ...	vjob'	
Rog' de Colmynton'	vjo'		Rog' de Temede ...	vjq ^u	

HULL'.

[HILL HALTON,²³ Parish of Bromfield.—There is some difficulty in distinguishing this from another Hulle in Burford Parish, now Court of Hill. The confusion is rendered still easier by the fact that in 1305, they seem both to have been held by William de la Hulle, whose name appears on the Subsidy Roll, under Richard's Castle.

²² Eyton v. 218.²³ Eyton v. 222.

Probably Henry the Shepherd (Bercarius), was in charge of William de la Hulle's flock here. If so, he was more prosperous than many shepherds.]

	s	d		s	d
Henr' Bercar'	...	ij ob'	Adam le Clerk'	...	xob'
Joh'e William	...	vjq ^u	Walt'o Daury	...	vij
Ric'o Ruddoc	...	vijq ^u	Ric'o le Wowar'	...	vjq ^u
Ric'o fil' Hug'	...	vjq ^u			

HALGHTON'.

[HALTON,²⁴ Parish of Bromfield.—This was held from an early date by a family of De Halton, one of whom in the 12th century gave all his share of the Moor of Wufuroughale to the Prior and Monks of St. Mary at Bromfield. In 1284, Simon de Halton held Halton and Oakley, as half a knight's fee under Edmund de Mortimer. William de Hyntes took his name from Hints in the Parish of Cainham, which was connected in some way with the Barony of Richard's Castle.]

	s	d		s	d
Henr' de Halgh'ton	ij	job'	Joh'e le Swon	...	vj
Will'o de Hatton'...		vij	Ric'o le Holder'	...	vj
Will'o Powys	...	vjq ^u	s'bt' { Rob'to le		
Rog' Andrew	...	vijo'	ibid'm { Lacy	...	vij
Will'o de Hyntes...	xix		Joh'e Robert'		vij
Ric'o Robyns	...	vij			
Rog' de Lenthal'	...	vj			
Will'o le Eshebernar'		vij			
Jordano Adyes	...	ix'o	Sm ^a	xxij ^s	vij ^d q ^u

OUNEBUR' ET WALTONE.

[ONIBURY AND WALTON.²⁵—Onibury was held together with Walton in Saxon times, and at *Domesday* by the Bishop of Hereford. In 1086, Roger de Lacy was the Bishop's tenant, and he, probably in 1093 or 1094, gave the tithes of Onibury to Earl Roger de Montgomery's newly founded Abbey of Shrewsbury. The Lacy family seems to have kept possession of the Manor till the latter half of the 13th century. In 1255, Robert de Lacy held Onibury and Walton under the heir of Walter de Lacy, but in 1284, they were held by Thomas de Greete (who had married Robert de Lacy's widow, Amice), under the Lords of Ludlow, who held it under the Bishop and Chapter of Hereford.

In 1298, Amice, then the wife of William de Schippeye, with the consent of her husband and her son, Roger de Greete sold Onibury and Walton to Philip Burnell. Philip died the year following, and his widow Matilda then held them in dower till 1316.

²⁴ Eyton v. 220.

²⁵ Eyton v. 55.

John de Handlo was the husband of Philip's daughter, Maude Burnell, who on her brother Edward's death in 1315, became heiress to all the Burnell estates.

William de Higley probably came from Highley or Higley, where Amice de Lacy (who was also heiress of Wooton in Stanton Lacy parish) held property, which in 1271 she sold to Roger de Mortimer.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Handlo ...	iiij		Henr' fil' Pet' ...		xij
Thom' de Str ^{angolfe}		xvj	Will'o Pouk' ...		x
Will'o le Neowemo'		xij	Jul' Jones ...		x
Will'o de Huggel'g		xiiij	Rog' de Mappenor'		vij
Henr' Shyr' ...		xij	s'bt' { Joh'e Lellow		x
Joh'e Welym ...		ix	ibid'm { Will'o le		
Elya Bysshop ...		ix	Graunger		x
Will'o Bole ...		x			
Thom' Welym ...		ix			
Joh'e de Padmor' ...		xij		Sm ^a	xvij ^s v ^d
Joh'e Coco ...		x			

STOK' SAY.

[STOKESAY.²⁶—The first record we have of Stokesay is that Walter de Lacy gave to his foundation of St. Peter's at Hereford, "a Villain at Stoke in Shropshire, and two thirds of the tithes of the said Vill." At *Domesday*, Roger the son of Walter, was in possession of the Manor, in the place of Aeldred the Saxon, who had held it before the Conquest. It was an unusually valuable Manor, with a comparatively large population, one of whom was a keeper of bees. At the beginning of the 12th century the De Lacy of that time enfeoffed here the De Says, from whom South Stoke now takes its name. They were also lords of North Stoke, now Stoke upon Tern, and were probably a younger branch of the De Says, Barons of Clun.

About 1174, Hugh de Say, son of Helias, gave Stokesay Church to Haughmond Abbey, and Hugh's son Helias about 1199, confirmed his father's grant. A little later Helias gave to Andrew fitz Milo of Ludlow, for his homage and service, and 23 merks, the Mill of Stokes and Wellington, with a messuage and meadow, to hold in fee for a rent of one pound of pepper. Andrew fitz Milo granted 5s. of the rent of the mill to Haughmond Abbey, and a few years later the Abbey seems to have become possessed of the mill itself altogether. Helias died before 1224, and was buried at Haughmond. He bequeathed to the Abbey with his body, a merk rent, six oxen and one horse from South Stoke, ten quarters of rye growing at North Stoke, and ten quarters of oats in the barn of South Stoke. He was succeeded by his brother Robert, who was succeeded in his turn by another brother Walter.

²⁶ Eyton v. 28.

Walter de Say gave to Haughmond Abbey the "whole Moor called Pencheres-medowe," for the souls of himself and Amice his wife. He also gave with his body, half a merk rent of an *assart* in Stokesay Wood, in Marlebeche.

Walter was succeeded by his Nephew Hugh, who had in conjunction with his uncle given a virgate of land at Wellington to Haughmond Abbey. Hugh de Say made over his Manors of North and South Stoke to John de Verdon in exchange for land in Ireland, and in 1255, John de Verdon held Stokesay by service of one knight in ward at Montgomery Castle, in time of war, for 40 days. In 1270, John de Verdon leased Stokesay to Philip de Whichecote, but in 1274, on John's death, the Manor was held by Reginald de Grey. Reginald did not die till 1308, but his son John in 1281 was possessed of Stokesay, and sold it to Lawrence de Ludlow. In 1290, Lawrence de Ludlow received the Royal license to strengthen there his mansion with a wall of stone and lime and to embattle the same. Six years later Lawrence was dead, and had been succeeded by his son William. In March 1316, William de Ludlow and Cecilia de Halghton were lords of Stokesay, but in November of that year William was dead, leaving his son Lawrence possessed of two-thirds of the Manor. In 1322, Lawrence de Ludlow recovered a third of Stokesay against William de Wynne and Matilda his wife, Lawrence's mother.

This Lawrence of the Subsidy Roll lived till 1353, but was for some part of that time outlawed with regard to some of his Shropshire estates.

Matilda de Ludlow of the list was William de Ludlow's widow, the heiress of Hodnet, who married William de Wynne as a second husband.

The Abbey of Haughmond retained property at Stokesay, Newton, and Wetleton till the Dissolution. In 1290, when Bishop Swinfield visited Stokesay Church, Master Richard de Heyton provided for the horses of the company, and the Abbot of Haughmond found the corn.]

	s	d		s	d
Laur' de Lodelowe		x	Ric'o le Sweyn ...	xiiij	
Matill' de Lodelowe	iiij	vj	Will'o Coly ...	xij'o'q ⁿ	
Ric'o le Vikeries ...	xxij	q ^u	s'bt' { Ric'o Gyl-		
Adam le Wodeward	xvij		ibid'm { berte ...	xij	
Will'o Bene ...	xxiiij		{ Ric'o fil' Agn'	x	
Ric'o Fabro ...	xvij				
Will'o Bene Senior'	xxij'o'				
Adam Pyngol ..	ij	j	Sm ^a	xxviijs	ij'o'

SHELDERTON'.

[SHELDERTON,²⁷ Parish of Clungunford.—This was probably held in Saxon times by Gunward who has left his name to Clungunford, and after the Conquest by Fulco, under Rainald the Sheriff. In 1255, Shelderton and Yeo were held under John fitz Alan, by Walter de

²⁷ Eyton xi. 300.

Hopton. Walter de Hopton II., married Matilda Pantulf, Baroness of Wem, the widow of Ralph le Botiler, and her grandson William le Botiler II., in 1293, complained through his guardian of wastes and sales made by Walter de Hopton, of the houses and timber on the estates in which he had had only a life interest.

William le Botiler of the Subsidy Roll was a man of note, being a Parliamentary Baron, a Tenant by Military Service, a Justice of Assize, a Conservator of the Peace, and a Commander of Levies. He served under the king probably in both Scotland and France. He died in 1334, and was succeeded by a son of the same name.

Alice de la Munede was possibly of that family of De la Munede, who for many generations held Myndtown under the Fitz Alans.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o le Botyler ...	ij	vij	Thom' Bostach' ...	xj	q ^u
Walt'o le Foular'...	xix	q ^u	Nich'o Bielenfant'	vij	
Alic' de la Munede	ij	ob'			

EWELDONE.

[ALDON,²⁸ Parish of Stokesay.—This was held at *Domesday* by Roger de Lacy. In Saxon times it had been held by Siward, Aeldred, the Saxon owner of Stokesay seems to have become a tenant of Roger de Lacy here, together with one Richard. It was an important Manor, and possessed a church and priest, who held half a hide of land, and had one team and one cottage. Apparently early in the 12th century, the Mother Church was built at Stokesay, and Aldon sank into a mere dependent chapelry. In 1317, the Vicar of Stokesay was found bound to provide a chaplain to celebrate Mass on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays in Aldon Chapel. The Abbey of Haughmond seems, however, later to have appropriated the land of the chapel, and allowed the services to lapse. Aldon seems to have been early divided among co-parceners. In 1255, it was held by Thomas de Lee, Stephen de Smithecot, Thomas Purcel, Richard de Thongland, and John, Parson of Bissopeston. In 1292, these were reduced to four, John Purcel, John de Lee, Reginald Scot, and Gilbert de Lacy.

In 1317, William de Davyntre, was one of ten parishioners who maintained the necessity of the Vicar of Stokesay's providing a chaplain for Aldon Chapel.]

	s	d		s	d
Rad'o de Euldon' v		ob'			
Walt'o Tope ...	v	ij	s'bt'		
Will'o le Theyn ...	ij	ij	ibid'm		
Walt'o Godmon ...		xvj	o'q ^u	Will'o de	
Ric'o fil' Ph'i ...		vij	q ^u	Auentr' ...	xvij
Ric'o Edwyn ...		vij		Joh'e de	
				Palyng'h'm	xij
				Sm ^a	xxvj ^s vj ^d o'

HOPE BOUDLERS.

[HOPE BOWDLER.²⁹—The Saxon name of this manor was Forthred's Hope, probably from the name of some early owner. In Edward the Confessor's time it was held by Edric Sylvaticus, and in 1086, it was in the possession, under Earl Roger, of Hugh fitz Turgis, who also held Wilderley and Chelmick. After the rebellion of Earl Robert de Belesme and the forfeiture of his estates, these three Manors were annexed to the Honour of Montgomery which Henry I. gave to Baldwin de Bollers. In 1201, Hope Bowdler seems to have been held by Roger de Say under the Lord of Montgomery, but Richard de Wilderley in 1202, became Tenant in Fee. Stephen, the son and heir of Richard de Wilderley, granted all his interest in Wilderley to Haughmond Abbey, and he is thence forward known as Stephen de Hope, as his chief property lay in Hope Bowdler. In 1255, Stephen's interest in Hope had passed to Odo de Hodnet, seneschal of Montgomery, and Bishop Burnell in 1284, held it under William de Hodnet, who in his turn held it under the heirs of George de Cantilupe, Lord of Montgomery. It continued in the Burnell family for some generations.

The Abbey of Buildwas held half a virgate in Hope Bowdler, which William, son of William de Chelmundewik gave to the Abbey with his body before 1255. It also held land in Ragdon. Reginald de Chelmick was probably one of the family who took their name from Chelmick, a hamlet of Hope Bowdler. In 1314, his wife was one of the witnesses as to the age of Margery fitz Aer, she having been present at Margery's baptism in Wistanstow church.

A Reginald de Chelmick, living in 1357, had two brothers in Holy Orders, Roger, parson of Hope Bowdler, and Richard, parson of Rushbury. Thomas de Fonte occurs as a witness of a deed relating to land at Minton, near Church Stretton. Probably he was of the same family as Roger de Fonte of the Subsidy Roll.]

	s	d		s	d
Regin' de Chel'mure-			Rog' de Monte	..	xviiij
wyke ..	ij	vj	Adam fil' Alani	..	ij
Ric'o fil' Ric'i	...	xij	Thom' de Plowedene	..	xx
Joh'e de Modlycot'...		xviiij	Rog' de Fonte	..	ij
Will'o le Carpenter'		xx	Thom' fil' Rog'i	..	ix

WHYTTYNGGES LOWE.

[WHITTINGSLOW.³⁰ Parish of Wistanstow.—This was with Minton originally in the Hundred of Lenteurde, but was made by Earl Roger part of his Manor of Church Stretton. Earl Leofric had held it in Saxon times. It was early separated from Stretton, and in Henry I.'s time became part of the Honour of Montgomery. At the close of

²⁹ Eyton v. 114.

³⁰ Eyton xii. 14.

the 12th century it was held by Walter de Upton in right of his wife Richildis, who was heiress of considerable estates in Shropshire. The De Uptons, of Waters Upton, retained their interest in Whittingslow for many years. In 1273, Milisent, sister of George de Cantilupe, Lord of Montgomery, sued Walter de Upton, Walter de Gonsalo, and Walter de Whittingslow, for services due to her late brother's barony. In 1284, the same three tenants held Whittingslow under the Zouches of Haryngworth, Milisent having married Eudo la Zouche.]

	s	d		s	d
Regin' fil' Will'i ...	xij		Will'o Crate ...		vj
Joh'e de Alghamston'	xij		Ric'o de Mersh ...		ix
Will'o Baderych' ...	xij		Will'o Rend ...		ix

ACTON' SCOTT.

[*Acton Scot.*³¹—This was held in Saxon times by Edric, probably Edric Sylvaticus. At *Domesday* it was held by one Eldred, under Earl Roger. The Stranges of Ness afterwards became Mesne Lords of Acton, while the Manor was actually held by a number of Coparceners. In 1240, Walter le Scott was probably one of these, and in 1255, Walter le Seculer, Stephen de Smethcot, Thomas Purcel, and Reginald Scott were Coparceners in Acton and Kenley. They held these estates under John le Strange. Thomas Purcel also held land in Aldon and in Smethcot, and Stephen de Smethcot in Aldon. In 1284, the coparceners were Reginald le Scott, Robert de Munslow, Roger fitz Stephen, John Purcel, and Cecily le Seculer. The last named sold her share to John, son of Richard de Hatton, who transferred it to Alice, daughter of Sir Hugh, Rector of the Church of Acton Scott. In 1305, the names have again changed, and the Stephen de Kenneley of the Subsidy Roll appears as a minor, whose guardians represented him among the joint patrons of the living. Walter Scott, the son of Reginald, was among the witnesses in 1328, as to the age of Margery fitz Acr. He was then 60 years of age, and remembered the fact of her birth, because his son Reginald was married on the same day. William Purcel and Stephen de Henneley occur in 1346, as contributing to the "aid" for knighting the Black Prince. Three years later, William Purcel and Sir Lawrence de Ludlow, claimed to be patrons of Acton Scot Church.

Robert de la Wode was possibly son of William de la Wode, one of the witnesses to an Acton Scot deed of about 1284.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o Purcel ...	iiij		Walt'o Scott' ..	ij	
St'ph'o de Henneleye	iiij	iiij	Rob'to de la Wode	ij	
Walt'o Jouwes ...	ij	vj	Joh'e Togh ...	ij	

³¹ Eyton xi. 375.

ALGHAMSTON'.

[ALCASTON,³² Parish of Acton Scott.—This was at *Domesday* the only Manor in Leunteurde Hundred held by Helgot directly under Earl Roger. It fell later, possibly by inheritance, to the family of De Girros. About 1251, the over-lordship passed to the De Hopton's, and Thomas de Rossall was enfeoffed in the Manor. In 1255, Vivian de Rossall held it under his father Thomas, but did suit to neither the County nor the Hundred of Munslow. Eight years later John fitz Alan held Alcaston, and in 1278, his widow Isabella de Mortimer, claimed right of dower there, but in 1284, Reymand, a younger son of Vivian de Rossall held it under the heir of John fitz Alan. In 1302, Richard fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel, held the Manor under Walter de Hopton, by service of a pair of gilt spurs. There was a Chapel at Alcaston, subject to the Church of Acton Scot. In 1344, Roger de Affecote was parson of the Chapel. He is probably the same Roger who in 1378 was presented to Wistanstow.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o de Onesbur' ...	ij		Will'o Proc'uatour ...	vij	
Ric'o Warde ...	ij	vj			

STREFFORD.

[STREFFORD,³³ Parish of Wistanstow.—This was also at *Domesday* in Lenteurde Hundred. It was then held by Rainald the Sheriff under Earl Roger, and under him by Azo. The overlordship passed later to the Fitz Alans, whose tenants here for several generations were of the family of English (Anglicus) Lords of Clunbury. At the close of the 13th century, Hugh English sold several rents in Strefford to Robert Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and gave to Roger Sprengnose, Rector of Wistanstow, for 6 merks paid by Martin Brende of Strefford, all the suit of his men, with their chattels, services, &c., due to the grantor, with half a virgate of land and half a weir, which Philip Lovell sometime held. He gave also *housebote* and *haybote* in the wood of Strefford, pannage of 10 swine, and free pasture for cattle. In 1318, Philip son of Martin Brende of Strefford gave to John, son of John de Sibton, and to Margaret his wife, dwelling in the vill of Wistanstow, a messuage in Strefford between the messuage of Sir Edward Burnell and that of John de Boreway, also a half-virgate and half a weir upon the water of Strebroke. Twenty years later John and Margaret settled this estate on Hugh their son.

John de Boreway is among the witnesses of the deed of 1318. Several of the family of De Affecote occur in connection with the neighbourhood of Wistanstow, in which parish in the township of Felhampton Afcot is situated.]

³² Eyton xii. 1.

³³ Eyton xi. 366.

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e Borewey	...	ij	Ph'o de Affecot'	...	xij
Marg' vidua	...	xx			

FELDHAMPTON'.

[FELHAMPTON,³⁴ Parish of Wistanstow.—Wistanstow was originally the property of the Canons of St. Alkmund, but after the conquest it became alienated, and Lilleshall Abbey (the holder of the property of the Canons) held only the Seigneury, and that after the 13th century passed from them.]

In 1255, John de Stapleton held Wistanstow and Felhampton under John Fitz Alan, doing suit to neither County nor Hundred. Felhampton was inhabited by tenants of the De Stapletons, and has little or no history distinct from Wistanstow.]

	s	d		s	d
Nich'o Yuttes	...	ij			
Ph'o Nicholes	...	ij			
Thom' Hannyes	...	xviiij	s'bt'		
Ric'o Rotar'	...	xxij	ibid'm		
Thom' Hobbes	...	ij			
Adam Peote	...	xij			

Adam de	
Possethorne	xij
Will'o le	
Forester ...	x
Walt'o Baret	x
Ric'ole Smyth'	xij

Sm^a lix^s vij^d

CARDYTONE.

[CARDINGTON,³⁵—This was at *Domesday* in the Hundred of Culvestan, and was held under Earl Roger by Rainald the Sheriff. It passed later to the Fitz Alans, and the first William fitz Alan gave the Manor of Cardington, Enchmarsh and half the vill of Chatwall to the Order of Knights Templars, probably between 1155 and 1160. In 1185, the Templars had here 18 tenants holding half a virgate or more, and 16 tenants holding less quantities. Of the 84, six paid a sum *pro fraternitate*, for the privilege of sharing in the immunities of the Order. Among them were Quard the priest, and his wife Matilda, who paid 6d. and 4d. respectively. The rent of the smaller tenants was uniformly 2d. per acre. In 1308, on the forfeiture of the Knights Templars, much of their land reverted to the heirs of the original donors, and Cardington was granted to Edmund fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel, who confirmed it to the Knights Hospitallers, who succeeded the Templars in their possessions.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o de Stretton'		xv	Joh'ane Hoo	...	ix
Ric'o le Proude	...	xv	Will'o le Ferour	...	vj
Walt'o le Sayar'	...	xij	Rog' atte Lowe	...	xviiij
Ric'o de Underhull'		xij			

³⁴ Eyton xi. 365,

³⁵ Eyton v. 1.

ENCHENEMERSH'.

[ENCHMARSH,³⁶ Parish of Cardington.—This was part of the Templars' Manor of Cardington, and has the same history. In 1185, the Knights had here 7 tenants of half a virgate, and 3 of lesser quantities, held at the same rates of rent as at Cardington.]

	s	d		s	d
Henr' atte Lake ...		xij	Adam Reygnaldes...		ix
Ric'o de Buttefeld...		ix			

CHATEWALL'.

[CHATWALL,³⁷ Parish of Cardington.—This was held half by the Knights Templars, and half by the Draitons. In 1255, William, son of Alan de Draiton held half a hide here under Gilbert de Buckenhull of Bucknell. William's estate passed to his sister Petronilla, wife of John de la Lee. Later it was obtained by Bishop Burnell, and a moiety of Chatwall is mentioned among the estates of Edward Burnell in 1315.]

	s	d		s	d
Rog' le Frensh ...		xv	Hug' Fabro ...		xviii
Ric'o le Whyte ...		vj	Ric'o Wattes ...		ix

LYDLEYE.

[LYDLEY,³⁸ Parish of Cardington.—This was one of the few manors retained after the Conquest by its Saxon owner. Probably its lord Auti was the same as Outi the Saxon, who at Domesday held Quat. Neither manor descended to his heirs, but were granted by Henry I. probably to the then Baron of Holgate, or possibly to the Baron of Pulverbatch. The third Baron, Herbert de Castello, married Emma, the Lady of Pulverbatch, and they, before 1185, granted Lydley to the Knights Templars. Probably the knights possessed it about 1155, before they acquired their estate at Cardington and Enchmarsh, as they fixed their dwelling place at Lydley.

In 1185, the Templars had a "carucate of land at Lidley by gift of Sir Herbert de Castle-Holegot, and confirmation of the Lord King (Henry II.)" The estate was held by the Brethren in demesne, except 16½ acres, 13 of which were held by Richard de Lidlegee at a rent of 26d., and the remainder by his brother William at a rent of 13d. At Botley the Knights had 2 virgates by gift of the same Herbert, divided into half virgates, and leased at 5s. each half-virgate. The mill of Lidley and the land of Botvyle were held in demesne. In 1200, William fitz Walter claimed half a hide in Botvyle from the Templars, probably in the right of his mother Richildis, but though the exact result of this is not known, the knights remained in undisturbed possession of Botvyle. About the year 1263, the Præcepto

³⁶ Eyton v. 123.³⁷ Eyton vi. 125.³⁸ Eyton vi. 237.

of Lidley obtained the Honour of Castle Holgate from the King of the Romans, and after this the Præceptory of Lidley is rarely mentioned. In 1308, on the abolition of the Order of Knight's Templars, Lidley passed for a time to the Knights Hospitallers. About 1324, the English Prior of the Hospitallers surrendered both Lidley and Cardington to Edmund Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel, excepting the advowson of the Church of Cardington. A deed of Earl Edmund, passed at Clun, in the reign of Edward II., leases to four Lessees all his demesnes, meadows and pastures in the Manor of Lidley, at a rent of £6. The Lords of Longnor had held land here under the Templars, and continued to do so under the Hospitallers. In 1338, the Manor of Lidley was occupied by the Earl of Arundel, together with Cardington, and the other members of the Manor.]

	s	d		s	d
Thom' atte Brok ..		ix			x
Joh'e Cope ...		xij	s'bt'	Joh'e Henr'	
Joh'e fil' Ric'i ...		xij	ibid'm	Joh'e de Bul-	
				sterwode	x
				Sm ^a	xviijs ij ^d

GREOTYTONE.

[GRETTON,³⁹ Parishes of Rushbury and Cardington.—This was a divided Manor held in Saxon times by two thanes, Alric and Othro. At *Domesday* it was held by one tenant, Odo, under two over-lords, Rainald the Sheriff, and one Robert. The one hide held under Rainald remained in Odo's family till about 1185, when it was given to Petronilla fitz Odo on her marriage with Warner de Wililey. Gretton Mill some time before 1236, became the property of Wombbridge Priory, but in that year the Prior was obliged to compound Petronilla's claim by paying her six merks.

