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All Donations will be duly acknowledged.

Rodenhurst Hall, mentioned in the following long winded entry is situated partly in both parishes. "Thomas Wood of this p'ish and Elizabeth Walley servant to Mr. John Leighton of Rodenhurst of this p'ish, wedded at Roddington at the request of Mr. Leighton the xviith day of August, 1607, having paid all the weddinge fees at Ercall before, because the dwelling house of Rodenhurst is in Ercall p'ish though for ease Mr. Leighton goeth usually to Roddington to divine service."

The year's beginning on the 25th March is first noted in 1602, 1601 therefore comprising no less than fifteen months.

1603 is noteworthy only for two marriages "by license of Mr. Zacrias babington chancler" (sic). A more interesting note of a marriage by license is that of "Edward Corbet of Highton (?) in the countie of Montgomerie Esquire and Anne Newport daughter of Sir Richard Newport of High Ercall, Knight" who were "wedded the 25th day of August 1635 by License of ye most reverend (?) William L. Archbishop of Canterburie his grace." This must have been Archbishop Laud.

In 1606 and 1639 we have entries relating to Sir Henrie Wallop, ancestor of the present Earl of Portsmouth, and then living at Poynton Hall, in this parish.

1607 records the burial of one who was "slayen by a fall from a wayne." The word used to describe the death, as well as the manner of it, is still not uncommon in Lincolnshire to this day.

In 1610, we read that "Hugh Davies, a poore diseased yonge man was brought from Constable to Constable from Coventrie, and died at Sugdon." With regard to the system of communication here implied, I learn from Waters' *Parish Registers* that the law of Edward VI. for removing the aged and infirm poor to the place of their birth or last residence was so strictly enforced that sometimes death would take place upon the highway.

The following list of occupations mentioned in 1611, and the few years following, will probably be found interesting. Smyth, milner (sic), carpenter, taylor, weaver (and webster), husbandman, labourer, servant, gould smyth, cooke, ("ffrancis Warner, servant of the manor of Erccall"), apparitor, wheelwright, souldier, esquier, yeoman, gent., nursed (?) at Roden, plasterer, whitesmith, and waytinge-gentlewoman "to ye r. wor^{ll} the Ladie Newport." The length of this list is, of course, owing in great measure to the presence of the noble family at the Hall. Both the smith and the goldsmith have the frequently recurring "pro quo mortuarium solutum fuit Vicario de Erccall Magnâ xs.," appended to their names, showing that they were men of substance.

On Jan. 29th, 1614, we have the entry of the marriage of "Richard Baxter of Eaton Constantine gent." to "Beatrice Adney of this pish." This Beatrice Adney was one of the old yeoman family of the Adneys of Rowton, and was baptised on June 8th, 1594. She was, therefore, probably only twenty-one years of age when she gave birth to one who was destined to become famous, and whose baptism is thus recorded in our register: "Richard sonne and heyer of Richard Baxter of Eaton Constantine gent. and of Beatrice his wife baptised the sixth of November, 1615."

Two suicides in 1620 and 1623 are thus recorded. "Anne wief of Adam Befford of Roden buried obscurelie for she killed herself with a knife the xviith day of Julie 1620." And, "Thomas Lloyde a Welshman servant to Rd. Prudden of Cotwall hanged himself and was buried neare the place uppon the viith day of Julie 1623." It has been suggested to me that possibly "neare the place" may mean near, but not in, the churchyard. This, however, does not seem very probable.

The troublous days of 1643 are implied in a notice of Francis Hotchkiss and Richard Dory "slaine near Rowton," and again the sudden shrinkage of the entries

in the years following is, no doubt, to be attributed to the siege sustained by the Hall and the serious damage suffered at the time by the church, which adjoins it. Thus in 1644 there appears to be only one entry, in the year following only two, and in 1646 again only two. All these five are baptisms, and at the bottom of the somewhat obscure page which contains them the name of "Humphrey Browne, Vicar," appears for the first and only time, George Wood, the preceding Vicar, being apparently ejected but remaining in the parish, for the baptism of a son of George Wood appears in 1651. Two entries of births instead of baptisms follow, and with one more baptism the first volume closes.

A glance at the opening pages of the second volume shows us that we are still in the times of trouble and of the temporary overthrow of Church discipline and order. Thus on the fly leaf of this volume is the following inscription :—"Shropshire, High Arcall. Whereas the inhabitants of the parish of High Arcall in the county aforesaid made choice of Richard Jenks of Asbaston in the said parish and county to be the Register of the said parish according to an Act of Parliament in that behalf made and provided, and have soe signified the same unto me under their hands, the said Rd. Jenks having alsoe accordingly come before me and taken his oath for the faithful discharge of the said place, I doe hereby certify the same under my hand the 17th day of November, 1653.

CRESWELL TAYLEUR."

Entries of births (instead of baptisms, as directed by the above-mentioned law, which was passed by Praise-God-Barebones' Parliament on 24th of August, 1653), then follow until 1660, when the old order of things was restored. These entries are made too with greater regularity than those in the last page of the old book, where the order runs 1651, 1653, 1651, 1649, September, 1651, and June, 1651.

Entries of weddings during this unhappy period are in the following form :—

"The intention of matrimony between A.B. of C.D. and E.F. of G.H. was published by the Register of the parish three several Lords Days, viz. . . . at the close of the morning exercise in the public meeting place, and noe exception being made against the said intention they proceeded to marriage according to the Act in that behalf made and provided and were pronounced husband and wife by . . ."

These entries are in accordance with the Act of 1653, "touchinge Marriadges by Justices of the peace by banns to be published and recorded as followeth," as it is phrased in the register of Staindrop, co. Durham, and are varied only by the addition sometimes of "and his substitute" to "the Register of the parish," and in one case by "three several markt days at Wellington" instead of "three several Lords Days." They are signed by Cresswell Tayleur, P. Yonge, Wm. Jones, and other justices; but marriages are also said to have been performed during this period by "Mr. Richd. Hopkins, minister of ye sd parish," though whether this means of High Ercall is not clear, and by "Jonathan Jellibrand, a minister of Long sup. Tearne," &c.

Before looking far however into this volume, we must not omit to observe two notices written inside the cover. The first of these tells us that "at the end of this book are registered separately the Burials from the parishes of Rodington and Waters Upton for the years 1679-1684 inclusive." Both these parishes were separated from High Ercall in 1341, but entries of burials from them both are frequent in the Ercall register. The other notice is in pencil, and as the handwriting alone would shew, refers to matters subsequent to the date of this volume. It is as follows: "Marriage of Phillip Matthews to Mary Mears. They had a daughter named Margaret, who went to London, and had a natural child by her Master, whose name was Barber. This child got the property." I have ascertained that the marriage referred to took place in 1702, but the property alluded to, which is very considerable, is in chancery, and neither this note

nor a large number of extracts referring to the families of Matthews and Barber supplied by me have enabled certain applicants to substantiate their claim to it.

In 1659, we have the first two records of money collected in the parish for charitable objects. George Herbert, who died in 1632, says of his model Country Parson that "if God have sent any calamity either by fire or famine to any neighbouring parish, then he expects no brief . . . but first gives himself liberally, and then incites (his parishioners) to give." Briefs, which were originally Papal Rescripts, were inhibited by the Long Parliament, except (by an order of 10th January, 1648), when issued under the Great Seal, and under the direction of both Houses. However, our friend Richard Jenks and another being "gardiani" or "churchwardens," there was collected in Ercall parish in 1659 "towards the rebuilding of Oswestry Church the sum of two pounds one shilling," and in the same year "towards the reliefe of the inhabitants of the town and corporation of Southwold otherwise Soulbay in ye county of Suffolk ye sum of nineteen shillings." The only other records in the register of sums collected appear in 1661, though such records are frequent from the end of the century onwards in the Churchwardens' accounts. In this year the very modest amounts of four shillings and fourpence were collected "*ad jacturas incolarum de Quatt in hoc comitatu instaurandas*," of five shillings and sevenpence "*pro Edvardo Strichley de Hopesay*," and of fiveshillings and one penny "*pro Watchett (?) oppido maritimo, ad preveniendam maris inundationem*." While making due allowance for the change in the value of money, we are glad to add that the generosity of the parishioners in the present bad but still peaceful, times compares very favourably indeed with the seeming niggardliness of their ancestors in the evil days of the Commonwealth, and at the time of the Restoration.

And now, as our readers will have noticed that our quotations have begun to be in Latin, we must introduce

the scholar whose entries in gigantic handwriting follow the neat caligraphy of Rd. Jenks. John Hotchkiss is his name, and 28 years, beginning in 1661, did he continue as "minister Ercaliensis," being supported in his ministrations by lay officers, whom he variously designates "gardiani," "æditui," or "hierophylaces." And John Hotchkiss was, as a tablet to his memory in the church, avers "pious towards God, painfull in his place, and charitable to the poor," an eulogy whose terms are borne out by his entries, which fill nearly the whole of two folio volumes. The slab which covered his remains and is inscribed like that of Shakespeare and others, "Let no man disturb these bones," was discovered some four years ago, and under it a human skull of gigantic size and perfectly white, but no other bones; so that his anathema has been at some time disregarded. But in the registers his record is writ large enough, and these constitute his "monumentum ære perennius." I wish my readers could see *πηλίκους γράμμασιν ἔγραψε τῇ ἰδίᾳ χειρί*. He may run that readeth it, indeed. His capitals are often an inch in height, and his lesser letters half that size. And no critic will add a *κατέγνω* to his *ἀνέγνω*, *ἔγνω*. Perhaps he rises to his greatest height in recording the death in 1681-2 of "Elizabetha Hotchkiss de Redge in parochiâ Chirburia." This loving son also records in the Ercall register the death in 1669 of "Johannes Hotchkiss de Redge," &c., who "ab hoc mundo in requiem sanctorum æternam fide firmâ nec non conscientia pacatâ migravit." Loyalty to the church is again evidenced in Hotchkiss' entries of baptism instead of birth, the record of this sacrament reappearing in 1660 after a gap of nine years, though Jenks in an entry in the beginning of 1660 apparently first wrote "baptized," and then altered it to "borne." Very pathetic, too, is John Hotchkiss' quotation of the beautiful verse *Μακάριοι οἱ νεκροὶ οἱ ἐν Κυρίῳ ἀποθνήσκοντες*, κ. τ. λ., followed by the prayer "Me Reminiscaris defunctum, tuque pastor proxime fidelis esto ἐν τῇ ἱρατείᾳ σοι

δοῦση' (*sic*.) Again, he ends vol. 2 with the pious ascription δόξα θεῷ εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα τῶν αἰώνων, and on the fly leaf of vol. 3, besides inscribing his name as "minister Ecclesiæ Ercaliensis Anno Redemptionis nostræ 1681," he quotes from the Septuagint Version the two difficult verses which begin the 7th chapter of the Book of Job. He must have found the church in a ruinous condition, and must also have worked hard to restore it, though it is to be regretted that the only hint of its rebuilding preserved is in the record of a burial in April, 1662, "in templo novo Ercaliensi," the three following entries being of persons buried "in cœmiterio Ercalensi." One of these three was "Thomas Hicke de Belsadino vivario lignicida in silva Cottalensi," who "morte intempestiva occubuit." Another sudden death is thus described, "plaustrum oneratum crus fregit sinistrum mortemque inopinato sibi accersivit," and another, "morte violentâ (nempe casu plaustri in cerebellum) obiit." In fact, the whole of Hotchkiss' long record brims over with quaint interest. Thus 1666 is thus headed: "Annus mirabilis. Hoc anno inelyta civitas Londini combusta fuit." Again in 1675 an index finger calls attention to the following: "Bee it Remembred That ye Vicar of this parishes name (who lived in ye Tenth-Yeare of Henry ye 6th) was Mr. Richard Upton and ye Vicar of Shawburys name was Mr. William Alayne." And in the margin is written, "It is since y^e time 243 yeares." This statement I have not as yet been able to prove, but researches with that object are now in progress.

In 1681 appears the following, "Bee it Remembered that I Thomas Lawranson of the Day-House in the Township of Crudgington and parish of High-Ercall doe certifye acknowledge and confess that I have payd my Tythe in kind and particularly my Easter-Book unto John Hotchkiss the present minister of High Ercall for severall yeares for the sayd dayhouse Tenement. Witness mine hand, Thomas Lawranson. In the presence of us Richard Rodinhurst, . . . of High Ercall; John Shaw of Ercall aforesaid." And in 1686,

"Bee it rembred y^t Parson Talbot of Rodington payd me the Fees for ye Buriall of a Child of his, which Fees were sent by his Brother in law Richard Palin of Isombridge.

JOHN HOTCHKISS, Vicar."

In spite of his evident learning, the Latinity of John Hotchkiss is not altogether Ciceronian, while his charity certainly did not waste itself in mawkish prudery or feeble sentimentality. The following descriptions of some of his parishioners will be read sometimes with admiration, and sometimes with laughter, as unquenchable as that of the Homeric gods when they saw Hephæstus bustling about as a server in the halls of Olympus: "nullius filia, virgo intacta," "vir bonus, sciens, ac parochiæ valde utilis," "dilectus," "anus honesta," "laniator," "peregrinus in parochiâ, migrans e comitatu Eboracensi," "pauper at vir pientissimus," "vir tritus annis," "infantulus absque baptismo moriens," "vir probus et fraudibus expers," "cæcus senex," "homuntio audax et derisor profanus," "causidicus," "virgo pietate et modestiâ haud mediocri imbuta," "cælebs antiquus," "homo senilis et senio fere consumptus," "muliercula antiqua," "homunculus antiquus," "senex indigens," "custos cervorum virario de Ércall," "piscator et auceps," "populorum peregrinantium," "filius i.e. nothus," "filius . . . meretricis," "paupercula vagabunda"; while our friend Rd. Jenks is handed down to posterity as "ludi magister," and a certain evil-doer as "hic homuntio bigamus erat morumque pravôr," and his wife as "Mariæ semiuxoris (nan Bigamus erat.)" Entries too of a child buried as "*ἀνώνυμος* nam baptismo caruit" are common.

1673. "Josias James de Cold Hatton quinto die Julii sepultus est. Clericus fuit ordinis inferioris." This seems to point to a dissenting minister, whose orders Hotchkiss partially recognised, and not, I think, to any chaplains of the old pre-reformation chapels of the parish. Whatever James was, others of the same

class were not uncommon in the parish at the time. For in 1674, we read of Josua Barnet and of Johannes Griffiths de Sleape, both described as "clerici," while possibly the same office is meant by the "Dominus" prefixed to Robert Wood of Muckleton (1676).

The phrase "New Invention" as the description of a house is also puzzling. It is found in 1674, and again in 1685, and is still known in the parish. I would suggest that it may be about a century older than the date given, and may refer either to gunpowder or to tobacco.

At the end of vol. 2 in the "Registrum Rodintoniæ et Waters Upton per se separatū et Inchoatum Undecimo die Octobris Anno Christi 1679," I find the only record of a "mortuarium sex solidorum octoque denariorum—06. 08" preserved, the fee of ten shillings being (as already observed) quite common. To this entry is appended "Hi sunt testes." But they are not given!

And here we must bid farewell to John Hotchkiss, who as "de Ercall Magna Clericus et Ecclesiæ ibidem Vicarius" was buried on the 20th August, 1689, and under whose tablet in the Church is a neat memorial brass to the Rev. George Bucknill, Vicar of High Ercall from 1860 to 1880, whereon it is recorded that Mr. Bucknill's "hope was that his flock would remember him, and say of him what above is written of John Hotchkiss."

In 1709 we find the baptism on October 14th of Francis, son of Francis Geary of Sleap, and Judith his wife. This was the most famous of the ancient family of Geary of this parish, and ancestor of the present Sir Francis Geary, Bart., of Oxon Heath, co. Kent. He commanded the British Fleet during the war with the American Colonies, and was a very generous as well as a brave and distinguished seaman. One of his prizes is valued in the *Gazette* of the period at no less than one million eight hundred thousand pounds. He was created a Baronet in 1782, the motto "Chase" being bestowed upon him in allusion to his well-known and

daring exploits. In spite of his life of adventure he lived to be eighty-seven.

Near the end of vol. 3 is given without date "A List of those inhabitants of this Parish, who have fenced the Churchyard with a Stone wall according to the Proportion by Custom appertaining to them: viz. one foot of wall forward for every Two Pence their Tenements pay to the Church-Lewn, beginning at the North wicketts in the following order. Impr. The inhabitants of Walton," &c.

And now my task is done. I desire only to apologise for my very imperfect antiquarian knowledge, which, I hope, has not betrayed me into errors, and to add a list of unusual names, with the dates at which they occur:—ffortune Coulfoux (1593), Gervasine Coulfoux (1595), Maudlin Chirme (1596), Cassander Bromley (1606), Thomasin, wife of Thomas Whittingham (1607), Mawdelen Bookley (1615), Joan wife of Vincent Barklome of Upton Parva (1635), Socrates Poole of the Colepitt banke (1635), ffances Halfpennie (1636), Jane Fortune (1673), Attilanto Spenlove (1673, Manlove is also common), Abagala Cooper (1674), Alanus Sherrat (1675), Johannes Dioz (1676), Roger Chitta de Sleap (1678), Roger Swatnam (1680), Jocosia vel Joicia Langley (1685), Adelia Ferrington (1685), Millicent Debner (1688), Sylvanus Chirme (1702), Aquila, daughter of Lawrence Smith, a wandering person, and Temperance his wife (1704), Mrs. Tryphosa Barnes (1723), Jocina Gardner (1732), Etheldreda Fortune (1728), Addearias Beddow (1757), Enos and Romelia Griffiths, twins, (1772), Petre, daughter of Andrew Hichin (1782), and Saberina, a base child of Elizabeth Gittins (1785).

I have in every case retained the original spelling.

P.S.—It may be interesting to add that the last thirteen entries in our Burials Register give an average of very nearly three score and twelve years.

SELATTYN: A HISTORY OF THE PARISH

BY THE HON. MRS. BULKELEY-OWEN.

(Continued from 2nd Series, Vol. V., page 210).

CHAPTER V.

SWANHILL, MOUNT SION, AND MOUNT PLEASANT.

SWANHILL.

IN the middle of the 18th century a family named Lloyd became possessed of a small estate consisting of 33 acres of land lying chiefly in Selattyn, but partly in Oswestry Parish. Upon this they built a small house, which they named Swanhill. It was about half a mile from the town, to the right of the road leading to the Racecourse and to Llansilin.

The exact date of the building I have been unable to ascertain; but from a list of Freeholders in the Lordship of Whittington, contained in the Aston Heriot Book, we learn that John Felton exchanged lands in Porkington with Mr. Robert Lloyd of Oswestry in 1744, and that Samuel Carter also exchanged lands in Porkington with him at the same time.