In 1255, this hide in Gretton was reported to be held by Burga, relict of Nicholas de Wilileg, (son of Warner) under John fitz Alan, in the name of wardship of her son who was under age. This son, Andrew, married a daughter of Walter de Hugford, and fell at the battle of Evesham in 1265, leaving a daughter Burga, heir to his estates at Kenley, Willey, Gretton, and elsewhere. Burga was married first to Philip de Stapleton, probably as a child, and secondly to Richard de Harley. She was living 54 years after her second marriage, which took place before the close of 1283.

The over-lordship of the other moiety of Gretton seems to have passed in the time of Henry I. to Richard de Belmeis, from whose family it passed by marriage into that of La Zouch. In 1255, it was held under Alan la Zouch, by Robert de Beumys as custos of the estate of Andrew de Wililey, and formed later part of the estates of

³⁹ Eyton iv. 105.

Burga de Harley. Richard Sprengchose occurs 1315-16 as witness of a deed relating to land at Rushbury.]

	s	d		s	d
Burg' de Harleye ...	xviiij		Ric'o de la Hull' ...		vj
Ric'o Hoo ...	vij		Ric'o Sprengchose ...		xij

PLASSH'.

[PLASH,⁴⁰ Parish of Cardington.—This was at *Domesday* in the Hundred of Lenteurde and was then held by Roger de Lacy, under Roger de Mortimer, and under De Lacy by a tenant, Berner. In Saxon times it had belonged to the same Godwin who held Higford, which Manor, though some 20 miles distant from Plash, had also the same Norman owners, and like it passed about 1175 from De Lacy to Fitz Alan. The Higfords, probably descendants of Berner, were tenants under Fitz Alan, their tenants again were the Greetes of Greet, near Burford, theirs again the Lees, and the Lees' that branch of the Sprengchose family, which held Bayston under the Bishop of Hereford.

In 1255, Plash was held by Richard Springhose under Peter de Greet, as one hide of land, and in 1284, we find that Richard had been succeeded by Walter Sprengchose. "Walter Springthus holds the vill of Plese of Roger de Le, Roger holds it of Geoffrey de Grete, Geoffrey holds it of William de Hugford, William holds it for one-fourth of a knight's fee under Richard fitz Alan, who holds it of the King." Plash continued in the Sprengheaux family till the reign of Henry VII., when it passed by marriage to a younger branch of the Leightons of Wattlesburgh. The present house was built by Sir William Leighton, Chief Justice of North Wales, the son of Sir William Leighton and Margery Sprengheaux.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o de Pychfe' ...	xviiij		Joh'e Sprengchose ...		ix
Will'o Gogh' ...	xij		Rob'to de Wolmer'		vj

RUSSHEBUR'.

[RUSHBURY.⁴¹—This was at *Domesday* in the Hundred of Patintune, and was held under Earl Roger, by Roger de Lacy, whose tenant Odo also held Gretton. Aeluin had been the Saxon lord. It possessed a mill, a wood capable of fattening 40 swine, and a hawk's aerie. The manor continued in the family of Odo till the beginning of the 13th century, when the then lord, brother of Petronilla fitz Odo, wife of Warner de Willey, is called Herbert de Rushbury. In 1240, Petronilla held part of Rushbury as heir to her brother, while the remaining part was held by Stephen de Bitterley. The original manor became divided into six, viz., Rushbury proper, Eastwall, Westwall, Wall sub Heywood, Cotes, and Wilderhope, each having a slightly different history. Rushbury itself was the property of the Bitterleys till 1288, when Roger de Bitterley sold to Sir Hugh

⁴⁰ Eyton xi. 353.

⁴¹ Eyton iv. 94.

ROTHAL' ESTH'OP.

[EASTHOPE.⁴²—In Saxon times this was held by two free men, Ernu and Uluric, but at *Domesday* by a single tenant, Fulcher, who held it under Rainald the Sheriff under Earl Roger. Later it was held by a family who took their name from their manor, one of whom, John de Easthope was a man of some note in Shropshire in the 13th century. In 1255, he is mentioned as holding his estate of John fitz Alan, and in June, 1300, he was one of the knights and gentlemen who made the great perambulation of the Shropshire forests. He died in 1306, having "held the Manor of Easthope for a term of his life, by service of finding a man and horse at Oswestry, for 40 days, in time of war." His heir was Thomas, son of Thomas de Easthope, a boy of 12.]

[RUTHALL,⁴³ Parish of Prior's Ditton. — Ruthall at *Domesday* was held under Earl Roger by Gerard de Tournai, and under him by a tenant Gerelmus. Oshil had held it in Saxon times. Gerelmus was succeeded by the Sandfords of Sandford, whose tenants here took their name from the Manor. In 1284, John de Rohale held the vill of Ralph de Sandford, and Ralph held it of the King. Edith the widow, may possibly be Edith, daughter of Richard de Sandford (III.), who occurs in 1344, as acknowledging the payment of certain money due to her from her brother Richard (IV.) John de Hopton, lord of Easthope, and William lord of Lutwiche, occur with John, son of John de Plowden, of Wilderhope as witnesses to a deed of 1322-3, relating to land at Wilderhope.]

	s	d		s	d
Gilb'te Tyrell	...	xvj	Rog' le Ferour	...	viiij
Sarra vidua	...	xviij	Felic' vidua	...	vj
Edith' vidua	...	xiiiij	Dyonis' Dun	...	vj
Joh'e de Hopton'	...	xij	Will'o de Lotewych'	...	xij
Will'o Crompe	...	x	Will'o fil' Alani	...	xij

ABBETONE.

[ABDON.⁴⁴—This was at *Domesday* among the manors of Rainald the Sheriff, under Earl Roger. His tenant here, Azo Bigot, held also land at Longnor. The Saxon owner had been Uluin. Azo gave a virgate of land in Abdon to Shrewsbury Abbey, but the monks seem to have early lost their interest here. In 1165, Abdon seems to have been held of the Barony of Fitz Alan by John le Strange, and in 1226, it was held under Le Strange by Geoffrey de Ledwyeh, who was succeeded by a son Geoffrey. Bishop Burnell acquired this manor later, and in 1315, it was among the possessions of Edward Burnel. A family of De Abbeton appear early among the under-tenants here. The family of Badger was a widespread one, holding land at Badger,

⁴² Eyton iv. 117.⁴³ Eyton iv. 47.⁴⁴ Eyton iv. 127.

Ashfield and other places in Shropshire. Simon de Badger was probably of a younger branch of the Badgers of Badger.

The Burwardesley family, which took their names from Broseley, are possibly represented by Henry and John de Burdel'g.

Hugh Joldewyn was possibly of the same family as Thomas fitz Jeldwyn of Easthope, to whom William, Lord of Lutwyche sold 2½ acres of land at Lutwyche.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Abbeton'...	ij		Will'o de Hopton'...	vij	
Simonedebaggesou'e	ij		Adam Nyghtegal'...	xij	
Henr' de Br ^u del'g ...	ij		s'bt' { Hug' Joldewyn	xij	
Rob'to Colet ...		xij	ibid'm { Ric'o fil' Joh'is	xvij	
Ph'o Ponk' ...		xvij			
Joh'e de Br ^u deleye		vij	Sm ^a	xxiiij ^s	iiij ^d q ^u
Will'o Nyghtegal'...		xvij			

WESTH'OP.

[WESTHOPE,⁴⁵ Parish of Diddlebury.—This is given in the Domesday Book, as in the Hundred of Baschurch, by a scribe's error in placing the marginal reference to the Hundred, a point too low, but there is little doubt that it was at that time in that of Lenteurde. In Saxon times it had been held with Strefford by Elmund. In 1086, it was among the manors of Picot de Say, and was held in demesne to a great extent by his descendants. It was within the jurisdiction of the Long Forest, and in 1180, Isabel de Say, Lady of Clun, was assessed 1s. 6d. for an *imbladement* of 3 acres of oats in Westhope. In 1255, it was accounted in Munslow Hundred, and John fitz Alan (II.) held it of the King. In 1267, there were two carucates here in demesne, and 14 tenants holding each a half virgate, by service of providing one labourer in the autumn for the work of the lord. The rents of free and customary tenants was £3 8s., including the rent of a mill.

William Corbet may have been the same as a contemporary William Corbet who held Hope juxta Caus under the Barons there.

Philip de Walcot was possibly a Walcot of Walcot, near Bishop's Castle. The Christian name is found in that family.]

	s	d		s	d
Thom' fil' Hug' ...		x	Will'o Corbet' ...		ix
Ric'o Bryd ...		vijo'	Ph'o de Walcote ...		xq ^u
Ric'o fil' Will'o ...		vijo'	Ric'o Heynes ...		vj

MUNETONE.

[MINTON,⁴⁶ Parish of Church Stretton.—There were two places at least called "*Munetone*" in Shropshire in 1086, both in Lenteurde Hundred, one held by Picot, which was then waste, and another

⁴⁵ Eyton xi. 366.

⁴⁶ Eyton xii. 5, *cf.* xi. 311.

which with Wittingslow had then been lately added by Earl Roger to his jurisdiction of Church Stretton. The former, Mr. Eyton considered, may possibly be represented by Mynd, near Bucknell, the latter is Minton by Church Stretton. Myndtown in Rinlau Hundred bears also a similar name.

Minton, near Stretton, was held by the service of keeping and protecting the neighbouring portions of the Long Forest, especially the Royal Hayes of Hayerust and Bushmoor. The first recorded tenant is Walter de Muneton, who, in 1199, held $1\frac{1}{2}$ caricates here. He was succeeded by Richard de Muneton, who, in 1233, received 57 shillings as headmoney for 57 Welshmen, who had been slain in a foray at Stretton Dale.

In 1255, Peter de Muneton was Forester of Stretton :—"He claimed no perquisites as dead wood, *cheminage*, fowls, oats, or eggs, but only his bailiwick and his land. He had goats, pastured in his own wood, and frequenting the unwooded hills ; but the latter was a privilege enjoyed by even the poor people of the manor of Stretton, and which indeed constituted their livelihood."

Peter was dead in 1263, as was also his son John de Muneton, and Minton passed to three co-heiresses, Alice, wife of Saer Mauveysin of Berwick Mavison, Agnes, wife of Richard de Grymenhull, and Margery, apparently sisters of John de Muneton. In 1283, Saer Mauveysin was found to have died possessed at Minton, in right of his wife, of a messuage, 20 acres of demesne, 3 acres of meadow, one sixth of a mill, and 15s. rent, by service of being custos of the Forest of Hayerust, Bushmoor, and Longmynd. Saer was succeeded by his son Peter, who died in 1299, leaving a son John his heir. On the death of the latter in 1324, his estate at Minton comprised a messuage (in ruins) and 6 acres of demesne, with 6s. of assized rents. He was succeeded by his son John Mauveysin (II.)

Agnes, and Margery the other co-heiresses of Minton, seem to have not possessed so important an interest in Minton, as their sister Alice, but at the death of Agnes' husband, Richard de Grymenhull, in 1308, their three daughters became heirs to an estate there, valued at £1 1s. 8d. yearly. Margery, apparently, became the wife of William le Fleming, and in 1292, made a provision in Minton for her two daughters, Joan and Amice.

There were a large number of under-tenants in Minton, one of whom, John le Woodward, in the 13th century, held a messuage, and half a virgate of land by the tenure of providing a man to help in the guarding of the Hayes of Bushmoor and Hayerust. The names of several of the tenants mentioned in the Subsidy Roll occur in contemporary documents. Walter Shyreve witnesses a deed relating to land at Gravenor, and John, his son, gave a messuage to Reyner de Wolverton and Agnes his wife, Philip Godefrey, being a witness to the transaction, as he was also to another deed relating to land in Minton, witnessed also by Richard fitz Richard.

John Vicar, possibly had to do with the chapel at Minton, to which

in 1299, a corn-rent of 7 strikes had been given by Thurstan Bony, called Peter Mauveysin's sexton. It is possible that a light may be thrown upon the dedication of this chapel by the fact that Minton wakes are on St. Thecla's Day. (See *Shropshire Folk-Lore*, p. 436, *u.*]

	s	d		s	d
Regin' Tresour ...		xij	Adam Fabro ...		vj
Isold vidua ...		xv	s'bt' { Ph'o Godefray		x
Walt'o Shyreue ...		xq ^u	ibid'm { Will'o Jordan		x
Ric'o fil' Ric'i ...		xv			
Hug' Carbonel ..	ij				
Joh'e Vicar' ...		xvj	p'b' Sm ^a xiiij ^s viij ^{do}		
Ph'o Huwes ...		vij			

CORFTON'.

[CORFTON,⁴⁷ Parish of Diddlebury.—This was held in 1086 by Roger de Lacy under Roger de Montgomery, and under the former by a tenant Herbert, who also held Patton, Long Stanton, and Middlehope under him. In Saxon times it had been held by Alsi, who, probably, also held Middlehope, and possibly Charlecott. Herbert's successors, and probably his descendants, were the family of De Furchis, who also held the Manor of Bodenham, in Herefordshire. About 1235, an heiress of De Furchis, Amicia, married William de Lucy of Charlecote, in Warwickshire, but the name still occurs in connection with Corfton. In 1255, William de Furches held Corfton under Walter de Lacy, and in 1267, he is among the witnesses of a deed of Sir Henry de Pembruge. In 1284, Walter de Cokesaye, at one time Vicar of Bobbington, is given as holding Corfton under Peter de Genevill, and in 1292, it was among the manors of Bishop Burnell, as were also Middlehope and Patton. Corfton was then valued at £7 5s. 5d, including a Capital messuage and demesne lands, and a wood, rents of free tenants, customary tenants, and the Manor Court. The Church of Diddlebury also held half a hide in Corfton.

In 1316, William de Ercalewe was tenant of the Burnells at High Erceall, and also apparently here. He was a man of some note, being Knight of the Shire in the Parliament of 1324 and 1325. He was the fifth of his name of the lords of High Erceall.

Roger Lemmon, possibly son of the Hugh of the Subsidy Roll, occurs in 1334 as witness to a deed relating to land at Corfton.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o de Ercalewe	ij		Hug' lemmon' ...		xvij
Galfr'o Russol ...		xvij	Walt'o Otherwyt' ...		xv
Will'o de Pychf' ...		xvij	Joh'e Aytrop ...	ij	
Walt'o Bernard ..		xij	Joh'e Bercar' ...		xxj
Joh'e le Smyth' ...		xv			

⁴⁷ Eyton v. 44.

MERSH'TON.

[MARSTON.⁴⁸—Mersheton, or Marston, was apparently adjacent to Corfton, and seems, like Corfton, to have once possessed a chapel subject to Diddlebury Church.

At *Domesday* Merston was held under the Earl by William Pantulf, Baron of Wem. Gamel and Ulurie had been the Saxon lords. Like other of William Pantulf's manors it passed to the Butilers, and in 1278, Ralph le Botiler of Wem granted it to Nicholas Seymour and Alice his wife, and their heirs, at the rent of one rose. Alice occurs in 1284 as lady of Munslow.

John de Merston is on a jury list at Little Sutton in 1306. He was, probably, of the same family as the William and Geoffrey of the Subsidy Roll.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o de Mersh'tone	ij	jo'			
Will'o de Hope ...	xxj		s'bt'	{ Galfr'o de	
Joh'e le Bole ...	ij	ij	ibid'm	{ Mershton'	xvj
Will'o Russel ...	ij			{ Henr' Bernard	xij
Ric'o de Abbeton'	xij				
			p'b' Sm ^a	xxv ^s	ij ^d o'

ACTON' ROUNDE.

[ACTON ROUND,⁴⁹ now in the Hundred of Stottesdon, was at *Domesday* in that of Patinton.—In 1086 this manor was held under the Earl by Rainald the Sheriff. Its Saxon lord had been a free man Uluiet. Rainald's successors, the Fitz-Alaus, held Acton Round, as also Acton Scott and Stone Acton, in the Hundred of Munslow, but unlike the other Actons, Acton Round was held by them in demesne. In 1255, John fitz Alan held Acton, the two Monk halls, and Muckley of the King. In 1283, on the death of Matilda de Amundeville, widow of John fitz Alan (II.) Acton Round was valued at £14, including a messuage, garden, 140 acres of land in demesne, meadow-land, woods, rents, and Pleas of Court. In 1302, on the death of Richard fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel, much of this had been devised to John de Sibbeton, without the King's license, and was consequently seized by the King, but seems to have finally been returned to Fitz Alan's heir. In 1316, Edmund fitz Alan was lord of Acton Round.

Among the chief tenants here were certain Engelard de Actons, who seem to have succeeded one another from 1191, when the name first occurs, till 1274, when the then Engelard was a juror for Munslow Hundred, and a Regarder of the Long Forest. John Engelard succeeded the last Engelard de Acton, and his name occurs frequently at the close of the 13th century and beginning of the 14th. He was among the free tenants of Richard, Earl of Arundel in 1302, as were also William Mason, Richard de Corve, Richard Numayn, and Thomas le Frenche (Fraunceys). These

⁴⁸ Eyton v. 110.⁴⁹ Eyton iv. 121.

names are all represented in the list of 1327, as were also William Abovethetoun and Matilda and Richard Candilan, among those who in 1302 paid rent to John de Sibbeton.

Acton Round was a chapelry of Wenlock, the Prior of which paid 14s. to the Church of Cound annually for it, possibly because in the first instance it had been granted by a Fitz Alan to the latter church. Sir Thomas Boteler, Vicar of Wenlock, mentions in his register (1538-1562) that "the Chapel of Acton Round was sometyne round like a Temple," and intimates that it had to do with the Knights Templars of Lidley, but though the Templars were introduced into Shropshire by the Fitz-Alans, there is no trace of their having possessed any interest in Acton Round.]

	s	d		s	d
Rog' le Numen ...	xviiij		Thom' Frauncèys ...	xviiij	
Jul' Abbouethetoun ...	xvj		Muriell' la Veilles ...	xij	
Rog' le Masoun ...	viiij		Ric'o Bracy ...	xviiij	
Mabill' de Corue ...	xviiij		Edith' Phelippes ...	xij	
Hug' Richardes ...	xij		s'bt' (Walt'o Candelan ...	xiiij	
Muriell' Crompe ...	xij		ibid'm { Thom' Nicholes ...	xij	
Will'o Tayllour ...	xviiij				
Rog' Abouethetoun ...	xvj				
Will'o Phelippes ...	xviiij				
Joh'e Ingelard ...	xx				
				Sm ^a	xx ^s j ^d

MAGN^a WENLOKE.

[MUCH WENLOCK.⁵⁰—The *Domesday* notice of Wenlock begins by saying: "Earl Roger hath made the Church of St. Milburg an Abbey. The said Church holdeth Wenlock, and held it in the time of King Edward." The Church's manor consisted of 20 hides, of which 4 had been free from Danegeld in the time of King Canute. It possessed also two mills, a fishery, a wood and two hayes. The history of the Priory is to be found elsewhere, and with it the Lay Subsidy Roll has but little to do, beyond that to the pre-existence of the Abbey the foundation of the Borough is due. There is no trace of a borough in the *Domesday* notice, and it is not till the middle of the 13th century that we find traces of corporate life. In 1247, a king's writ was issued to the Sheriff of Shropshire, commanding him to enquire as to the customs and services of the men of the Prior of Wenlock. The answer given states that there were seven or eight freemen in the vill of Wenlock, whose feoffments were of ancient date, and there were 39 Burgesses who paid the Prior 1s. per annum each for their free burgages. The Prior had been guilty of extortion, and the object of the inquiry was to ascertain in how much he had gone beyond his rights. The first mention of a provost of Wenlock is in 1267. Five years later occurred a suit, in which the plaintiff wa

⁵⁰ Eyton iii. 223.

non-suited apparently as not being one of the seven men of Wenlock who alone could sue under a writ of *novel disseizin*. At these Salop Assizes of 1272, the Borough of Wenlock was represented by jurors, distinct from those representing the liberty. John Coly seems to have been then the Provost or Bailiff. In 1292 the town again appeared by its own jury, Adam Arundel being Chief Bailiff. The Court Roll of Wenlock Priory for 1321-2, is still extant, and mentions several of those whose names are on the Lay Subsidy Roll. William de Pycheford, whose widow is there mentioned, was one of the jurors in 1292, as were also Richard fitz Richard and Richard Corn. Ithenard fitz Ithenard was a juror in 1272, and the Thomas Ithenard of 1327 would, no doubt, be of the same family. In 1322, the Prior conceded to Richard le Messenger $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres near St. Mary's-way to hold for life at a rent of 18d. per acre, i.e., 6s. 9d., of which 3d. was excused. Judging from the Prior's Court Roll already mentioned, William, called le Vicary, was one of the most prosperous men in Wenlock, possibly he is the same as the William de Waleye, who heads the Subsidy Roll.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o de Waleye ...	iiij		Adam de Home ...		xij
Joh'e de Dodyton'...	ij		Simone Pellipar' ...		vij
Warino Lannual ...	ij		Ric'o de Weolynton'		xvj
Joh'e relict' Will'o de			Walt'o le Walsh' ...		vj
PyCHF'		xiiij	Hug' de Legh' ...		vij
Rog' Shertfrend ...		xij	Rog' le Ludel ...		vij
Ric'o Corn ...		xij	Hug' Girothecar' ...		xv
Will'o le Webbe ...	xviiij		Hanr' le Gardener ..		vj
Ric'o le Messenger ...		vij	Ric'o Weole ...		vj
Rog' de Blakeweye		vj	Rog' de Clotleye ...		xiiij
Ric'o Gogh ...		vij	Rog' Slytte ...		vj
Joh'e le Walshe ...		xij	Rob'to le Barbour...		xij
Walt'o le Sherar' ...		vij	Ric'o kene ...		ix
Ric'o Asselyn ...		vij	s'bt' (Ric'o Wolfrych'		xij
Will'o Gogh' ...		vj	ibid'm (Ric'o fil' Ric'i		xij
Thom' Ithenard ...		vj			
Alano de Crofte ...		ix	p' Sm ^a xxx ^s		vj ^d
Thom' de Ardleston'		vj			

STOK'.

[STOKE ST. MULBURG.⁵¹—This manor is called "God Stoke" in *Domesday*, where it is mentioned as part of the property of Wenlock Abbey in Saxon times, but as having been given by Earl Roger to his chaplains. The manor was then unusually large, containing 20 hides. In 1086, it was, like Wenlock, in Patinton Hundred. Stoke reverted to Wenlock, probably on the death of the Earl's chaplain,

⁵¹ Eyton iv., 6.

and was held by thepriors partly in demesne, and partly granted to life tenants,

John de Clinton, the chief tenant here in 1327, also held Clee Stanton under the Prior of Wenlock. as his ancestors had done for several generations. He probably lived at Stoke, as a valuation of 1379, mentions a Capital messuage there, with a garden and other land.

There were also two mills in this manor, one of which in 1321, was granted for life to Thomas, son of William Miller (the Thomas le Muleward of the Subsidy Roll), together with a messuage, and the land of More. The Prior also conceded to him one acre in each of the three fields of his demesne at a rent of 4d. per acre.]

	s	d		s	d
Thom' le Muleward		xiiiij	Joh'e de Clynton' ...	vj	
Regin' fil' Hug' ...		x	Henr' Tenant ...		xij
Henr' fil' vidue ...		x	Ric'o le Waggar' ...		xij
Will'o fil' Will'i ...		xij	s'bt' } Walto de Dylwe		x
Henr' de Dylwe ...		xiiij	ibid'm { Henr' Crompe		x
Hug' Thomkyns ...		xiiiij			
Rog' de Merwall' ...		xvj			
Ph'o Fauconn ...		xij	p'b' Sm ^a	xviijs	xjd
Walt'o de Bosco ...		x			

ETONE.

[EATON UNDER HEYWOOD.⁵²—This was originally only a member of the manor of Ticklerton, or Tichelworthin, as it is called in *Domesday*, when it was held as it had been in Saxon times, by Wenlock Abbey. The Priors Court Roll of 1321-2, mentions several of the Tenants of 1327. John fitz William, Roger the Smith (Faber), and the two sons of Richard Keyne, occur as holding land there. In 1379, there was a Capital messuage at Eaton and one water mill, but in an earlier valuation of 1291, no mention is made of the house, and there were then two mills.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Tykelwardyn		xiiiij	Adam atte Wode ...		x
Joh'e Balle ...		xij	Ric'o le Wodeward ...		x
Will'o Allecock' ..		xvj	Will'o atte Wode ...		xij
Ric'o Balle ...		xv	Pet'o de Muneton' ...		xiiij
Walt'o fil' Joh'is ...		xvj	Thom' le Wode-		
Thom' Adames ...		xiiij	s'bt' { ward ...		xij
Joh'e fil' Ade ...		xvj	ibid'm { Thom' Keyne-		
Rog' Fabro ...		xij	sone ...		xiiiij
Joh'e fil' Will'i ...		xiiiij			
Will'o in le Hale ...		xij	p'b' Sm ^a	xviijs	vijd
Will'o Wylot' ...		xij			

⁵² Eyton iii., 311.

DODITON'.

[DITTON PRIORS.⁵³—This manor was held in demesne by Earl Roger, as it had been in Saxon times by Earl Edwin. It was one of the few manors mentioned in the Shropshire *Domesday* as having risen in value after the Conquest. Like another demesne of Earl Edwin, afterwards transferred to Roger de Montgomery, Donington, near Shifnal, a saltpit at Wich, is noted as belonging to the manor. Ditton passed from the Norman Earls to the Crown, on the rebellion of Robert de Belesme, and was granted about 1154, by Henry II. to Hugh de Periers, of Periers-sur-Andelle, in Normandy. Hugh, before his death about 1175, gave it to the Monks of Wenlock, that he might die as one of their brotherhood and be buried in their precincts. The Monks obtained a confirmation from the king of this gift, and the Priory retained Ditton, Middleton, Sidnall Hudwich, Derington, and Powkesmore till the Dissolution. In 1379, there was a Capital messuage at Ditton, occupied in 1510, apparently, by William Smalman, bailiff to the Convent.

In the Court Roll of 1321-2, Thomas Martyn occurs as paying 20s. that he might be released from his office of Bailiff. Richard de Hudwich, and Alice, his mother, are mentioned as receiving for life the messuage and land, held by his late father, for which privilege they paid 10 marks, and Alice paid further 8s. that she might keep a jar and three brass plates due to the lord of the manor on her husband's death.

Thomas de Sidnall, held Sidnall under the prior at a rent of 8s. and 5s. corn tithe given to the convent kitchen. Walinge, a chief tenant of Hugh de Periers, was probably his ancestor Thomas, lord of Sidnall, is a very frequent witness of local deeds from 1300 to 1325.]

s	d	s	d
Will'o de Caleweton'	xviiij	Joh'e in the Hale ...	ix
Thom' de Sydenhal'	xvj	Walt'o Martyn ...	ix
Thom' Martyn ...	xv	Ph'o Henry ...	ix
Joh'e de Sydenhal'	xvj	Will'o le Veyr ...	viiij
Ric'o Gamel ...	x	Rog' Gamel ...	viiij
Ric'o Rogers ...	xij	s'bt' { Ric'o de Hud-	
Ric'o de Lushcot' ...	vij	dewyk' ...	x
Ric'o Louel ...	x	ibid'm { Will'o Osborn	x
Thom' le Palfreymo'	x		
Will'mo othe Hull'	x	p' Sm ^a xvjs	iiij ^d
Rog' Toky ...	ix		

HOPTONE.

[MONK HOPTON.⁵⁴—This is not mentioned in *Domesday*, probably through being included in the manor of Oxenbold, held in 1086 by Hel-

⁵³ Eyton iii., 329.

⁵⁴ Eyton iv., 28.

got, uner Earl Roger, but held in Saxon times by Edric and Edward, as two manors. Oxenbold was in the 12th century in the hands of the Girros family under the barons of Castle Holgate, and about the year 1244, Robert de Girros gave it to Wenlock Priory. The Prior made a park here, and in 1379 possessed a Capital messuage belonging to the manor. Monk Hopton is mentioned in the valuation of that year as one of the hamlets of Oxenbold. Weston, another hamlet, was held by tenants of some standing, who took their surname from it. The Roger of the Subsidy Roll seems to have been the third of his name in direct succession. The Prior of Wenlock retained an interest in this district till the Dissolution, but little of it seems to have remained the absolute property of the monks.

Richard ad Cimiterium probably lived near the church yard of Monk Hopton. Mention occurs of a chaplain here in the 12th century, but the church being only a chapelry of Wenlock, probably in later times possessed no resident priest, but was served from the Priory.]

	s	d		s	d
Rog' de Weston' ...	ij	vj	Ric'o ad Cimiteriu'...		xij
Rog' fil' Rog'i ...		xij	Will'o atte Grene ...		xij
Joh'e le Harp'e ...		xij	Ric'o le Nethemaste		xij
Joh'e Fabro ...		xv	Ric'o de la Grene ...		xij
Adam Nycoles ...		xij	Henr' de Shypton'...		xij
Rog' le Walcar' ...		vj			

BOURTONE.

[BOURTON,⁵⁵ Much Wenlock.—This was among the Saxon possessions of Wenlock Abbey. It was held in 1086 by a Saxon, Edric, the son of Aluric, the tenant in the time of of the Confessor. It possessed at *Domesday* a manor house and a mill. The monks afterwards kept this manor in demesne, and held their Hundred Courts here. Bourton remained with the Priory till the Dissolution.

The Prior's Court Roll of 1321-2, that Richard, son of Hugh on the Hill, paid 20s. for the life lease of the messuage and land late held by his father. He also received license to marry, and Hamo Knott paid 2s. for permission to marry his daughter Petronilla to him.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o atte Hull' ...	ij		Will'o fil' Will'i ...		xij
Joh'e atte Wode ...		xv	Joh'e fil' Herb'ti ...		vij
Thom' Hobald ...		xij	Will'o in the Hale...		x

CALEWETON'.

[CALLAUGHTON,⁵⁶ Parish of Much Wenlock.—This was part of the 20 hides held by Wenlock Abbey in 1086, and the monks retained an

⁵⁵ Eyton iii., 300.

⁵⁶ Eyton iii., 288.

interest here till the Dissolution. Their chief tenants probably were of the family who took their name from the place, and who in several generations bore the christian name of Peter. In 1274, complaint was made that John del Ewe, Constable of Corfham Castle, had sent two men to the house of Peter de Calweton, who seized there 70 sheep of Henry de Stretton the Provost, and drove them to Corfham, where they were disposed of. The Peter of the Subsidy Roll was apparently the third of his name.

Richard de Mughal took his name from Monkhall in the adjoining parish.

In 1379, Callaughton, like many of the Priors' manors possessed a Capital messuage.]

	s	d		s	d
Petro de Caleweton		xj			
Ric'o Colet' ...		ix	s'bt' {	Will'o Adyes	x
Ric'o le Whyte ...	viii		ibid'm {	Ric'o fil' Ric'i	xij
Ric'o knotte ...	vj			Ric'o Alb't	x
Ric'o de Mughal' ...	vij				
Rog' Molendinar' ...	vj		p' Sm ^a	xxvij ^s	ij ^d
Will'o de Broctone	xij				

SHYPTON'.

[SHIPTON,⁵⁷—This was held in demesne by Wenlock Abbey in 1086, and the monks retained the manor till the Dissolution, but after the 13th century it was let to free tenants.

William le King occurs in 1322, as farming the land of Hugh Lovekyn of Shipton, who apparently was not competent to do so himself. Roger le King was probably of the same family.

Roger, son of Rose, may be the same as Roger Schakel, who in 1322, took the mill of Shipton at an annual rent of 5 merks (£3 6s. 8d.), agreeing to keep it in good repair with timber found for the purpose by the Prior.]

	s	d		s	d
Rog' Douy ...	xiiij		Ric'o le Palmer' ...	xij	
Ric'o fil' Thom' ...	xij		Ric'o Smalemo' ...	xvij	
Rog' fil' Rose ...	xij		Henr' atte Hall' ...	xv	
Rad'o Coly ...	xv		Ric'o Crompe ...	xij	
Rog' le Kyng' ...	xij		Joh'e de Stanewey...	x	
Will'o Cosyn ...	x				

BROCTONE & PATYTON'.

[BROCTON AND PATTON,⁵⁸ Parish of Stanton Long.—Brocton was held at *Domesday* by Rainald, the Sheriff, under Earl Roger, and

⁵⁷ Eyton iii., 303.

⁵⁸ Eyton iv. 109 ; and 41.

under Rainald by a tenant Richard. Three Saxon freeman (i.e., franklins) Semaer Eliard, and Edwin, had held it before the Conquest, but when Rainald received it, it was waste. Richard seems to have been the ancestor of the family of De Brocton, who held the manor under the Fitz Alans.

John de Brocton occurs frequently on local juries at the close of the 13th century. He was lord of Brocton in 1284.

William de Corve probably took his name from a place of that name, which in the 12th century passed to the Prior of Wenlock. He may be the same as William son of Thomas de Lutwych, who in 1300 occurs in a trial relating to land at Corve.

Hamo de Bradley may have been of a family of that name frequently occurring in connection with Bradley, near Wenlock. He may be the same as Hamund son of Richard the Smith, to whom in 1304-5 Hugh, son of Hugh de Patinton, granted half a virgate of land.

Patton was, probably, once the head of the Hundred of Patynton. In 1086, it was held by Roger de Lacy under the Earl, and under him by a tenant Herbert. Aluvin, a free man had held it in Saxon times. It possessed a priest, which possibly implies that the church was then at Patton, instead of at Stanton Long. Early in the 12th century half of the manor passed to Wenlock Priory. The monks' tenant here about 1180, was Hugh de Patinton, whose son and successor, John, was killed in 1213, apparently by his neighbour Roger de Presthope. In 1226, Stephen de Patinton was among the chief men of the county appointed as a Jury on the question of the forest rights of the Barons of Caus. In 1255, Patton was held by Hugh de Patinton under the Prior of Wenlock, to whom he paid one mark yearly; and he did ward at Montgomery for 10 days in time of war, with two Sergeants and horses, and two hauberks. Hugh also held the other half of Patton under Walter de Hopton. In 1262 he was a Regarder of the Long Forest, and in 1274, he had been unjustly imprisoned by Ralph de Mortimer, the then Sheriff. He and his son John had joined Thomas de Brocton in Philip de Cherlecote's trespass on a meadow of Thomas de Brocton. A fray ensued, in which Phillip was wounded, and on this pretext the Sheriff imprisoned Hugh and distrained the goods of John and Thomas till he had extorted 20s. from each of the three. In 1289, John seems to have succeeded his father, but a third Hugh de Patinton occurs at the beginning of the next century. In 1316, Sibill de Patinton was lady apparently of the whole of Patton, holding half under the Prior, and half under the Burnells. In 1368, the Prior bought this latter half, and in 1379, he had a Capital messuage at Patton and land in demesne, which the Priory retained till the Dissolution.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Brocton' ...		xiiiij	Thom' de la Hull' ...		ix
Sibill' de Patyton' ...		xviiij	Will'o de Corue ...		xij
Hamone de Bradeleye ij			Hug' de Patyton' ...		vij

MYLLYNCH'OP.

[MILLICHOPE.⁵⁹—This was held in 1086 by Helgot, under Earl Roger. Its Saxon tenant had been a free man, Gamel. Soon after *Domesday* Earl Roger gave Millichope to the monks of Wenlock in exchange for Eardington. At the beginning of the 12th century Stephen, Clerk of Munslow, claimed that Upper and Lower Millichope were in the parish of Munslow. The Viceroy of Henry I. in full Court at Castle Holgate, however, adjudged that they belonged to the Fief of St. Milburg. The Rector of Munslow was allowed the "tithe and sepulture of the Rustics of Lower Milinsope, and the third garb of the tithe of the lord." The consequence of this concession in the present day is that Lower Millichope is in the parish of Munslow, while Upper Millichope and Hungerford are in that of Eaton-under-Heywood, a chapelry to Wenlock Abbey. Lower Millichope was held in 1255 by Peter de Lacy under the Prior of Wenlock. In 1293, Amice, wife of William de Schippeye, and widow of Thomas de Greet had inherited it from De Lacy, and granted it with Onibury to Philip Burnell, in exchange for three manors in Hertfordshire.

William de Ercalewe was tenant to the Burnells here as he was at High Ercall and at Middlehope. Upper Millichope was held under the Prior by feoffees, taking their name from the place, who were hereditary Foresters of the Long Forest, and who are mentioned not unfrequently in documents of the 12th and 13th centuries. In 1255, Thomas de la Mare had married the heiress of Roger de Millichope, and held the post of Forester of the Fee. In 1300 he had been succeeded by Roger de la Mare, and in 1316, Ralph de la Mare occurs as one of the lords of Millichope. The old house still standing at Upper Millichope was probably the Lodge of the King's Forester. Possibly the carved stones used in it were portions of the chapel of Millichope, mentioned in 1381 as belonging to the Church of Eaton-under-Heywood.]

	s	d		s	d
Rog' de la Mar' ...	ij		Odone Carectar' ...	xij	
Will'mo de Ercalewe	ij		Rog' dela More	xiij	
Will'o Alnyot' ...		xij	{ Thom' de		
Rog' de Longgefild		xvijq ^u	{ Br ^e deleye		xij
Pet' de Myllynch'op	ij		{ Rog' p'po'ito		xij
Joh'e Champyonn	ij				
Joh'e Alnyote ...	ij				
Agn' Rogers ...		xx	p'b' Sm ^a	xxxix ^s	q ^u
Joh'e de Myllynch'op		xxij			

BAREWE, POSENIAL' & BENTHAL.

[BARROW, POSENHALL, Parish of BARRYOW, and BENTHALL.⁶⁰—These were all part of the great manor of Wenlock, and were held under the Prior by various tenants. Barrow was held principally in

⁵⁹ Eyton iv. 1.⁶⁰ Eyton iii. 279, 284, and 278.

demesne, being near to the Prior's chief Grange at the Marsh. The church of Barrow goes farther back than its written history. The first mention of it occurs in 1277, when John de Wicumbe was instituted as its Rector. In 1321, Prior Guichard of Wenlock granted all the lands and tenements belonging to the chapel of Barrow, both in Barrow and Posenhall to Sir Hamo Corn for life at a rent of 12 capons at Easter. Hamo was to serve the chapel by one priest (himself or another) and one clerk. He was to build a new grange in the Rectory Close of the Chapel, and to maintain all the buildings there or at Posenall in good repair, receiving wood for the purpose from the Prior's Wood-warden, and also firewood when he was resident. His deputy chaplain was to receive only a given quantity of firewood.

Roger fitz Henry of Barrow occurs in 1322 as holding land in Walton. Hugh the Taylor also occurs in the same year as a purchaser of land in Atterley, newly assarted from the forest.

POSENHALL was held at the beginning of the 12th century under the Prior by a tenant Uchtred, whose son Gregory succeeded him in this tenure. Gregory was followed by Alan de Buildwas, Lord of Little Buildwas, and he by his son Alan, who was in turn succeeded by his son, a third Alan. In 1255, Andrew son of Nicholas de Willey, and Alan de Buildwas were joint lords of Posenhall. Alan left an only daughter and heiress, Alice, who married Edmund de Leynham. In 1302, Edmund and his wife gave their manor of Little Buildwas to the monks of Buildwas, but reserved to themselves their estate in Posenhall.

Reginald de Bourton occurs on a Wenlock Court Roll of 1322, as tenant of a messuage and land held formerly by John Faber, possibly the John the Goldsmith of the Subsidy Roll.

BENTHALL seems in the 12th century to have been held by a Robert de Benthall, who also held property in the town of Wenlock and at Wichcote, near Diddlebury. He enfeoffed Syward de Frankton in Benthall, and Syward gave lands there to Wenlock Priory, which property was given back to Robert's son Robert by Prior Humbert in exchange for lands in Much Wenlock. Robert de Benthall was succeeded by his son Philip, who in 1262 was a *Regarder* of the Long Forest. He seems not to have borne the best of characters, and was concerned in more than one doubtful transaction, but in 1274, he complained of the conduct of Robert Trilleck, Under Sheriff, who had detained him in prison at Shrewsbury, without any indictment, and had come to Benthall and plundered both the house and Church of Philip's goods to the value of £9 1s. 9d.

In 1292, Bishop Burnell held land here, and the following year his nephew Philip Burnell bought an estate in Benthall from Nicholas Collyng and Cecily his wife. John Burnell of Benthall, who died some time before 1317, was father of Henry, Abbot of Buildwas at the beginning of the 14th century. John Burnell's heir was his son Philip, who in 1318 granted the *bosc* of Astwode to Sir Thomas de

Beysin. Possibly this was the Philip de Benthall of the Subsidy Roll. The family of Benthall of Benthall remained at Benthall, where their manor house still remains, till the beginning of the 18th century, when their line ended in an heiress.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o in the Hale ...		vij	Hamone atte Pype		xij
Henr' de Yagedone		x	Hug' le Tayllour ...		xij
Rog' fil' Henrici ...		xij	Rog' de la Bolde ...		vij
Joh'e le Goldsmyth'		xv	Nich'o de Pychf' ..		xviiij
Rob'to de Posenhal'		xij	Ric'o Oughtrych ...		xiiij
Rog' de Bourton' ...		xij	s'bt' { Henr'le Budel		xij
Ph'o de Benthall' ...		x	ibid'm { Thom'atte Croce		xij
Ric'o de Wyke ...		xviiij			
Will'o fil' Nich'i ...		xij	p' Sm ^a	xviijs	j ^d
Will'o Richard ...		x			

HUGH' LEGH'E.

[HUGHLEY.⁶¹—This was in 1086, in the hundred of Condoover though then held by the monks of Wenlock, and under them probably by Edric, son of Aluric, a Saxon tenant of St. Milburg, who had also held Burton, near Wenlock. It was held from the 12th to the 16th century under the Prior, by a family taking their name from the place, which was known in the 12th and 13th centuries, simply as Lega or Lee. The first we find of the family of De Lee, is Ranulf, who occurs in 1120. About 1170, Prior Peter, of Wenlock, granted the advowson of the Chapel of Lega to Thomas de Lee under certain conditions. Thomas was succeeded by his son Hugh, and apparently about 1225, another Thomas was succeeded by another Hugh. In the middle of the 13th century, Sir Hugh de Lee was a man of some note. He occurs as a witness of deeds relating to Broseley, Hatton, and Arlscot, and in 1259, 1262, and 1279, he was among the Verderers of the King's Forests. In 1255, he is mentioned as holding Lega under the Prior of Wenlock, at a rent of 5s. Hng' Leg' as it is called at that date, is then stated to have been withdrawn from the Hundred of Condoover. Sir Hugh's wife was Elena Lee of Calvington, probably of a younger branch of the Lees of Hughley. Their son, Reginald, became lord of Lega before 1282, when he occurs as a knight. He was living apparently in 1337-8, when Burga de Harley granted to him lands in Kenley.

John de Presthope occurs in 1321, as witness of a deed relating to land at Wilderhope, and was among the Jurors on the death of John de Easthope in 1306.

Adam de Preen was possibly of a family taking their name from Church Preen, who frequent occur in local deeds.]

⁶¹ Eyton vi. 302.

	s	d		s	d
Regin' de Legh'e ...	ij	vj	Ric'o de Hattone ...		vj
Adam de Preone ...	ij		Hug' Richeldes ...		vij
Joh'e de Roul'ton ...		xiii	Joh'e de Presth'op...	ij	vj
Joh'e le Prestes ...		xij			

PRESTH'OP.

[PRESTHOPE,⁶² Parish of Much Wenlock.—This was part of the *Domesday* Manor of Wenlock, but was early granted to Feoffees, taking their name from the place. Ralph de Presthope seems to have been tenant here in the 12th century. His son Roger, occurs as making a grant of land at Bentley, near Maveisin-Ridware, co. Stafford, held under Sir William Malvesyn, a vassal of the Fitz Alans. This Roger, having murdered John de Patinton, his neighbour, gave two palfreys to King John, that the sentence of outlawry passed against him might be revoked. In 1221, when presentment was made of the murder, he was allowed to remain perfectly free from any penalty for his crime. Roger was succeeded by his son Ralph. He occurs frequently in various capacities, and in 1262, he was a Regarder of the Long Forest, and a Verderer of the King's Forests. In 1272, John de Presthope had succeeded him, and his name occurs frequently during the next 50 years. In 1321, he and his son Thomas, attest a Wilderhope deed. Walter de Calloughton, Literate, aged 68 and more, in 1332, gave evidence as to John Aaron, Rector of Madeley, having also held the Chapel of Broseley.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'a de Presth'op...	ij	ij	s'bt' { Walt'o de Cale-		
Thom' de Presth'op	ij	ij	{ weton' ...		x
Thom' P'kyns ...		xj	ibid'm { Henr' fil' Hug'		x
			p' Sm ^a xix ^s ij ^d		

MADELEYE.

[MADELEY.⁶³—This was among the manors held in 1086 by St. Milburg's Abbey of Wenlock. After *Domesday*, no mention seems to occur of it till 1167, when Prior's Madeley is mentioned on the Amercement Roll of Alan de Nevill. Madeley possessed in 1086, a wood sufficient to fatten 400 swine, within the jurisdiction of the Royal Forrest of Mount Gilbert (the Wrekin), and in 1250, the then Prior of Wenlock was summoned for having built houses, and made clearings in the forest without license from the King. The Prior paid £100 to the King, and was allowed to retain the houses and *assarts* in peace. In 1269, the Prior received license to hold a weekly market in his manor of Madeley, and an annual fair on the vigil, day, and morrow of St. Matthew, (Sep. 20, 21, 22). A charter of Edward III., states

⁶² Eyton iii. 290.⁶³ Eyton iii. 319.

that Madeley Fair was to be on the eve, day, and morrow of the Translation of St. Martin (July 3, 4, 5), and the modern fairs again are on different dates from either grant. In 1288, the King allowed the Prior to fence the Wood of Madeley, in the limits of the Royal Forest, and to make a park there.

The Prior's court roll of 1322 mentions that Walter de Caldebroke (Coalbrook) paid 6s. to be allowed to have a man for a year to dig sea-coal in Le Brocholes. Richard and Nicholas, of the Subsidy Roll, were probably of the same family, or of the same neighbourhood. Henry Bedell also occurs in connection with land at Madeley. John Aaron, Rector of Burgh Wallis, co. York, exchanged in 1322 with James de Tifford, Rector of Madeley. He held Madeley till 1343, when he resigned. He became Rector of Broseley Chapel about 1330, and retained it till 1359. In 1343, the rectorial tithes of Madeley were appropriated by Wenlock Priory, and the living became a Vicarage, endowed with a house, and the smaller tithes. In 1379, the Prior possessed a Capital Messuage here, with a garden; a Water Mill; the Fishery of two Vivaries, beside arable and pasture land and the park.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e Aaron ...		xx	Ric'o de Caldebroke'		x
Will'o de Merwell'...		xv	Will'o Bronnyge ...		vij
Walt'o de Pek' ...		xij	Nich'o de Caldebroke		xj
Ric'o Thurstan ...		xij	Henr' le Budel ...		ix
St'ph'o atte Croce ...		x	Will'o Selate ...		xij
Hug' Rotario ...		x			

P'U^A WENLOKE.

[LITTLE WENLOCK.⁶⁴—This was another of St. Milburg's manors, both in Saxon times, and in 1086. Its chief feature at *Domesday* was a wood capable of fattening 300 swine, in which were two enclosures, and a hawk's aerie. There are few mentions of tenants here. Richard Clerk, of Little Wenlock, was assessed 2s. in 1180, apparently for building a work-shop. In 1291, the Prior received rents, &c., from here to the amount of £3 18s. 4d. In 1510-11, many of the Prior's tenants at Little Wenlock, paid their rent in kind, 24 fowls (gallinae) being among his receipts.]

	s	d		s	d
Thom' le Foremo' ...		x	Will'o de Wol-		
Adam Baret' ...		xij	s'bt' { stanston' ...		x
Ph'o atte Walle ...		ix	ibid'm { Ric'o de Lyghte-		
Joh'e Bombeyn ...		xij	felde ...		x
Joh'e de Ee ..		vj			
			p' Sm ^a	xvj ^s	vj ^d

⁶⁴ Eyton iii. 324.

WYLILEYE.

[WILLEY.⁶⁵—This was held in 1086, under Earl Roger, by Turolde Verley, and under him by Hunnit, the Saxon owner in the time of the Confessor. Turolde held 13 manors under Roger de Montgomery, and one under the Church of St. Chad, Shrewsbury. Early in the 12th century, Turolde granted two of these manors, Little Drayton, and Wigwig, near Much Wenlock, to Shrewsbury Abbey. He was succeeded by his son Robert, and he apparently by Adam de Chetwynd, ancestor of the family of De Chetwynd.

Hunnit does not seem left any interest in Willey to his heirs, but the manor passed in the 12th century to the family of De Willey. In 1180, Warner de Willey was lord of Willey. His wife, Petronilla fitz Odo, was the heiress of Kenley and Gretton. He held land under the Fitz-Alans, and appears frequently in matters connected with William fitz Alan (II.) He was a knight, and was a prominent man in the County for forty-six years. He was succeeded by his son Nicholas, also a knight, and a Regarder of the King's Forests. He died about 1250, leaving a widow, Burga, and a young son Andrew, who, five years before his father's death had been married to a daughter of Walter de Hugford. Burga obtained the wardship of her son from John de Chetwynd, the over-lord of Willey. In 1262, Andrew was of age, and in 1265, he was dead—killed at the battle of Evesham, leaving an infant daughter, Burga, heiress to his forfeited estate. The redemption money for these lands was granted by the Crown to Robert le Strange, a younger son of John le Strange (III.) of Ness and Cheswardine. In 1276, Robert le Strange was dead, and Burga de Willey married to Philip, son of William de Stapleton, to whose keeping the manor of Willey was committed. Philip died some time before 1283, when Burga had married Richard de Harley, as her second husband. To their children her estates passed, when at last freed from the consequences of Andrew de Willey's share in the civil war of Henry III.'s reign. Richard de Harley was one of the most important men of his time. He was Knight of the Shire in numerous parliaments, and held many other offices under the King. He died in 1316, and was succeeded by his son Robert, the husband of Margaret, the co-heiress of Brian de Brompton. Burga de Willey survived her husband more than 20 years.