John Felton, Brazier, of Oswestry, was the grandson of one Thomas Felton, whose name appears in Edward Lloyd of Llanforda's MSS. (circa 1660) in a list entitled "The names of the malignant enemies to the Kinge Matie in and aboute Oswestree in the County of Salop (to witt).

Thomas ffelton Brazier and his wiefe."

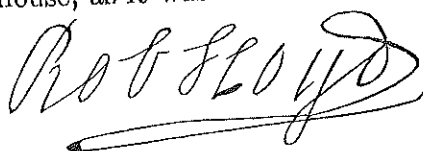
Thomas Felton's name also occurs in the Mayor's (Richard Pope) Book in 1673, as refusing "to subscribe against the Solemn League and Covenant."¹

He was also elected as a Council man for Oswestry, in King Charles II.'s Charter to that town, 13 January, 1674, but, true to his republican principles, he declined to serve as such.²

In the records of the Congregational Chapel of Oswestry the names of three generations of Feltons occur : Thomas, James, and John, who were all braziers.

There is a document dated 1715, of the "accompts of James Felton, whatt hee Lay'd out for all sorts of Timber Work and wagis for ye repairing of Meeting house."³

John Felton's name occurs as a trustee and an influential supporter of the said Chapel or meeting house, as it was then termed, in 1734-1749.⁴



was Mayor of Oswestry in 1761. He is described as attorney-at-law. He seems to have been an active member

of the Corporation, for when Murringer the year before, he "delivered in a Translation of the Charter in English," and during his Mayoralty on 19 March, 1762, he ordered "that the Murringer pay one guinea yearly to a proper person for taking care of the Bayley Clock."⁵

Either he or his son was the Robert Lloyd who in 1776 was one of the solicitors of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

He was living at Swanhill as early as 1769, and was the son of Robert Lloyd of Rhandir, in Llansilin parish.

¹ Rec. Corp. Oswes. Shrop. Archæo. *Trans.*, Vol. V., p. 148.

² Ibid, Vol. IV., p. 45.

³ Osw. Eccles. Hist. The Old Chapel, Shrop. Archæo. *Trans.*, Vol. IV., p. 168.

⁴ Ibid, pp. 175-177. The name of Richard Felton occurs as a Freeholder of Co. Salop, as voting for Col. Andrew Lloyd of Aston in 1646. (Shrop. Archæo. *Trans.*, Vol. III., p. 144).

⁵ Rec. Oswes. Corp., Shrop. Archæo. *Trans.*, Vol. VII., p. 74.

He was twice married ; the name of his first wife, the mother of his eldest son and heir, we do not know.

His second wife was Sarah, daughter of Robert Powell of Lloran Issa, Co. Denbigh. She together with her infant son and her husband are commemorated by a tablet in the north chancel aisle of Oswestry Church.

" Robert Powell Lloyd, son of Robert Lloyd of Swan Hill, Esq., by Sarah his second wife, died 11th March, 1769, and was interred in the vault beneath, aged 5 years. Sarah, mother of the above Robert Powell Lloyd died 19th August, 1790, aged 59 years ; also Robert Lloyd, Esq., the father, died 5th of April, 1793, aged 72 years."

Robert Lloyd, in his will dated 15 September, 1791, describes himself as " of Oswestry." The very fine house he built there, which was known as " The Big House," is now divided into two dwellings ; part of it was bought for a Vicarage in 1871, and the other half now belongs to the trustees of the late John Jones, Esq., solicitor. It is called Bellan House.

Selattyn Register supplies us with the date of its building. " Mr. Robert Lloyd's house adjoining the Churchyard in Oswestry was begun in 1776 and finished 1779."

It seems strange that he should have required such a large house in the town, when Swanhill was so near, but probably he built it for his son to carry on the business as a solicitor.

In 1791, when the Oswestry Incorporation decided to erect the House of Industry at Morda, the directors were in treaty with Robert Lloyd, Esq., and Robert Lloyd the younger, Esq., for the purchase of Llwynymapsis Mill.

Two years later, in 1793, the old gentleman died, leaving his property to the use of his son Robert Lloyd and the Rev. Joseph Venables of Oswestry, Clerk,¹ and their heirs in trust. He appointed his son sole executor.

¹ Of Woodhill, near Oswestry. Rector of Erbistock 1777 ; Incumbent of Morton 1783-1797. Died 14 Aug., 1810.



of Swanhill, the younger, was born in 1745. He was High Sheriff of Merioneth 11 Feb., 1795-6, and is described in the list of Sheriffs as "Robert Lloyd of Cefngoed, Esq."¹ He was Mayor of Oswestry 1798, and during his year of office was Income Tax Commissioner for the town under Pitt's Act.

He married Jane, daughter and coheir of Richard Williams of Penbedw, in the parish of Nannerch, Co. Denbigh, youngest surviving son of Sir William Williams² of Llanforda, Bt., by his third wife Annabella, daughter and heir of Charles Lloyd of Drenwydd, Whittington.³ He died 3 October, 1803; his Will is dated 9 June, 1798, and was proved 2 Dec., 1803.

He devised all his manors, etc., in the Counties of Salop, Denbigh, Montgomery, Cardigan, and all other his messuages, etc., to Watkin Williams of Penbedw, Co. Denbigh, Esq.,⁴ and Thos. Davies of Lloran, Co. Denbigh, upon trust for his widow, Jane Lloyd. He bequeathed £300 a year to her for life, and further sums of £500 and £1,000, but by a Codicil dated 19 Sept., 1803, he revoked this settlement and left her £400 a year instead.

The rest of his property, after the payment of his debts, legacies, and funeral expenses, was to be to the use of his two daughters, Annabella and Jane Lloyd, and to be equally divided between them and their heirs for ever.

Jane Lloyd his wife, and Annabella Lloyd, his eldest daughter, were left joint executors.

¹ *Kalendars of Gwynedd.*

² Son of Sir William Williams, Speaker of the House of Commons temp. Charles II. He bought Llanforda, near Oswestry, from Edward Lloyd in March, 1675-6.

³ Drenwydd has been mentioned before in Chapter II.

⁴ His wife's brother, who was Lord-Lieutenant of Merioneth 1789, Lord-Lieutenant of Denbigh, Constable of Flint Castle, M.P. for Montgomeryshire, and afterwards for Flint Boroughs. (See *Kalendars of Gwynedd*, p. 29). He died 1808.

His only son died before him ; he together with his parents is commemorated by a tablet in the north chancel aisle of Oswestry Church. It is inscribed as follows :—

“ Sacred to the memory of Capt. Robert Watkin Lloyd, of Major-General Gwynne’s regiment of Cavalry, only son of Robert Lloyd, Esq. of Swanhill, aged 17. He fell a victim to the yellow fever on the 26th of June, 1794, at Port au Prince, in Saint Domingo, having survived the capture of that place. In him were united a mind firm and vigorous, a disposition kind and benevolent, manners engaging and mild ; giving a promise of a character, which might one day have added lustre to his profession ; have adorned the circle of polished Society and have sweetened the enjoyments of domestic life.

Sacred also to the memory of Robert Lloyd, Esq. of Swanhill, father of the above-named Robert Watkin Lloyd, who departed this life on the 3rd day of October, 1803, aged 58. By that event his family lost an affectionate husband and father, the County an upright Magistrate, and the public an amiable man.

And of Jane his wife, daughter of Richard Williams of Penbedw, died August 19, 1820, aged 65.”

There is an Indenture dated 6 and 7 March, 1805, concerning the marriage of Annabella Lloyd and Edward Gatacre, and a lease to Sir Stephen Glynne of Hawarden, of lands in Daywell and Whittington, commonly called Pentre Kenrick.

This farm, which is still held by the Gatacres, was bought by Annabella Gatacre’s grandfather in 1754.

There is a lease dated 28 January, 1735, amongst the Oldport documents of the Farm of Pentre Kenrick in Daywell, a township of Whittington, from Ann Huxley of Oswestry, widow, to Edward Richards for 21 years, at an annual rent of £56.

It states that Pentre Kenrick “ was some time ago in the possession or occupation of Edward Philips, Yeoman, his assigns and undertenants, and since then

of John Evans, Yeoman, his assigns," etc., and that now it is in the possession of Ann Huxley herself, "together with a malt kiln thereto belonging."

This lease is witnessed by James Turner and Thomas Dawes.

A letter is enclosed in the parchment dated January 18, 1754, saying that it was agreed between Edward Richards of Pentre Kenrick, and Robert Lloyd of Oswestry, that Edward Richards shall "deliver up unto Robert Lloyd to be cancelled the lease of Pentre Kenrick at Lady Day next, and shall immediately allow Robert Lloyd to enter on the lands on payment of £9," and if any dispute arises James Turner of Oldport, Esq., is to determine them.

The Gatacres were "a family of knightly rank, which having early feoffment in Gatacre, took its name from the place."¹

Gatacre is a member of the parish of Claverley, near Bridgnorth, in Shropshire. King Henry I. constituted the Barony or Honour of Montgomery and annexed to it Gatacre, which was one of the escheats of Robert de Belesme.

In 1160 (Rot. Pip. 6 and 7 Hen. II.) we find the name of William de Gatacre as an under-tenant. In (Rot. Pip. 22 Hen. II.), William de Gatacre, Lord of Gatacre, was one of the four knights who in July, 1194, had to report to the Courts of Westminster on the validity of the essoign of a certain Cecilla de Cantreyn.

Sir William was succeeded by Sir Robert de Gatacre, Knight, whose name appears as a knight and juror of a Grand Assize in April, 1200, and as attesting a grant to Haughmond Abbey.

The ancient arms of Gatacre, as shown formerly in Claverley Church were, "*Quarterly 1 and 4 erm., a chief indented gules, 2 and 3 gules; over all on a Fess Azure 3 bezants.*"²

¹ Eyton's *Ant. of Shrop.*, vol. iii., p. 86.

² Eyton, vol. iii., p. 103.

The Arms as borne at present are, "*Quarterly gules and erm. on the 2nd and 3rd, 3 piles of the 1st, on a fess azure 5 bezants.*"

Of such antiquity is the family which now represents the Lloyds of Swanhill.

Selattyn Register tells us that "Edward Gatacre of Gatacre, in the parish of Claverley, and Annabella Lloyd of Swanhill, were married 21 March, 1805," by Whitehall Whitehall Davies, Rector, and that Watkin Williams and Jane Lloyd her mother were witnesses of the marriage.

Edward Gatacre was baptized at Quat Church, near Bridgnorth, 17 April, 1768. He was the son of Edward Gatacre and Mary Pitchford,¹ who were married there 6 October, 1763.

Gatacre Place, in Oswestry, stands upon part of the property which Annabella Lloyd inherited from her father.

It was sold by Col. Gatacre to Mr. Nathaniel Price, a solicitor in Oswestry, who built houses and named them Gatacre Place.

We have in Selattyn Register the marriage of "Nathaniel Price, gent., and Elinor, daughter of Mr. John Price, Alderman of Oswestry, 25 August, 1719." He was, probably, the Mayor of Oswestry in 1723, whose name appears upon one of the bells of the Parish Church Tower as "Nathaniel Price, gent., Churchwarden." It was cast in 1717.²

The builder of Gatacre Place was, probably, his son.

Selattyn Register records the birth of two of the children of Edward Gatacre and Annabella Lloyd. Edward Lloyd Gatacre was baptized there 7 Feb., 1806, and Annabella Jane Gatacre on 8 Feb., 1809.

Edward Lloyd Gatacre is the present owner of Gatacre. He married in 1838 Jessie, second daughter of William Forbes, Esq., M.P., of Callendar, Co. Stir-

¹ Burke's *Armoury* gives the arms of Pitchford, or Pitchford, of Co. Salop, as "Azure a cinquefoil between 6 martlets or."

² Rec. Corp. Oswes., Shrop. Archæo. *Trans.*, Vol. VII., p. 66.

ling, and by her, who died in 1878, has with other issue, Edward Lloyd, born 1839, son and heir.

The next document belonging to the Lloyd family is dated 10 April, 1814. It states that John Wynne Eyton and Jane Lloyd the younger, were shortly to be married, and that Valentine Vickers, Esq., is to make a partition of the lands left to Annabella and Jane Lloyd, junior.

There is another Indenture dated 12th and 13th April, 1814, from which we learn that Swanhill fell by the division, to the lot of the younger daughter Jane.

She was married at Selattyn Church to John Wynne Eyton of the Parish of Mold, on 14 April, 1814. The witnesses were E. Gatacre, Hester Morris, H. Eyton, L. E. Eyton, and C. Eyton.

Jane Lloyd, the mother, died 19 Aug., 1820, and was buried at Oswestry.

There are indentures concerning the property of Edward and Annabella Gatacre dated 24 May, 1821; 21 Dec., 1821; 7 March, 1826; and 7 Nov., 1826. They speak of lands in Crickheath, Whittington, and Llansilin.

The family of Wynne Eyton of Coed y Llai, or Leeswood, near Mold, Flintshire, descend from Cynwrig Efell, Lord of Eglwyseg.¹

The following is a Pedigree of the later members of the family.

ARMS: "*Gules, on a bend arg. a lion passant sable.*"

Thos. Eyton, High Sheriff—Margaret, d. of Mytton Davies of Gwysanau and
for Flint 1712. Llanerch Park.

Thos. Eyton, Rector of—Elizabeth, only dau. of George Hope of Hope, Co.
Westbury, Salop. Salop.

Hope Eyton—Margaret, d. of Robert Wynne of the Tower.

John Wynne Eyton, Esq.—Jane, d. and coheir of Robert Thomas Eyton—...
of Coed y Llai and the Lloyd of Swanhill, Esq.
Tower. Died 18... s.p.

Thomas Wynne Eyton, born
1847, succeeded to his uncle's Flintshire estates.

¹ *Hist. Powis Fadog*, vol. v.

Upon the death of John Wynne Eyton and Jane his wife, their share of the Lloyd property reverted to the Gatacres.

They had, however, previously, on 26 March, 1842, sold the Swanhill estate to William Ormsby Gore, Esq., for a sum of £6,462 18s. 2d.

It was sold by auction at the Cross Keys Inn, Oswestry, with the sole reservation to the Wynne Eytons of "The Church Pew in Oswestry Church." The following is a

Tenants.	Description of the premises. Oswestry and Syllattin parishes.	Acreage.		
		A.	R.	P.
General Despard ¹	Capital Messuage of Swanhill	5	1	38
Do.	Lawn and Kennel Field	21	3	27
Henry Greville, Esq.	Land called Horse Pasture	4	1	0
	1 House, Buildings, and Lawn, Gardens and Yard	...	3	2 6
Lot 1	2 Plantation	...	3	0 25
	3 Dog Kennel Field	...	2	3 27
	4 Little Lawn	...	5	3 16
	5 Pool in ditto	...	1	1 0
	6 Little Lawn	...	12	1 32
			29	0 26
Lot 3	9 Avenue Field	...	3	3 33
	10 Garden in ditto	...	0	1 4
			4	0 37
	Total	...	33	1 23

Mr. Ormsby Gore pulled the house down, and a few old fruit trees in Brogyntyn Park, near the Oswestry Lodge, alone mark the site of Swanhill.

LLOYD OF SWANHILL.²

ARMS: *Quarterly or. and gu. 4 lions pass. counterchanged of the field.*

CREST: *A lion ramp. gules.*

¹ Died at Swanhill, 3 Sep., 1829, aged 85. His wife Harriet Anne, sister of Sir Thomas Dalrymple Hesketh, Bt., of Rufford Hall, Lancashire, died at Brighton, 14 May, 1848, aged 76. (Gravestone in Oswestry Parish Churchyard).

² The early part of this Pedigree is taken from Joseph Morris's Colls., by the kindness of C. Peele, Esq.

Cynan ap Iago ap Iwal, Prince of North Wales, d. in Ireland at close of the 11th century. = Ranullf, d. of Afloedd ap Swtric ap Glinfurn, King of Dublin.

Griffith, Head of the 1st Royal Tribe of Wales. d. 1137, aged 82, bur. Bangor Cathedral. = Meredith, Lord of Rhiwhiriaeth, Co. cottalog, and Neuaddwen. = Alswyn, d. of Llewelyn Vychan of Iâl. Rhys, whose descendants are in South Wales.

Llawr Grach, alias y Llyr Craff of Meifod. = Ales, d. Einion ap Seisyllt of Mathafarn.

Collwyn Llaw hir of Meifod = Ellen, d. of Einion ap Llewelyn ap Meilir Gryg.

Caradoc = Mali, d. and heir of David ap Griffith ap Gwenwynwyn ap Owen Cyfeiliog.

Sulien = Jonet, d. of Madoc ap Einion ap Cerri.

Ednyved of Llyswn = Arddyn, d. of Einion ap Cynfelyn ap Dolffyn ap Rhiwallon.

Einion = Gwenllian, d. of Piers Trevor of Chirk.

Griffith Vyrgoch of Neuadd Wen in par. Llanervul. = Ales, d. Jenkin ap Llewellyn ap Ernim ap Celyaen.

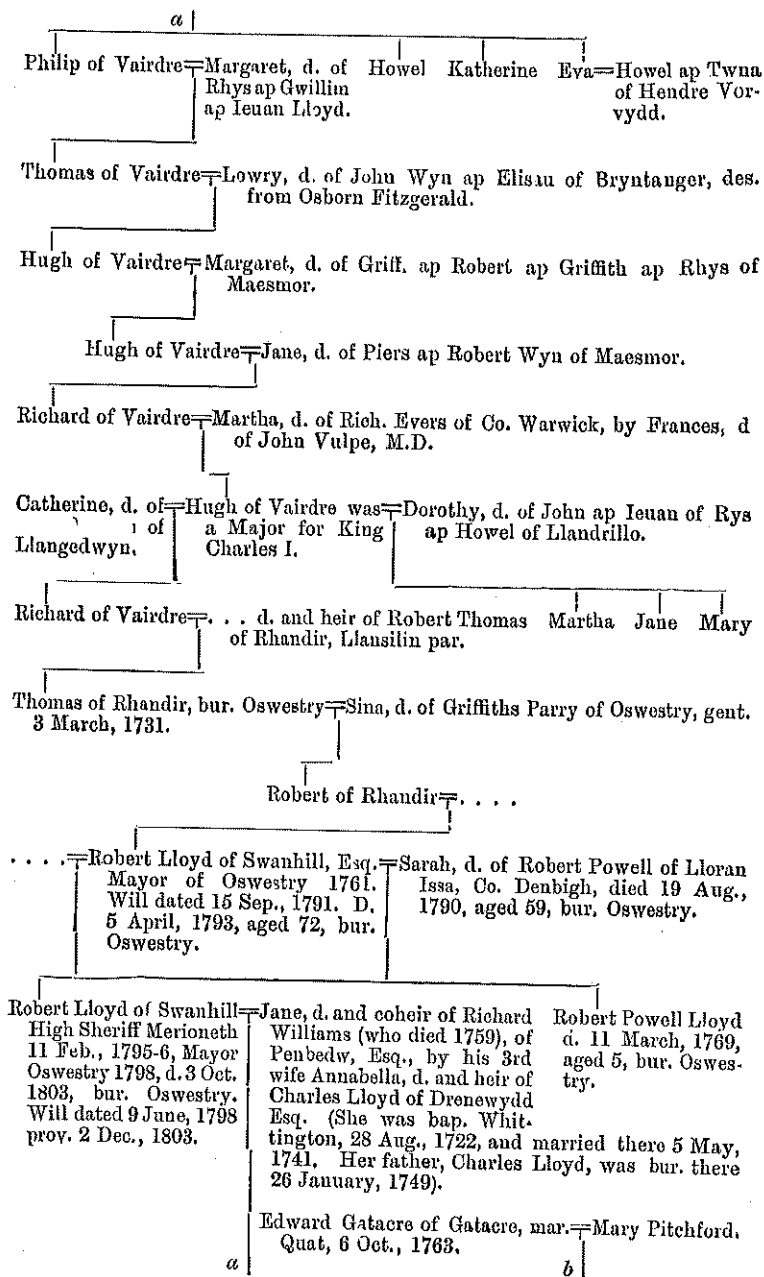
Madoc Lloyd living in 1334. = Angharad, d. and coheir of Madoc ap Elisau of the Manor of Llangar in Edeirnion, living 1284, ap Iorwerth ap Owen Brogyntyn. She was called the "Lady of Vairdre." She was living in 1375, and is mentioned in the co-deil to her brother's will, Llewelyn, Bishop of St. Asaph, dated 12 Oct., 1375. Griffith Vychan Lord of Neuadd Wen in Caer-einion.