Richard de Swinney took his name from Swinney in the neighbouring parish of Barrow.]

	s	d		s	d
Bu'ga de Wylileye...	iiiij		Will'o Potel	...	xiiij
Rad'o de Wylileye	ij		Ric'o de Swyney	...	xiiij
Nich'o le Spencer	...	xiiij	Walt'o de Sheynton	...	xviiij
Ric'o Balle	...	xiiij	Joh'e Corbet	...	xij
Henr' fil' Rad'i	...	ix			

⁶⁵ Eyton ii. 45.

LYNLEYE.

[LINLEY.⁶⁶—*Domesday* does not mention this manor, probably because it was not then redeemed from the forest, though it appears to have early been among the possessions of Wenlock Priory. Richard de Linley held Linley before the death of Henry I. He was the son of Baldwin de Linley, and till 1200 members of the family of De Linley frequently occur as witnesses to local deeds. Philip de Linley was succeeded by co-heiresses Isolda, wife of Guy de Farlow, and the wife of William le Forcer. In 1255, Linley was held under the Prior by Henry, son of William le Forcer, who also held Broekton, near Sutton Madoc. Henry died in 1272, leaving a widow, Burga, and a son William, born in 1256. This William also inherited the manor of Ayleston in Leicestershire, and became a knight, and a man of some note. He was living in 1324, when he was summoned as a Knight of the County to the great Council at Westminster, but apparently in 1327, he had been succeeded at Linley by his son Thomas, the Thomas le Forcer of the Subsidy Roll. He and his wife Maud, occur in a deed of 1330.]

	s	d		s	d
Thom' le Forcer ...	iiij	viiij ^q			
Will'o de Appeleye		vj	s'bt'		
Ph'o Dun ...		ix	ibid'm		
Joh'e Bercar' ...		x			
Will'o Baret' ...		viiij			
Andr' de Lynleye...		ixq ^u			
			p'b' Sm ^a	xxiiij ^s	v ^d ob'

MUNSELOWE.

[MUNSLow.⁶⁷—Munslow is not mentioned in *Domesday*, unless, as is probable, it is included in the important manor called *Estune*, which is taken to correspond with Aston, now a township of Munslow. The manor mentioned in 1086, was held by Rainald the Sheriff, under Earl Roger. Its Saxon tenant was Elmund, who had also held part of Bouldon. The manor possessed a priest, and a mill. In the time of Henry I., Munslow became the head of a new hundred, following the lines of the Culvestan Hundred of *Domesday*, but including about a dozen manors then in Lenteurde, and some fourteen then in Patinton Hundred.

The Church of Aston seems to have been early moved to Munslow, for about 1115 the Monks of Wenlock quarrelled with Stephen, Rector of Munslow, over the tithes of Millichope. The manor was apparently at that time in the hands of the Banastre family, which at the close of the 12th century was represented by two heiresses, Margery, wife of Richard fitz Roger, and Matilda, wife of William de

⁶⁶ Eyton ii. 89.

⁶⁷ Eyton v. 130.

Hastings. The over-lordship of Munslow and Aston passed to the De Hastings, afterwards Earls of Pembroke, and among the greatest barons of their time.

Among the feoffees of De Hastings in 1167 was Robert fitz Walkeline, whose estates were for a time escheated to the Crown in consequence of his having joined the rebellion of 1173.

In 1255, William de Venables held Munslow under Henry de Hastings, and Geoffrey de Lusignan, half-brother of Henry III., held Aston, as guardian of the heir of John de Hertwalle. In 1284, Alice de Seymor seems to have been Lady of Munslow, while Adam de Hertwalle held Aston. In 1316, Robert de Beek, of a Staffordshire family, was enrolled as lord of both Munslow and Aston, though the Hertwalls remained at Aston under the De Hastings.

John de Wiggeley was of Aston. He occurs as a witness of several deeds relating to land at Corfton and at Thonglands, as does also John de Mudle. Thomas le Walsh was probably of kin to the Le Walshes of Little Sutton.]

	s	d		s	d
Thoma le Walsh' ...	iiij				
Joh'e de Mudle ...	ij		s'bt'	{ Henr' othe	
Thom' Fabro' ...	ij			{ Hull' ...	xij
Thom' Baronn ...	iiij		ibid'm	{ Joh'e de	
Rob'to de Etone ...	ij			{ Wyggeleye	xij
					<hr/>
				p'b' Sm ^a	xiiijs
					<hr/>

p'b' Sm^a totius Hundr' liijⁱⁱ xiiij^s ob'

HISTORY OF SHREWSBURY HUNDRED OR LIBERTIES.

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

Continued from 2nd Series, Vol. III., p. 362.

HADNALL.

HADNALL is a chapel of ease to Middle, for which reason it was formerly called Hadnall's ease.

It contains six townships, Hadnall, Haston, Smethecote, Shotton, Hardwicke, and Alderton,¹ for which there are five constables; the two last townships have only one between them.

Hadehelle (so it is written in Domesday) was held in the Saxon times by one Godwin; it was then rated to the Dane-geld at four hides (480 acres). Upon the Conquest it became part of the possessions of Earl Roger de Montgomeri, and was by him granted, with sixty-seven other manors, to Rainald, his substitute or sheriff in the earldom of Shropshire, under whom one Osmund² held it. This gentleman kept one carucate³ in his own demesne, and parcelled out three more, among two cowherds, six villans, a bordar, and two Frenchmen, so that the agriculture of this place had continued stationary since the imposition of the Dane-geld. But the compilers of Domesday gave it as their opinion that there was as much more land capable of

¹ [Alderton was a member of Middle, but was separated manorially at an early period.—ED.]

² [Eyton suggests that Osmund may have been father of William, whose son Gilbert was lord of Hadnall in 1154. *Cf.* Eyton x. 44.—ED.]

³ [Not carucates, but ploughs or teams-in-stock.—ED.]

being brought into tillage. The present number of acres is about 2,284, but at the time of Domesday there was a wood, the pannage of which they deemed sufficient to fatten forty hogs. In the reign of the Confessor this manor was valued at sixty shillings; it had afterwards sunk to as low a value as 10s., but when the survey was made it had risen to 20s.

The possessions which belonged to Rainald the Sheriff came afterwards to William the son of Alan, progenitor of the illustrious family of Fitz Alan; but the manner in which this took place is not so certain. There seems some reason to believe that Adelina, the mother of William, was daughter and heir of Warin the bald, who is expressly called "antecessor," predecessor, of Rainald in Domesday; but whether they were brothers, or whether Rainald married Warin's widow Aimeria, the niece of Roger de Montgomery, I cannot affirm. However this be, the superiority of Hadnall belonged in the reign of King Henry II. to the above-mentioned William Fitz Alan, and was holden under him by Gilbert, son of William. A Gilbert the Englishman is enumerated in the *Liber Niger* 1167, among the tenants of Fitz Alan, and if he was the same with our Gilbert, it is probable that William his father was son of Osmund, the immediate possessor of Hadnall in the reign of the Conqueror, who appears, from his name, to have been of Saxon origin.

The son of Alan, in pious gratitude, as it should seem, for his restoration to his great estates in this county upon the accession of Henry II., richly endowed a stately Abbey of Augustine canons at Haghmon, and his vassals became, as was natural, eager to signalize their affection for their lord, by contributing donations of land to his new monastery. They had little else to bestow; and land was not of much value; and as they confidently expected the end of the world with the approaching termination of the century, they were anxious to secure a future perpetuity at the expense of what was not worth many years purchase.

Gilbert of Hadenhale (or of Smethcote, or of Hardwicke—for he is called by all these names) was among the early benefactors to Haghmon. He took the opportunity of one of Henry II.'s visits to Shrewsbury—perhaps that in 1158, to surrender a moiety of the village of Hadnell and the whole of Hardwicke into the king's hands, who immediately granted the same to the canons for their maintenance.¹ This mode of conveyance was probably devised by the prudent ecclesiastics for the more assurance of their title in those days of turbulence and frequent revolution. The mind of Gilbert was perhaps the more readily disposed to pay this compliment to his lord, that he had no male issue, and consequently no prospect of continuing this property in his name and family. His daughter Lettice married Nigel Banastre, and I conceive he had other daughters of whom we have no account.²

Omnibus christi fidelibus ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit Johannes filius Ricardi Boterel salutem in Domino sempiternam.

Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse relaxasse et omnino pro me et heredibus meis imperpetuum quietum clamasse Hugoni de Chenney totum jus et clamium quod habui vel quocunque modo vel jure habere potui in omnibus terris & tenementis cum eorum pertinentiis que et quas dominus Thomas Boterel avus meus habuit de dono et concessione domini Thome de Lee in villa & campis de Hadenhale in comitatu Salop'. Ita quod nec ego predictus Johannes nec heredes mei nec aliquis pro me seu nomine meo in predictis terris & tenementis cum universis eorum pertinentiis aliquid juris seu clamii imposterum exigeri vindicare seu reclamare poterimus. In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto presenti sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus d'no Thoma de

¹ [See this grant in Eyton x. 45. Gilbert son of William of Hadenhale had already granted Hardwick to the Canons of Haghmond; and William fitz-Alan confirmed Gilbert's grant to them of Hardwick, Alderton, and Hamond. The grant of Hardwick was confirmed by Pope Alexander in 1172.—Ed.]

² [Eyton asserts that Gilbert de Hadnall left an only daughter and heir, Leticia, who married first Nigel Banastre, and afterwards William Hussey. Cf. Eyton x. 45.—Ed.]

Hastang d'no Ric'o de Leiyghton militibus Johanne Husee de Abbryhton Will'o Banastr' Rog'o de Leton & aliis. Dat' apud Scherwardyn die lune proxima post festum Sancti Barnabe Apostoli anno regni regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi undecimo.

The family of Banistre is of French origin, though I cannot discover the etymology of their name in any term of that language, unless it be derived from Benest,¹ "a simple plaine doltish fellow, a noddipeake, a ninny-hammer, a pea-goose, a coxe, a sillie companion," as Cotgrave expounds it; and the improbability that any family would adopt an appellation of such contemptuous import is done away by the existence of such names as Coward, Bastard, Wittewronge, among ourselves.

The name, whatever be its meaning, occurs in Tailleur's Copy of the Battle Abbey Roll, reprinted by Hollinshed; and the authority of that disputable document is confirmed in this instance by the unquestionable testimony of the Rolls of Parliament, in which one Robert Banastre claims Prestatyn in the 6th of Edward I. as fourth descendant from an ancestor of the same name, who came in with the Conqueror. (*Rot. Parl.* v. 1). Hence it is no improbable conjecture that the family immediately under our consideration was descended from one of the Francigenæ recorded in Domesday as occupying a part of Hadnell under Osmund—though I have no other ground than the identity of name for supposing it to be related to the claimant of Prestatyn. There was a family of the same name at Altham in Lancashire, but it seems unlikely that there was any affinity between them, for though the unusual Christian names of Adam and Lawrence occur in both lines, yet the arms were originally quite dissimilar. The Banastres of Hadnell sealed their earlier deeds with a maunch, but those of Lancashire with a sable cross. In the "*Nomina et Insignia, etc.*," "The Names and Arms of those who fought under

¹ Benest, benedictus: by a similar turn of thought to that which is known to prevail among the Turks respecting idiots.

King Edward I.," edited by Mr. Rowe Moses, under the head of Lancashire we find Sir Adam Banastre bearing, *de argent a une crois patee de sable*, and Sir Thomas Banastre, *de argent a une crois patee de sable e un label de goules*, besides another Sir William Banestre, who bears a totally different coat of arms, viz., *de goules a iii. cheverons de argent*. The heralds of a later age taught the Banastres of Shropshire to conform their armorial bearing to that of their more distinguished namesakes of the North, one of whom was among the founders of the order of the Garter; and Mr. Anstis in his learned researches on that subject has, though without any evidence which has occurred to me, derived those of Flint, Lancashire, and Hadnell from one common origin. (Vol. i., p 153).

Nigel Banastre, by his wife Lettice, the heiress or co-heiress of Hadnell (who married secondly William Hose), had issue a daughter Alice, the wife of Roger de Hauston, and a son William Banastre, who granted to Haghmon Abbey, common in his fee of Heddenhale,¹ and by another deed,¹ witnessed by Wido de Hedenhale and others, he granted to the same canons *with his body* (i.e., on the condition that they should inter his body within their sacred precincts,—a privilege esteemed in those days of the highest value), his part in Hedenhale wood.

He or his son of the same name is found in the *Iter* of Henry III. to hold three hides of land in Hadenal of the fee of John fitz Alan by the service of one knight's fee in the time of war, at the White Minster, i.e., Oswestry. In the *Testa de Nevil*, a record of the latter end of the same reign, it is expressed that William Banastre with his co-parceners holds half a knight's fee of John fitz Alan in Hadenhal, Hauston, Swetton (I suppose Shotten), and Smethecot. I cannot explain the cause of this diminution of service, or of its division with parceners.

¹ *Inter cartas Joh. Hill, Bar^{ti}.*

It is this second¹ William who appears so frequent a granter or seller of land to the Abbey of Haghmon. Thus,² he grants them half a virgate of land in Hadenhal, which Robert Swit³ held, and half the assart which the said Robert held, with pesson for one hundred swine, and pasture for three hundred sheep. Witnessed by John fitz Alan, Baldwin de Hodenet, and Odo his son, William de Ercalwe. Again he grants² to the same canons the service due to him from Wido de Hadenhal for a virgate of land in Hadenhal, viz., 2s. per ann. to be held by the said Wido of the Abbey. Witnessed by the above-mentioned Baldwin and Odo de Hodenet, Philip de Peinton, William de Stanton, William de Healwe (qu. if Heralwe). The same Wido having by his deed² (in which he calls himself son of William de Hadenhale) granted to the said abbey *with his body* a messuage croft and six acres of land in the fields of Hadenhale, which Hemingius formerly held of William Banastre, the ecclesiastics procured a confirmation² of this grant from the said Banastre (though he had manifested his consent by attesting the deed of Wido)—as they did likewise² from Petronilla the relict of Wido—from his nephew² ex parte materna William the forester of Salop, son of Adam,⁴ and from one Thomas Dod² who had some remote interest in the premises.

The wife of this William Banastre survived him—and “being in her own lawful power” released to the canons² her claim on the rent of Wido de Hadenhale, Robert Swift, and the wood of Hadenhale. Witnessed

¹ [It was the first William Banastre that made these grants; and the second William confirmed his father's gifts. Cf. Eyton x., 47, 49.—Ep.]

² Inter cartas Joh. Hill, Bar^{ti}.

³ Swit is Swift. For Roger Swyft son of the above Robert releases to the Abbey all his right in the same land and assart by deed (*ibid.*). Witnessed by William Banastre, Robert de Haustona, etc.

⁴ The deed of William the Forester is attested by William Banastre, Robert de Espeleg, William de Stanworth, Thomas Husee, etc.

by Sir Richard Corbet, &c. And having married again to one Adam, perhaps father of the forester above mentioned, and having been divorced from him, the ecclesiastics, apprehensive lest this alteration of her condition might work them any wrong, procured a second release from her after her said divorce.

William Banastre the second had issue two sons, Lawrence and William, which William I take to be the same who is found in the *Iter* of the 24th Edw. I. to hold Hadnal of John fitz Alan by the same service of forty days at Whiteminster, by which the former William held it. In the *Nomina Villarum* of Edw. II. William Banestre appears as lord of Little Hadenhele, which is there included within the hundred of Pymesull. On the guild roll of the town of Salop, dated on the Feast of St. Laurence 28 Edw. III. William Banastr tunc senior de Salop is admitted a burgess of that town, but in a duplicate of the same roll he is called of Hadenale, and is said to die without male issue.

In the 17th Hen. VI., Thomas Banastre, of Hadnall, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, grant¹ to their cousin Ralph Lee, of Longeley, Esq., all their lands in Biriton, and 2s. rent which they were accustomed to receive of John Stuyche for lands which he then held of them in Burghton near Allerton (Broughton near Alderton). This Elizabeth was one of the daughters of Robert Corbet, Esq., of Morton Corbet.

To this Thomas succeeded William, who, by the name of William Banestr, son and heir of Thomas Banastr, of Hadenell, confirmed¹ by deed of Oct. 10, 11 Edw. IV. to Haghmon Abbey common of pasture in certain closes in the territory of Hadenell, and because his seal was not generally known, he procured the common seal of the master and brethren of the college of Batelfelde to be affixed.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Willm's Banastr de Hadenall filius & heres Thome

¹ Inter cartas Joh. Hill, Bar^{tl}.

Banastr de eadem salutem in domino sempiternam. Noveritis me remississe relaxasse, & ommino pro me et heredibus meis imperpetuum quietum clamasse abbati & conventui de Haghmon totum jus titulum sive clameum meum que habeo habui vel aliquo modo in futurum habere potero in communis pasture illarum octo clausurarum vocat' Bolwaotes, Rotebroke, & Wodewalmore quas predicti abbas & conventus habent in campis & territorio predictæ ville de Hadenall: et quod habent easdem clausas & in separali perpetuum omni tempore anni. Ita vero quod nec ego predictus Will'mus nec heredes mei, nec aliquis alius per nos aut nomine nostro aliquid juris vel clamei in communis pasture dictarum octo clausurarum sic ut premittitur clausurarum & separalium nec in aliqua parcella earundem de cetero exigere seu vendicione potuimus quovismodo in futurum. Quoque ab omni actione juris & clamei in premissis pasture simus exclusi imperpetuum per presentes. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui & quia sigillum meum pluribus est incognitum ideo sigillum commune magistri & fratrorum collegii de Batelfilde juxta Salop' apponi procuravi. Hiis testibus: domino Rogero Kynaston milite, Philippo fratre ejus, Rico Hussey, Roberto Chorleton, Thoma fratre ejus, & multis aliis. Dat' apud Hadenall predict' decimo die mensis Octobris anno regni regis Edwardi quarti undecimo.

We have seen that in the *Testa de Nevill* William Banastre¹ is stated to hold Hadnall and its dependencies, together with certain other coparceners, whose names do not appear. I can think of no other way in which this coparcenary could arise, but from the inheritance of Gilbert de Hadenhele being divided between several daughters. One of these may have married Reginald or Reiner de Le—apparently the same who was undersheriff to William fitz Alan in the reign of King John, for the family of Lee was certainly one of the coparceners of Hadnell—and we have an agreement² dated 16 Edward I. between William Banastr and John

¹ [In the 14th century, there were three families of Banastres, styled of Hadnall, of Smethcote, and of Yarton; but it does not appear how they were related, nor which was the elder line. Their importance at Hadnall gave way to that of the Lees. Cf. Eyton x. 51.—Ed.]

² Inter cartas Jos. Loxdale arm.

the son of Reiner de Lee, assuring to each other the double ditch which had been cut between their respective estates through Hadenhale wood at a place called the Plekkes, and reaching from the Threbewode Oke to Whetleye bower. The name of this oak seems to imply, as is likely to have been the case, that such near neighbours, and perhaps relations, had not been very good friends, but that some part of the property had been in litigation between them, for *threapian* in the Saxon is to quarrel or wrangle: a word yet retained in our provincial dialect; and Mr. Pennant with great probability assigns the same etymology to *Threap-wood*, an extra parochial and disorderly spot on the borders of Flintshire and Cheshire.

Hec est convencio facta inter Willielmum Banastr' ex parte una & Johannem fil' Reineri de Lee ex parte altera, videlicet quod cum duplex fossatum levatum sit super feoda predictorum Will'i & Joh'is in bosco de Hadenhale in quodam loco qui vocatur le Pleckes que quidam fossatum extendit se in longitudine de le Threbewode Ok usque Whetleye Bower. Concessit predictus Joh'es quod fossatum super feodum suum levatum a die confectionis presentis scripti usque in infinitum integrum permaneat & salvum sine aliqua destructione prosternamento de soleo seu de haiis & sepibus super eundem fossatum existentibus faciend' Et super hoc predictus Will'us concessit quod fossatum super feodum suum levatum integrum permaneat et salvum in infinitum sine vasti vendiccionem vel destructionem inde faciundo in arboribus sepibus vel haiis in eodem fossato crescentibus. Witnessed by Roger de Leton, Ric^d Huse de Adbrighton, Roger Banastr W^m de Wolascot & Philip de Burghleton. Dated at Hadenhale 16 Edward [*i.e.*, ye 1st].

Thomas de Lee, lord of Byriton, releases to Alice Boterel, and Thomas and Oliver her sons, his right in all the lands, rents, services, heriots, and reliefs, etc., whereof he had before enfeoffed them. Dated at Byriton, Tuesday, the Purification of the Virgin Mary, 4 Ed. II. This is the earliest of Mr. Watkins's deeds, and probably belongs to Shotten, which is not, however, mentioned in it. The next person I find in possession of lands here is one John Somerford.

John Kynaston, "son of Griffin de Kynaston of Stokkys, within the hundred of Ellysmere Squyer," by deed¹ dated at Shetton in cathedra Sancti Petri (18 January), 23 Hen. VI., grants to Thomas Banastur of Hadnall, and Elizabeth, his wife, all the lands and tenements in the town, and fields of Shetton within the hundred of Pymehull, which he lately purchased of John Somurford,² of Somurford, in co. Stafford, to have and to hold the same to them and the heirs of their bodies, remainder to Roger Corbet, of Moreton Corbet, in tail, remainder to the right heirs of Banastur. This John Kynaston was ancestor of the family long seated at Oatley.

The eldest son of Banastre, who bore his own name, appears to have been either deficient in intellect, or deemed by his father incompetent to the management of his concerns, and to the continuance of the line, for by a deed dated¹ at Shetton, 3 Ed. IV., he confirms to Guydo, his son, the reversion of all his lands in Shetton after the decease of Thomas Banastr, junior, his (Thomas's) son. But this grant of the reversion to Guy is only for life, the remainder being reserved to the right heirs of the grantor. By the 12th year of the same reign, he found reason to alter the disposition of this property, settling it then,¹ by the name of Thomas Banastr of Hadnall, Esquire, upon Philip Kynaston of Walford, and Alice, his wife. Philip was the elder brother of John Kynaston above mentioned; and Alice was the daughter of the granter Banaster. This deed is dated at Schetton, Friday after St. Matthias.

From the last will¹ of Banaster, dated 13 April, 1473, (13th Edw. IV.) it should seem that his latter years were clouded with calamity; it was made in the house of his son-in-law at Walford, he styles himself "late of Hadnell," and he states the gift of Shotten to Kynaston and his wife to be in consideration of their

¹ Inter cartas W. Watkins arm.

² In a deed of 14. Edw. 4. this name is changed into Somerset.

"laudable keeping of his eldest son Thomas for the term of his life," and "for their great costs, charges, and services done to me and mine in my great necessity." This sufficiently proves what has been said above of this unfortunate eldest son. It is not improbable that this may be the only ground for what has been said of the fate of the eldest son of the Banastre who betrayed, if he did betray, the Duke of Buckingham.

"In the name of God so to be the xiiii day of the moneth of Ap'ill in the yer of our lord god m^c.cccc.lxxiii, I Thomas Banastr late of Hadnall in gode mynde hath made my testament & my laste will in this man^r. Y bequethe my soule to allmygti God omnipotent & to our lady V^rgen sent Mary & to all the holy company of heaven, & my body to be buried in the churche of Baschurch. Also y bequeth vi torches & xii Tapres to usen aboute my body in the day of my sepultur. Also y leve a C.^s to a p^{ste} to be delyu^{ed} to synge for my soule in the said churche of Baschurche for my fadur soule my modur soule my two wyfes soules & all cristen soules. Also y leve xiii^s & iiii^d to the repa^{con} of the said church. Also to the vicar of the said church too gownes one for som^r & another for wynt^r for to rememb^r me in his p^{res}. Itm y ordaen & will that John Jokys or els such as myn execut^r will assigne togedur & raseve all my hole Rent, & hit to pay to myn executures, & hit to dispose aft^r ther pleasur to the savacion of my soule. Also y bequeth all my landes & pastures w^t their appurtenance wⁱⁿ the merys & bondes of Shetton, to phelip Kenaston & Alys their heires & assignes for ev^rmor, to the chefe lord of the fee s^vic^e & costom, ffor the laudabull kepyng of myn heldest son Thomas Banastr time of his life. Residue of my good y geve & lave to phelypp kenaston & Ales his wife my datur for ther gret costes & charges & s^vic done unto me & myn in my gret necessite. Also y ordaen Phelipp Kenaston & (*sic*) to be myn executooers to ordaen & dispose all my will above writen to worship & salvacion of my soule. This witness: Mathou Bron Vicar of Baschurch, Will^m Brokys our lady p^{ste}, Ric. Bodiley, Ric. Twyford, John Wike, & many othres. Geven at Walford the yere & day above said: (*Qu.* a different ink) p^{ut} in quad^m carta p^{fat} ph^o & Alic^e inde confect^r plenius app^{et} cuius dat^r est ap^d Shetton die ven^r prox^r post f^m seⁱ mathⁱ a^o r. r. E. iiiith xii^o."

(*e cart. W. Watkins, ar. de Shotton, 1811.*)

He (the eldest son) was dead, if not when his father's will was made, yet certainly, I presume, by the 15th of the same reign, when William Banastre, styling himself son and heir of Thomas Banastre, releases his right in Shetton juxta Le "quæ mihi post mortem predicti Thome patris mei remanere deberant" to the said Philip and Alice Kynaston, by deed dated there on Monday after the feast of St. George.

This Alice, after Mr. Kynaston's death, married Humfrey Titley, Esq., and they were in possession of this estate in 5 Henry VII. This appears from the following lease, which as it shows the manner of agricultural occupation at that period is here inserted.

These indentures made bytwyx Humfrey Tittley of Standwyne in the wodde in the county of Salop Squier and Alison his wife on the one partie, & Richard Drury late of Neuton in the saied com' husbandman on the other partie, Witnesseth that the saied Humfrey & Alison hath graunt & let ferme unto the saied Richard all thair parte of the Ton of Shetton w^t all the appertan'ce & comodites ther to pertenyng, to have & to hold all the said lands . . . to the said Richard his heires & assignes, unto the ende & terme of lx yere & thre nexte folowinge. Painge yerly therefore unto the said Humfrey & Alison & hur heires or assignes xxxvi^s . . . at the fest of sent michael . . . only othere at the feste of sent martine next folowinge and v bussell of grane pesen & ij capones at the feste of the nativite of our (*sic*) then next folowinge.

Then follows the clause of distress and re-entry in default of distress.

"All so hit is provided yf the s^d Richard his heires or assignes breke eny covenantes above rehersed the said Richard his heires be bounden by ther several oblig' to forfete to the said Humfrey & Alison & hair heires x^{li} as ther obligacion mor plaienly apperith: Also yf that the saied Humfrey & Alison & hur heyres breke eny covenantes as above rehershith that then the saied Humfrey & Alison & hur heires shall forfete by the obligacion severall to the saied Richard & his heires by ther obligacion x^{li} by thes p'sentes. And yf hit so be that the saied

Richard ore his heires dyssese w^t in the saied terme hit shalbe lawfull unto the saied Humfrey & Alison & hur heires to have foure herriettes by thes presentes. In the wiche thinge ber-rynge wittenes every of the for saied parties have sette ther sealles. Thes witnes Humfrey Banastr, Rog' Stobbe, Rawlynge Walford, & many others. Geven at Shetton in the feste of the pur' of our lady in the yere & Reigne of kynge Herry the VIIth after the conqu' the vth yere." (*Inter cartas W. Watkins, ar.*)

By deed of Monday after St. Katherine's day in that year, they settle this property upon Thomas Kynaston, Esq. in tail, with remainder to the right heirs of Alice. Witnessed by Roger Kynaston, Knight, Thomas Thornis of Salop, Esq., Robert Onslowe, Esq., Humphrey Bannaster, Esq., Richard Twyford of Baschurche, gent., and Roger Scribe of Clyve, yeman.

Mrs. Tytley survived her second husband, and in the 12th year of the same reign, being then his relict, made a new settlement of Shotton upon her said son, and Helen his wife, in tail, remainder to the right heirs of Philip Kynaston his father. Witnessed by Thomas and Humphrey Kynaston, sons of Roger Kynaston, Knight. Dated Tuesday after All Souls' Day.

The family of Lee of Coton, a young branch of those of Lee Hall, had also a small property here, which Thomas Lee of Coton, gentleman, son and heir of John Lee of the same place, sold for £30 in the 7th of Henry VIII. to Thomas Kynaston above-mentioned, (the son of Philip), who was then styled of Fenymere, gent. This gentleman was progenitor of the Kynastons of Shotton, who held this place for about a century longer. From an old roll of accounts of William, Earl of Arundel, in 20 Henry VIII. (*penes* Rev. Archdeacon Corbet), it appears that he was constable of Shrawardine Castle, under that nobleman; and he entitles himself Thomas Kynaston of Schrawardyn, Esq., in a deed of 16 March, 31 Hen. VIII., whereby he settles his estate at Shetton, within the liberties of the town of Salop (this is the first time it is so styled), as

well that which he had of the feoffment of Alice, his mother, as that he had purchased from Mr. Lee, together with his lands at Weston, in the county of Salop, upon Thomas Kynaston of Wollescote, his son and heir, in tail, remainder in tail successively to Thomas, eldest son of Thomas the son, Roger brother, and Johan alias Jane, and Dorothy Kynaston, sisters of the last mentioned Thomas the grandson, remainder to Anne Twyford, his own daughter; and he appoints Humfrey Onslowe, of Onslowe, Esq., and Robert Thornes of Shrewsbury, gent., his attorneys to deliver seisin.

This estate continued in the descendants of Mr. Kynaston till the 4th year of Charles I., when Thomas Kynaston, Esq., of Lighteach, in the county of Salop, (who had before mortgaged the premises, together with a moiety of Fenimere meadow, otherwise Marton meadow, within the township of Marton, to Thomas Gardinor of Shrewsbury, gent.), conveyed the same absolutely to William Watkis, gent., who was then in the occupation of them, and who was probably descended from another of both the same names, to whom Thomas Kynaston of Shrawardine, demised them for a term of years in the 31st of Henry VIII.

About 1732, the Rev. . . . Sutton sold Hadnell Hall, in right of his wife. (Garbet's Wem, art. Chaplains of Newtown.)

[The Charter of Henry VII. to the burgesses of Shrewsbury, dated 14 December, 1495, grants to them "the view of frankpledge &c., and all fines &c., of all and singular tenants, residents, &c., of, and in the several vills, township, or hamlets of Hadnall, Acton Reynold, Myryton, Grilshill, Hanwode, Allerton, Onneslowe, Preston Gobal, and Pemeley, in the aforesaid county of Salop, and which are without the liberty and precinct of the said town of Salop," as fully as the burgesses have hitherto held and enjoyed the view of frankpledge, &c., within the town of Salop, and the liberty and precinct thereof. This would seem to fix the date when Hadnall first came within the liberties of Shrewsbury. See *Owen and Blakeway*, I., 268.—Ed.]

HADNALL.

Hadnall Ease, so described in all the older writings.¹

I. Six, viz., Hadnal Ease, Haston, Smethcote, Shotton, Hardwick, and Alderton.

II. There are five constables in the chapelry—one for Hadnal, one for Haston, one for Smethcote, one for Shotton and Hardwick, and one for Alderton.

III. The only house now of any importance in the Chapelry is Hardwick Hall, the property of Sir Richard Hill, and occupied by his nephew, Col. Hill. Shotton is a tolerably good house, the property of and occupied by Mr. Watkins; as also the Birches, now the property of Cheney Hart, Esq., of Hope Bowdler, occupied by a farmer of the name of Gibbons.

IV. All the Chapelry lies in the Liberties of Shrewsbury.

V. No.

VI. The Township of Alderton is separated from the Chapelry by part of the Townships of Yorton and Broughton.

VII. There is the Manor of Hardwick. (More of this when I have obtained further information).

There are also the reputed Manors of Shotton and of Smethcote, co-extensive with their Townships.

VIII. Sir Richard Hill is Lord of the Manor of Hardwick; Mr. Watkins of Shotton; and Mr. Groom of Smethcote.

IX. The reputed number of acres in the Chapelry is about 2,284.

Pipe Rolls, 51 Henry III. *De placitis foreste, per Alanum la Zouche, Willielmus Banastre de Smethcote reddit compositum de 10^{is} de veteri vasto.*

8 Edward III. Fine. *Willielmus Banestre et Matilda uxor, quer. et Nicolaum Cleobury presbyter ecclesie de Mudle def. Hadenale. Nicholas concedit Willielmo et Matilde in tallio.*

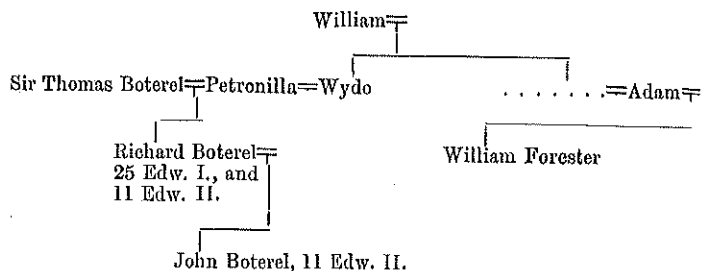
32 Edward III. Fine. *Willielmus Banestre de Yorton et Alianor uxor, quer. et Hugo Haga et Matilda, uxor, def. Hadenhale. Hugo et Matilda concedunt Willielmo et Alianore pro vita Matilde. Eodem anno Willielmus Banestre de Yorton de eodem in feodo.*

William, son of Richard Banastre of Smethcote, demised to Roger Banastre of Hadenhale in tail, a plat of ground being y^e 3rd part of a royal acre, which was formerly part of Hadenhale wood, and which lieth near

¹ [For the Questions, to which these are Answers, see under ALBRIGHTON, 2nd Series, Vol. I., pp. 101-2.—ED.]

the messuage in that town, formerly belonging to Robert Delwode,¹ which plat the said William held by participation between him and Hagemon Abbey, instead of another plat of waste lying in a certain angle near the assart of John le Procator in Hadendale. By deed of the 32nd Edw. III. reciting the above particulars, Richard, Abbot, and y^e convent of Haghmon, release to William, son of the said Roger, all their right to that plat of ground; they also grant to him and his heirs for ever another plat of waste of the same dimensions lying without his manse, and between it and y^e king's way from Salop towards Acton Reynor on one side, and at the head of the said manse reaching in breadth from y^e ditch which encloses the said manse to the new ditch which encloses the said plat; also a seilion of land in the said town near the messuage, formerly of Richard de Wode; the two last at a rent of 10d. Also an acre of field land in the said town, in a place called Whethale, opposite the grantee's messuage, in exchange for another acre of like land in the same town, lying near a certain rivulet between Hadenhale and Hauston. In return, Banastre grants that the abbot and convent may have all their closes on this side (*citra*), their manse of Hardewike, as they are inclosed with ditches, in defense at all times of the year, except the arable land, and that they and their tenants may hold all their assarts by them formerly assarted without hindrance of the said William and his heirs, saving, however, to him, and his heirs, and their tenants, common of pasture in those assarts, viz., every two years after corn reaped, bound and carried, until the said land be again sowed, and every third year for the whole year. He also grants that the abbot and convent, and their servants of Herdewike, may dig turf in the bruery of Herdewike, for the fire of their grange, without let or hindrance. C. A. H.

¹ Thomas, son of Robert atte Wode of Hadenhale, occurs with Sibilla, his wife, in a following deed.



John lord de la Lee grants to Sir Thomas Boterel, Knight, and to Petronilla his wife, an assart of 60 acres near Hadenhale wood, which assart was sometime holden by Robert de Hauston, and lies between the way leading from Hauston to Haghmon wood on one side and the assart of Richard le Woodward of Hauston on the other, rendering therefore to the grantor and his heirs a grain of pepper yearly, when I or they shall come to his house at Hadenhale to require it. Witnessed by Sir Robert Corbet, Sir Reyner de Acton, William Banastre, &c. C. A. H.

This assart was called Boterel's bruche. Petronilla was relict of Wido de Hadenale, and I presume that Sir Thomas Boterel's house here spoken of was one holden by her in dower. (Was she daughter of Sir Thomas Corbet, and wife of Sir Thomas de la Lee ?)

By an Inquisition taken before William Trussel, escheator on this side Trent, on the 10th of April, the 10th of King Edward (i.e., the third), by the oaths of James de Rodington and eleven others, it is found, quod non est ad damnum, &c., if the King should permit Hugh Cheyne to grant a messuage, a virgate, and twenty acres of land and one of meadow in Hadenhale to Haghmon Abbey; to be by them holden in partial satisfaction of £10 of lands, rents and tenements which Edward late King of England, father of the King that now is, permitted the said convent to acquire,¹

¹ The charter whereby Edward II. granted this permission is dated at Wodestoke 13th April in y^e 4th of his reign. C. A. H. *Voc*e Haghmon.

provided such purchases were not holden of the King in chief. The Inquisition states that the premises are holden of Richard, Earl of Arundelle, who is mesne between the King and Cheyne, by the service of 5s. a year, and are truly worth by the year, besides the said rent, 13s. 4d., and the £20 of land and rent remain to Cheyne, beyond the said gift and assignment at Auroston, in co. Hereford, holden of the said Earl, by the service of half a knight's fee, so that his lands after the present gift suffice to perform his customs and services, as well as the said gift, as of his said other lands, and to sustain all other burdens which he hath used to bear, as in suits, turns, views of frankpledge, aids, watches, fines, redemptions, amerciaments, contributions, &c., and that he may be put in assizes mentes, and other recognitions whatsoever, as he hath been accustomed before the said grant, ita quod patria per donationem, et assignationem predictas in ipsius Hugonis defectum magis solito non onerabitur.

In pursuance of this Inquisition, the King, by licence dated at the town of St. John (he was now prosecuting the Scottish war), on the 6th of August, in the same 10th year, reciting his father's Charter, and the Inquisition of his escheator beyond Trent, sanctions the proposed alienation, and then follows in the chartulary the grant from Hugh de Cheyne, to Sir Nicholas, Abbot, and the convent of Haghmon. In the letter whereby he constitutes William de Smethcote his attorney, to deliver seisin to the abbot, he styles himself son and heir of Sir Roger de Cheyne, knight.

The Abbey obtained a release from Roger de la Lee, son and heir of John de la Lee.

Edward Appleyard, gent., of Hardwick, in the Parish of Middle. He purchased Hardwick Grange from Edward Grant, gent., 1726.

John Appleyard of Hardwick, gent.,
so-called 1741.
Edith Crompton of Ryton, widow,
was his guardian,

Anne—Edw. Phillips of Cardington,
baker.

After Edward Appleyard's death, Hardwick Grange was sold by a decree of Chancery, and in 1740, Charles Baldwyn, of Lincoln's Inn, gent., bought it for £2,300 in trust for John Powys, Esq., of Shrewsbury.

In a description by Dr. Nash (*Hist. Worc.*, v. ii., p. 166, app.) of Dean Wilson's tomb at Worcester, and of a portrait of him in the possession of the Bishop of Dromore, mention is made of the arms of his wife, "who was of the family of Banister of Lacon, viz., Argent a cross patée (*for fleurée*) sable." By which expression, the writer seems to suspect an inaccuracy in the blazon; but the cross was perhaps designedly so drawn in conformity to the bearing of the Lancashire family.

Shotton, Apr. 18th, 1811.

Rev^d Sir,

I am afraid it is not in my power to give you much useful information concerning the Ancient proprietors of the Lands at Hadnall, and the less so as I have not resided above 19 years in this county. I find none of my neighbours (who are merely tenants) know anything concerning it. It appears to me, on looking over the last valuation of this Chapelry taken in the year 1804, that Sir Jn^o Hill is the largest proprietor, and he has made some considerable purchases since, it is therefore not improbable but you might gain some information from that quarter. I have inclosed a schedule of the Ancient part of my Title Deeds belonging to Shotton, wherein the Name of Bannister is frequently mentioned: should there be any deed or deeds which will be of service to you you are welcome to see them. I have inclosed a curious Will thereto belonging, with a Copy of the same as far as I can render it legible, also 2 pieces of Old painted Glass taken from an Old Study or Closet Window in the Old Timber House formerly the Mansion House at Shotton, if I may so call it, which I took down, but whether any ways connected with the Subject I am not able to judge; however some Circumstances here about certainly agrees with "Gough's MS. Memoirs of Middle," viz. I have a piece of Ground about 8 acres in the front of my House, called now sometimes the Rabbit Hill, sometimes the Gorsty bank, which is seen from Shifnall, and is much elevated, I have heard that in "Speed's Ancient Map of the County" it is depicted with 3 Gibbits or Gallows, and we know it was

formerly called Gallows Tree Bank, nor shall I wonder if it is so stiled in some of my earliest Deeds. Gough says that Shotton was once the Resident of a Lord Marcher, and that Bishop Rowlands, who formerly lived at Shotton, was a Lord Marcher. On pulling down the Old House I preserved the pieces of Glass observing on the larger One a Crosier, which you may yet trace, though it has since been fractured; what the inscription is, I know not, or whether at all connected with this subject. There is another Circumstance further strengthens the supposition, the road or lane which leads from Gallows Tree Hill towards the Lea Wall, and crosses the Salop and Ellesmere road at that place, is called to this very day *Thieves Lane*, but it stops not on reaching the Salop and Ellesmere road, but is crossed and continued directly on Westward through Fitz to Montford Bridge, the greater part of which till lately has been uninclosed Common; and if I understand Gough right, he says Montford Bridge was the Boundry between the English and Welsh, and I then presume the English Marcher had the jurisdiction from here to Montford Bridge. You will pardon me for troubling you with so long a detail, but I was willing you should know of such concurring circumstances, and should you think I can be of further assistance, I shall do it with pleasure,

& am, Sir,

Yrs v^{ry} Respectfully,

W. WATKINS.

[Here follows a tracing of the painted glass, which is engraved in Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, i. 312. In the Shrewsbury Bailiffs' Accounts for 1540, is this entry:—"Mr. Bayle Pursr had to my lorde pressydent to Schottoun a gallon of claret 8d." See also *Gough's Middle*, ed. 1875, p. 64.—Ed.]

Dear Sir,

I received the papers, etc., accompanied by your polite letter, and have agreeable to your wish enclosed some others, which I have endeavoured to put straight with the Schedule, but as I might be mistaken in some of the Deeds which I cannot make out, and as such may possibly lead to what you may want, I have enclosed the whole of the Am^t of 21, the greater part of which are in the Schedule. You will there find the Watkins purchase Deed in the Reign of Chas. 1st.

In regard to the piece of painted Glass, I never saw more than I sent you, but the Middle part was then perfect

and formed a Crosier of the following shape,¹ studded or ornamented, but some of the central Glass has been since broke and lost. I then show'd the same the Rev^d. Mr. Downing at Baschurch, who agreed with me in regard to its likeness. Should you, when looking over these Ancient fragments of parchment find any thing you may suppose either useful or curious to me, you will much oblige me by pointing it out, as I have but little knowledge or penetration in these old affairs. I shall be happy to hear that the documents here sent will enable you to complete that part of your undertaking. I am afraid my more subsequent Deeds will be useless to you, but if you have the least Idea they will be of service, you are equally wellcome to inspect them,

and am, Rev^d. Sir,

Yr Mst H^{'ble} S^{'vt},

W. WATKINS.

Shotton, Apr. 26, 1811.

P.S.—It is not impossible, when looking over these matters, you may find some one of the Bannisters answering to the R. B. on the painted Glass, as I have every reason to believe that Glass had been a long time in the Window, though perhaps often repaired.

[The landowners in the township of Hadnall, about the year 1830, were—The Countess of Bridgewater, Lord Hill, Mrs. Mary Farmer, Messrs. Charles Woodward, George Grinsill Williams, Jonathan Leach, William Swinans, Sir Andrew Corbett, Bart., Mrs. Anne Corbett, Messrs. John Morris, John Hilditch, Charles Hulbert, Richard Dod, and William Spurrier. Mr. James Jenkinson Bibby, J.P. and D.L., and Mr. George Franklin Ward are now the principal landowners.

In 1580, the following inhabitants of Hadnall occur in the list of the trained soldiers of Shropshire:—Richard Tyler, and Renard Aston, Thomas Noneley and Robert ap Richard his men; Humfrey Tyler and James his son; William Ryder and Richard his son; Allen Twys, Richard Twys, Thomas Taylor and Philip his son; John Huffa, Richard Drurye, Thomas Gekey, John Dod, James Bowers and Thomas his son; John Piken, Richard Turner, Robert Whitell, and Harry Massie.² The summary of the Presentment states that there were 22 able men in Hadnall, 12 in Haston, 7 in Smethcot, and 5 in Alderton.

¹ [The Crosier is drawn in the letter, but is not here reproduced.—ED.]

² S. A. *Trans.*, 2nd Series, II., 274, 281-2.

HADNALL MOAT.—South of the church, in a meadow called the Hall Yard, is a square moat filled with water, enclosing an area of 3r. 36p., called on the estate map "Moat Bank." It is in good preservation, no attempt having been made in later times to fill it up; there are no signs of masonry above ground; the entrance is on the north side, where the drawbridge probably stood.¹

The earliest notice of a house in Hadnall is in a Patent Roll of 1 Edward III. (1327), which speaks of a Commission appointed to hear and determine a trespass committed upon Hugh de Chenyney by William le Zouge of Shrewsbury and others, who broke into Chenyney's house at Hadenhale, and carried off 240 sheep worth £40, and goods and chattels to the value of £100.² But a house evidently existed here much earlier.

This moated mansion at Hadnall was long the seat of the Banaster family. They entered their Pedigree at the Visitation of Salop in 1623,³ Thomas Banaster of Hadnall, living there in 8 Henry VI. (1429-30) being the first there named; he married Eliza, daughter of Sir Robert Corbet of Moreton Corbet.

The house was a spacious mansion of chequered timber work, and fell into decay in the beginning of the 18th century. An old man who died in 1831, aged 81, remembered considerable portions still standing; and some remains existed about 1780.⁴ It is suggested that this was the scene of the betrayal of the Duke of Buckingham in 1483, and that the Duke was executed at Shrewsbury, and not at Salisbury, as is commonly stated.⁵ The moated site belonged to the Pickstock family, of Balderton, since to Mr. Hilditch of Stanton, and now to the Misses E. and A. J. Gill.

The modern *Hall* was enlarged and altered in 1863, by the late Mr. John William Ward, who purchased the land about 1854; and it is now the property and residence of George Franklin Ward, Esq., who also owns the Church Farm, purchased from the late Colonel F. Hill, and other lands in Hadnall.

HARDWICK.⁶—Edward Grant, gent., in 1726 sold Hardwick Grange to Edward Appleyard, gent., of Hadnall. After his death, it was purchased in 1740 by John Powys of Shrewsbury. William Groome (who died in 1804, aged 70), since bought Hardwick, but sold it about 1780 to the Hills. Hulbert states⁷ that a Mr. Littlehales sold Hardwick Grange to Sir Rowland Hill, the father of Sir Richard Hill, who devised it to his nephew Rowland, Lord Hill. Lady Mary Hill lived there, and died 17 July, 1789; she left a Charity School for Hadnall, and the interest of £600 in trust for the dissenting minister

¹ For this description I am indebted to Mr. Wm. Phillips.—Ed.

² Mytton MS., cited in L. Hotchkis MS.

³ Harl. Soc., Vis. Salop, I., 24.

⁴ C. Hulbert's *Hist. and Descr. of Co. Salop*, 1837, p. 249, &c.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ Cf. S. A. Trans., 2nd Series, III., 350-1.

⁷ C. Hulbert's *Hist. and Descr. of the County of Salop*, 1837, p. 249, &c.

of Hadnall. Colonel John Hill, who died in 1814, also lived there. General Lord Hill enlarged and beautified the Hall and the grounds. Sir John Hanmer, M.P., was born at Hardwick. Viscount Hill sold Hardwick to J. J. Bibby, Esq., the present owner and occupier.

HASTON.—In 1240, a fine was levied wherein Roger fitz William was plt. and Aldith, wife of Simon de Haueston tenant, concerning lands here. Robert de Haueston occurs 1262-74. In 1334, Robert de Preston, Clerk, confirmed premises here to Edmund, son of Sibill de Cherington.¹ In 1541, Arthur Jukes of Haston had lands here, part of which he conveyed to Thomas Colfex in exchange for lands in Newton. Roger Bird had an estate here, which he sold.² The Earl of Bridgewater's Trustees owned the Haston Farm, which in 1862 they conveyed to Mr. John William Ward. The Pickstock family owned the Haston Grove Farm for over 200 years; this is now the property of Mr. G. F. Ward. About 1830, the Countess of Bridgewater, Lord Hill, and Messrs. Seth Pickstock and Edward Groome owned Haston.

In 1580, John Colborne, Ric. Blowre, Ric. Harp and George and Richard his sons, John Coton and George his son and Hugh Gilbert his servant, John Hughes, Robert Goodman, Roger Bowers, and Lawrence Warde, all of Haston, occur amongst the trained soldiers of Shropshire.³

SMETHCOTT.—About 1230, William Banastre sold to Haghmon Abbey, first the rent, and afterwards the land of one Alan in Smethcott. In 1256 Robert (son of Robert) le Poer claimed two acres in Smedecote. In 1267 William Banastre of Smethcott was fined 10s. pro veteri vasto.⁴ Smethcott was anciently sometimes called Shotton Smethcott, and is said to have formed one manor with Shotton.⁵ The manor and two farms at Smethcott came to the Groome family. William Groome of Hardwick, afterwards of Smethcote, who owned them, had issue by his wife Margery, daughter of John Dicken of Acton Reynold, three sons, John, Edward, and Thomas, and two daughters; at his death, in May, 1804, he left his farms to his sons Edward and Thomas. Edward Groome died unmarried, and left his farm to his nephews Edward, William, John, and Thomas (sons of John) successively in tail male. Edward Groome, junior, left two daughters, to whom he devised the farm in fee simple. The other farm belongs to John Groome, as representative of Thomas Groome. These farms are known as the Manor Farm and the New House Farm. The Groome family were mostly interred at Loppington.