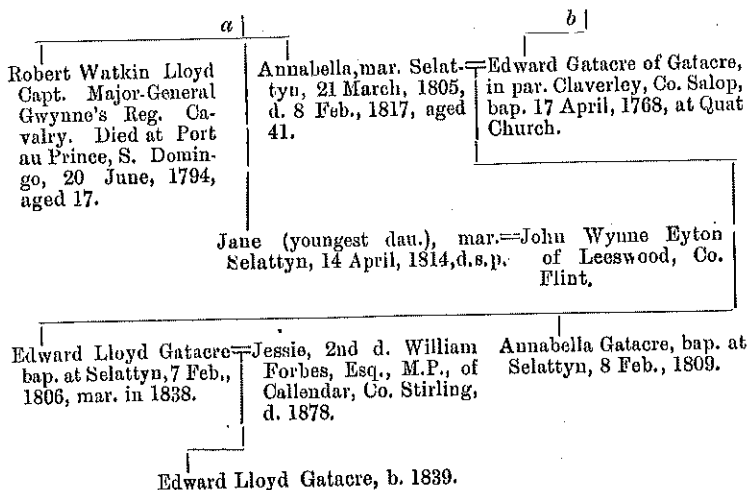
Llewelyn ap Madoc of Vairdre in Edeirnion. = Mali, d. of David Lloyd ap Ithel ap Gwrgenen des. from Ririd Flaidd.

Thomas = Catherine, d. Philip Oteley of Oteley, Co. Salop.

a

1 On Wed. the morrow of All Saints (2 Nov., 1334), Owenus ap David de Kinmer et Madog Lloyd ap Griffith et Angharad uxor ejus d'na de Vairdre appeared at the Sessions held at Harlech, Co. Merioneth, before the King's Justices for North Wales, to show by what warrant they held their lands by Barony, when they pleaded the Royal Grant of 22 July, 12 Ed. I. to Griffith ap Iorwerth et David filii et nepote sui, to hold their lands by Barony. (Harl. MS., No. 6068, fol. 42).





MOUNT SION.

For the third and last time in this history John Felton, brazier, appears upon the scene.

He had, as we have seen, exchanged lands in Selattyn with Robert Lloyd in 1744; and sold to James Turner of Oldport three parcels of land called Ty yn wlado, in that parish.

He now sells "all that Messuage or tenement then called the Upper House, and several pieces of land belonging thereto, with the appurtenances . . . lying and being in the Township of Porkington, in the parish of Sylattyn in Co. Salop . . . then in possession of Thomas Moreton his assigns or undertenants," to Thomas Edwards, Clerk in or shortly before 1757.

By an Indenture dated 27 July, 1757, Thomas Edwards, Clerk, mortgages the Upper House and the lands belonging to it to Elizabeth Oldham of the Parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, Middlesex, widow, for 800 years for a sum of £450, subject to redemption by him and his heirs.

He marries her daughter Mary Oldham, and in 1769 or 1770 Mrs. Oldham dies and leaves the mortgage to

"Dr. William Worthington and William Bell upon trust to permit the said Thomas Edwards to receive the interest thereof during his lifetime, and after his death to permit the said testatrix's daughter, Mary Edwards, wife of the said Thomas Edwards, to receive the interest for life and after (if she die without issue) the said William Worthington and William Bell should call in the £450 and the interest thereupon, and pay £100 thereof to Thomas Worthington of Buttington, £100 to John Worthington (since dec.), and £100 to Margaret Worthington (since dec., wife of John Mountford of Welshpool), and £50 to the Testatrix's niece M. Evans, wife of Evan Evans, Mallster of Oswestry (since dec.)."

E. Oldham bequeaths the rest of her personal estate unto her daughter, Mary Edwards, and appoints her sole executrix of her will.

This will, which was dated 8 June, 1769, was proved by Mary Edwards in P.C.C. 14th June, 1770.

Dr. Worthington and W. Bell died without obtaining probate of the Will, so P.C.C. granted letters of administration to Thomas Worthington of Buttington.¹

Thomas Edwards was, doubtless, a Welshman. This we may gather from the names and abodes of the relatives whom we shall find mentioned in his will, but his parentage and place of birth remain a mystery.

We hear of him first as signing Selattyn Register in Feb., 1773 and 1775, as

Thomas Edwards Curate

In the notes written by William Roberts, Rector of Selattyn, in the Register, we find "Mr. Edwards' Rector of Llanfechan's House at Mount Sion in this parish was finished in the year 1774."

This is not a strictly accurate description of him, for a little lower in the Register we find "Mr. Edwards of

¹ Dr. Worthington, John Worthington, Margaret Mountford, and M. Evans all died in the lifetime of the Rev. Thomas Edwards.

Mount Sion resigned the Rectory of Llanwrin for that of Llanfechan 1776." He was therefore Rector of Llanwrin at the time that he rebuilt or altered the "Upper House" and changed the name to that of Mount Sion.

He was apparently a non-resident Rector, living in Selattyn and officiating there as Curate until 1777, when J. Tomkies signs the Register as Curate.

A calamity soon befell the new house. The Register tells us under the date of 1774 that "the house of the Rev. Mr. Edwards of Mount Sion suff'd greatly by Lightening on the 16th Feb. at night, but providentially no lives were lost."

Mr. Roberts was Rector of both Selattyn and Whittington, and in the Register of the latter parish, he has left us a graphic description of the storm. He says:—

"1774. On the 16th February, about 12 o'clock at night a most remarkable storm of Thunder attended with a high wind and extraordinary hail alarm'd this neighbourhood. The effects of it were severely felt at the Rev. Mr Thomas Edwards' new house at Mount Sion in the parish of Selattyn. The windows at the west end were shattered. About a foot square of the foundation seemed as if rammed in with a force that spatted the dirt as high as the Cornish : the traces of the Lightening were apparent on every side of the house, and to be found in every room within it. Two of the chimneys were damaged, one clear to the roof : the closet in Mr. Edwards' room was divested of the partition, door and all being shivered, and drove to the Bedside, a stand of a head Clock damag'd by the Bedside, and the wire of the Bell melted off.

Tho' thus beset on all sides Mr. and Mrs. Edwards escap'd unhurt, most providentially escap'd. Some pieces of plate in the closet had marks as if with shot thro' them : the wires in Mrs. Edwards' caps were like petrified together, and the linen as if chew'd by a Dog. The pointer Dog on the kitchen hearth was kill'd and

four chickens in the poultry-yard were kill'd and four left alive. The lives of the family were all preserv'd. The alarm was dreadfull, but the damage of repairs to the house did not exceed seven or eight pounds."

1776. "Mary the wife of Rev. Mr. Edwards of Mount Sion," was buried at Selattyn on March 6th.

Two years afterwards he married Jane, daughter of the Rev. Richard Maurice of Brynygwalia, in Llan-gedwyn parish, Co. Denbigh, who survived him.

Upon 7 March, 1785, he made his will, by which he gave and devised unto his wife Jane and her assessors (inter alia) all that piece of land by him lately purchased in the Hengoed, in the parish of Sylattyn, to hold the same for her natural life. Also all his messuage called Mount Sion, and the several fields and parcels of land lately inclosed on the several commons and waste grounds in par. Sylattyn, and allotted to him by virtue of the Act of Parliament, and all other his estates and possessions in Sylattyn (subject to the estate for life of his said wife in the same) unto his friends William Humphreys of Llwyn, in Co. Montgomery, Esq., Lewis Jones of Oswestry, gent., and Rev. John Davies of Cemmes, Co. Montgomery, Clerk, their heirs and assessors, to hold the same on trust.

After the decease of his said wife, or by her consent in her lifetime, they may absolutely sell the last-mentioned premises, and by the moneys of such sale should discharge the £450 mortgage on Mount Sion, made by him on 27 July, 1757, to Elizabeth Oldham, and they should in the next place pay the sum of £500 secured on Mount Sion by indenture dated 28 Nov., 1776, unto Thomas Worthington (the surviving trustee named in the Indenture).

The indenture referred to was between "Thomas Edwards of the first part, and the Rev. Wm. Worthington of Llanrhaiadr, Co. Denbigh, D.D. (since dec.), and Thomas Worthington of Buttington, Co. Montgomery, gent., of the second part, and Isabella Kenrick, then of Mount Sion spinster, of the third part."

It said that of the £500 mortgage upon Mount Sion, which was left upon trust, that they should pay £150 to Thomas Edwards' "friends, John Jones of Caenogin, Co. Merioneth, gent., and Thomas Jones of Llaethgwm, Merioneth, gent., upon trust to place out the same and pay the interest to the testator's niece, Mary, the wife of Wm. Flavel of Alberbury, gent., or her assessors, or permit her to receive the same for her life, and upon her decease, they should pay the last-mentioned trust monies to Jane, Margaret, and Sydney Roberts, spinsters, her sisters, share and share alike."

The will goes on to say that the trustees should pay the further sum of £450 unto the "said Jane, Margaret, and Sydney Roberts," to be equally divided amongst them, a further sum of £200 unto and amongst the children of Thomas Edwards' cousin Evan Rice, then late of Llanfiglo, in the parish of Llanfyllin, gent., dec. Also a further sum of £200 unto and among the children of his cousin Robert Edwards of Cefnbodig, Co. Merioneth, gent., dec., a further sum of £50 to his cousin Edward Owen, Clerk, Curate of Conway, Co. Carnarvon, a further sum of £50 among the children of his cousin, the said John Jones of Caenog, a further sum of £50 amongst the children of his cousin Mary, the wife of the said Thomas Jones of Llaethgwm, a further sum of £50 to his cousin Kenrick Lloyd of Llanfyllin, Co. Montgomery, aforesaid Blacksmith, or in case of his death in the testator's lifetime, to his son Humphrey Lloyd, a further sum of £50 amongst the children of his cousin Robert Evans of Rhiewlas, par. Llansilin, Co. Denbigh, gent., a further sum of £50 amongst the children of his uncle David Evans of Pen y Coed, Co. Merioneth, gent. The sum of £100 to his friend John Lloyd of Oswestry, aforesaid, gent., and his executors upon trust, that they should place the same out at interest and pay the produce thereof to his cousin Margaret, wife of Robert Lloyd of Moelfre, Co. Denbigh, during her life, and after her decease the said principal sum of £100 was to

go to her son, his (the testator's) godson Thomas Lloyd. Lastly, the trustees were to pay the residue of the moneys from the sale, if there be any, unto Mary, wife of Wm. Flavel, and to Jane, Margaret, and Sydney Roberts, her sisters.

He provides that if the sale is insufficient to pay these legacies, they should deduct from each a proportionate part.

There is a proviso that if the testator's wife desires to purchase the said estate and should pay his trustees £2,350, which sum he has bequeathed to his relations, she can do so, within twelve months after his death.

The testator bequeaths all his personal estate to his wife, and leaves her sole executor of his will.

On 19 December, 1787, and on 12 October, 1796, Thomas Edwards made codicils to his will, but they did not affect the premises. On 28 September, 1797, Thomas Edwards bequeathed to his relations by a memorandum, the surplus of the money remaining from the sale of Mount Sion after his debts and legacies were paid. He died 5 January, 1800, and probate of his will and codicils were granted 10 June, 1800, in the C. Ct. of St. Asaph, to his widow Jane Edwards.

There is an Indenture dated May 1, 1800, "between Thomas Worthington of the first part; Alexander Mather of City Road, Middlesex, preacher of the Gospel, and Isabella his wife (formerly Isabella Kenrick), of the second part; Jane Edwards of Mount Sion, widow, of the third part; and Thomas Davies of Oswestry, Esq., of the fourth part.

It says that by the Indenture made 28 Nov., 1776, between Thos. Edwards, Wm. Worthington, D.D., dec., and Thos. Worthington, and the said Isabella Kenrick, then spinster, "all the messuage called the Upper House and then Mount Sion," was mortgaged to the Worthingtons on trust that they should "*immediately after the decease of Thomas Edwards, and not before,*" pay the mortgage money of £500 unto Jane Kenrick or her assigns to their own use and benefit.

Thomas Edwards having died on 5th January, 1800, Alexander Mather and Isabella his wife claim the sum of £500 due to them, and £6 8s. 6d. interest thereon. The result of this claim was that Jane Edwards, widow, agreed to pay off this £506 8s. 6d. to them.

On Dec. 24th and 25th, 1800, an Indenture of Lease and Release was made between Thomas Worthington of the first part, the Rev. Wm. Worthington of Pontypentre, Co. Montgomery, Clerk, and Thomas Worthington of New Chapel, Co. Montgomery, gent. (the two last sons and administrators of Matthew Worthington, Clerk, dec.), John Mountford (widower of Margaret Worthington, dec.), David Evans of Llanfyllin, Co. Montgomery, Mallster (administrator of his late mother, Mary Evans, dec.), of the second part, Lewis Jones and John Davies, trustees of Thomas Edwards's will, on the third part, Jane Edwards on the fourth part, the Rev. Richard Maurice of Brynigwalia, Co. Denbigh, Clerk, of the fifth part, and T. Davies of the sixth part.

This document recognises the mortgage of 27 July, 1757, between Thomas Edwards and Elizabeth Oldham for £450, and states that by the marriage settlement of the marriage of Thomas Edwards, with Jane Maurice, his second wife, she was entitled to the Upper House of Mount Sion, subject to £450 payment to the legatees of E. Oldham, and £500 to Isabella Kenrick, and to a payment of the further sum of £1,400 towards legacies, which makes up the £2,350 left as such under Thomas Edwards's will.

It states that the estate is sold to Jane Edwards, who further grants, bargains and sells it to her brother, the Rev. Richard Maurice, viz., all that messuage, etc., called Mount Sion, and also a piece of land in the holding of one Mary Rees.

It is to be held by Richard Maurice and his heirs for ever *after* the death of Jane Edwards. Jane Edwards's will is dated 9 April, 1807, by which she directs the mortgage of £1,400 to be paid off out of her "personal estate and effects."

She devises Mount Sion, etc., to her brother-in-law Thomas Davies and John Edwards of Dollgellau, Co. Merioneth, in trust, for her brother Robert Maurice, Clerk, and her sister Elizabeth Davies, the wife of the said Thomas Davies and the survivor of them; and then it is to be held in trust for the testator's great nephew Richard Maurice Bonnor, elder son of her niece Jane, by her husband John Bonnor, Esq., and his heirs.

Jane Edwards died 27 December, 1814, at the age of 80, and her will was proved in the P.C.C. on 20 May, 1815.

Her brother R. Maurice succeeded to the property and survived her four years. His will, which was dated 4 August, 1809, has a codicil dated 28 April, 1815, and was proved P.C.C. 21 April, 1818.

Elizabeth Davies, the sister and coheir of R. Maurice, died in June, 1820.

The property now devolved upon Richard Maurice Bonnor, and we learn from Selattyn Register that "Mount Sion was renewed and its appearance completely changed in the year 1830 by the Rev.

R. M. Bonnor"

He lived there whilst Perpetual Curate of Trinity Church in Oswestry.

John Bonnor of Brynygwalia, died in 1848, but previously, with his concurrence (he having "agreed to make a proviso out of his own property for the benefit of R. B. M. Bonnor") it was decided to sell Mount Sion.

Accordingly we find that on 10th October, 1853, the trustees of John Bonnor of Brynygwalia, Co. Denbigh, Esq.'s will, i.e., Thomas Penson of Gwersyllt Hill, near Wrexham, Esq., and David Hamer of Plâs Lyssin, near Carno, Co. Montgomery, Esq., of the first part, the Rev. Richard B. M. Bonnor of Rhuabon, Co. Denbigh, of the second part, and Ellen Bonnor, his wife, of the third part, sell the Mount Sion estate to

John Jones Kenrick

of the Quinta, Co. Salop, Esq., for the sum of £6,000.

The description of the property is as follows :—

Mount Sion Estate.

The House, etc.

The Lawn

Mount Sion Field and Plantation

Coppice Field

Spring Field

Another Field adjoining Spring Field

Another Field adjoining the same (heretofore in
William Howell's holding)

Baker's Field

A Meadow

containing on the whole 44 acres, two roods, and two perches.

The lands allotted to the Rev. Thomas Edwards by the Act of Parliament (29 Sep., 1777), and the lands purchased by him in the Hengoed, which were "formerly in possession of Mary Rees," and which he bequeathed to his wife Jane Edwards by will, are not mentioned in Mr. Venables's purchase. What became of them, we do not know.

The Allotment lands were—

	A.	R.	P.
An Allotment on Hengoed	8	0	35
Do. at Little Hengoed ...	5	1	37
Do. on Cynr y Bwch, called Selattyn Field	8	0	16
Do. called Gorsey Bank	10	3	6

MAURICE BONNOR.

ARMS: 1 and 4 az. on a bend arg. cotised, 3 escallops gules. 2 and 3 arg. a lion pass sa. within a bordure indented gules.

CRESTS: 1. A Unicorn's head erased sa., winged ar. horn, mane and beard or, bearing in the mouth a shamrock ppr. 2. A lion pass. sa. as in the Arms.