The *Black Birches* formerly belonged to Cheney Hart, since to Major Thomas Bayley, J.P.; and is now the property of J. J. Bibby, Esq.

In 1580, John Hotchkys, Richard Walford and Richard and William his sons, Richard Burrows, Jeffrey Loppington, and Edward

¹ Eyton x., 57-8. ² Gough's Middle, 54, 56.

³ S. A. *Trans.*, 2nd Series, II., 274.

⁴ Eyton x., 58-9. ⁵ Gough's Middle, 63.

Evans, all of Smethcot, occur amongst the trained soldiers of Shropshire.¹

SHOTTON.—William Watkins, the purchaser of Shotton in 4 Car. I., was son of Francis Watkins (whose Will, dated 1615, directs his body to be buried in the chancel of Middle Church, beside the bodies of his ancestors). He was Under-Sheriff of Shropshire; built the offices, and improved the old house and lands at Shotton. By his wife Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Robert Lee of Chester, he left a son, Francis Watkins of Shotton. Francis purchased 63 acres of Tilley park-lands, once the property of Judge Jeffreys, and died in March, 1663. He married in 1654, Mary, daughter of John Teage of the Lea, in Pontesbury. His son William Watkins (born Jan., 1656, died Sept., 1731), was the next owner of Shotton; he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Edwards of Great Ness, Attorney, and was succeeded by his son John. John Watkins (bapt. May, 1693, bur. Nov. 1765, at Middle), married Elizabeth,² daughter of Richard Betton of Upper Berwick, by his wife Dorothy, daughter of Edward Lloyd of Leaton Knolls; and had issue, Richard, William, and Thomas. Richard Watkins (born 1734, died Sept., 1792), succeeded to Shotton. On his death, it came to his nephew Watkin Williams (son of William Watkins, an eminent surgeon at Leicester), who died Dec., 1849, having married Ann Eddowes of Shrewsbury, by whom he had a daughter, Mary Ann, the wife of James Watkins. Watkin Watkins left Shotton by his Will 1849 to his son-in-law and cousin, Lieut.-Col. James Watkins (son of Thomas). Colonel Watkins married twice, first in Jan., 1825, his cousin Mary Ann, daughter of Watkin Watkins; and secondly Helen, daughter of John Buchanan. By his second wife he left a daughter and heiress, Helen, now the wife of George Iville Strang-Watkins, Esq., and the present owner of the Shotton estate.

"The old Hall House of Shotton was composed, part of wrought freestone, part of lath and plaister, and part of brick. The stairs were cubes cut diagonally, being square blocks about 2ft. 10in. long, so that one block made two steps. The old house was covered with flags a yard square, and from 1 to 2in. thick; the chimneys of well worked and moulded freestone. The old back door was thick and nailed like a prison door. The house had been so repaired and rebuilt at different times, that it was a mixture of all orders and disorders. Nothing remains of the old house but the pigeon house. I rebuilt the family house, and another with proper appurtenances for the tenant."³

¹ S. A. *Trans.*, 2nd Series, II., 274.

² By this marriage the Watkins family have several Royal Descents from the Plantagenet Kings. The Pedigree of Watkins of Shotton was entered at the Vis. Salop, 1663, but their Arms were not then proved.

³ From MS. Notes of Mr. Watkin Watkins, who died 1849, penes the present owner.

Gallows-tree bank in Shotton, is so named, as being the place where the Welsh were summarily hung, after trial before the Lord Marcher, if caught in the act of stealing cattle from the English side.¹

ALDERTON.—In 1195-6, Fulk fitz Warin sold Alderton to Roger de Lee, whose son Thomas de Lee succeeded to it, as did afterwards his (Thomas's) son John. In 1280-90, John de Lee gives to his brother Stephen de Lee, land in Alverton super Bylemas; and by another deed conveys to William de Albrucceton a messuage in Alverton.²

Alderton formerly belonged to Wombridge Priory, and at the dissolution was sold to one Selman Wike, who soon parted with it to the tenants. There were three farms or tenements in this township.

John Downton purchased Alderton Hall, and was succeeded by his son Thomas, who was bailiff of Middle, and married Elizabeth Marsh, by whom he had a son John. This second John Downton married twice, and was succeeded by his son Thomas. On Thomas's death, the property came to his son John Downton, who, in conjunction with his son Thomas, sold Alderton Hall to Philip Cotton.³

Walter Ames, a Herefordshire man, had a second farm here, long called Ames' tenement. He was succeeded by his son Thomas Ames, and he by his son Robert, and he by his son William. William Ames was often Churchwarden of Middle, and married Julian, sister of Sir Gerard Eaton; and was succeeded by his son Robert Ames, who died in March, 1702, aged 93. William Ames, Robert's eldest son, succeeded his father; he married Elizabeth, daughter of Adam Crosse of Yorton, and settled his lands on his younger daughter Martha, wife of Edward Jenks.⁴

William Downton owned the third farm in Alderton. He was succeeded by his son Samuel, and he by his son Thomas, who sold the reversion of his property here to Rowland Muckleston of Meriton. Rowland married three wives; by the first wife he left a son Edward Muckleston and two daughters.⁵

Alderton has since belonged to various owners; about 1830 to Mr. Thomas Minor, Mrs. Elizabeth Corbett, Mrs. Elizabeth Shingler, and Mr. Spencer Dickin; and is now the property of Messrs. John M. Kilvert, William Teece's representatives, Thomas Pitchford, and G. Thorniley.

In 1580, John Dounton, John Dounton his son, George Dounton, Thomas Dounton, George Dounton, and Thomas Amyes, all of Alderton, are named in the list of trained soldiers of Shropshire.⁶ John Wingfield, gent., was living at Alderton in 1660, and was one of the Shropshire adherents to the Parliamentary party who signed the declaration of loyalty to Charles II., and accepted the royal pardon, in that year.⁷—ED.]

¹ Gough's Middle, 26-7, 64.

² Eyton, x., 78-80.

³ Gough's Middle, 137-9.

⁴ Gough's Middle, 130-2. ⁵ Ibid, 125-7.

⁶ S. A. Trans., 2nd Series, II., 275. ⁷ Ibid, 157.

THE CHURCH.

[Hadnall, with all its manorial members, was in the Parish of Middle; and the Chapel, whenever founded, was subject to the Church of Middle. The *Valor Eccles.* of 1535 shows Hadnall Chapel as supported by a pension of 40s., payable by the Rector of Middle.¹ It is a chapel of ease to Middle, says Gough,² as appears:—"First, because no other persons have any seats or kneelings within this chappel, save only the inhabitants of Hadnall's Ease. Secondly, because there is no allowance or maintenance for a minister there, save only what is given as of free gift. Thirdly, because the inhabitants of Hadnall's Ease do maintain and repair this chappel at their own proper charges, and yet they doe pay Leawans to the churchwardens of Myddle for the repairing of the parish church." The inhabitants of Hadnall tried several times to get an allowance for the maintenance of their Minister, and also to have seats allotted in Middle Church, but ineffectually. In 1693 they petitioned Dr. Lloyd, then Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to order the Incumbent of Middle to provide a Curate for Hadnall, or to make a reasonable allowance for his maintenance. In this petition they state that, being 30 families and 8 miles distant from Middle, they maintain Hadnall chapel at their own cost, and contribute one-fourth part towards the maintenance of Middle Church, yet have no seats therein. The Bishop, in his answer dated 21st August, 1693, states that the rectors of Middle never paid anything towards a curate for Hadnall, but the present rector gives voluntarily £5 a year; and as concerning the seats in Middle Church, it seems reasonable they should have seats, but they should have been claimed when the seats were first disposed of, for now prescription is against them.³

In the *Gentleman's Magazine*⁴ for 1812 is an engraving of "Hadnall Chapel, S.E., by D. Parkes, Del. 1794;" and a short account by him, in which the Church is described as consisting of a middle aisle and chancel, with a circular stone font of considerable antiquity at the west end. On four shields, at the ends of brackets which support the roof, are the letters T.D., I.D., and 1699, and on the fourth shield a chevron between 10 crosses patee 6 and 4. A small wooden turret at the west end contains one bell. The east window had formerly stained glass, and contained several coats of arms, including St. George, Strange, Bannester, Corbett, Hussey, and Bannester impaling Breton. The Chapel had a right of sepulture in 1808, when the ground was consecrated. The Church now consists of a western tower (recent), nave with south porch and blocked north door, new chancel, and new font.

Since Parkes wrote his account, the Church has been restored, the nave in 1872, and a new chancel built in 1874, at the cost of £1,060.

¹ *Of. Eyton*, x., 50-1.

² Gough's *Middle*, 1700, edit. 1875, p. 12.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 13, 14.

⁴ *Gent. Mag.*, 1812, Supplement to vol. lxxxi., part i., pp. 609, 610.

The west gallery was then taken down. The tower was built by Lord Hill. Prior to 1874, there was a nave only, and no proper chancel, and the roof was all one pace; but when the new chancel was built, the east window of the nave was taken down, and placed at the end of the new chancel. The glass, containing the Arms of Corbett, Horseman, Brownlow, Hill, Bayley, and Dymock, was then taken out of the east window, and placed in the west window of the tower. A new roof was erected in 1884.

The Nave, of ashlar work, has no very marked character. At its angles are low thick buttresses, set at right angles, round which was plain basement moulding. On the south side is a late decorated window (circa 1390). At the south east corner of the nave is a recess, with an ogee head. The north and south doors are of late Norman work, perhaps 1140-50, with the pointed bowtel as the principal distinctive moulding. The arches are round. The north door is blocked. There are traces of a priest's door, now in a window, on the north side. On certain stones on the north side are marks as if used for sharpening arrow-heads.

The present font, from Malta, was given by Frank Bibby, Esq., in March, 1880. The old font went to Astley. There is a monument in the Church to Rowland, first Viscount Hill, who died Dec. 10th, 1842, in his 71st year; in the centre is a lion and the arms of Hill, on either side figures of a soldier and a shepherd. The Hill vault is beneath the tower. The stained glass in the east window, representing the adoration of saints in heaven, was put in by the children of Mrs. Esther Peel in 1888. The glass in the south chancel window, representing S. Mary Magdalene, is in memory of Richard Battye of Skelton Hall, who died at Middle, 23rd Sept., 1873. Another window was inserted by Mr. Bibby's family, in memory of their nurse, Mary Ann Challenger, in 1881. In the Tower are two Benefaction Boards. The Communion Plate consists of a silver Cup, Paten, and Flagon, given in 1833 by Major Thomas Bayley of the Black Birches. Mr. Charles Hulbert gave the Communion Table, which formerly belonged to St. Julian's, Salop.

The Church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and is in the patronage of the Rector of Middle. It is endowed with a farm of 33a. 3r. 12p. in the parish of Criggion, and 1r. 36p. of glebe. There is no Vicarage house. Hadnall was formed into a separate ecclesiastical parish from Middle in 1856, with the townships of Hadnall, Hardwick, Haston, and Smethcote. Shotton and Alderton remain ecclesiastically in Middle. The tithes of Hadnall belong to the Rector of Middle.

In the Churchyard, which was consecrated in 1807, are Monumental Inscriptions to:—

Edward Groome, Esq., of Smethcote, died 29 Nov., 1856, aged 51.—
Anne, wife of Thomas Groome of Hadnall, died 19 Oct., 1866, aged 62.—Thomas Groome of Smethcote, born at Hardwick, 9 Nov., 1771, died 27 Sept., 1887. Mary his wife, died 24 Feb.,

- 1870, aged 83. Charles, his son, died 25 Feb., 1867, aged 48. Margery, daughter of William Groome, and grand-daughter of Thomas Groome of Smethcote, died 31 Jan., 1859, aged 7.
- Esther Peel, widow of John Peel of Middleton Hall, Tamworth, born 6 July, 1807, died 27 November, 1887.
- Robert Blantern of Hardwick Grange, died June 11, 1868, aged 60.—George Blantern of Haston, died 6 Dec., 1839, aged 66. Elizabeth, his wife, died 22 Jan., 1847, aged 69.—George Blantern of Haston, died 7 Jan., 1867, aged 54.
- George Hilditch of Haston, died 24 June, 1886, in his 75th year.
- John Kilvert of Wood Villa, died 5 Oct., 1883, aged 76.
- William Boodle Pickstock, born 19 Aug., 1823, died 30 Jan., 1855.
- “Charles Hulbert of Providence Grove, who ended a diversified and useful life, October 7th, 1857, aged 79 years.” Anne, his wife, died May 6, 1857, aged 78. Anna Horlick, their daughter, wife of Robert Potts, M.A., died at Cambridge, Oct. 11, 1862, aged 40, &c., &c.]

INCUMBENTS OF HADNALL.

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

HADNALL.

- Sir Thomas Woolda', ob. 1581 [bur. at Middle, 1st March, 1581.]
- Joshua Barnet. See WROCKWARDINE.
- John Turner. See Gough's Middle, p. 128 [p. 75, edit. 1875], and BOLAS. [He married 4 Aug., 1663, Mary, daughter of Robert Mather of Balderton, by Wollascott, his wife. He was afterwards rector of Bolas Magna, 1662-1693. He was bapt. 23 Aug., 1635, died 18, and bur. 22 Jan., 1693-4, under the Communion Table at Bolas. His wife was buried at Bolas, 22 Jan., 1716, aged 79.]
- Thomas Shephard, M.A. [Qu. son of James Shepheard, born at Shrewsbury 1652, matric. at B. N. C., Oxford, 24 March, 1669-70, B.A. from New College, 1673, M.A. 1676.]

[The following names are from the Parish Registers.

1791. H. C. A. in 1791-3, initialled the Register.

1796. Lawrence Gardner. Son of the Rev. Stephen Panting, Vicar of Wellington and Wrockwardine, by Josina, daughter and heiress of the Rev. Lawrence Gardner; he took the name and arms of Gardner in 1804 on succeeding to the Sansaw estates; Incumbent of Clive 1811, and Rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham; D.D. and Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge;

- bapt. at Wellington, 11 June, 1767; mar. at Wrockwardine, 21 Feb., 1799, Martha, daughter of Edward Pemberton, Esq.; d. s.p. 27 July, and bur. 3 Aug. 1844. See under CLIVE.
1800. Brian Hill, M.A. Queen's Coll., Oxford. Son of Sir Rowland Hill, Bart.; born at Hawkstone, 29 Feb., 1756; rector of Loppington; died unm. 14 April, 1831.
1813. James Matthews, M.A., to 1826, Curate of Astley 1813-1816, and Incumbent 1816; bur. at Astley, 24 June, 1835.
1826. E. Evans, to 1835; formerly of Shrewsbury.
1835. Edward Humphrey Dymock, M.A. of B. N. C., Oxford, to 1840. Son of Edward Dymock of Penley Hall, Esq.; born at Ellesmere 1809; afterwards of Penley Hall, J.P.; some time Curate of Hanmer.
1836. James Horseman, M.A. and Fellow of Magd. Coll., Oxford; rector of Middle, 1829; son of Rev. John Horseman; born at Souldern, Oxon, 1779; died 10 August, 1844.
1840. William Oliver, M.A., St. Peter's Coll., Camb. Perpetual Curate 1840 to 1887; afterwards Curate of Needwood 1870; died at Needwood Vicarage, 17 Sept., 1887.
1866. Arthur Frederic Martindale, Curate to 1868. Of St. Bees' College. Since held various curacies.
1888. Brooke Cunliffe Mortimer, M.A., of C. C. C., Camb.; Curate of Hadnall, 1868 to 1888; Vicar since 1888.]

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF HADNALL.

Baptisms, 1730-1763, 1783-1812, 1813—. Burials, 1783-1812, 1813—. Marriages, 1857—. The earlier entries are in the Middle Registers. These names occur in the earliest Registers:—Lloyd, Plimer, Robberts, Pickstock, Armshaw, Williams, Parre, Owen, Griffith, Vaughan, Hilditch, Pool, Birch, Rogers, Barnet, Couper, Hayward, Parry, Jays, Soumerfield, Rider, Edgerton, Chesher, Cartwright, Cotton, Boodle, Dod, &c.

1751. Jan. 30, Thomas, son of Samuel Hilditch and Hannah, bapt.
1763. Ap. —, William, son of William Groom and Margaret, bapt.
1785. Jan. 2, William, son of Thomas Wicherley and Susanah, bapt.
1800. Oct. 10, Rowland, son of John Hill and Elizabeth received; born 10 May, 1800, and bapt. privately next week.

1800. Oct. 10, Rachel Stevens, dau. of John Hill and Elizabeth, received; born Ap. 2, 1799, priv. bapt. 4 April, and fully Oct. 10.
1804. Oct. 10, John, son of John Hill and Elizabeth, received; born 11 March 1802, and priv. bapt.
1804. Oct. 10, Richard Frederick, son of John Hill and Elizabeth, received; b. 14 Jan. 1804, priv. bapt., and fully to-day.
1804. Oct. 10, May Julia, dau. of Robert Chambre Hill and Eliza., received; b. 28 May 1804, priv. bapt. 4 June, and fully to-day.
1805. Oct. 10, Mary Ema, dau. of John and Elizabeth Rhodes Hill, received; born at Twickenham 18 Ap. 1805, priv. bapt. shortly after, and fully this day.
1806. Sept. 29, Philip, son of John and Elizabeth Rhodes Hill, received; born 12 July 1806, priv. bapt, 21st, and fully this day.
1808. Feb. 21st, Anne Alkman, bur. N.B.—First interment after consecration of the chapel yard.
1811. Nov. 17, Elizabeth, dau. of Edward and Ann Josina Acton, bapt.
1811. Dec. 17, John Rowlands, St. Mary's parish, Shrewsbury, aged 68, bur.
1813. Feb. 15, William, son of Thomas and Mary Groome, Smethcot, bapt.
1815. Aug. 27, Margaret Maria, dau. of Thomas and Arabella Charlotte Dyot Hanmer, Hardwick, Esq., bapt.
1819. Nov. 7, Thomas Boodle, son of Edward and Ann Josina Acton, of Hadnal, gent., bapt.
1820. Jan. 26, Edward, son of Thomas and Mary Groome, Smethcote, bapt.
1822. Jan. 27, John, son of ditto, bapt.
1822. Mar. 24, Mary, dau. of ditto, bapt.
1824. Jan. 13, Charles, son of ditto, bapt.
1824. Nov. 11, Edward Acton, Hadnal, aged 41, bur.
1825. July 31st, Catherine Hilditch, Haston, aged 16, bur.
1826. June 20, John Rowlands Acton, Hadnal, aged 16, bur.
1832. Nov. 12, Sarah Hilditch, Hadnal, aged 18, bur.
1834. March 31, Charlotte Octavia Hilditch, Eaton Mascott, aged 14, bur.
1836. June 30, George Hilditch, Eaton Mascott, late of Haston, aged 74, bur.
1837. Sept. 29, Thomas Groome, Smethcott, aged 65, bur.
1839. March 2, John Egerton, Middle, infant, bur.
1839. Dec. 14, George Blanter, Haston, aged 66, bur.

- 1841. July 12, John Embrey, Grinshill, aged 80, bur.
- 1842. Dec. 16th, Rowland, Lord Viscount Hill, Hardwicke Grange, aged 71, bur. by William Oliver. No. 165.
- 1842. Feb. 6, John Hilditch, Hadnal, aged 83, bur.
- 1844. Feb. 3, Ann Josina Acton, Wem, aged 63, bur.
- 1846. July 5, William James Robert Hunton, son of William and Frances Harriet Oliver, St. Michael's Parsonage, Shrewsbury, clerk, bapt.
- 1851. April 8, Ann Embrey, Shrewsbury, aged 80, bur.
- 1851. March 2, Emily Martha, dau. of Thomas and Emma Groome, Hadnal, bapt.
- 1856. Dec. 2, Edward Groome, Smethcote, aged 51, bur.
- 1857. June 2, John Wycherley, son of John, and Ann dau. of Thomas Orwell, mar.
- 1857. Oct. 12, Charles Hulbert, Providence Grove, aged 79, bur.
- 1864. Feb. 18, Emma Hill, The Citadel, Hawkstone, (late of Hardwicke Grange), aged 83, bur. by William Oliver. No. 333.
- 1865. June 27, Henry Knight Mousley, son of Thomas, of Whitechurch, gent., and Alice, dau. of Andrew Beacall, gent., mar.
- 1867. March 1, Charles Groome, Smethcot, aged 43, bur.
- 1867. December 12, George Blanter, Haston, aged 54, bur.
- 1868. May 22, Sarah Wood, Grinshill, aged 69, bur.
- 1868. June 17, Robert Blanter, Church Stretton, late of Hardwick Grange, aged 60, bur.
- 1869. Feb. 3, Hylda Francis Maryon, dau. of Richard and Francis Battye, of 66, Queen's Gardens, Barrister at Law, bapt.
- 1870. March 13, Millicent Audrey, dau. of ditto, bapt.
- 1873. June 11, Thomas Hickman, son of Wm., and Martha, dau. of George Blanter, mar.
- 1883. March 3, Thomas Groome, St. Mary, Shrewsbury, aged 68, bur.
- 1883. Oct. 8, John Kilvert, Plex Lane, aged 76, bur.
- 1885. April 30, Rowland Bayley, Plex Lane, aged 67, bur.
- 1887. Dec. 1, Esther Peel, Black Birches, aged 80, bur.
- 1892. March 30, James Stanley, son of Frank and Edith Mary Bibby, of Sansaw, gent., bapt.; born 5 Feb., 1892

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF MIDDLE.

(From G. Morris's MS. Shropshire Registers).

- 1543. Richard Watson, of Hodnet, and Elen, dau. of Mr. Kinaston and Elen his wife, of Shotton, mar. Feb. 5,

1545. Thomas Kinaston and Alice mar. August 20.
 1545. Francis, son of Roger Kinaston, of Shotton, gent., and Mary, bapt. March 22.
 1548. Bernard, son of Peter Banaster, of Hadnall, gent., and Constantia, ob. March 16.
 1550. Elen, dau. of Roger Kinaston, of Shotton, gent., and Mary, bapt. July 11.
 1551. George, son of Peter Banaster, of Hadnall, gent., and Constantia, ob. Sept. 15.
 1552-3. Anne, dau. of Roger Kinaston of Shotton, gent., and Mary, bapt. Feb. 16.
 1558. John, son of Peter Banaster, of Hadnall, gent., and Constantia, bur. Dec. 24.
 1559. Elen, wife of George Sterrie, of Haston, gent., ob. March 29.
 1560. Humphrey, son of Roger Kinaston, of Shotton, gent., and Mary, bapt. Jan. 6.
 1563. William Banaster, curate of Middle, ob. April 17.
 1568. Richard Banaster, of Hadnall, gent., ob. Aug. 15.
 1568. Galfr., son of Mr. Banaster, of Hadnal, and Constancie, ob. Oct. 15.
 1572. Helen, wife of George Stury, of Haston, gent., bur. June 29.
 1573. George Stury, of Haston, gent., bur. July 28.
 1575. Peter Banaster, of Hadnal, Esq., bur. August 3.
 1575. Constantia Banaster, of Hadnall, widow, bur. Sept. 11.
 1579. Constantia, dau. of Philip Banaster, of Hadnal, gent., bur. June 19.
 1581. Thomas Woolda', presbiter, of Hadnal, bur. March 1.
 1582. Elizabeth, dau. of Philip Banaster, of Hadnal, bur. Dec. 2.
 1583. Peter, son of Philip Banaster, of Hadnal, gent., bapt. at Shaburie, Oct. 24; and bur. Jan. 6.
 1586. A son of Francis Kinaston, of Shotton, bur. Oct. 7.
 1596. Francis Kinaston, of Shotton, gent., bur. May 9.
 1599. Robert de Marton, clerk of Hadnall, bur. April 15.
 1605. Philip Banaster, of Haddenhall, gent., bur. June 1.
 1605-6. Margaret, wife of Richard Tyler, of Hardwick, gent., bur. Feb. 20.
 1606. Richard Tyler, of Hardwick, gent., bur. July 20, *in nocte*.
 1609. Henry (or Lodovic) Taylor, rector of Morton Corbett, and Margaret Banaster, of Hadnall, mar. May 11.
 1615. Anne Banaster, of Hadnal, widow, bur. Aug. 25.
 1615. Elizabeth, dau. of John Downton, of Alderton, and Alice, bapt. Dec. 17.