... = Elizabeth Oldham of St. James's Par. Cler- kerwell. Will dated 8 June, 1769, prov. 14 June, 1770.	Rev. Richard Maurice = Elizabeth, d. of Robert of Brynygvalia, Co. Denbigh, born 1689, Vicar of Llangedwyn, d. 1732.	Lloyd of Glanhafen.
a	b	

NOTE.—For most of the documents quoted in this Chapter I am indebted to Messrs. Longueville and Williams-Vaughan.

a |

b |

Mary Oldham=Rev. Thomas Edwards, Curate Selat-
 bur. Selattyn, tyn 1773-75, Rector Llanwrin, re-
 6 March, 1776. signed 1776, Rector Llanfdechain
 1776-1800, d.s.p. 5 January, bur.
 Selattyn, 13 January, 1800, aged 73.
 Will dated 7 March, 1785, prov. 10
 June, 1800, at S. Asaph.

Jane Maurice, mar. sett.
 dated 20 July, 1778,
 d. 27 Dec., 1814, aged
 80. Will dated 9 April,
 1807, prov. P.C.C. 20
 May, 1815.

Rev. Richard Maurice of Bryn- . . . Cooke, d. and Elizabeth=Thomas
 gwalia and Mount Sion, Vicar heir of . . Cooke of Maurice, Davies of
 Llangedwyn 1755-1802, Perp. Cheltenham, Esq. d. 1820. Oswestry.
 Cur. Trefor 1776, Vicar Llansilin
 1776-1802. Will dated 4 Aug.,
 1809, prov. P.C.C. 21 April, 1818.

Jane Maurice, heiress=John Bonnor d. 1848. Two mem. windows at Llan-
 of Brynngwalia. gedwyn Church.

Richard Bonnor Maurice Bonnor of Brynngwalia, Anna Maria, 2nd d. of
 born 1803, M.A. Oxford 1825, 1st Perpet. Curate Matthew Harrison of
 Holy Trinity Church, Oswestry, 1837-42, Vicar Croydon, Esq., mar. 1827.
 Rhuabon 1842, Hon. Canon St. Asaph 1850-59, Arms of Harrison: *Or.*
 Dean and Chancellor do. 1859, resigned 1886, *on a cross az., 5 pheons*
 died 25 March, bur. 29 March, 1889, at S. Asaph *of the field.*
 Cathedral, mem. brass in the Cathedral.

Robert Maurice Bonnor Maurice of Bodyn- . . . d. 26 Jan., 1892, Jane
 foel, in Llanfdechain par., Co. Montgomery, aged 78, bur. Llan-
 assumed the add. name of Maurice, d. 1872 fdechain.

E. Arthur Bonnor Maurice of Bodynfoel.

Richard Maurice Bonnor, b. 1823, Anna Maria, d. . . . Charlotte Matilda
 Col. Bombay Staff Corps (pres. owner of Brynngwalia).

2nd wife=Rose, dau. of William Dempster of Skibo Castle, Perthshire,
 mar. 1833, d. 1845. Mem. window at Llangedwyn Church.
 Arms of Dempster: *Gules, a sword in bend. arg. hilt and*
pommel or., surmounted by a fess of the last.

George
 Hawkins

Benjamin
 John d.

Robert Dempster, Vicar=
 of Great Ness, Co. Salop

Rose Harriet
 Ellen
 Kate, d.
 Joanna Rowland

John

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3rd wife=Ellen, d. of John Wood of Worthing, Sussex,
mar. 1847 (now living).

Caroline Jane, d.

Mount Sion no longer exists ; it was pulled down by Mr. Venables, who built an entirely new house, to which he gave the name of Oakhurst. He died in 1868, and was a great loss to the parish and neighbourhood.

VENABLES.

ARMS : Azure 2 bars arg. in chief 3 Mulletts pierced of the second.

John Venables (of Bollington, Co. Chester)=Margaret Leigh.

Joseph Venables, B.D.¹ of Bollington=Elizabeth Davies (Lloyd ?).

John	Joseph, Clerk, Ll.B., ² b. 31 Aug., 1726, Rector Erbistock 1777, Incumb. Morton 1783-97, d. 14 Aug., 1810. Mem. Tablet in Oswestry Parish Church.	Richard
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Lazarus mar. in 1771, died 11 Jan., 1813. ³	=Elizabeth, d. and heir of Richard Jones of Woodhill, Co. Salop.	Edward George of Mount Vernon, near Liverpool. ⁴
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Lazarus Jones of Woodhill (formerly of Liverpool), Barrister-at-law, b. 8 Mar., 1772, mar. 24 Oct., 1805, d. 1856	=Alice, d. of Thomas Jolley of Liverpool.	Joseph, Clerk, b. 1773, mar. 1805, Incumb. Morton 1797-1823, d. June, 1823.	=Mary, d. of Edward Rowland of Gardden Lodge, Ruabon.
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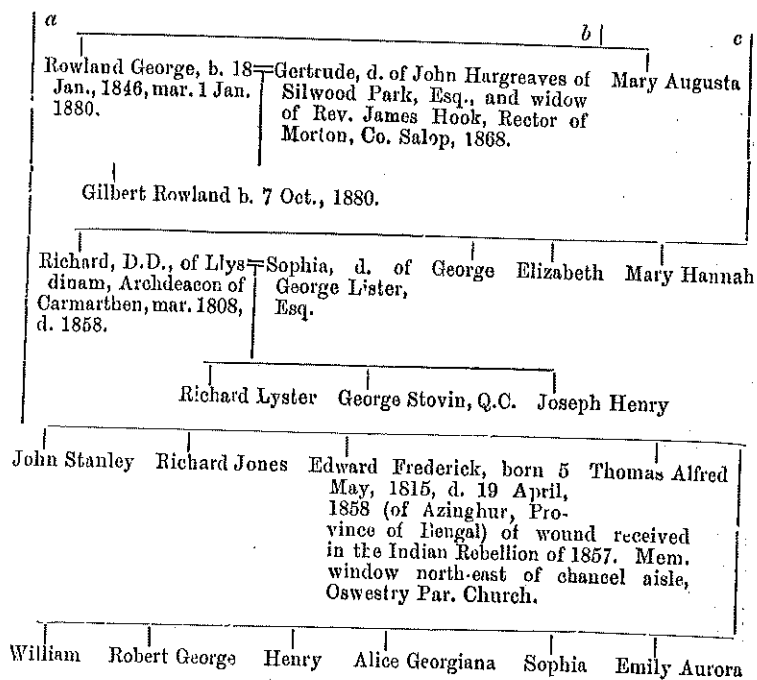
Rowland Jones of Oakhurst, b. 14 Sep., 1812, mar. 1837, bought Mount Sion 1853, d.s.p. 15 May, 1868, bur. Selattyn.	=Harriet, d. of Edgar Corrie of Vale Lodge, Leatherhead, Surrey, present owner of Oakhurst (1893).	Joseph George, b. 1815, mar. 1843, d. 1847.	=Caroline, d. of Col. Sandys, widow of Jas. Harvey Hosken of Illenglaze, Esq.
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a

b

c

¹ Was elected with his six sons, Burgesses of Oswestry 1755.
² Trustee to Will of Robt. Lloyd of Swanhill, dated 1791.
³ Date of death given in Indenture for Division of Swanhill Lands, 12 and 13 April, 1814, says he was brother and heir to Joseph Venables.
⁴ Presented two pairs of handsome candlesticks to Oswestry Corporation in 1794.



MOUNT PLEASANT.

The Allotment Act "for dividing and enclosing Commons and Waste Lands in the Lordship of Whittington" was passed 17 George III. (1777). We shall speak of it more fully later on when describing the perambulation of Selattyn boundaries.

Suffice it to say here, that a further Act was passed in 20 George III. (1781) "for carrying the same into execution."

The Commissioners for the Manor were John Evans of Llwyn y Groes, Co. Salop, Esq., Thomas Boydall of Trevallyn, Co. Denbigh, gent., and Richard Hill of Hales Hall, Co. Stafford, gent.

We are told that these gentlemen "did by public Auction at the Dwelling-house of Richard Phillips, Innholder, in Oswestry, sell and dispose" upon 29

Aug., 1781, to "Robert Hale, late of Copthorn,¹ Co. Salop, and now of Penrhyn, Co. Carnarvon, gent.," three several allotments of the Commons and Waste Lands.

Lot 1, containing 5 acres.

Lot 2, containing 5 acres.

and Lot 3, containing 8 acres.

"all lying above the Town of Oswestry adjoining together, and bounded on the south by the road leading from Oswestry to Bala, and on the north by the old enclosed Lands of Robert Godolphin Owen, Esq.," and that the said Robert Hale paid for them the sum of £307 7s., his receipt for the payment of which is signed 1 Sep., 1784.

On the 26th August, 1785, an Indenture was made between Robert Hale and John Oliver of Shrewsbury, gent., by which the former mortgages the said lands to the latter for 500 years, as security for £215 advanced by Oliver to Hale to pay that sum owed by him to one Henry Vaughan of Tynewydd.

On 1 and 2 May, 1788, there is a "lease and release" of these lands. The release being of four parts, between John Oliver of the first part ;

Robt Hale and

Eliza Freeman Hale

his wife, of the second part ; George Stoakes of Oswestry, gent., of the third part ; and Edward Wynn Evans² of Oswestry, Mercer and Draper, of the fourth part.

¹ A township in par. Bicton, near Shrewsbury.

² Mayor of Oswestry 1782, Banker, Coroner, and Post-Master of Oswestry. (Corp. Rec., Shrop. Arch. *Trans.*, Vol. VII., p. 80).

It is a "purchase deed of these lands and of all the edifices thereon, on Cyrnybwch, in the parish of Selattyn," sold by Robert Hale to George Stoakes for £429.

Robert Hale had bought two other small portions of land in Selattyn of the Allotment Commissioners, but they are not included in the sale to George Stoakes.

They were Lot 99, 1 acre and 24 perches, "bounded on the south and west by the public road leading from Oswestry to Sylattyn, and on the north and east by old inclosed lands of the Rev. Daniel Griffiths, Clerk."

Also Lot 100, "36 perches bound on the south, east, and west by certain roads in the said award, marked E and D, and on the north by old inclosed lands of John Robert Lloyd."¹

George Stoakes only kept the property for two years, but during that time he must have built a house upon it, which he named Mount Pleasant. At the present day it has lost its final adjective, and is simply called "The Mount."

1 and 2 Sep., 1790

sells to

"all that

then erected

Messu-

age or Dwelling-house, and the Buildings thereunto belonging, commonly called or known by the name of Mount Pleasant and all those several pieces of land adjoining to the said Messuage, and then occupied therewith, containing 15 acres² or thereabouts, be the same more or less, and bounded on the north by the old enclosed lands of R. G. Owen, Esq., on the east by an occupation road, on the south by the road leading from Oswestry to Bala, and on the west by the lands of Mr. Richard Bickerton, and then late in the possession or occupation of the said Mary Jones, her undertenants or assigns."

M: Jones Geo Stoakes

¹ Lord of the Manor.

² G. Stoakes bought 18 acres from Robt. Hale. I do not know what became of the other 3 acres.

This document states that William Jameson¹ of Oswestry, haberdasher, was Mrs. Mary Jones's trustee.

George Stoakes, the builder of Mount Pleasant, must have been the "eminent timber merchant of Oswestry," whose death was recorded in the Shrewsbury papers of April, 1799.² We do not know if he built Mount Pleasant as a speculation or if he intended to live there.

Mrs. Mary Jones, its first occupant, was the widow of Matthew Jones of Cyfronydd, in the parish of Castle Caereinion, Co. Montgomery. By her will dated 15 Oct., 1796, she bequeathes "to my son Price Jones one shilling.³ . . . All my Messuages, tenements, lands, household goods, personal estate," etc., "to my younger children Matthew, Margaret and Mary Jones share and share alike, and their heirs for ever."

Witnesses, John Lloyd, William Edwards, and Edward Edwards.

The will was proved by Matthew Jones in the P. Ct. Cant., 27 May, 1797, to whom admin. was granted.

Mary Jones, the youngest daughter, only survived her mother a few months. She died at Cyfronydd in the spring of the year 1797. By her death intestate, her eldest brother Pryce Jones became entitled to her share of their mother's property, which he surrendered to his brother and sister.

We learn this from a document dated 21 and 22 April, 1797, of "Lease and release between Pryce Jones of the one part, of Cyfronydd, Co. Montgomery,

¹ Will dated 4 Dec., 1794, prov. 26 Dec., 1818, at St. Asaph, and admin. granted to David Jameson, surviving brother. Wm. Jameson bequeathed all his personal estates to Mary Jameson, his mother, and his "Messuage, Burgage or dwelling-house and garden with appurt. in Bailey Street, Oswestry," to her for life, and after to his brother David, excepting a charge of £200. securities and stock-in-trade to his brother John and sister Mary Jameson, to be divided equally between them.

² Shrop. Archæo. *Trans.*, Vol. VI., p. 178.

³ The owner of Cyfronydd.

and Matthew Jones of the same place, gent., and Margaret Jones, brother and sister of the said Pryce Jones."

It states that his mother Mary Jones devised her estate to her three younger children, and that by the death of the youngest daughter Mary (who died intestate) he, Pryce Jones, became entitled to her third part or share in the estate of Mount Pleasant, but that he "from goodwill and affection towards his brother and sister, and for the augmentation of their fortunes hath consented and agreed to give, grant and convey his third part or share of the said estate to them, the said Matthew Jones and Margaret Jones and their heirs."

He also gives to them his share in lands lying in the Township of Tredderwen, Rhetskin,¹ and the Boat-house tenement, all in the parish of Guilsfield, and land in Llandrinio parish, Co. Montgomery. In 1802, Margaret Jones married the Vicar of Llanfair Caereinion, the Rev. Evan Lewis.² Their settlements are dated 28th and 29th Sept. of that year.

There is an Indenture of Lease and Release dated 23 and 24 Dec., 1812, by which of Cyffronydd (trustee of the settlements made previous to the marriage of the Rev. Evan Lewis and Margaret Jones, spinster, in 1802), agrees as trustee for the sale of the moiety or share of Margaret Jones, now in her mother's estate of Mount Pleasant and the lands in Guilsfield, to her brother Matthew

Jones, for the sum of £4,400.

¹ i.e., Rhydesgyn.

² Vicar of Llanfair Caereinion 1800-1827.

It states that Mount Pleasant "was late in the occupation of Miss Mary Vaughan Davies, afterwards of John Hunt, Esq., and then of Matthew Jones."

Two years later Matthew Jones was declared a bankrupt, and Mount Pleasant again changed hands. He died in or before 1824.

The Pryces of Cyfronydd are an ancient family, the present owner Athelstane Robert Pryce, is said to be twenty-seventh in male descent from Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, whose Arms they bear.

Arms: 1 and 4, Or. a lion ramp. gules, armed and lang. or.

2 and 3, Arg. 3 Bears pattes. prop.

Their early pedigree will be found in *Her. Visit. Wales*, vol. i., p. 293. The following dates from the purchase of Mount Pleasant.

Matthew Jones of Cyfronydd = Mary, bought Mount Pleasant, Sep. 1790. Will dated 15 Oct., 1796, prov. P.O.C. 27 May, 1797.

Pryce Jones = Jane, d. and d. 1858.	heir of John Davies of Aberllefenny, Co. Merioneth	Matthew Jones, Banker at Welshpool, d. before Nov., 1824.	Margaret = Evan Lewis mar. Sept., 1802.	Vicar of Llanfair Caereinion 1800-1827.	Mary, died 1797, bur. Castle Caer- einion.
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Robert Davies Jones (who took the name of Pryce) = Jane, d. of St. John Chiver- born 25 Dec., 1819, mar. 1849, High Sheriff Merioneth 1849, Lord Lt. Merioneth, 1884-1891 died Aug. 21, 1891, bur. at Castle Caereinion.	ton Charlton of Apley Castle, Esq.
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Athelstane Robert Pryce, born 1850.

On 21 October, 1814, a Commission of Bankruptcy was awarded in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer against John Mytton, Matthew Jones, and Price Glynne Mytton of Welshpool, "who followed the Trade and Business of Bankers and Partners," for that they "did become indebted unto Thomas Worthington of Buttington Hall, Co. Montgomery, gent., in £190 and upwards."

The estate of Matthew Jones was then held in trust by Sir Arthur Davies Owen of Glansevern, Co. Montgomery, Kt., for the benefit of the creditors of the said Matt. Jones.

On 2 November, 1814, Sir Arthur bargains and sells all the Freehold Messuages, etc., of Matthew Jones in Co. Montgomery and Co. Salop, to Richard Edmunds of Chancery Lane, Richard Pryce of Gunley, Co. Montgomery, and George Gould of Gofa, Co. Montgomery, their heirs and assignes.

On 17th and 18th May, 1819, there is a Lease and Release in five parts, between R. Edmunds, R. Pryce, and G. Gould (assignees of the estate of Matt. Jones, Bankrupt), of the first part, David Jameson of Oswestry, Shopkeeper (executor of the will of William Jameson, dec.), of the second part, Thomas Parry Jones Parry of Madryn, Co. Carnarvon, of the third part, the Rev. John Parry Jones Parry of Madryn, Clerk, of the fourth part, and John Evans of Carnarvon, gent., of the fifth part. This purports to be a Release to the said Thomas. Parry Jones Parry of Mount Pleasant, and an "Assignment of 500 years in trust to attend the inheritance."

It informs us that "Mount Pleasant was late in the occupation of Richard Puleston, Esq."

Selattyn Register records the baptism of two of his children.

"Phillip John, the son of Richard and Elizabeth Puleston of Mount Pleasant, gent., bap. 20 August, 1817," and "William Roger, the son of Richard and Elizabeth Puleston of Mount Pleasant, gent., born 4 August, bap. 5 Sep., 1819."

There is a "Deed of Covenant for the production of the Title Deeds relating to Matt. Jones' Bankrupt's estate," dated 27 July, 1819.

The Arms of Thomas Parry Jones Parry are—

Arms : *1st and 4th Erm. Lion ramp. sable, arm and lang gu. for Jones.*

2nd and 3rd Vert. a stag trippant prop. for Parry.

He was the second son of John Jones of Llwyn On,¹ Co. Denbigh.

John Jones of Llwyn On = Catherine, d. of Love Parry of Penarth and Rhydolion, Co. Carnarvon, M.P.

John Parry = Penelope Jones d.s.p. Steed.

Thos. Parry Jones Parry of Llwyn On and Madryn (jure uxoris), mar. 9th Feb., 1780, his cousin, when he assumed the name and arms of Parry, died 13 Jan., 1835.

Margaret, b. 1783, d. 7 Feb., 1830, eld. d. and coheir of Love Parry of Penarth, Rhydolion, and Wernfawr, by Sidney (heiress of Madryn),² d. and coheir of Rev. Robert Lewys of Llys Dulas, Chancellor of Bangor.

Love Parry Jones, Lt.-Col. 2 Reg. Ft. = Ricarda, d. of Dr. Wetherall.

Lt.-Genl. Sir Love Parry Jones, K.H. of Madryn, b. 1781, d. 1853.

Eliz., d. and heir of Thomas Caldecot of Holton Hall, Co. Lincoln, Esq.

Thomas Parry Jones Parry of Llwyn On, d. 1845.

Margaret Hooper, d. and heir of Vice-Admiral Rob Lloyd of Tregayan Co. Anglesea.

Thomas Love Duncombe Jones Parry, b. 1832.

Thomas Parry Jones Parry b. 1828, mar. 1863.

Lucie Marie, eld. d. James Oldham Swettenham, Esq.

Thomas Parry, b. 1869.

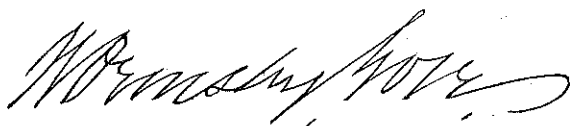
J. P. Jones Parry.

four years later on, "agrees to sell all that Messuage of Mount Pleasant, now in the tenure

¹ *Hist. Powis Fadog*, vol. ii.

² Gruffyd Madryn was High Sheriff Carnarvon 1633. His grandson William sold the Madryn Estate, in par. Llandudwen, Co. Carnarvon (See *Her. Visit. Wales*, vol. ii. p. 177).

and occupation of Arthur Nonely Davenport," to



Esq. for the sum of £2,100.

The articles of agreement are dated 23 Oct., 1823. The indenture of Lease and Release between Thos. Parry Jones Parry, Esq., of the first part, Wm. Ormsby Gore, Esq., of the second part, and Edmund Hopkinson of the third part, are dated 1 and 2 Sept., 1824.

They say that "Mount Pleasant Farm, together with the several pieces of land thereto belonging, contains by a late admeasurement thereof 16 acres, 2 roods, and 35 perches," and that it was occupied heretofore by Edward Jenkins, Esq., afterwards of his widow, then of Richard Puleston, Esq., and now of late that it was in the possession of Thos. Parry Jones Parry, Esq.

There is a Map with a measurement of the lands of Mount Pleasant made in 1814, which gives the total quantity as 16a. 1r. 22p.; the later measurement of Sept., 1824, is probably more accurate.

	A.	R.	P.
House Offices, Fold, Garden, Plantation, and Approach to the House	1	3	31
The Lawn	7	1	21
Upper Close	2	2	26
Field beyond Garden	4	2	13
Plantation	0	0	24
	16	2	3

Since the time of Matthew Jones of Cyfronydd, Mount Pleasant has always been let, except from 1859-70, when it was occupied by John Ralph Ormsby Gore, Esq., M.P. for North Shropshire.

The title deeds have supplied us with the names of some of the tenants. Since then there have been others, amongst whom I may mention Thomas Longueville, Esq., of Penylan, D. Neilson, Esq., and Col. Arkwright.

The house has been enlarged several times by the present owners.

THE SHROPSHIRE LAY SUBSIDY ROLL OF 1327.

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

(Continued from 2nd Series, Vol. IV., page 338).

PURSLOW HUNDRED is the third of the Hundreds named in this, the earliest of the Shropshire Lay Subsidy Rolls, those occurring before it being the Hundreds of Bradford and Munslow, and those after it, in the order in which they occur, being the Hundreds of Chirbury, Ford, Condover, Pimhill, Brimstree, Stoddesden, and Overs, and the Towns of Shrewsbury and Bridgnorth with their Liberties. It will be noticed that the modern Hundreds of Oswestry, Clun, and Albrighton are not given in this Roll. The places in Albrighton Hundred were mostly included in that of Pimhill in 1327. Why Oswestry Hundred (*Mersete* in Domesday) is omitted is not clear, unless it were then, as was certainly the case at an earlier date, "exempt from English law." And there seems to be no reason for the omission of Clun Hundred.

The Hundred of Purslow was formed in the reign of Henry I., out of the Hundreds of Rinlau, Lenteurde, and Conodovre. Most of its manors and places were taken out of the Domesday Hundred of Rinlau; seven, namely Bedstone, Bucknell, Cheney Longville, Woolston, and parts of Wistanstow and Clungunford, out of the Hundred of Lenteurde; and one, Ratlinghope, out of the Hundred of Conodovre. On the whole, Purslow Hundred may be said to fairly represent the Domesday Hundred of Rinlau; but at the re-arrangement of the Shropshire Hundreds in Henry I.'s reign, Clun and

Obley, both in Rinlau, were annexed to Clun Hundred, and Gatten, a member of Wentnor, was annexed to Ford.

The caput, or place for the periodical assemblage of the Hundred-Court, was at Purslow, in the parish of Clunbury, a place which is not even now a township.

It is noticeable that Dinmore, Bedstone, Bettws, Hopesay, and Wistanstow, all in the modern Hundred of Purslow, are not named in the Subsidy Roll. Dinmore is extra-parochial. Wistanstow formerly belonged to St. Alkmund's, but that Church lost it, and it came to the Stapletons. The manorial position and state of Bettws-y-crwn and its townships was uncertain and liable to constant fluctuations. There seems to be no reason for the omission of Bedstone and Hopesay from the Subsidy; indeed one of the members of Bedstone, Jay, which also appears to have been a hamlet of Leintwardine, was assessed to the Subsidy, and it is possible that Bedstone may be included under Jay.

The whole of the additional matter relating to each place, and the notes relating to the persons named in the Roll, are, as before, entirely the work of Miss Auden.

HUNDR' DE PUSSELOWE.

CAST^m EP'I.

[BISHOP'S CASTLE.¹—This fortress, built to defend the Bishop of Hereford's Manor of Lydbury, was probably founded before 1127, by one of Bishop Betun's predecessors. About the year 1150 Bishop Gilbert Foliot complained to the Pope that Bishop Betun had alienated the two Episcopal castles to the Earl of Mellent and Hugh de Mortimer to the great disadvantage of the Church of Hereford, and later on he complained to Henry II. that Hugh de Mortimer withheld from him by force his town of *Leadbury*. In 1255, Bishop's Castle and Snellescroft were estimated as one hide, and there were three principal tenants. In 1262, the then Bishop of Hereford, Peter de Aqua Blanca, wrote to Henry III. to point out the troubled state of the Marches. The Welsh had devastated the Herefordshire marches, and though the Bishop had put Hereford Castle in a state

¹ Eyton xi. 203.

of defence, he needed at least forty of the King's horse soldiers, trusty and zealous, to whose commander the keys of the City might be entrusted. The king answered this and similar appeals by summoning Prince Edward from abroad to take his position as a Baron Marcher. In April, 1263, the Prince was at Shrewsbury, writing to his father to order the Bishop of Hereford to take up his abode at the Castle of Ledesbiry North for the better defence of the March in those parts.

Three months later, Bishop's Castle was stormed by John fitz Alan, Lord of Arundel. The Constable was slain and the Baron retained possession for 16 weeks, during which time he wrought havoc in the whole manor. In the castle were thirteen oxen, two waggons, two carts, and one white mare, and thirty-two horse loads of corn. In the Grange was the produce of the work of two ox-teams in the previous year, and in the fields were crops ready for the sickle. In the Castle armoury were six hauberks, six *chapiers-de-fer*, six *balistae* with their *banderells*, and other arms, including an iron surcoat belonging to the Bishop himself. In the stable was the Constable's horse. These things were valued at 200 merks. The damage to houses and buildings at Lydbury and at the Castle, and of timber which lay behind the Castle, was estimated at 200 merks more, and the woods destroyed were worth 100 marks. Six years' revenues of the Manor were estimated at 560 merks, and thus the whole damage done by John fitz Alan was put at 1,060 merks. This seems, however, never to have been settled, as the Record appears in Bishop Swinfield Register some twenty-five years later.

In 1276, Bishop Cantilupe wrote to the Dean of Pontesbury that "certain sons of iniquity had molested the men of his Castle of Ledebury North, in the pasture and wood of *Astwoode*, killing one of their horses, and that the Dean was to take with him certain Vicars and Chaplains, and excommunicate the offenders in all the neighbouring churches." In 1290, Bishop Swinfield spent the Rogation Days and Ascension Day in his Castle here, but the Record mentions little beyond particulars of the fare of the Bishop and his suite. The Church of Bishop's Castle was a chapelry of Lydbury North, but the patrons of the latter were apparently bound to provide it with a separate vicar.

Geoffrey Kyde was vicar in 1362. He may have been of the family of Stephen Kyde.]

	s	d		s	d
Ph'o Rowland ...		xiiijb'q ^a	Joh'e de Frethe ...		xij
St'ph'o Kyde ...	ij		Henr' de Gloucestr'		xv
Joh'e Daykyn ...		xix	s'bt' { Will'o Blundel		xij
Will'o Valk' ...		xij	ibid'm { Rog' fil' Regin'		x
Ph'o fil' Lewelym'	ij	vj			
Will'o Daykyn	iiij	vj			
Ric'o fil' St'ph'i		vj			
Regin' de Wych'		xiiijq ^a	p'b' Sm ^a	xvijs	vjd

CLONGONEFORD.

[CLUNGUNFORD.²—This manor was in 1086 in the Hundred of Lenteurde, not like the greater part of the present Purslow Hundred in that of Rinlau. It takes its name from its Saxon lord Gunward, who was also lord of Choulton, and of the land where Wigmore Castle was afterwards built. At the Conquest this manor was divided, Earl Roger giving three parts to Picot de Say, and one part to Rainald the Sheriff of Shropshire, but in 1085 both parts were held by the same tenant, Fuleo. Rainald's portion became annexed to Munslow Hundred, while that of De Say, probably consisting of Clungunford, Abcott and Rowton, were in Purslow Hundred.

In 1165, Clungunford was held under the Fitz Alans by Simon de Hauberdyn, as a knight's fee of new enfeoffment in the Barony of Clun. He was followed by a second Simon, who is mentioned in 1233 as a Justiciar. He was dead in 1255, leaving an infant heir in the charge of Katherine de Lacy, probably the Prioress of Acornbury of that name. The services due on his tenure were suit of Clun Manor Court and of Purslow Hundred, and 20 days' ward at Clun Castle in time of war of a mounted man-at-arms. In 1272, Roger de Hauberdyn held a knight's fee in Clungunford, Abcott and Rowton. Twenty years later, in 1292, Roger de Hauberdyn was a Coroner of Shropshire, and in 1316 and in 1346, a Roger de Hauberdyn was still lord of Clungunford. Roger de Hauberdyn also was priest of Clungunford from 1302 till after 1327.

Walter de Huggesford has occurred before as holding property in other parts of Shropshire.

Philip and William de Coston probably took their names from the neighbouring hamlet of Coston in the parish of Clunbury.]

	s	d		s	d
Rog' de Hauberdeyn	iiij	xjo'	Will'o Houwel'	...	vjo'q ^u
Adam Oldape	...	ij	vj	Will'o Berear'	...
Ric'o le Graunger	...	ij	iiijq ^u	s'bt' { Joh'e de Coston'	xij
Walt'o de Hugges'	ij	xo'	ibid'm { Hug' Dauyot'	x	
Adam fil' St ph'i	...	ij	q ^u		
Walt'o le Fouler'	...	iiij	iiijq ^u	p' Sm ^a	xxj ^s iiij ^d o'q ^u
Ph'o de Costone	...	xv			

LYDEBUR.

[LYDBURY NORTH.³—This great manor of 18,000 acres was originally given to the See of Hereford by a Saxon nobleman, Edwin Shakehead, in the reign of King Offa, in gratitude for his cure wrought at the Shrine of St. Ethelbert. The Conquest brought no change to the Bishops in their Manor, the confiscation of which is due to Queen Elizabeth.

² Eyton xi. 297.

³ Eyton xi. 194.

Lydbury North is so called to distinguish it from another manor of the Bishops, south of Hereford, now spelt *Ledbury*.

Bishop Betun (1131-1148) gave the Advowson of Lydbury North to the Canons of Shobdon, afterwards of Wigmore, who retained it till the Reformation. In 1167, Geoffrey de Vere was Custos of the Manor and of the Bishop's Castle, for which he received a salary of £21. In 1223, Henry III. allowed Bishop Hugh Foliot to summon all the knights and tenants of his fee to Lydbury North to defend the bishop's castle and lands there against his and the king's enemies, and in 1226, the king visited Lydbury on his way from Leominster to Shrewsbury. In 1241, Bishop Peter obtained a Charter of Free Warren for *Ledbury North*, and *Ledbury* sub Malvern, and in 1249, a charter for a weekly market on Fridays, and a yearly fair on the eve, day, and morrow of the decollation of St. John the Baptist, in his manor of Lydbury North.

In 1255, the manor was stated to be out of the Sheriff's jurisdiction. The vill of Lydbury itself was estimated at two-thirds of a hide, partly held in demesne by the Bishop, and partly in the hands of six tenants.

In 1278, a formal perambulation of the boundaries between the manors of Wentnor and of Lydbury was made by eight belted knights and four freemen. This was objected to as not being completely composed of knights, and a second was made later in the year, this time by 13 knights. The boundary then fixed began "at the rivulet of *Bassebrok*, thence up to *Wistanesbach*, through the middle of *Presteforfeing*; and up from *Alwynemor*, through the middle of *Wistanesbache*, going up straight to the King's road on *La Longemunde*."

In 1291, the Bishop received £15 6s. 4d. as his annual receipts from Bishop's Castle and Lydbury North, including 3s. for a dove-cote and a garden at the former, and £1 10s. 0d. for the mill at Brocton.

In 1535, his receipts were £51 11s. 9½d., including £10 ferm of the tolls of Bishop's Castle, and manorial perquisites from Astwood, Sadley, Bishop's Castle, and Lydbury.

The family of De Walcot held the estate of that name under the Bishops of Hereford. The earliest mention of a member of it is in 1221, when William de Walcot was security for his neighbour, Grēt de Middleton. In 1255, Roger de Walcot held a quarter of a hide in Walcot by a rent of 8s. to the Bishop, by doing suit at the Manor Court, and by doing twenty days' ward at Bishop's Castle in war time by one man-at-arms, armed with a bow and two arrows, and maintained during his time of service by the Bishop. Roger de Walcot appears as Juror in several inquests about this date, and was probably living in 1270. In 1283, John, son of Philip de Walcot, occurs in connection with land at Walcot, and in 1316, John de Walcot was lord of the vill.

Roger de Toderton and John de Eyton took their names from Totterton and Eyton in the parish of Lydbury.

Philip Rede may be of the same family as Richard Rude, a tenant of Lydbury in 1255.]

	s	d		s	d
Adam de Walcot'	ij	iiij	Ph'o Roberd	xj
Dauid de Walcot'		xv	Will'o de Walcot'	...	xvj
Rog' Tr ^a uayl ...		ix ^o	s'bt' { Will'o de Felde		x
Rog' de Toderton'	xvij		ibid'm { Thom'le Tayllour'		x
Joh'e de Eyton'...		ix			
Henr' de Walcot'	xiiij		p' Sm ^a	xij ^s	ij ^d
Ph'o Rede ...		vijo'			

LYDOM.

[LYDHAM.⁴—This was among the estates of the Saxon Edric Syvaticus, and was after the conquest retained in demesne by Earl Roger. After the forfeiture of Earl Robert de Belesme, Lydham was annexed by Henry I. to the Honour of Montgomery with the exception of one of its members, More, which had been given to the family of that name. Baldwin de Boulers, lord of Montgomery, held Lydham in the 12th century, and it passed early in the 13th to William de Cantilupe, but on the death of his grandson about 1254, it was firmed for the King by Peter, Bishop of Hereford. In 1265 the manor was granted to Adam de Montgomery, who, in 1267, obtained a charter for a weekly market on Friday at Lydham, and two annual fairs of 4 days each, viz. the eve, day and two days following, the feast of St. Philip and St. James, and the feast of St. Mary Magdalene. In another charter of 1270, whereby Lydham was made a free borough with a right to erect a gallows, the market was said to be on Wednesdays, and the fairs on the 4 days at the feast of St. Ethelbert (May 20) and of St. Michael *in monte tumbel* (Oct. 16) but in 1272, the Jurors for Purslow Hundred report that Sir Adam de Montgomery had recently set up a market on Friday and an annual fair on St. Mary Magdalene's day.

Adam de Montgomery was succeeded in 1290 by his son Thomas, who gave (or sold) Lydham to Roger de la More of More, and Alice his wife, his stepmother, Isabella, retaining one third in dower. This Isabella, the Sybil of the Subsidy Roll, was heiress of the De Constantines of Oldbury, Fitz, Eaton Constantine, and Sandford. This alienation of Lydham was held invalid as not fully sanctioned by the King, and in 1316, apparently Thomas de Montgomery was still nominally lord, unless "Thomas de Lydoun" may refer to Thomas de Lee of the Subsidy Roll. Eventually Lydham passed to the Charltons, Barons of Powys.

William de Newton occurs on an inquest in 1283. He took his name from Newton in this parish, which had apparently been held by his father before him. Margery the widow may have been

⁴ Eyton xi. 275.

Margery, widow of William le Fleming and sister of John de Minton, who about 1295, gave her land at Whitcott in Norbury parish, to her daughter Joan.

Cadugan de la Lee in 1255 held Lea near Bishop's Castle by service of 40 days' Castle-guard of a man-at-arms equipped with bow and arrows, and 20s. rent to the Bishop. The Cadugan of the Subsidy Roll was probably his descendant.]

	s	d		s	d
Sibill' de Monte Gomery	xviii		Thom' de Northbur'	...	xj
Thom' de Lee	..	xiii	Cadugan de Lee	...	vj
Ph'o de Eytone	...	xv	Thom' Peye...	...	vij
Will'o de Norton	...	xiii	Will'o Bercar'	...	x
Marg' Vidua	...	xvij	Joh'e Welym	...	x

MORE.

[MORE.⁵—This manor seems to have been taken from Lydham by Henry I. and exalted into a tenure by *Grand Serjeantry*. This Serjeantry was endowed also with estates at Wittintre near Chirbury, and at Stanton Long, and was held by the service of "assuming, as Constable of the King's host, the command of 200 foot soldiers whenever any King of England crossed the Welsh Border in hostile array. The said Constable was to march in the vanguard of the army, and with his own hands to carry the King's standard." Adam de la More was head of the family in the middle of the 12th century. He was dead before 1180, and was succeeded by his son, probably William by name, and he by his son Roger. In 1211, Roger de la More is mentioned as a commander of infantry in the King's army in Wales, whose pay was 12d. a day (twice the usual pay of a knight.) In the time of King John, Roger de la More suffered forfeiture and imprisonment, but was released on payment of a fine of 15 merks. Possibly to obtain the money for this fine he alienated some of the lands of his serjeantry, an illegal proceeding, for which his descendants suffered. In 1227, his estate was valued at two merks *per annum*. A second Roger de la More occurs in 1246. In 1254, Roger was dead, and succeeded by a son of the same name, who died in 1260, leaving an infant heir, also named Roger. This Roger, with Alice his wife, were concerned in the invalid purchase of Lydham, already mentioned. He died in 1295, and was succeeded by his son William, the William de Mora of the Subsidy Roll. In 1295, the estates were valued at £5 4s. 6d. including a messuage with curtilage and gardens, and a water mill.