- 1617. John, son of John Downton, of Alderton, gent., and Alice, bap. Feb. 15.
- 1624. Elizabeth, dau. of William Watkies, of Shotton, gent., and Elizabeth, bapt. Ap. 25.
- 1625. Mary, dau. of John Downton, of Alderton, gent., and Alice, bapt. Aug. 14.
- 1627. Elenor, wife of William Downton, of Alderton, gent., bur. April 16.
- 1627. John, son of Thomas Downton, and Alice, bapt. at Hadnal, May 27.
- 1627. George, son of William Watkins, of Shotton, gent., and Elizabeth, bapt. Dec. 16.
- 1629. John Downton, of Alderton, bur. Dec. 26.
- 1629. William, son of William Watkis, of Shotton, bapt. Feb. 7.
- 1630. Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Downton, and Alice, of Alderton, bapt. May 9.
- 1630. Mary, dau. of Samuel Downton and Elizabeth, of Alderton, bapt. Jan. 2.
- 1633. Elizabeth, dau. of Samuel Downton and Elizabeth, of Alderton, bapt. Sept. 22.
- 1638. Eleanor, dau. of Samuel Downton and Elizabeth, of Alderton, bapt. Jan. 24.
- 1639. Samuel, son of Thomas Downton, of Alderton, gent., bapt. Dec. 8.
- 1641. Thomas, son of John Downton, gent., bapt. Nov. 24.
- 1642. Samuel, son of John Downton and Annie, bapt. Feb. 5.
- 1642. William, son of Samuel Downton and Elizabeth, of Alderton, bapt. March 7.
- 1647. Ales, wife of Thomas Downton, of Alderton, gent., bur. Oct. 29.
- 1647. Abraham, son of Thomas Downton, of Alderton, bur. Nov. 13.
- 1647. Sara, dau. of Thomas Downton, of Alderton, gent., bur. Nov. 23.
- 1653. William Watkins, of Shotton, gent., bur. Sept. 9.
- 1653. Dorothy, dau. of Thomas Downton, of Alderton, gent., bur. Feb. 18.
- 1654. Francis Watkins, of Shotton, gent., and Mary, dau. of John Teage, of the Lea in Pontesbury parish, mar. Oct. 4.
- 1654. Richard Poole, of Shrewsbury, draper, and Jane Watkins, of Shotton, mar. Oct. 15.
- 1655. Elizabeth, dau. of Francis Watkins and Mary, of Shotton, gent., born Aug. 10.
- 1655. Robert, son of Robert Wallford and Jane, of Smethcote, gent., born Feb. 2.

1656. William, son of Francis Watkins and Mary, of Shotton, gent., born Jan. 26.
1657. Mrs. Elizabeth Watkins, of Shotton, widow, bur. Ap. 30.
1658. Richard Wallford, of Smethcote, bur. Sept. 13.
1658. Francis, son of Francis Watkins and Mary, of Shotton, gent., born Oct. 10.
1660. Mary, dau. of Francis Watkins and Mary, of Shotton, gent., bapt. Sept. 23.
1662. Elizabeth, dau. of John Downton and Elizabeth, of Alderton, bapt. April 8.
1662. John, son of Francis Watkins, of Shotton, gent., bapt. Oct. 30.
1663. Anne, dau. of Mr. Thomas Hall and Joan, of Alderton, bapt. Ap. 2.
1663. Francis Watkins, of Shotton, gent., bur. March 23.
1665. Rowland, son of Richard Cotton, of Haston, bur. Nov. 21.
1665. Charles, son of John Downton, gent., and Elizabeth, of Alderton, bapt. Dec. 27.
1668. Elizabeth, dau. of John Downton, gent., of Alderton, bur. Nov. 19.
1670. Elizabeth, dau. of John Downton and Elizabeth, of Alderton, bapt. Jan. 3.
1673. Samuel, son of John Downton, gent., and Elizabeth, bapt. Oct. 28.
1673. Mary, dau. of Mr. Thomas Hall, bur. Nov. 29.
1673. Samuel Downton, of Alderton, bur. Jan. 18.
1683. Dorothy, dau. of William Watkins and Elizabeth, bapt. Dec. 27.
1684. Mr. John Cotton, of Haston, bur. July 2.
1685. Mary, dau. of Mr. Wm. Watkins and Elizabeth, bapt. July 13.
1685. Mr. John Joyce, of Cockshutt, and Mrs. Elizabeth Watkins, mar. Dec. 24.
1689. Francis, son of Mr. Wm. Watkins and Elizabeth, of Shotton, bapt. March 6.
1691. Wm., son of Wm. Watkins and Elizabeth, of Shotton bapt. Oct. 23, and bur. Nov. 23.
1693. Joana, wife of Mr. Thos. Hall, bur. March 25.
1693. John, son of Mr. Wm. Watkins and Elizabeth, bapt May 3.
1694. Mrs. Dorothy Cotton, of Hadnall, widow, bur. Feb. 25, æt. 94.
1695. Thomas Downton, of Alderton, bur. Feb. 4.
1696. Susanna, dau. of Mr. Wm. Watkins and Elizabeth, bapt. Dec. 7.

1697. Mrs. Mary Cotton, widow, late of Shotton, bur. Nov. 24.
1698. Thomas, son of Mr. Wm. Watkins and Elizabeth, of Shotton, bapt. Jan. 17.
1699. Thomas, son of Mr. Thomas Cotton, of Haston, bur. April 20.
1702. Robert, son of Mr. Thomas Cotton, of Haston, bur. April 21.
1702. Ann, wife of Mr. Thomas Cotton, of Haston, bur. May 12.
1705. Sarah, dau. of Mr. Wm. Watkins and Elizabeth, bapt. March 25.
1706. Francis, son of Mr. Wm. Watkins, of Shotton, bur. Aug. 10.
1706. Ann, dau. of Mr. Wm. Watkins, of Shotton, bur. Aug. 27.
1713. Mr. John Emery, of Grinsell, and Mrs. Mary Watkins, of Shotton, mar. Dec. 17.
1722. Sara, dau. of Mr. Edward Appleyard and Sarah, of Hadnals-ease, bapt. Oct. 9.
1722. William, son of Edward Appleyard, gent., and Sara, bapt. Feb. 17.
1725. Xtiam, son of Edward Appleyard, gent., and Sarah, bapt. June 3.
1727. Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Watkins, of Shotton, gent., bur. Aug. 25.
1731. Wm. Watkins, of Shotton, gent., bur. Sept. 15.
1734. Richd., son of Mr. John Watkins and Elizabeth, bapt. June 13.
1736. Wm., son of Mr. John Watkins and Elizabeth, bapt. March 30.
1737. Thos., son of Mr. John Watkins and Elizabeth, bapt. June 7.
1739. Edward, son of Mr. John Watkins and Elizabeth, bapt. Ap. 25.
1740. John Watkins, a child, bur, Ap. 10.
1740. Mary, dau. of Mr. Watkins and Elizabeth, bapt. June 28.
1748. James, son of Mr. Watkins and Elizabeth, bapt. Ap. 26; and bur. 19 Aug., 1749.
1753. Mrs. Elizabeth Watkins, bur. Feb. 23.
1756. Miss Dorothy Watkins, bur. Jan. 23.
1765. Mr. John Watkins, bur. Dec. 2.
1779. Mr. Watkis, bur. Oct. 19.
1789. J. F. Barham, Esq., from Hardwick, bur. July 25.
1789. Dame Mary Hill, from Hardwick, bur. July 25, aged 59.
1791. Mr. Wm. Watkins, bur. June 3.
1792. Richard Watkins, Esq., bur. Sep. 17.

1799. Watkin Wm, son of Watkin Watkins and Ann, bapt. Feb. 1.
 1825. James Watkins, Esq., of Edinburgh, and Mary Ann Watkins of this parish, mar. Jan. 18.
 1826. William, son of Watkin William Watkins, of Shotton, surgeon, and Catherine, bapt. Dec. 27.

HADNALL CHARITIES.

[Lady Mary Hill, by Will in 1787, left money to build a school at Hadnall, and £300 to maintain the same; also to clothe poor children; and for the support of a dissenting (congregational) preacher at Hadnall. The total amount was about £1,700. This charity includes £300 7s. 6d. Consols, for the School; £342 6s. 10d. Consols, for clothing poor children; and £98 15s. 3d. Consols, given at the discretion of the minister of Hadnall.

— Watkins gave £15 for the poor; and Sir Andrew Corbet, in 1820, gave £10 for the poor.

Francis Henry, Earl of Bridgewater, by Will in 1828, left £2,000 to be invested, and the dividends expended by the rector of Middle amongst the poor of Middle and Hadnall. Of these dividends, £15 annually goes to Hadnall poor.

Two Benefaction Tables in the Church record these charities; as also the improvement of the church in 1841-2 by subscriptions amounting to £385; the reseating of the Church, and removal of the gallery in 1872, at the cost of £379 14s. 8d.; and the addition of new Chancel and Vestry, and the tower thrown into the church in 1874-5, at the cost of £680 18s. 2d.; the total cost being £1,060 7s. 10d.

Mrs. Mary Cotton, late Watkins, of Shotton, in 1697 left a benefaction of £5 to the poor of Middle. William Watkins, of Shotton, her son, gave £5; and Mary Mason, his sister, also gave £5 to the poor of Middle.

The Rev. Thomas Watkins, of the Isle of Ely, Cambs., left £20; and Richard Watkins left £30 to the poor of Middle.

In 1744, Mrs. Elizabeth Vaughan, of Shrewsbury, widow, daughter of John and Elizabeth Downton, of Alderton, gave a Silver Salver to Middle Church, to be used at the Communion.

There is a Monument in Middle Church to Richard Watkins of Shotton, late of Prescott, with these Arms thereon:—Azure, a fesse between three leopards' faces jessant-de-lis or.

In 1594, an agreement was made between Middle and Hadnall's Ease, that the Wardens of Hadnall's Ease should pay a fourth part of all the charges belonging to the parish Church of Middle (bread and wine for the Sacrament excepted) on Easter Monday; and the Wardens of Middle were to spend upon them, at the payment of this money, 2s. yearly, let the Leawn be little or much.—Ed.]

TRANSACTIONS
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SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of this Society was held at the Mayor's Court, Shrewsbury, on Saturday, November 14th, 1891. The chair was occupied by the Ven. Archdeacon Lloyd, and there were also present—the Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, Rev. R. C. Wanstall, Colonel Barnes, Mr. W. Phillips, Alderman Southam, Mr. F. Sandford, Major Southam, Dr. Barnett (Church Stretton), Mr. H. W. Adnitt, Mr. E. Whittingham (Newport), and Mr. F. Goyne (secretary).

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

The annual report was read as follows:—

The year covered by this report has not been marked by any occurrences of special importance. The question of the ancient Abbey pulpit, about which considerable discussion took place at the last annual meeting, remains in the same position as it was then, the works in connection with the Shropshire Railways being for the present suspended; but it may be mentioned that the Council have recently received a communication from the Society of Antiquaries of London, promising the assistance of that body to secure its protection in case of need. During the past year the Council, with the sanction of the parochial authorities, have opened a gate from Princess Street into the crypt of Old St. Chad's, but this has not involved any expense to the Society, the entire outlay having been generously borne by an individual member. It may be mentioned also that, after more than two years' labour, the sorting and rough indexing of the Municipal Records of Shrewsbury has been completed by members of the committee appointed for that purpose; the proper cataloguing of the large number of documents involved will still require considerable time and work. The Transactions have been continued as usual, and many articles of permanent interest have appeared. No excursion was made this year. One was proposed, and even partly arranged, but it was found necessary first to postpone, and eventually to abandon it altogether, mainly in consequence of the almost universal prevalence of influenza at the time. It is proposed by the Council, with the sanction of this meeting, to make the financial year in future run from January to January, instead of June to June as at present. It is felt that this change will do away with considerable inconvenience which has been experienced, both in the collecting of subscriptions and the distribution of the Transactions. The Council cannot conclude their report without an earnest appeal for more adequate support for the Society on the part of residents in the county. Shropshire yields to no part of England in the variety and interest of its antiquities, and yet its Archæological Society has constantly to appeal for increased support in order to maintain its efficiency. Is it too much to ask that at least every landowner should enrol himself among its members, and thus become possessed of its Transactions, which form so rich a storehouse for much of the past history of his county?

(Signed) THOMAS AUDEN, M.A., F.S.A., Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report and statement of accounts. He said that with regard to Wroxeter, they would all look with some interest to the view Lord Barnard may possibly take in respect to this interesting spot. It might be that his lordship, as a large landowner and taking an interest in everything on his property, would enable the Society to disclose the greater portion of the ground at Wroxeter. (Hear, hear.) Perhaps by-and-by the Society might think fit to approach Lord Barnard with regard to this, and, personally, he thought they might do so without annoyance. (Hear, hear.) His lordship's property was so extensive that he could scarcely know what was upon it, and he (the Archdeacon) thought the Society might inform him of what actually was upon it, and ask his aid and assistance. There were over 190 acres not yet uncovered, and although they had lit upon the most remarkable and central part of the city in the excavations that had already been made, yet there might be many interesting things to be disclosed. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the crypt at old St. Chad's, he could not help wishing that there might be some slight covering put over it. He thought something might be devised in the shape of a galvanised iron roof, which would not be very unsightly, in order to prevent the weather getting at the old stones. If the weather, moisture, and then frost were allowed to act upon the stones they would soon break up, and he thought it would be well if the Council of the Society would consider whether some protection—he did not mean from the sides but from the sky—could not be placed over the crypt, and thus preserve a very interesting feature for many years. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the Abbey pulpit, he confessed that he was one of those—he did not know what the opinion might be of the archaeological people in London—who would be glad to see the pulpit removed. Many people thought it ought to remain upon the site where it had been so long; but when they thought of the purposes to which the ground may be thrown, he fancied it seemed ridiculous to let the pulpit remain on land to be used merely for a utilitarian railway station. He thought the pulpit in such surroundings would be out of place, and if they could preserve it by removing it, it was surely the right thing to do, at least it was most in accord with his own opinions of antiquarian propriety. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. T. AUDEN seconded the adoption of the report. He only wished to make one remark in reference to the proposal for making the financial year of the Society run from January to January instead of from June to June. Anyone who had had anything to do with a Society that ran from June to June knew that there was always a certain amount of difficulty in getting in the subscriptions, as people got confused as to when they became due. (Hear, hear.) At the last meeting something was said in reference to subscriptions in arrear, and he was glad to say that matters had mended since then; but still there was a considerable amount unpaid, which arose, he found, from the fact that there was some uncertainty as to when the subscriptions became due.

Alderman SOUTHAM said with regard to the crypt at old St. Chad's he really thought it was a great misfortune to have opened the ground until the Society was in a position to cover it properly. As to the iron roof mentioned, he was afraid such a covering would look ugly under any circumstances. The only thing he could suggest was a sort of thick glass roof, which would afford plenty of light, and at the same time protect the crypt from the weather. He fancied this would not be a very expensive work. At any rate something must be done or the old relic would become absolutely worthless. (Hear, hear.) With regard to his old friend the Abbey pulpit, he was strongly against removing it, feeling satisfied that if it was removed and put on the other side of the road, or anywhere else, it would simply lose all the old fascination in regard to it, and, if re-erected, would be looked upon as practically a new building built of old stone. He, therefore, strongly urged the Council not to remove it, more especially as from several conversations he had had with Sir R. Green-Price he was led to believe that if the Abbey railway was ever to come—and he hoped it might—it would be so arranged that the old pulpit would not be altogether out of place. He, therefore, advised the Council to wait a bit before taking any steps in reference to it.

The report was then adopted.

On the motion of Alderman SOUTHAM, seconded by Mr FOLLIOTT SANDFORD, the Council of the Society was elected as follows:—Rev. Canon Allen, Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., Mr. W. Beacall, Mr. J. Calcott, Dr. E. Calvert, Mr. G. S. Corser, Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., Mr. C. Jones, F.S.A., Ven. Archdeacon Lloyd, Mr. Morris, Mr. S. M. Morris, Rev. E. Myers, F.G.S., Mr. E. C. Peele, Rev. A. T. Pelham, Mr. W. Phillips, F.L.S., and Mr. S. C. Southam.

Colonel BARNES moved the re-appointment of Dr. Calvert as auditor, coupling with the motion a vote of thanks for past services. He said he noticed from the accounts that there was a balance on the wrong side, and thought those members whose subscriptions were in arrear should be told that it was in consequence of their non-payment that the balance was on the wrong side. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. W. PHILLIPS seconded the proposition; and the CHAIRMAN, in putting it to the meeting, expressed the hope that those members who had not paid their subscriptions would take note of what Colonel Barnes had said.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

THE CHURCHES OF SHREWSBURY.

The CHAIRMAN then said: It has, I believe, been customary in the last few years that the member of this Society who is appointed by his fellows to preside at the annual meeting should address those present on the objects of the Society generally, or should read a paper of some matter of interest, whether in archæology or natural history. It is a good custom, but, as time passes on, and our field of enquiry becomes narrowed, the chairman of the day will find an increasing difficulty in presenting new matter of interest, and in

treading on untrodden ground. The matter I suggest to you to-day is one in which in right of my office I may be supposed to feel an interest. That office has to deal with the existing buildings and estates of the Church, and thus, in the small acquaintance I possess with the study of archæology, I naturally turn first to the ecclesiastical buildings and estates of ancient times. But this is a very wide field : so I limit myself to-day to some enquiry into the old foundations of churches in Shrewsbury, and particularly of the parish churches which still survive. How did they arise? and in what order were they founded? In dealing with these questions, I am well aware that I shall have very little of direct or documentary evidence on which I may rely or lay in evidence before you. I must proceed almost wholly by circumstantial evidence or even mere conjecture. The conclusions I shall venture to express will be matter of inference rather than history, submitted not for your information, but for your criticism. They will be open to all sorts of objection, and will provoke discussion. I expect this, and what is more, I desire it. If my conjectures succeed in provoking discussion, the discussion will provoke enquiry, and enquiry will lead us some way, even in the dark, towards the truth. Which, then, is the church of oldest foundation in Shrewsbury? If the answer when given be not very profitable, yet the enquiry is very interesting to some of us. For I remember, on the occasion of Bishop Selwyn's first visit as diocesan to Shrewsbury, he asked (with reference to some action he was about to take), Which is your Mother Church? He was thinking, doubtless, of other places far larger now than Shrewsbury which have grown up since the Norman Conquest from mere villages into populous towns and cities, yet recognising the one Mother Church which at Domesday sufficed for her inhabitants. He forgot that Shrewsbury was of provincial importance in British and Anglo-Saxon days, and certainly had more churches than one before the system of parishes was completely organised. Bishop Selwyn had for the moment innocently supposed that St. Mary's was the Mother Church, and was much amused to find that of the clergy present (it was happily only a clerical meeting) three other claimants came eagerly to the front. Of course, being a practical man, he dropped the question with a smile. But we, in so far as we are archæologists, do not limit ourselves to what are called practical questions, and hold that many things are indirectly useful which are of no immediate utility. So I ask the question once more—Which is the church, of those now existing, which is of oldest foundation in Shrewsbury? There are now ten churches with ecclesiastical parishes assigned to them. In pursuit of an answer to my enquiry, I will deal with them by a process of exhaustion :—(i.) We may set aside All Saints' Church at once. It was founded in 1871, and does not even represent, as some of the other suburban churches do, any earlier dedication of a church swept away in the 16th century. And I may add, by the way, that we rarely find in places, where at Domesday several churches existed, any one of them to have been thus dedicated. The title of All Saints was

used chiefly where only one altar was set up, and the honour and interest of the whole roll of the saints was sought. (ii.) We may next clear out of the way the Church of Holy Trinity, founded in 1836. But in this case the dedication does revive that of several altars in the old churches and chapels of the town, which were consecrated by this name. (iii.) S. George's next passes out of the reckoning, consecrated in 1832. Its title, however, revives that not of an altar merely, but of a non-parochial church or chapel with a hospital, or what we should now call almshouses, which stood once within S. George's parish, not far from the Welsh Bridge. This earlier foundation was only of Norman date. (iv.) For S. Giles' Church, which, I think, stands next, there is more to be said. I can well remember when, half a century ago, it was reputed to be the most ancient church in Shrewsbury, and that on one occasion, when several scholarly men were present, one of them settled the question by quoting Pennant as having said so. "Pennant's Tour" was a book of great authority in those days, and, indeed, is still a sound book where Pennant describes things as he saw them; but not when, like myself to-day, he goes on to draw conclusions. But, to do him justice, he does not say this of S. Giles' Church. All he says is that when he came to Shrewsbury he was told so. However, we may conclude now that the claim for S. Giles' of earliest foundation was an empty one. Not only is S. Giles' not mentioned in Domesday (which would not be conclusive, for the roll of then existing churches is not quite complete in Domesday), but, more than that, I believe that S. Egidius or S. Giles, as a patron saint of English churches, only came over with the Conqueror, and that there is no instance of consecration by his name before quite the close of the 11th century. (v.) Next comes S. Michael's Church. I place this as having a better claim to antiquity even than S. Giles, because, though the present building was erected only in 1830, and I was myself present at its consecration, yet it is not only a revival by name of one of the old parish churches of Shrewsbury of at least Anglo-Saxon date, but the parochial area assigned to it corresponds in large measure with the parish attached to that earlier church. The Church of St. Michael stood just within the gateway of the Castle. Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury* is of opinion that it must have been founded by Roger Montgomery when he re-built the Castle. But when we consider that the garrison within the Castle had also a chapel, still existing, in the main building, and that further provision was made in the Chapel of S. Nicholas for the garrison outside, and more than this, when we remember the considerable size of the parish attached to this Church outside the town, it seems at least probable that the Church was of earlier foundation than the Norman Castle, but came to be included within its walls when those walls embraced a larger area of fortification. The Church of S. Michael seems to have gone much out of repair in the 14th century, and soon afterwards its parochial bounds were broken up by a large portion being assigned to S. Julian's Church, some part to Battlefield, some to S. Alkmund's,

and some reverting to S. Mary's, from whence Owen and Blakeway are of opinion the whole originally came. (vi.) We come now to the five old parochial churches, the only churches in use in Shrewsbury sixty years ago. Of these the most recent, in the date of its foundation, is that now known as Holy Cross, though originally dedicated to S. Peter. This church, when afterwards connected to the abbey of SS. Peter and Paul, founded by Roger Montgomery, became the most dignified and wealthy, and, excepting only the Cluniac Priory of Wenlock, the largest and most beautiful of all the ecclesiastical structures of Shropshire. But as a church and as a parish church the date of its foundation cannot be carried further back than the middle, perhaps, of the eleventh century. It lay altogether outside the town, and a distinct record of its foundation exists as having taken place by one Siward not long before the Conquest. It is also stated as being at that time the least noticeable and important of the churches in and about the town, while S. Mary's is named at the same time as the most considerable. The tradition that it was the most ancient probably arose from a mistranslation of a Latin account of the foundation of the Abbey as having been laid "in a church which was *parochia civitatis*." This some wise-acre rendered *the* parish of the city, using the definite in place of the indefinite article, *a* parish of the town, i.e., one included within its liberties though external to its walls. I may add that Owen and Blakeway, though they deal with the parish of Holy Cross first in their history, on account of the dignity of the Abbey with which it became connected, are careful to state that it was the youngest of the five parishes of the town. (vii.) I hesitate not to turn next to the Church of St. Alkmund. The date of its foundation must be between the death and canonization of the Prince it commemorates, and its mention in *Domesday*. Very little is known about Alkmund, or why and when he became a saint. All that we know is that he was a Northumbrian Prince and the last of his race, dying or being slain at the beginning of the ninth century. This church is said in the Leiger of Lilleshall Abbey to have been founded by Ethelfleda, Queen or Lady of the Mercians. This might have been the daughter of King Offa who became wife of Kenwolf, King of Mercia, who died in 819, but this date seems to be too near to the death of Alkmund, and scarcely to allow time for him to become canonized. Or it might have been Ethelfleda, a daughter of King Alfred, who married Duke Ethelred and became ruler of Mercia after her husband's death. This was about 912 or the beginning of the 10th century. King Edgar afterwards, in the middle of this century, appointed to this church a dean and 10 or, as *Domesday* says, 12 canons, and in the same book of Lilleshall is stated to have done so, because he was descended from the same noble stock of Northumbrian kings as S. Alkmund. No less than eleven manors were attached to the College as recorded in *Domesday*. Two of these were soon lost, and the rest were alienated by Richard de Belmeis in King Stephen's reign, in order to found Lilleshall Abbey. When