Madoc ap Eynon was possibly a descendant of one Eynon, who with his brother Jarworth was fined in 1221, for unjustly seizing wood and pasture land in More.

William de Mucklewick took his name from a township in Hisington parish on the Montgomeryshire border.]

⁵ Eyton xi. 283,

	s	d		s	d
Will'o de Mora	...	xx	Will'o Adam	...	viiij
Madoco ap Eynonn	...	x	Will'o de Mokelwyk'	...	viiij
Marg' vidua	xiiiij	Will'o Meyller	...	viiij
Youan atte Bent	...	viiij	s'bt' { Will'o Vaghan	...	xij
Walt'o Carectar	...	ix	ibid'm { Ph'o le Lepar'	...	x
Walt'o Hager	...	viiij			
Joh'e Wylliames	...	vij	p'b' Sm ^a	xxj ^s	iiij ^d
Ric'o Yanes	x			

LEE.

[LEE,⁶ Parish of Bishop's Castle.—This member of the manor of Lydbury North was early held by tenants taking their names from this estate. In 1255, it was held by Cadugan de la Lee. The Christian name of Philip occurs in this neighbourhood in the Plowden family and in that of the Walcots.

Traces of the early stronghold at Lea are still to be found incorporated in the modern farmhouse there.]

	s	d		s	d
Ph'o de Lee	...	xiiij'o'	Ph'o de Etone	...	vij
Matill' de Lee	...	xj	Ph'o Wronow	...	ix

OKLEYE.

[OAKLEY,⁷ Parish of Bishop's Castle.—This member of Lydbury was held in 1255, by William fitz Roger and Madoc fitz Llewellyn as one fifth of a hide, at a rent of 2s. 8d. to the Bishop. Stephen de Acley, who occurs in connection with Plowden in 1203, possibly took his name from here, and may have been the ancestor of the later lords of Oakley.

A Philip de Walcot is mentioned in 1283 in connection with land at Walcot settled upon John his son, and his wife Isolda.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'a de Okleye	xviiij	Nich'o Piscatore	ix
Isolda de Heytone	...	xviiij	Will'o ap Atha	vjo'
Ric'o fil' Joh'is	vjo'	Ph'o de Walcot'	xviiij
Alic' Relict' Will'i	...	viiij			

LYNLEYE.

[LINLEY,⁸ Parish of More.—This member of Lydbury was given before 1155, by Gilbert Foliot, Bishop of Hereford, to Grenta fitz Leuewine of Middleton near Chirbury, by service of a man-at-arms for 40 days at his own cost at the Castle of Lydbury. Probably Grenta in turn bestowed it on the Abbey of Haughmond, as in 1174,

⁶ Eyton xi. 223.⁷ Eyton xi. 222.⁸ Eyton xi. 207.

certain persons then in possession were judicially compelled to surrender it to the Abbey. About this date the Canons of Haughmond obtained a charter in confirmation of their rights from Bishop Robert Foliot, and a further confirmation from the Dean and Chapter of Hereford of their estate here, and of the churches of South Stoke (Stoke Say) and of Stitt. For the next 50 years or more the Canons consolidated their estate at Linley by various grants. About 1216, Madoc de Overs, lord of Overs and Mucklewick, granted Little Radley Wood, together with his body, to Haughmond Abbey, and this gift was confirmed by his seven sons, who all bore Welsh names. In 1255, the Abbot held Linley under the Bishop of Hereford by a service and 20s. and suit to the Castle Court. A few years later Little Radley Wood had been seized by Hamo le Strange, Custos of Montgomery Castle, but was restored by order of the King. In 1291, the Abbot received £4 from Linley, including £2 of yearly rent and the profits of a Mill. In the same year a dispute with the Prior of Chirbury and others as to common pasture at Little Radley was settled in favour of the Abbot. In 1309, there had been another matter in dispute, between Simon de Langeton, Rector of the Church of More, and the Abbot of Haughmond, when the Rector agreed that the Abbot might have tithes of 2½ acres in Abbot's marsh, the remaining tithes of Abbots marsh to be equally divided. The tithes of Abbots-Stocking were to be the Abbot's, except of a place called Lynacre, the tithes of which remained to the Rector. The Abbot's mill was to be tithe free, but the assorts newly made in Linley wood were to be tithed by the Rector.

At the dissolution of monasteries, the Abbot of Haughmond received £7 3s. from Linley, and paid William Adams, his bailiff there, 30s. per annum.]

	s	d		s	d
Walt'o fil' Joh'is...	viii		Jul' vidua ...	xo	q ^u
Hug' Partrich' ...	xiii	q ^u	s'bt' { Hug'de Okleye	x	
Rog' Bercar' ...	xvi	jo'q ^u	ibid'm { Will'o fil' Rog'i	x	
Will'o Bende ...	xiii	jo'q ^u			
Rog' fil' Will'i ...	v				
Ric'o le Tayllour	xiii		p'b' Sm ^a	xix ^s	x ^{do} q ^u
Ric'o Crede ...	vii	jo'q ^u			

SIBBETON.

[SIBDON.⁹—This was at *Domesday* a manor of Picot de Say. In Saxon times it had belonged to a franklin, Suen (Sweyn), by name. At the close of the 11th century, Picot gave two-thirds of the tithes of Sibdon to Shrewsbury Abbey. The then already existing Chapel of Sibdon passed in the 12th century as a chapelry of Clun to the Monks of Wenlock, and hence arose a dispute between the Monasteries which was finally decided in 1234. Picot held the manor in demesne,

⁹ Eyton xi. 268.

but before 1135 it was granted to a Feoffee. In 1165, Henry de Sibbeton held it as a knight's fee. In 1225, Roger de Sibbeton is among the witnesses to a deed to Shrewsbury Abbey, concerning Oswestry Church, his family apparently having an interest in Aston, near Oswestry. He also attests a Linley deed about this date.

In 1231, Henry de Sibbiton appears in a matter relating to the jurisdiction of the Long Forest. He held Sibdon in 1240, and he may be the "Henry Knox, Lord of Sibbeton," who re-endowed the chapel there, giving to it three nokes of land out of his own demesne. The Vicar of Clunbury was at the beginning of the 14th century Chaplain of Sibdon, and it was complained that he only gave Divine Service at Clunbury on Sundays, while he officiated at Sibdon three days in the week.

In 1255, Henry de Sibdon was dead, leaving an infant son, Roger, who was then in ward of his stepfather, Roger Bardolf. The manor was then held by service of doing one knight's ward at Clun Castle for 40 days in war time. Roger de Sibdon appears frequently between 1262 and 1283. He had an interest under the Fitz Alans in land at Hisland and Aston, near Oswestry. In 1272, he is mentioned as holding a knight's fee, but being not a knight, but in 1281, he witnesses a Stokesay deed as Sir Roger de Sibdon. John de Sibdon, his successor, was in 1294, among the knights in company with Richard, Earl of Arundel at Haughmond Abbey. He was succeeded by his son, the William of the Subsidy Roll.

Members of the family of Le Theyn occur in connection with Broome, a township held partly by the Lords of Sibdon.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o de Sibbeton	ij		Will'o fil' Gilb'ti	...	xij
Will'o le Theyn ...		xxij	Joh'e fil' Joh'is	...	xv
Ric'o le Theyn ...	ij		Ph'o fil' Will'i	...	xij
Henr' Deret' ...	ij				

EGGEDONE.

[EDGTON.¹⁰—This manor, like Sibdon, was held in Saxon times by Sweyn, and 1087 by Picot de Say. In 1165, it was in the hands of Co-parceners, Henry fitz Hameline, and Nicholas de St. Lawrence. In 1236, the senior co-parcener of Edgton was Henry fitz William, the junior, Nicholas de Egedon. About 1250, these two agreed to a division of one of the common woods of Edgton. Among the boundaries of the divided wood were the road called *Rugeway*; the fork of the said road; the old Castle; a certain rivulet; and the river Oney. The pasturage of the wood was still to be common to both, except in mast-time (Sep. 29 to Feb. 2). The witnesses to this deed are Thomas de Roshale, Roger English, Walter de Hopton, John de Say, Roger de la More, and Gilbert de Buckenhale. In 1255,

¹⁰ Eyton xi. 260.

Edgton seems to have been held by service of one knight or 2 men-at-arms in ward for 40 days at Clun Castle in time of war, but by what co-parceners the record is not clear.

About this time Nicholas de Edgton had demised his share of the manor to Henry de Wakelin who appears in a dispute with Prior of Wenlock as to the Advowson of Edgton Chapel.

In 1272, Philip de Edgton, under the Fitz Alans, held half Edgton, half Woolston, and half Brunslow as half-a-knight's fee. About this date he sold to Roger, son of John fitz Alan a plot of land in Edgton wood lying between the ditch called *Brochulleheld*, and the water called *Oney*, having among its boundaries the mill of *Porteford*, going up to the corner of a little old Castle, and thence to the twisted oak, which was the landmark between Philip's wood and that of Nicholas de Edgton. Philip was succeeded by a son Richard, who, early in the 14th century, gave all his possessions in Edgton to William de Wynnesbury. Henry de Wakelin's interest in the manor was only temporary, as Nicholas de Edgton's son, John, held half Edgton, Woolston, and Brunslow in 1272, and who was succeeded by a son, William, who appears in the *Nomina Villarum* of 1316 as the only lord of Edgton. In 1331, John de Edgton and Nicholas de Wynnesbury were co-parceners in the manor.

The family of Russell seems to have been of Brunslow. William Russell is witness of a deed of about 1285.

John, son of John, son of John of Edgton occurs in [1349.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e Eyenonn	...	xvj	Rog' Tyrkyn	...	xv
Rog' fil Herbert'	...	xiiij	s'bt' Ric'o de Sibbeton'	...	x
Joh'e fil' Herberti	...	x	ibid'm (Ph'o Elkyn	...	viiij
Ric'o Russel	...	xij			
Will'o le Heir	...	xv	p' Sm ^a	xxj ^s	viiij ^a
Joh'e fil' Joh'is	...	xv			

NORTHBUR'.

[NORBURY.¹¹—This member of Lydbury North, was held by co-parceners as early as the 13th century. In the beginning of that century it was in the hands of three co-heiresses, Celestria, wife of Robert de Norbury, Alice, wife of Roger Purcel, and Margery, wife of William de Whitcott. Of these co-parceners, Roger Purcell was apparently of most mark; he was dead, however, in 1236, when William de Whitcott and Margery renounced their land in Norbury and in Hardwick to Alice his widow and to Robert de Norbury and Celestria. In 1255, his son Roger held two thirds of a hide in Norbury, Hardwick, and *Bolle*. He did suit to the Court of Bishop's Castle, and provided an equipped archer serving for 40 days in time of war, at the Bishop's costs. Roger Purcel was also mesne-lord of Whitcote and Esthampton.

¹¹ Eyton xi. 214.

He was succeeded by Thomas Purcel, who was dead in 1272, leaving a son under age, John Purcel. He and his wife Wymarca occur in connection with Diddlebury, where they had some property. There was a contemporary John Purcel, who was of Acton Scott and Aldon. William Purcel of the Subsidy Roll may have been a son of John and Wymarca, or he may have been of a younger branch of the family, who held land here under the elder.

The other third of Norbury and Hardwick was held in 1255 by Celestria, widow of Robert de Norbury. She was followed by her son Roger, and he, apparently, was represented in 1295 by Philip de Norbury, who in 1306 sold a messuage, two virgates and 3s. rent in Norbury to John Purcel and Wymarca his wife.

Eynon de Whitcott took his name from a hamlet in Norbury parish.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e fil' Madoci	...	xviiij	Will'o Pu ^a cel	...	xviiij
Eynone de Whytecot'	...	xvij	Will'o de Hope	...	xv
Isolda vidua	...	xviiij	Joh'e de kynggesheni'd	...	xij
Thom' fil' Regin'	...	xvj	Ph'o fil' Madoci	...	xiiij

BURGH'TON.

[BROUGHTON,¹² Parish of Bishop's Castle.—Upper and Lower Broughton were held by the Bishop of Hereford, with Aston, originally a member of Montgomery, but more than once the title was called in question. In 1255, the joint manor was estimated as one hide, and was held under the Bishop by 7 tenants, mostly of Welsh race, by their names. In 1292, the chief tenant here was Walter de Brohton, who is entered in 1316 as lord of the vill. His property in 1305 apparently consisted of 5 messuages, 60 acres of arable land, and 12 of meadow, 60 acres of bosc and 12s. annual rent in Broughton.]

	s	d		s	d
Walt'o de Burgh-ton'	ij	j	s'bt' { Joh'e de Heyme	x	
Ph'o le Lesshe	...	xvo'	ibid'm { Yaref' de Burgh'ton	x	
Will'o fil' Henr'	...	xijq ^u			
Dauid fil' Ric'i	...	ix	p' Sm ^a	xvijs	xj ^{do} q ^u
Howelo Dun	...	vj			

JAYE.

[JAY,¹³ Parish of Bedstone.—This was in early days in the hundred and parish of Leintwardine, though it was a member of the manor of Bedstone. It was held at *Domesday* by Picot de Say, whose tenant here was Fulco, the tenant of both parts of Clungunford. It had been held in Saxon times by Uluric, but in 1086, it was and had been waste. Unlike Clungunford, Jay and Beckjay passed to tenants

¹² Eyton xi. 224.¹³ Eyton xi. 302.

taking their name from Jay. An ancestor of Helias de Jay held this manor under the Baron of Clun, before 1135. In 1165, Helias de Jay was lord here. He was succeeded by Brian de Jay, whose daughter Edelina married William de Burley. Brian was succeeded by his elder son John, who in 1255 held one hide in Jay, Beckjay and Bedstone under John fitz Alan by service of one knight for 40 days in war-time at Clun Castle. John de Jay married a daughter of Gilbert de Bucknell, and several deeds are extant relating to transactions between him and his father-in-law. He was succeeded by a son, Walter de Jay, who held the manor in 1272, but was dead before 1283. He was followed by his son, the Thomas of the Subsidy Roll, who in 1313 presented his son Thomas de Jay, "having his first tonsure" to the Rectory of Bedstone.

The last master of the English Knights Templars was Brian de Jay, probably a member of this family.

John fitz Walter was possibly a son of Walter de Jay, settled near his old home.]

Thom' de Jaye	...	^s ij	^d x	Joh'e fil' Thom'	^s	^d
Walt'o Dynan	...		xx	Ric'o fil' Henr'	^{ij}	xvijo'q ^u
Will'o de Eweledon'	^{ij}		vjq ^u	Joh'e fil' Walt'i	^{ij}	o'q ^u
Pet'o de Br'adef	...	^{ij}		Johanne le Saltar'		xiiijo'q ^u

BOKENHULL.

[BUCKNELL.¹⁴—This was a divided manor at Domesday, part being held by William Pantulf under Earl Roger, and part, now in Herefordshire, by Helgot, under Ralph de Mortimer. Elmer had been Saxon lord of the former, and Aluui of the latter portion. It was, like Jay, in the hundred of Lenteurde. William Pantulf's share, that portion of Bucknell now in Shropshire, passed at an early period to the Barony of Clun, and was held by a family taking their name from the manor, who in the 13th century became tenants of both portions. In 1221, Gilbert de Bucknell occurs, and in 1255 he held Bucknell under John fitz Alan by service of himself and a man-at-arms and horse at Clun Castle for 8 days in war-time at his own cost. He was a knight and a man of importance in his neighbourhood. He was dead before 1265, and succeeded by Walter de Bucknell, who by Royal charter had the right of free warren in Bucknell. In 1277, Sir Walter de Bucknell offered his personal service in the impending invasion of Wales to be discharged on behalf of John de Meryet of Meryet, Somersetshire. This apparently covered also his own responsibility for his Shropshire estates. In 1305, Sir Walter had been succeeded by his son Gilbert, who seems in 1327 to have been followed by Robert de Bucknell. This Robert of the Subsidy Roll is possibly the same as that Robert de Bucknell, who with his wife

¹⁴ Eyton xi. 316.

Cecily, in 1310, sold three virgates of land and three messuages in Albright Hussey and Harlescot to the Abbey of Shrewsbury.

Richard and Walter de Bedstone took their name from the neighbouring village. The Mynd and the Lye are still places in Bucknell parish.]

	s	d		s	d
Rob'to de Bokenhull	iiij	j	s'bt'	{ Walt'o de Beode-	
Will'o de la Legh'e	xxiiij	o'	ibid'm	{ ston	x
Ric'o de Beodeston'	xviiij			{ Walt'o de Legh'e	x
Will'o de la Munede	viiij				
Will'o Fabro	...	viiij		Sm ^a	xxviijs ^a iijs ^d

TODERTON'.

[TODERTON,¹⁵ Parish of Lydbury North.—There is little known of this member of the Bishop of Hereford's manor of Lydbury. It was partly held by the Bishop in demesne. In 1255 it was in the hands of four persons, apparently guardians of some minor who is not named. Their service to the Bishop was that of a man at arms, equipped with bow and arrows to keep ward at the Bishop's Castle for forty days in time of war at the Bishop's expense.

Phillip de Eyton took his name from the neighbouring hamlet of Eyton.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Lydebur'	xiiij	o'	Joh'e fil' Will'i	...	xix
Will'o fil'o Joh'is...	xvj		Ric'o fil' Ade	...	xij
Joh'e Braas	...	xvj	Ph'o de Eytone	...	xxiiij

MUNEDE.

[MYNDTOWN.¹⁶—This was at Domesday a manor of Picot de Say, and like Totterton, it was in the hundred of Rinlau. In 1086 it still retained its Saxon franklin, Leuric, as tenant under the Norman overlord. Myndtown was later held with estates at Bucknell, Purslow, Broom, and Acton, as a single knight's fee under the Barons of Clun. In 1165, Osbert de Munede was one of the four tenants of this fee. In 1181, a man of the same name appears as an outlaw, whose chattels had been sold for 17s. 6d. In 1255, William de la Munede, apparently the second of that name held half a hide here, under the Fitz Alans, by service of a mounted sergeant for guard duty at Clun Castle for eight days in war time. He also held land at Asterton under the Bishop of Hereford. In 1272, John de la Munede occurs here, and in 1316, William de la Munede held this vill. He seems to have been succeeded by another John, who in turn made way to another William, but apparently the lord of Myndtown did not live there, as the Subsidy Roll does not contain his name.]

¹⁵ Eyton xi. 222.

¹⁶ Eyton xi. 273.

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o fil' Joh'is ...	xij		Thom' de Rysebache		xij
Will'o fil' Thom'	vj	ob'q ^u	Thom' de Etone ...		xij
Will'o Sher' ...	vj	q ^u	Will'o fil' Thom' ...		xij
Will'o le Masonn	vj	q ^u	s'bt' (Rog' Valk'...		x
Joh'e Sher' ...	xij		ibid'm (Rob'to fil' Joh'is		viiij
Thom' Sher' ...	vj				
Will'o fil' Ph'o ...	vj	q ^u	Sm ^a	xviijs ^a	ij ^a
Will'o de Rysebache	vjob'				

WONTENOW'E.

[WENTNOR.¹⁷—This was the only manor in Rinlau Hundred held at Domesday by Roger fitz Corbet. In Saxon times it had been held by Edric, who is probably the Wild Edric of legend and history. The Barons of Caus early granted land in this manor to the Abbeyes of Shrewsbury, Haughmond, and Buildwas. The advowson and tithes of Wentnor, with the tithes of Yockleton and Winsley, were granted by Roger fitz Corbet to Shrewsbury; Adstone, Gatten, and Medlicott, belonged to Haughmond, and Wentnor Mill, Ritton, Kinnerton, and Hulemore to Buildwas. In 1236, Thomas Corbet allowed the abbot of the last named monastery to fence his land of Kinnerton and Hulemore, reserving to himself fourteen roads through the enclosed district, and the right to the venison there. In 1255, Thomas Corbet of Caus held half a hide in Wentnor, of the King, and this land seems to have remained with the Barons of Caus till the middle of the fourteenth century, when it passed to Robert de Harley. In 1380, however, Sir Fulk Corbet held an estate here, which passed with his daughter, Elizabeth to the De Burghs.

Hugh atte Home took his name from the place of that name in this manor, which seems to have been within the bounds of the Long Forest.

William atte Shelve probably came from the neighbouring village which was also among the possessions of the Barons of Caus, or from that farm still called England's Shelve, in Wentnor parish.

Llewellyn de Medlicott was one of a family of that name, who as early as 1190 held Medlicott under Ralph fitz Picot, of Aston Pigot, and later under the Abbot of Haughmond. In 1255, the Abbot held it as guardian of Lewellyn de Medlicott's heir, and paid 4s. rent yearly to Roger de Eston. This son, also Lewellyn, was the father of Nicholas and another Lewellyn, probably the Lewellyn de Medlicott of the Subsidy Roll.

Medlicott remained with the Abbey of Haughmond till the Dissolution, but its possessions here do not seem to have been extensive. The property of Buildwas was more valuable, and they retained two Granges at Kinnerton and Hulemore till 1535.]

¹⁷ Eyton xi. 181.

	s	d		s	d
Hug' atte Home	...	xv	Adam Cachcapel	...	xiiij
Rog' de Northbur'	...	ix	Ric'o fil' Leweliny	...	xij
Will'o Madyns	...	xij	Thom' fil' Joh'is	...	xiiij
Adam fil' Ric'i	...	viiij	Will'o le Tayllour	...	vij
Thom' fil' Ric'i	...	xij	Joh'e de Strettone	...	xij
Will'o atte Shelue	...	xv	Lewelino de Modlycote	...	xij
Will'o was Meyr	...	vij	Will'o fil' Rob'ti	...	xviiij

ASTAMTON'.

[ASTERTON¹⁸ (Norbury).—This was a member of the Bishop of Hereford's great Manor of Lydbury, and was held partly by him in demesne and partly by various tenants. In 1255, Alice Purcel held one half of the manor, and the other was divided among seven tenants and the demesne land of the Bishop. Three of the tenants at that date bore the name of Le Cron.

In 1274, Roger Culvert occurs on a Jury at Minton, possibly he was the father of the Philip of the Subsidy Roll.

Asterton is said to have possessed a chapel, but of this there is now no trace.]

	s	d		s	d
Thom' Dun...	...	x	s'bt' { Will'o fil' Ade	...	x
Ph'o Culuart'	...	x	ibid'm { Ph'o Yop	...	viiij
Alic' vidua	xij			
Will'o le Cron	...	xij			
Will'o fil' Thom'	...	xij	Sm ^a	xx ^s	vij ^d
Will'o Dones	...	vj			

STOUWE.

[STOW AND WESTON.¹⁹—This, though probably a place possessing a Church in Saxon times, is not mentioned in *Domesday*, unless it be included in one of the manors of Picot de Say in Lenteurde Hundred, that cannot now be identified. Both Stowe and Weston were held under the Barons of Clun in 1255, Weston by Brian de Brompton, and Stowe by the Prior of Malvern, probably through a gift of one of the Bromptons, who were several of them buried in the Priory Church at Great Malvern. The Prior held Stowe by service of a man-at-arms and horse at his own cost, at Clun Castle for 20 days in war time.

It is noticeable that the tenants at both places in 1327 bear Welsh names.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e fil' Lewelini	ij	vijq ^u	Cacadogan	...	xvq ^u
Atha Gogh'	...	xxijq ^u			

¹⁸ Eyton xi., 218.¹⁹ Eyton xi., 313.

WESTONE.

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e fil' Daud	...	ij	Henr' fil' Rog'i	...	vij
Will'o fil' Daud	...	xijq ⁿ			

ROTELYNCH'OP.

[RATLINGHOPE,²⁰—This, then in the Hundred of Condover, was held at *Domesday* under Earl Roger by Robert fitz Corbet. Its Saxon owner had been Seuward, but it was then, as in 1086, waste. About the middle of the 12th century, Stitt, a member of Ratlinghope, was conferred on the Canons of Haughmond, who built there a chapel. Before the year 1209, Ratlinghope had also passed to the Canons of Wigmore, through the hands of Walter Corbet, himself an Augustine Canon. A document is still extant in which Llewellyn of Wales admonishes his chieftains, and in particular Madoc, son of Maelgwyn, to spare Ratlinghope and Cotes, two places dedicated to God by Walter Corbet, the prince's friend and the brother of his uncle William Corbet. The two places lay near to the "land of Keri," and had been exposed to the inroads of the Welsh in the intermittent border warfare. In 1255, Ratlinghope was held by the Abbot of Wigmore under one of the Corbets. It remained with Wigmore till the Dissolution of monasteries. Stitt remained also with Haughmond till that date. The Abbot's farm on the Long Mynd bore the name of Boveria, and the tenants of Stitt were bound to do suit at the Manor-Court of Boveria. The Rectory of Stitt was also counted as the property of the Canons, but nothing is known of its later history.

Gatten, originally part of the Manor of Wentnor, also belonged mainly to Haughmond, through grants from Robert Corbet of Caus, who died in 1224, and the Canons received from King Henry II. the right of pasture for their horses on the Long Mynd.

Thomas de Haneton was possibly of the same family as Roger de Hanton, who in 1282 appears with Peter Corbet in a matter relating to land at Eyton, near Alberbury. Robert de Norbury took his name from the neighbouring parish, and he may have been of the family who for several generations held land at Norbury under the Bishop of Hereford. Robert de Berkeley was probably connected with Johanna le Engleys, the heiress of Wolstaston, who in 1255 had married a Berkeley. In 1316, Weston, near Stow, which in 1240 was held by Giles de Berkeley, was held by Robert de *Härkeley*, possibly the Robert de Berkeley of the Subsidy Roll, or possibly the name may be intended for Robert de Harley, who was a large landowner in that neighbourhood.

The name of a family of Kene occurs in documents of the 13th century, when they held land at Lye, near Quat, and at Poston, near Munslow, under the Dudmastons.]

²⁰ Eyton xi. 158.

	s	d		s	d
Thom' de Heneton' ij		jo'q ^u	Ric'o Crok' ...	xij	q ^u
Rob'to de Northbur' xxiiij			Joh'e Gegonn ...	vj	
Will'o fil' Ade ...	vij		s'bt' { Yonan ap Gryf-		
Rob'to de Berkeleye ij	ij		ibid'm { fyn ..	xij	
Thom' Balle ...	xviiij	q ^u	Joh'e le Veyre	x	
Thom' fil' Ph'i ...	xij	jo'q ^u			
Will'o Russel ...	xij				
Will'o fil' Walt'i ...	xij	q ^u	Sm ^a xxvj ^s iiij ^d ob'q ^u		
Joh'e kene ...	ij	ob'			

COLBACHE.

[COLEBATCH,²¹ Parish of Bishop's Castle.—This member of the Bishop's manor of Lydbury was held by tenants taking their name from the place. Lefwin de Colebech occurs as early as 1176. In 1255 the manor was held by Roger, son of Lewelin de Colebech, who paid the Bishop 20s. rent, and did suit to the Castle Court. In the following year Philip fitz John de Colebech and Lewelin de Colebech occur in connection with land here. They may have been related to Roger, or possibly were simply under-tenants.

Roger de Colebech, and his father before him, held land under the Botreaux at Priest Weston, in the Barony of Longden.]

	s	d		s	d
Henr' de Broctone xviiij			Joh'e fil' Henr' ...	ix	o'
Will'o Collyng' ...	xiiij	jo'q ^u	Galfr'o de Assh' ...	xij	q ^u
Will'o le Baggar' vij					

BROCTONE.

[BROCKTON,²² Parish of Lydbury North.—The Bishop of Hereford held part of this member of Lydbury in demesne, and part was held by tenants. These tenants in 1255 were Walter de Upton (called apparently occasionally, Walter de Brockton), John de Soy (or de Say, as he is called elsewhere), Madoc Coling, and Alice de Brockton. Their rents amounted to 21s. altogether. Walter de Upton seems to have been of the family of Upton of Water's Upton, some of whom held land at Wittingslow, in Wistanstow parish.]

	s	d		s	d
Galfr'o Collyng' ...	vij		Joh'e Bryd...		xiiij
Ph'o Carpentar' ...	xviij				

CLONEBUR'.

[CLUNBURY.²³—This member of the Domesday Hundred of Rinlau was held by Picot de Say in 1086. In Saxon days its owner, Sweyn,

²¹ Eyton xi. 223.

²² Eyton xi. 223.

²³ Eyton xi. 246.

was apparently a man of some note, as four other manors in the Hundred were held by him. Land here was as early as 1165 apparently, held under the Barons of Clun by Roger Anglicus, the ancestor of the family of English, who were here for several generations. Roger was succeeded by Hugh, who seems to have been a knight, and who frequently appears in local business of his time. He left a young son in ward to John fitz Alan, probably the John le Engleys who in 1263 held property in Clunbury, Little Brompton, Streford, and Marshbrook. John also left in 1272 a young son, Hugh, who in 1292 was presented as holding a whole knight's fee, but being not yet a knight.]

	s	d		s	d
Ph'o de Walcote	...	xij	s'bt' { Rog' de Broctone	x	
Hen' Bogh' (? Gogh)...	vij		ibid'm { Will'o le Walcar'	x	
Thom' fil' Hug'	...	xij			
Ph'o fil' Ph'i...	...	vij			
Ph'o Ladde	vij	Sm ^a	xiiij ^s	ix ^d o'
Ph'o fil' Thom'	...	ix			

HOPTON'.

[HOPTON CASTLE.²⁴—This manor of Picot de Say had been held in Saxon times by a Franklin, Edric, whom some have identified with Wild Edric. The family of De Hopton was early settled here, the first one of the name we find being Walter de Hopton, who in 1165, held 2 knights' fees in the Barony of Clun. Thirty years later we have Peter de Hopton, who may have been of this family, and in 1203, a William de Hopton had to do with land at Whittingslow. In 1223, Walter de Hopton and John his brother were accused of the murder of a certain man named Brane. In 1255, a second Walter de Hopton held Hopton, Broadward and Coston. His services were to provide a soldier resident throughout the year, and another for 40 days in time of war at Clun Castle. He was one of the most important men of his time in Shropshire, holding land at Burwarton and Fitz as a coheir of the Girros family, and by his marriage with Matilda Pantulf, Baroness of Wem, possessing a life interest in her large estates. He also held considerable property in Herefordshire. He died in 1305, leaving a two-year-old son, the Walter of the Subsidy Roll. Hopton Castle remained with the family of Hopton till the middle of the following century, when it passed with an heiress to the Corbets of Morton Corbet, from whom it passed at the close of the 16th century to the Wallop family, one of whom possessed it at the time of Civil Wars. The stubborn resistance of the Castle when besieged by the Royalists, and the savage revenge of the victors are a well-known story.

²⁴ Eyton xi. 255.

Walter and John fitz Walter may possibly have been uncles of Walter de Hopton. Evan de Hagley took his name from Hagley, a hamlet of Hopton Castle.]

	s	d		s	d
Walt'o de Hopton'	iiij	v	Youan de Haggeley		xxob'
Walt'o fil' Walt'i		xxij	Henr' fil' Petri' ...		xiiij
Joh'e fil' Walt'i ...	ij	iiijq ^u	Walt'o de Moldeleye		xviiij
Henr' Noght ...		xxiiij	Pet'o fil' Walt'i ...		xx
Rog' de Modeleye		ixob'			

EY'TONE.

[EYTON,²⁵ Parish of Lydbury North.—This member of the Bishop's Manor seems to have been nearly connected with the neighbouring estate of Plowden, and apparently here both are included under the one name, as seems also to have been the case in 1316, when John de Plowden and Robert de Eyton are said to be holding the vill of Eyton. The Plowdens, whose name has been so long associated with Shropshire, are mentioned first in contemporary documents in 1203, when William de Plowden occurs in connection with land there. He seems to have been succeeded by Philip de Plowden, and he by Roger, who in 1255 held Plowden and part of Whitcott by service of a man-at-arms with a bow and two arrows for 40 days in war time at the Bishop's cost, at his castle of Lydbury.

A little later Philip de Plowden was a Juror for Purslow Hundred, as was also a William de Plowden. Possibly the latter was of that branch of the family who settled at Wilderhope

John de Plowden of the Subsidy Roll was living in 1342.

William son of Roger was possibly a son of Roger de Eyton, who occurs as a witness about 1300.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Plowedene	iiij		s'bt' { Rog' de Br ^a def'		xij
Henr' de Plowedene		xiiij	ibid'm { Ric'o de Plowedene		xij
Rob'to de Eytone	ij	iiijob'			
Will'o fil' Rog'i ...	ij	job'	p'b' Sm ^a	xxvj ^s	viiij ^a q ^u
			p'b' Sm ^a totius Hundr'	xiiij ^h	vj ^s ix ^a ob'q ^u

²⁵ Eyton xi. 221.

HISTORY OF SHREWSBURY HUNDRED OR LIBERTIES.

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

Continued from 2nd Series, Vol. IV., p. 374.

HANWOOD.

THE name of Hanwood I should be inclined to derive from the woodcocks which we may conceive to have formerly abounded in its woods. *Han* is, at least, a cock in all the dialects of the Teutonic language,—the Gothick, Saxon, Francick, and German. In the Salick laws, quoted by Wachter, it is written with a strong aspirate *chana*. In the gospels of Ulphilas, immediately the cock crew, Matt. xxvi. 74, is *Yah suns Hana hrukida*, and soon Hen crowed.

Hanwood had attained a very great comparative extent of cultivation at a very early period, for it was assessed to the Danegeld at two hides. In the time of the Confessor it was the property of one Edic, a free man—undoubtedly an error of the scribe for Edric—the noted Edric the Wild; for the name Edic occurs nowhere else in the Shropshire part of *Domesday*.

In that ancient record it is written Hanewde, and is comprised under the Hundred of Ruesset, nearly co-extensive with the modern one of Ford. The manor then contained three carucates¹ (340 acres) of land, and the Norman commissioners were of opinion that there was room for another carucate.¹ The modern contents of this small parish are, I am informed, exactly 420

¹ [Not carucates, but ox-teams. *Domesday*, fo. 255b.—ED.]
Vol. V., 2nd S.

acres. In the revolt of Edric the Wild and the Mercian earls, the Conqueror granted Hanewde with the rest of their vast possessions, to his favourite, Roger de Montgomeri, Earl of Shrewsbury, who gave this and 23 other manors to one of his chief adherents, Roger, one of two brothers, sons of Corbet, a noble Norman, as he is called, who accompanied the Earl into England. Roger, the immediate lord of Hanewde, retained half a carucate in his demesne, and parcelled out the remaining two carucates and a half between five servants, three villans, and two bordars. It was valued in the time of the Confessor at ten shillings, and it retained the same valuation at the compilation of *Domesday*.

The Corbet family continued to hold the superiority of this manor for many centuries; but it seems to have had an inferior or mesne lord at a very early period.¹

These mesne lords took their rise from the practice of sub-infeudation. A person held his land freely, i.e., by free service, such service as befitted a gentleman, under a superior lord; he granted some of it to other persons (at least two in number) to hold of him freely, and thereupon he called himself lord of his land. This was, no doubt, the way in which John and Reginald became lords of Hanwood. This practice was restrained by the statute *Quia emptores*, which ordained that in future all purchasers of lands should hold them not of the vendor, but of the superior lord; and since that statute no new manor, as it should seem, can be created.

John de Hanewode occurs in the *Liber Niger* 1167. In the *Iter* of Henry III. Reginald de Hanewood is mentioned as holding two hides in Hanewood, in the hundred of Ford, of the barony of Caus. On the Pipe

¹ [Eyton thinks that Roger fitz Corbet made an early feoffment of Hanwood to Reinald de Henewode, who witnessed Roger's grant of Winsley to Shrewsbury Abbey between 1121 and 1136. Robert de Hanwood attests Charters of Robert Corbet of Caus between 1203 and 1220. The *Iter*, or Hundred-Roll, is of the year 1255. Cf. Eyton, vol. vii., pp. 117, 118.—Ed.]

Rolls of the 43rd of that king (1259) he is found to owe half a mark of gold, *pro respectu militie*; i.e., for licence to be excused taking upon him the honourable but costly dignity of knighthood. He attests a deed of Roger de Horton to Waryn de Andeslowe (ancestor of the ancient family of Waring) dated in the 12th of King Edward (Edward the first) by the title of Reginald lord of Hanewode. John, lord of Hanewode, occurs in 1288. It must, I presume, have been a son of his, bearing the same name with his grandfather Reginald,¹ who is found by the record entitled *Nomina Villarum* compiled in 9 Edw. II., to hold this manor, at which time also it was included within the hundred of Ford. In 28 Edw. I. (1300) Reginald, lord of Hanewode, occurs as witness to a deed, by which Warin de Ondeslowe and Alice his wife confirm to Robert their son the messuage and lands in Little Edenornos, and a rent of 5s. in Wodecote. "His Test. Reginaldo d'no de Hanewode," &c.

In 12 Edw. II. there was a fine between John, son of Reginald de Hanewode, complainant, and Reginald de Hanewode, defendant, of messuage lands and rents in Church Hanewode and the advowson of the chapel. The right of John is acknowledged, and he grants it to Reginald for life.