complaint was made of the poverty in which the parochial cure was thus left on the suppression of the College, the wrong was rectified by the robbery from St. Mary's College of the tithes of Coton Hill, which remain to this day the main endowment of St. Alkmund's Vicarage. We cannot place, I think, the foundation of St. Alkmund's before 820, and more probably not till 920. (viii.) It is a little difficult to know where to turn next, but I turn to the church of St. Chad. It has for some years past been either asserted or taken for granted that S. Chad's was in some sense the "mother church of Shrewsbury." On two occasions during the last 25 years, when some improvements were being carried out in the church and subscriptions sought for their execution, the dignity of this church has been pleaded as being the "metropolitan church," and therefore having a special claim on its neighbours. In no true sense could the word "metropolitan" be applied. Shrewsbury ceased to be a metropolis since it was the capital of Powysland—that is before S. Chad was born. And if by the term it was intended merely that S. Chad was the mother church of the town, I think it can be clearly shown that it cannot claim such antiquity. And, first, let me say that the claim is one only made in recent years, and has probably grown up from the fact that it had become 50 years ago the largest and the wealthiest parish; that nearly all the public offices of both town and county were within its limits; that the the judges of assize ordinarily attended worship there before the opening of their commission; that the public occasions of worship by the Mayor and Corporation have since the Reform Act been observed there in nine cases out of ten, and that the incumbent of S. Chad's has therefore been the Mayor's chaplain; that the bishops and archdeacons held their visitation there; that the church is capable of holding the largest congregation; and more than all these circumstances, an impression had prevailed among Salopians after the rebuilding of the church on its new and beautiful site at a great cost, that the church was as beautiful in its architectural details, within and without, as it was remarkable for its form. If, in the earlier part of this century, people came to see Shrewsbury, they went first to St. Chad's; and the sexton who had custody of its key held the most profitable office of its kind in Shrewsbury. Among the country people whocome only occasionally to the town I find that this superstition has not wholly died out. That S. Chad's has indeed been since its foundation one of the chief churches of Shrewsbury there can be no doubt, but that it cannot have been the mother church is clear for the following reasons:—S. Chad died in 672. This was about a century before Shrewsbury passed out of the hands of the Welsh Princes into those of the Mercians, and we cannot place the foundation of S. Chad's Church earlier than about 780. Well, then, was Shrewsbury at that time a Christian town or not? There can be no doubt, I think, whatever, that the town was Christian while the Welsh Princes held it: and that the Mercian kings had become Christian before they entered it. There must therefore have been churches in it, of which S. Chad's could not have been one. I

think that we may fairly maintain, in the new light shed on the British and Anglo-Saxon period, that Christianity, though stamped out by the Saxon invader over a great part of the island after the close of the Roman occupation, yet never disappeared from Shrewsbury, nor indeed from the greater part of Shropshire. It is quite impossible for me to go fully into the proof of this assertion now, but I do not hesitate to make it. Then look besides at the site of S. Chad's old church. It is said to have been built where the Lys or palace of the Welsh Prince stood, and so did not succeed any earlier church. It was moreover outside the town. I suppose that it is now an accepted statement that the old British town was bounded, after the manner of the Britons, by a wall of earth and stone, and a ditch, and that these ran from the castle along the west side of the hill to the bottom of Pride-hill, then across to the top of the Wyle-cop, and then returned to the castle along the east edge of the hill; that the town ditch or bailey ran along High-street; that a pool existed south of it, where now lies the Market-place; and that no part of S. Chad's parish lay within the town. What churches had the inhabitants in the British days? I suggest that there were at least three, of which two survive. (ix.) One of these was in all likelihood S. Julian's or S. Juliana. I conjecture this partly from its singular dedication. It is a very rare one in England, if indeed any other exists. It is not at all likely to have been introduced by the Anglo Saxons, who rarely used other than Scripture names. Nor if founded after S. Chad is it likely that the dean and canons of the larger and more powerful foundation would have suffered so large a portion of the town, so closely adjoining them, to be severed from their control. St. Juliana was an early saint of Asia Minor, at the very beginning of the 4th century, and though unlikely to have been chosen by the Anglo Saxons not at all unlikely to have been respected by the Britons. We still find in Wales a great number of saints belonging to the list of martyrs in the far East and South, whose names were honoured in the dedication of churches from the earliest introduction of the faith into this island. And besides its dedication pointing, as I think, to British times, there is its position *within* the old town, and the probability that more than one church existed within it in the British days, and the absence, too, of any tradition as to its foundation points to, or at least admits, an early period. (x.) We have now but one church left, of the history of which, however, very little is known; but concerning which much may be gathered from the circumstances attaching to it—I mean S. Mary's. I think that I have proved with regard to eight of the ten churches that no one of them can possibly have been the earliest, unless we suppose that Christianity in Shrewsbury did not survive the departure of the Romans. S. Julian's, I have said, may possibly, nay probably, have belonged to the British Church, by reason both of its site and its dedication; but both by reason of its dedication and its site it must yield in priority of foundation to S. Mary's. While All Saints and S. Peter, and perhaps S. Andrew, are the commonest of all Anglo-

Saxon dedications, S. Mary is beyond all doubt the most common among the Britons. None came near it except S. Michael. Llanfair and Llanfihangel are, I suppose, the most frequent titles at this day in Wales, and Llanyelian is not likely to have been set up until after the title Llanfair had been appropriated. And I have already hinted that S. Michael in the Castle may have been of British nomination, too. By such conjecture we should have three churches founded in the old town before the Anglo-Saxon invasion, and the extension of the Mercian kingdom to Offa's Dyke. And when you consider the position of S. Mary's Church, in the very centre of the earlier town, and when parishes came to be defined, occupying in its cure of souls more than half the town area, and with a burial ground extending, at one time, from the centre line of Castle Street to the very doors of the houses now occupied by Mr. Rope and Miss Hawkins; that a peculiar jurisdiction had been assigned to it from the days of King Edgar, not extending, as a similar right once did at S. Julian's, over its own parochial area only, and soon to be lost, but still existing and extending over six other churches; that, before the Reformation, assemblies of great and even national importance were held within its walls, as in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I.; that besides its own churchyard cross, the central or high cross of the town stood at the corner of its churchyard; that there is good evidence to show that the very ancient parish of S. Michael in the Castle was formed out of lands once within the limits of S. Mary's—when you look, I say, to all these circumstances pointing in one direction, with nothing to set against them except that the origin of the church is lost in obscurity—a truth which points two ways—you are left, I think, in face of this conclusion, that of all the existing ecclesiastical foundations in Shrewsbury, the earliest must have been S. Mary's.

The Rev. T. AUDEN proposed a vote of thanks to the Archdeacon for his very able address, and said as the incumbent of St. Julian's he wished to express his gratitude to him for having given that church so high a place among the ancient churches of the town.

The Rev. C. H. DRINKWATER seconded, and hoped the Archdeacon's paper was merely the first chapter in the history of St. Mary's Church which he would write. (Applause).

The vote was carried unanimously, and the Archdeacon having replied, the meeting terminated.

ANNUAL EXCURSION.

THE annual excursion of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society took place on Tuesday, June 28th, in the neighbourhood of Bridgnorth. The party included the Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A.

Mrs. Auden and Miss Auden, Rev. A. Thursby Pelham, Rev. R. C. Wanstall, Rev. O. M. Feilden, Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, Rev. H. J. Wilcox, Rev. H. M. Clifford, Mr. Arthur Sparrow, F.S.A., Mr. and Miss Corser, Mrs. Roberts, Mr. W. Phillips, F.L.S., Mr. and Miss Dovaston, Dr. Calvert, Mr. Hodges, Mr. L. Hodges, Mr. Southwell, Mr. G. Griffiths, Mr. T. Frank Poole, Mr. F. Goyne, secretary, &c.

The main body of the party, in spite of somewhat threatening weather, assembled at Shrewsbury Station at 11 20, and travelled down in a saloon carriage to Bridgnorth, picking up several members by the way. The railway route is not without archæological interest, passing as it does within sight of Eyton-on Severn, once the country house of the Abbots of Shrewsbury, and later the home of Magdalene Newport, George Herbert's mother, and going almost under the shadow of the Cistercian Abbey of Buildwas. The gorge through which the Severn flows from Buildwas to Bridgnorth is of great geological interest, and many plants of comparatively rare occurrence grow in the neighbourhood. Not far from Ironbridge Station, though not to be seen from the line, stands the old Manor house of Benthall, built in 1535, whose royalist owner in the days of Charles I. gave up almost all for the King, and lost more than one son in his cause. A more modern noticeable point, now, however, becoming venerable, is the iron bridge, made in 1779, the first large structure of its kind in existence. Bridgnorth was reached about 12 30, and taking their seats in the carriages waiting for them, the party drove by way of Morville to Aston Eyres, once the seat of the family of Fitz Aer, one of the most notable in Shropshire.

This Aston (i.e. East Town—there is a corresponding Weston on the other side of Monk Hopton) was held at *Domesday* by Alcher, under Rainald, the Sheriff of Shropshire. In Saxon times its owner, Sessi, had been a freeman. It had then been worth 30s. but in 1086 was valued at 40s. Alcher was also lord of Albrighton, near Shrewsbury, Middleton Scriven, Withiford, and Harcott. The first of these he gave to Earl Roger de Montgomery's foundation of Shrewsbury Abbey. Alcher was succeeded by Robert fitz Aer, who was probably the founder of the church at Aston in 1138. His son, another Robert, some 80 years later, had a dispute with the monks of Shrewsbury as to the right of burial at Aston, which was settled by Roger, Bishop of Worcester, in favour of the Abbey. This Robert gave the land of Newton, near Ellesmere, to the canons of Haugmond, together with the bodies, when they should die, of himself and his wife Emma de Say. His son, Robert fitz Aer (III.) in 1221 received permission from King Henry III, then at Bridgnorth, to "assart and cultivate his *rifflet* pertaining to his wood of Estun, where the road goes down towards Salop, between the brook and the boundary of the aforesaid wood of Estun, that the road might be safe and secure for passengers in those parts, and that they should neither meet with harm to their goods or persons from the malefactors of that neighbourhood by reason of the said *rifflet*." Robert was succeeded by William fitz Aer, who, about 1230, formerly renounced

his right to the advowson of Aston in favour of Shrewsbury Abbey. In 1235, he was one of the four knights who visited the king's Shropshire forests, and reported their condition. He died c. 1245, leaving his son John, a minor. John fitz Aer attained his majority about 1256, and from that time till his death in 1293, his name occurs frequently in the records of the county. He was succeeded by a son, Hugh, and he in turn by another Hugh. Margery, the heiress of the Fitz Aers, was niece of this second Hugh. She married Sir Alan de Charlton, of Apley, and conveyed all the Fitz Aer estates at Withiford to her husband.

The church of Aston Aer, or Wheaten Aston, as it is sometimes called, has been but little altered since Robert Fitz Aer built it in 1188, endowing it with 60 acres of land, a house, and the tithes of his demesne. The south door, with its curious tympanum, and the arch of the chancel coincide with this date. Parochially Aston Aer was, and still is, a member of Morville, but in early times it was a sufficiently valuable piece of preferment to be coveted, and finally obtained by the Abbey of Shrewsbury, which appropriated the main part of the endowment. After looking at the little church, opened, in the unavoidable absence of the Vicar, by the churchwarden, Mr. Barker, the party inspected the very interesting remains of the old manor house of the Fitz Aers, now forming part of the farm buildings of the present manor. The remains are mainly of 13th century work, with a few later touches. They consist of part of the great hall, with two-storied domestic buildings standing at right angles to it, the stone staircase of which is in good preservation. The present manor house seems to have grown out of a gateway house to the older manor. It contains many traces of old work, kindly shown to the members by Mrs. Cooper.

From Aston the more energetic of the party braved the drizzling rain and wet grass to walk over the Meadowley Hill to Upton Cressett, the road thither being better suited for pack horses than for four-wheeled carriages. In fine weather the walk is charming, with extensive views, but unfortunately the weather was not fine, and a Scotch mist blotted out all views and made the mile seem double its rightful length. The church and manor house of Upton Cressett stand on the side of a little valley some four miles from Bridgnorth. The manor occurs in *Domesday* under the name of Uitone. It was held in 1086 by Rainald, the Sheriff. In the time of Edward the Confessor, it had been held by a freeman, Edmund, and had been worth 40s. Later, apparently, during its change of owners, it was only worth 10s., but at the time of *Domesday* was valued at 25s. It possessed a wood capable of fattening thirty swine, and four more teams might be employed on the land of the manor. In 1188, Robert de Betun, Bishop of Hereford, mentions that two-thirds of the tithes of Upton, in his diocese, had been granted to Shrewsbury Abbey. This possibly refers to this Upton, as Alan de Opton, the contemporary lord, was interested in other grants to the Abbey of Salop, and he is among the witnesses to Robert fitz Aer's

deed of endowment of the church of Aston-Aer. In 1165 Alan de Upton held a tenure under the barony of Fitz Alan, but in 1180 he seems to have been succeeded by William Gouin, and he in turn in 1194 by Hugh de Upton, whose name frequently occurs in matters relating to the King's forests. In 1255, Upton was held under John fitz Alan by Thomas de Upton, but the following year William de Upton was lord here. William's successor, John, was a juror on the great forest perambulation of 1800, but died the following year, leaving his son John under age. This John was living in 1344, and had three sons, and a daughter Constance, married to Thomas Cresset, of Garmeston, near Leighton. Constance's descendants succeeded to this manor and held it till 1792, when it passed with an heiress to the Pelham family, who still possess it. The Cressetts became a family of considerable mark in the county. In 1434 and in 1445 Hugh Cressett, of Upton, was Sheriff of Shropshire. In 1484 Robert Cressett, who was also twice Sheriff of the county, interested himself in the dispute between the Abbey and Town of Shrewsbury as to the right to Merivale. His wife was a co-heiress of the Stapletons. Later, in the time of Charles I., Edward Cressett was an ardent Royalist, though his name does not appear among those who compounded for the loyalty under the Parliament. In 1710, Edward Cressett, of Cound, was among the Shropshire gentlemen who welcomed the notorious Dr. Sacheverell to Shrewsbury. He was one of the members for Shrewsbury in the Parliament of 1710 and 1713.

The party first made their way to the church, where they were met by the Vicar, the Rev. S. G. Hayward. It is a picturesque and interesting building, dating apparently from the beginning of the 12th century. The chancel arch is a fine specimen of late Norman work, and the font is of similar date. The first mention of a church here is in 1259, when William de Upton, lord of Upton, had a dispute with Richard Foliot, rector of Chetton, as to the right of presentation. The arcade of the now destroyed north aisle is apparently of early 13th century work. In the Cressett Chapel, now used as a vestry, is a mural brass to the memory of Richard Cressett and his wife, 1640. The pulpit and the old communion table are of oak, and date apparently from the 17th century. From the church a move was made to the manor house, an excellent specimen of Elizabethan brickwork, mainly of the time of Richard Cressett, who was Sheriff in 1583. Many of the rooms contain oak panelling of a somewhat later date, and one upstairs room, known as the "chapel," has remarkably fine oak beams. The Rev. A. Thursby Pelham, Vicar of Cound, whose family represents the Cressetts, kindly pointed out the objects of interest in the house and the gateway house. The latter is a most picturesque turreted brick building, traditionally said to date from a visit paid to Upton Cressett by Prince Henry, the elder son of James I., when he was holding his court at Ludlow. It is now, unfortunately falling into ruin, but still contains several ornamental ceilings, on which the device of the Prince of Wales' feather is frequently repeated. It was all too soon time to return to the carriages at

Aston Aer, to rejoin the less hardy of the party who had not ventured on the walk. The mist having cleared away to some extent, the members were better able to enjoy their walk, noticing on their way plants of *Genista tinctoria*, growing in abundance, and making acquaintance with a family of young lapwings too recently hatched to have learnt to be afraid of mankind.

From Aston the party returned to Morville, where they found the Vicar, the Rev. H. J. Ward, waiting for them in his interesting church. Morville was a collegiate church in Saxon times, possessing eight canons, and endowed with eight hides of land. After the Conquest, Earl Roger de Montgomery bestowed five hides of land of St. Gregory's church on the Abbey of Salop, and three on his domestic chaplains, with the understanding that on their death the Abbey should inherit their prebends. About the year 1110, Hubert, son of Richard de Mesnel Hermer, a Norman priest, who had been one of their chaplains, claimed his father's prebend, but this claim was disallowed by the King and the Bishop of London. It seems strange to our ideas of mediæval usage to read of a priest's son recognised by the law, but the celibacy of the clergy was not the rule in England till after the 12th century. In 1076, a council held at Winchester decreed that those secular clergy who had wives might keep them, but forbade those who had not to marry. Archbishop Anselm in 1102, commanded the married clergy to put away their wives, but apparently he did not meet with full obedience, for six years later, in 1108, he reiterated the command, and threatened disobedient clergy with deprivation of their benefices and loss of all temporal goods. The opposition to this mandate continued, and in 1127 another effort was made to enforce celibacy on the secular clergy, and again in 1129, a council was convened in London of bishops, abbots, archdeacons, and "all the priors, monks, and canons that were in all the cells in England," says the old chronicler. The council broke up on October 4th, and commanded all priests to put away their wives by November 30th, "and that he that would not do this should forego his church, and his house, and his home," but, adds the chronicler, "the King gave them all leave to go home, and thus the canon availed nothing. All kept their wives by the King's leave, as they had hitherto done." In 1118, the monks of Shrewsbury built a new church at Morville. It was consecrated by Geoffrey, Bishop of Hereford, and on the day of consecration, five travellers, coming from the ceremony, were overtaken by a thunderstorm, and, while sheltering, two of the party and their five horses, were killed by lightning. In the *Domesday Book*, Morville is the only church mentioned in the whole hundred of Alnodestreu, but in a short time chapelries were built and endowed in its extensive parish. Within 50 years at least seven chapels had been endowed and consecrated, mainly through the influence of Robert de Betun, Bishop of Hereford. These were Billingsley, Oldbury, Tasley, Aston Aer, Aldenham, Underton, Astley Abbots, and possibly Upton Cressett also. The greater number of these

date from the troubled reign of Stephen. It was enacted by Bishop Robert that the chapels should remain subject to the Mother Church of Morville; that the people should attend there on the greater festivals, and that if the Priest of Morville so wished, their bodies should be brought thither for burial. The collegiate foundation of Morville sank after the Conquest into a mere cell or grange of Shrewsbury Abbey. Leland in his *Itinerary* mentions that on his way from Wenlock to Bridgnorth he saw "a little priory or cell at Morfeilde, on the right hand as I entred the village." The last Prior of Morville was Richard Marshall, who in 1529 resigned his post as Abbot of Shrewsbury, and retired here. He died in 1558, and was buried at St. Leonard's, Bridgnorth. From a valuation of 1545 we learn that the buildings of the cell or grange were then in a state of utter ruin, and only valued at 10s. per annum. After the Dissolution of the Monasteries Morville passed to Roger Smyth, bailiff of Bridgnorth, in 1545, who married Frances, daughter of Richard Cressett, of Upton Cressett. In 1631 it passed, with an heiress, to the family of Weaver, who held it for 180 years, when it passed to Charles Hanbury-Tracy, Lord Sudeley, by marriage with his cousin, the grand-daughter of Anthony Weaver, M.D., of Castle House, Bridgnorth. In 1814, Morville was sold to Sir F. R. Acton, in whose family it still remains.

Morville Church contains many points of interest. Mr. Petit, the great authority on architecture, was of opinion that the present church is not the identical building of 1118, but dates from some 50 years later. This seems hardly probable, and the members of the Archæological Society came to the conclusion that, in spite of the somewhat later character of the mouldings of the nave arcade, they had before them the church consecrated by bishop Geoffrey de Clive. The tower seems to stand on a Saxon foundation, and has some touches suggestive of Saxon work, and the font is undoubtedly of early date. The chancel is of unusual length, recalling the fact it was once a collegiate foundation. In the nave are four curious carved oak figures of the Evangelists, of 17th century work, cut out of solid blocks, possibly dating from the time of the rebuilding of the chancel about 1683.

From the church the party returned to the carriages to drive to Aldenham. Unfortunately, owing to the lack of time, the members were not able to avail themselves of the Misses Loxdale Warren's kind invitation to inspect the interior of Morville Hall, a fine 18th century building, where two of their number had already been hospitably entertained after their wet walk over Meadowley Hill. Aldenham is a house of similar date, having been built by Sir Edward Acton in 1697. The front looking down the beautiful avenue is slightly more modern, and the library buildings are a comparatively recent addition. The manor of Aldenham was held in early times under the Baskervilles by a family of De Aldenham, who frequently appear on matters relating to the Forest of Shirlett, on the borders of which their property lay. At the close of the 14th century Edward

Acton, son of William Acton, of Acton Burnell, is called of Aldenham. About 1599 Walter Acton, of Aldenham, married Frances, daughter and heiress of Edward Acton, of Acton Scott, and their son Edward was created a baronet in 1643. He was a staunch adherent of Charles I., and compounded for his loyalty with £2,000. He was succeeded by his son Sir Walter, who married Catherine, daughter of Richard Cressett, of Upton Cressett. He was succeeded in turn by his son Sir Edward, and he by his son Sir Whitmore, whose son Sir Richard was the last baronet of this branch. He died in 1790, leaving only daughters, and his estate passed to the descendants of his great uncle, the second son of Sir Walter Acton and Catherine Cressett. This branch of the family had been for some time settled on the continent and had become Roman Catholics. The modern chapel at Aldenham dates from the succession of the present branch of the family.

At Aldenham the party were most hospitably received by Mr. and Mrs. Barber-Starkey, and entertained to afternoon tea, which was most welcome after the wet walk to Upton Cressett and rather damp drive. It was enjoyed in the hall, near the fine portrait of Charles I., an early copy of Vandyck's great work. After tea Mr. Barber-Starkey kindly pointed out the thick walls still existing in parts of the house, and showed the curious old painting of the building as it stood in 1625. It is difficult to trace how much of the older work was incorporated into the present structure, but probably a not inconsiderable portion, judging from the general plan and the great thickness of many of the inside walls. Before leaving for the return drive to Bridgnorth, a hearty vote of thanks, proposed by the Rev. T. Auden and seconded by the Rev. A. T. Pelham, was given to Mr. and Mrs. Barber-Starkey for their graceful hospitality.

The members were to have visited Tasley Church, which, in spite of having been re-built in 1840, still contains an old oak screen, but lack of time and fast-falling rain caused the plan to be given up. The party reached Bridgnorth soon after six o'clock, and did full justice to the excellent dinner awaiting them at the Crown Hotel. After dinner the Rev. A. T. Pelham read an interesting autograph letter of Judge Jeffreys written to the then head of the Cressett family before the parliamentary election of 1687, and Mr. Cressett's answer, from which it appeared that the Shropshire squire was fully a match for the wily Lord Chancellor. The showers of the earlier part of the day had now developed into a thunder storm, through which the party made their way to the station, and which lasted as far as Buildwas on the return journey. Shrewsbury was reached at 8.45 after a somewhat wet but most interesting day, which left the members with only one regret—that they had not been able to see more of the picturesque neighbourhood they had visited.

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 Victoria Street, London
 Woodall, Mr. E., *Oswestry and Border Counties Advertiser*, Oswestry
 Withers, Mrs., Swan Hill, Shrewsbury
 Wright, Philip, Esq., J.P., Mellington Hall, Churchstoke

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 of description, to the Secretary, Mr. F. GOYNE, Dogpole, Shrewsbury

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 Cumberland and Westmoreland Archæological and Antiquarian Society
 Derbyshire Archæological Society
 Essex Field Club.
 Folk-Lore Society.
 Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.
 Kent Archæological Society.
 Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society.
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 Society of Antiquaries of London.
 Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne.
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 Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society.
 Surrey Archæological Society.
 Sussex Archæological Society.
 Worcester Diocesan Archæological Society.
 William Salt Society, Stafford.
 Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association.

Bodleian Library.
 British Museum.
 Natural History Department of British Museum.

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Statement of Account for the Year ending June 24th, 1891.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Members' Subscriptions	...	192 2 0	Balance due to Treasurer, June 24th, 1890	...	16 18 7
Sale of <i>Transactions</i>	...	6 6 0	Mr. C. J. Clark, printing Lichfield Wills	...	26 13 4
Balance due to Treasurer	...	12 6 6	Messrs. Woodall, Minshall, and Co., part payment for printing <i>Transactions</i>	...	97 5 11
			Messrs. Adnitt and Nannton, part payment of Account	...	35 0 0
			Secretary	...	5 0 0
			Rent of Wroxeter	...	3 18 6
			Tithe and Poor Rate	...	0 7 11
			Mr. Blockley, repair of Fences at Wroxeter	...	4 3 0
			Messrs. Blower and Jenks, Iron Hurdles for Wroxeter	...	1 11 6
			Postage Stamps, General Correspondence, calling Meetings, collecting Subscriptions, &c., &c.	...	2 15 0
			Posting <i>Transactions</i> to Members and carriage of Parcels	...	6 1 9
			Mr. Franklin, hire of Conveyance to Wroxeter and elsewhere	...	1 2 6
			Commission on the collection of Subscriptions	...	9 16 6
				<u>£210 14 6</u>	

Nov. 13th, 1891.

Examined and found correct,

(Signed), E. CALVERT,

Auditor.

£210 14 6

I N D E X .

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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 Archæological *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.

To carry out this Index, some little further help is still necessary. One member (Mr. H. F. J. Vaughan) has kindly undertaken the Pedigrees and Arms, another the Wills, another the Register Extracts, Churchwardens' Accounts, Bells and Church Plate, another (Mr. A. F. C. Langley) the Names of Persons, and a lady the Names of Places. Will any members or friends, who are willing to assist in compiling this 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? The bulk of the Index is already completed, and the Council are considering what steps they shall take for its early publication.

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

The Society does not hold itself responsible for the Statements, Opinions, or Errors of Authors of Papers.

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL

AND

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