33 Edw. III. I Reginald, lord of Hanwood, grant to John, my son and heir, and Sibil, daughter of William de Eiton, all my lands, etc., within the vill of Wallop and without, *una cum dote quam Isabella que fuit uxor Johannis Hanwode ibidem tenet cum accid'* (?) *Habendum* etc., to them and the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten. His Testibus: D'no Joh'e Ex'neo d'no de Knakyn, Tho. de Rossall, Hug. de Panton, militibus, Tho. de Ondeslowe, Ric'o de Hope.

(Stafford leiger, 88).

¹ [By a Fine, dated 27 Oct., 1292, Robert and Reginald, two sons of a Reginald de Hanwood, settled Hanwood and Wallop, first on Robert for life, and then on Reginald and his heirs. Cf. Eyton vii. 118, 119.—Ed.]

By the 21st of Edward III. this family appears to have become extinct in the male line, for by Inquisition of that year, taken after the death of Beatrice Corbet, it is found that John de Leyborne, knt., and Sibilla de Hanewode hold half a knight's fee in Hanewode and Wallop of the said Beatrice. She was relict of the last Baron of Caus of the Corbet family, and re-married to Sir John Leyborne of Berwick Leyborne, who therefore held this land in her right, but Sibilla de Hanewode was, I suppose, daughter of the Reginald mentioned above.

In a list of the fees whereof Edmund, Earl of Stafford (the representative of the family of Corbet of Caus), died seised 21 July, 4 Hen. IV. (the fatal fight of Battlefield), mention is made of two parts of one knight's fee in Hanewodd, which Richard Pastour of Newport and his parceners hold, and which were valued by the year at 30s. This Pastour was also Rector of the church of Hanewode, and occurs in that quality in 21 Richard II. and 29 Hen. VI., an interval of not less than fifty-four years,¹ and yet not, I presume, the whole term of his incumbency, as it is little likely that the two deeds in which I have found him so described should respectively coincide with the years of his institution and death. There seems reason, however, to believe that he did not long survive the last of these dates, and that his property went to the family of Malehurst, for I find a deed (*inter cart. Joh. Corbet de Sundorn arm.*), dated the 31st of Hen. VI., whereby Thomas Forster of Salop, Esq., and Hugh Dekon of Paynston, release to Agnes Malehurst, widow of William Malehurst of Hannewode, for the term of her life all the claim they (Forster and Dekon) have in all the lands of the said William Malehurst in Hannewode

¹ I apprehend there must have been two individuals of the same names, for we have an account of the murder of Richard Pastour chaplain in 2 Hen. V. See ASTLEY. [See *Transactions*, 2nd Series I. 121.—Ed.]

and Newport, which they had of his gift. The deed is witnessed by William Spencer of Witton, John Betton of Monford, John Mynton of Westbury, Thomas Skyrmynton of Wodehall, and others. Forster and the other were therefore feoffees of Malehurst, and as he enjoyed property both in Hanwood and Newport, and as Pastor the proprietor of Hanwood is also styled of Newport, it is no improbable conjecture that the land which was his became upon his death the property of William Malehurst.

In the Suit-rolls of Caurs, as it is then written, 14 Edw. IV., the suitors of Hanwood are stated to have made fine with the lord for their suit until Michaelmas. In the Inquisitions ad quod damnum of 9 Hen. V. it is found that Richard, son of Reginald de Mutton of Salop, chivalar, died seised of certain lands &c. with the appurtenances in Salop, Bolnham (*qu.* Colnham), and Wodehous, within the parish of Hanwood.

William Skyrmaston of Woodhall occurs 1 Rich. III.

Whether any part of the above property of William Malehurst was the lands of John Wythyford, gentleman, of Shifnall, I cannot say, but towards the close of the fifteenth century lands here belonged to John Wythyford, and descended to his son and heir Thomas, bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1503 and 1508. Alice, the wife of this last, married secondly Adam Mytton, bailiff no less than seven times between 1523 and 1552, in the last of which years he was a knight, and in the year following one of the Council of Wales. But the reversion of the Wythyford property here descended to Thomas Prowde of Sutton, in co. Salop, yoman, and Richard Prowde, mercer; for they, on the 19th of August, 20 Hen. VIII., in consideration of the sum of £115, bargain and sell to Nicholas Leveson, marchaunte of the Stapull of Caleys, and his heirs for ever, in consideration of the sum of £115, the reversion and fee simple of the manor of Paynston, and of all such lands, tenements, and hereditaments in Shrewsbury, Paynston, Woodhouse, Muche Hanwoode,

and Lytyll Hanwoode, or elsewhere, in ye county of Salop, which were some time Thomas Wythyford, son and heir of John Wythyford, and now holden by Adam Mytton, gentyllman, and Alys, his wife, relict of the said Thomas Wythyford, for term of her life. Mr. Leveson was maternal ancestor of the Marquis of Stafford.

The property thus described continued but few years in his possession, for on y^e morrow of All Souls, 29 Henry VIII., a fine was levied of the manor of Paynston and 6 messuages, 800 acres of land, 100 of meadow, 300 of pasture, and 100 of wood in Shrewsbury, Paynston, Great and Little Hanwoode, and Woodhouse, Thomas Hosier and Alice, his wife, complainants, and Nicholas Lewson (so it is there written) deforciant. The deforciant of course acknowledges the premises to be the right of the complainants, and further warrants them against Thomas, Abbot of the Monastery of SS. Peter and Paul of Salop, and his successors: the consideration of the fine was £200 sterling.

Richard Prynce, of Monks Foriate, Esq., Nicholas Gibbons of Shrewsbury, gent., Thomas Hosier, gent., Hugh Modlycott, Johane, his wife, and Robert Phelips and Katharin, his wife, conveyed to William Jones of Shrewsbury, draper, and Richard Styrcheley, the Woodhouse, in co. Salop, near to Great Hanwood, within the liberties of Shrewsbury, and all lands in the Woodhouse, Great Hanwood, Paynston, Longden, and Little Hanwood, which late were the lands of Edward Hosyer, Esq., deceased, and then or late before were in the tenure, ferme, or occupation of y^e said Robert and Katharin Phelips, To Have and To Hold to the said Jones and Styrcheley, to the use of Prynce and Gibbons.

By deed 1 Aug., 29 Eliz., Prynce and Gibbons reciting that the above premises (inter alia) were purchased with Prynce's money alone, reciting also the love they bear to Richard Colfoxe and Richard Crosse, the nephews of Prynce, agree to convey the same (inter

alia) to Thomas Hoorde of Hoordes Park, Esq., and the aforesaid William Jones to the use and behoof of Prynce and Gibbons during the life of Prynce, and after his death to the use of his executors (for the payment of his debts and legacies) for so many years as he shall appoint by will, and then to the use of the heirs of his body, and in default of such issue, remainder to Colfoxe in tail, like remainder to his brother, Andrew Colfoxe, like remainder to Crosse, like remainder to Anne, sister of Prynce, and the heirs male of her body, by Leonard Chambre, her husband, remainder to her right heirs.

Edward Hosier, Esq., here mentioned, was eldest son of Thomas and Alice, the purchasers of these estates, and his daughter and heir married John Draycot, Esq., who, or a descendant of the same names, is stated to have sold them in 1621 to Thomas Berrington of Moat Hall, but as they appear to have been so many years earlier the property of Mr. Prynce by conveyance from the Hosiers, it appears that Mr. Berrington must derive his title from Prynce or his trustees, and that Draycot's conveyance of 1621 was merely a confirmation of that former title.

On 14 Oct., 17 Eliz., John Whyttesbye of the Bryen pytts, co. Stafford, yeoman, appoints Thomas Berrington his attorney to receive possession of a messuage or tenement called the Woodhouse, near Hanwood, within the liberties of the town of Salop, and also to shewe arrest ymplede, comdempne and recover the same against Robert Philipps, Katherine his wife, and Johane Rutter, late wife to John Rutter, deceased, and after such recoverie hadd, to do such acts as may be necessarie to obtain y^e said messuage.

The superiority of Hanwood continued in the Staffords as representatives of the Corbets of Caus down to the attainder of the great Duke of Buckingham, upon which event, 1521, it vested in the Crown. By an Inquisition taken at Shrewsbury in March, 1529-30, after the death of Richard Knight, Esq., it is found

that he died on the 24th November, 17 (or 19, for the extracts differ) Hen. VIII., seised (inter alia) of one tenement valued at 13s. 4d., 20 acres of arable, 10 of pasture, as many of meadow, and 7 acres of wood in Hanwood, holden of the King as of his castle of Caus, by the sixth part of one knight's fee, leaving issue, by Elizabeth, his wife (daughter of Sir Nicholas Vase Knight), Ralph, his son and heir, aged 10 years.

HANWOOD.

I. One, Great Hanwood. The hamlet stiled little Hanwood is in the Parish of Pontesbury.¹

II. None.

III. There is no Mansion antient or modern in the Township or Parish; or detached Hamlets. The House and pleasure grounds of W. Wood is the only dwelling of any consequence. A neat Parsonage House is now re-building. There is a comfortable dwelling near the Church belonging to Edward Harries, Esq., and a neat Cottage on the bank above the Brook, the property of Mr. John O. Nichols. Messrs. Marshall and Co. have lately erected a large bleaching and spinning Linnen Manufactory in the Village on ye south side of ye brook, which is in the Parish of Pontesbury. There are four Farm Houses and buildings, to which small farnas are attached, and a Water Corn Mill; the remainder are good Cottages, many of them new built.

IV. It is within the Liberties of Shrewsbury.

V. A part of the Township or Village is in the Parish of Pontesbury.

VI. No.

VII. The Corporation of Shrewsbury are Lords of the Manor, and there is no other.

VIII.

IX. The Acreage of the Parish is computed to be 420.

The Population, computation Males 83
Females 93

176

Of these 22 are under y^e age of 10 years.

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

The principal land proprietors are Thomas Berrington, J. Owen Nichols, and Thomas Harries, Esqs.; the Advowson belongs to Henry Warter, Jun., Esq.; the Rectory, exclusive of tithes, has a glebe of 37 acres in the Township and Parish of Hanwood, and a glebe of 46 acres at Criggion. The present Rector is the Rev. Charles Wade.

HANWOOD, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM BOWEN'S MSS. COLLECTIONS (4to. i. p. 7).¹

Now in the Bodleian Library. Gough's MSS.

From deeds belonging to Mr. Berrington of Moat Hall,
August, 1752.

WOODHOUSE, near Little Hanwood.

Without date Reginald de Pontesbury grants certain lands in Wudehus to Petronil daughter of Hugh de Merse and others her brothers and sisters in tail exempting them de Secta Hundredi et Halincoti.²

Without date Matheus fil. Distil de la Wodehous grants to Adam son of Eylmund for 100^s one half virgate of land &c. in la Wodehous formerly his father's.

Distil de Hanwood joint lord of Hanwood
and also called Distil de la Wodehus
juxta parvam Hanwood.

Matheus fil. Distil de la Wodehus.

Without date Adam son of Eilmund de la Woddehus grants to Petronel daughter of Hugh de Merse one half virgate of land in la Woddehus &c. pro omni servicio et auxilio ad filium meum primogenitum militem faciend' et filiam meam primogenitam maritandam &c.

Eilmund de la Woddehus = Xtian de Salopesberie
wrote sometimes Heilmund de Tuefor

Reginald, son of Xtian de Salopesberie Adam, son of Eilmund de la Wodehu

Reginald, son of Xtian de Salopesberie grants to Adam son of Eilmund, his brother, Hanwood, paying to Distil de

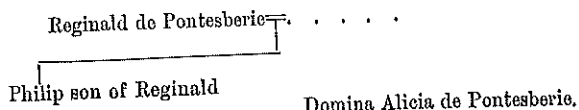
¹ [Some of these extracts relate to places other than Hanwood, but I have thought it better to leave them here.—Ed.]

² This must certainly be his Court Baron.

Hanwood, one of the Lords 1s. for omni servicio and 5s. to Alice de Pontesbury, who, I suppose, had the other part of the manor. Here the elder brother calls himself after his mother's name, and Adam y^e younger after his father's. Reginald de Hanwood lived 1256, as appears by the Red Book of the Exchequer.

Philip, son of Reginald de Pontesbury, grants to William de Stepelton a messuage and lands in the town of Wodehus juxta parvam Hanewode faciendo inde Capitali Domino illius feodi debitum servic' pertinens ad dictum Tenement' vid. 2^s 6^d per annum, pro omnibus serviciis &c. Et pro omnimodis sectis curie mee et heredum meorum, Comitatus & Hundred." &c.

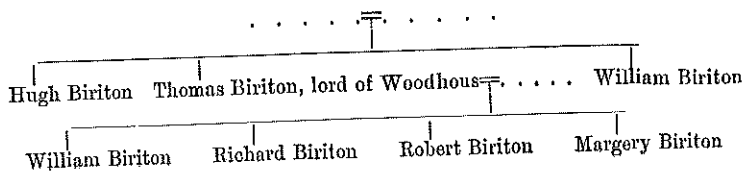
These Pontesberies seem to have had all along part of the manor of Wodehouse, and by grant from John de Arundell.



John son of John de Arundel grants to Philip son of Without Reginald de Pontesbury a Messuage and land in the date town of Wodehus juxta parvam Hanewode which Richard Buftart held. Exempt from all suit of his Court, County and Hundred.

Manor of WOODHOUSE.

An^o Dom. 1398, 21 Ric. II. William Mason and Adam Galys, chaplains, the feoffees of Thomas Birton, convey Manerium de Wodehous cum suis pertinentiis to William Birton, son of the said Thomas Birton, and to the heirs of his body lawfully to be begotten, and in default of issue to Richard Birton, his brother, and in default to Robert, another brother, and in default there to Margery, their sister, and her heirs, and in default to Hugh Birton, brother of the said Thomas, and in default to William, another brother, and his heirs lawfully to be begotten, and in default dictum manerium cum suis pertinentiis propinquioribus heredibus consanguineis predicti Thome de Birton imperpetuum reman'. Witnesses: William Willeley and Nicholas Gerard Ball' of Salop, &c.



David, son of Henry de la Wudehus, grants for half Without a mark for ever to Thomas, son of Thomas de Leton, date a noke of land with half a garden and half of his Moore between the said garden and Little Hanwode, which noke he formerly held of Robert, son of Sewart, rent one pair of gloves or a half-penny. The said Thomas de Leton grants the same premises to Julian, his sister, pay one half-penny more rent per annum. Julian grants the same premises to William de Stepelton.

HANWOOD.

Sciant presentes & futuri quod ego Reginaldus filius Without X'ane de Salopesburie dedi & concessi & hac carta date mea confirmavi Henewod cum omnibus pertinenciis suis Ade fratri meo filio Heilmundi de Tucfor. Tenenda & habenda' in feudo & hereditate sⁱ & heredibus suis lib'e & quiete & honorifice in bosco & plano, in pratis & past'is & in omnibus aliis auxam'tis & omnibus aliis locis faciendo servic' Dominis terre quod ego p'us feci. Sal' Distello de Henewod 12^d pro omni servicio & 5^s domine Alicii de Pontesb'i ad duos terminos reddendos dimidium in Annunciacionem Beate Marie & dimidium ad festum S^ci Michaelis. His testibus: Reginaldo deu Le, Philippo fil. Will'i, Hereberto Malo vicino &c., & multis aliis.

CHURCH HANWOOD.—1366. William, son of John de Hane-wode, quits claim to Thomas, son of William le Skynner of Salop, for ever of Land and Tenement in Churche hanewode. Dat. 40 Edw. III., A° D'ni 1366.

PAYNESTONE, alias Pynson farme.

A° 1621, John Draycot of Paynesley in com. Staff., Esq^r., sells 7 Caroli. to Thomas Berrington of Moatehall, in com. Salop, Esq^r., all that Capital Messuage or farme called Payne-stone, alias Pynson, in the Parish of Pontesbury, with all its appurtenances for ever, and constitutes Richard Berrington, Brother of Thomas Berrington, his lawful Attorney to give possession.

SALOP, ST. ALKMUND'S.—Anno 33 Edwardi. Galfrid Rondulf, Burgess of Salop, grants in fee farm for ever a Messuage and Curtilege of his in Frankvile, to Adam, son of Philip Joht, paying to him and his heirs 4s. yearly, and 8d. yearly to the Mass of the Blessed Virgin in St. Alkmund's for ever.

Thomas de Bikedon and Hug' le Donefowe, Ball' of Salop. LITTLE HANWOOD.—A fine was levied the 13 Jac. I., between Thomas Berington, Esq^r., Quer^t., and Sir Francis Prynce, K^t.,

Deforciant of one Messuage, one Barn, 3 Gardens, 1 Orchard, 30 acres of Land, 10 acres of Meadow, 30 acres of pasture, 6 acres of Wood, and Common of Pasture of all Sheep in Hanwood parva.

RODYNTON, ESONBRIDGE AND LUGDON.—A fine was levied the 18th of Elizth., between John Gregory. plaintiff, and Roger Beryngton and Elianor his wife Deforciants of two Messuages, 2 gardens, 2 Orchards, 40 Acres of Land, 5 Acres of Meadow, 20 Acres of Pasture, 12 Acres of Furrs and heath, and 10 acres of More with their Appurtenances in Rodynton, Esonbridge and Lugdon, to the use of the said John for ever, paying to said Roger an annual rent of 14s. 8d.

ST. ALKMUND.—Thomas de Laneley, Vicar of St. Alkmund, 36 Edw. III.

William Nesse, Chaplain, celebrater of the Mass of the Blessed Virgin in the said Church.

THE CHURCH.

[Hanwood Chapel was probably subject to Pontesbury, though no record of its dependence exists. In the Taxation of 1291 it occurs in Pontesbury Deanery, and was valued at £4 6s. 8d. per annum, as also in the Inquisition of the Ninth in 1341. In the Valor of 1534-5, it was worth £2 6s. 8d. per annum in glebe and tithes.¹ The Church of St. Thomas is a modern erection of brick in the early English style, and consists of chancel, nave, north porch, western belfry with three bells, and new organ-chamber on the north side. The Parish Register states, under the year 1701, "The new erected church finished y^e year"; but very little of this building remains, the present one being mainly rebuilt and restored in 1856. The east window, representing St. Peter with the keys, was given by H. de Grey Warter, Esq. The ancient font is preserved in the church.² A stone outside has the inscription "A.D. 1701," and evidently marks the date of the erection of the church prior to its restoration in 1856.

In the Church are a number of monumental tablets. On the south wall, to—

- (1) Rev. John Breese, B.A., Queen's College, Cambridge, 34 years Rector, died 21 Nov., 1886, in his 84th year.
- (2) Anna Maria, wife of Rev. Charles Gregory Wade, died 25 Jan., 1870, aged 79.—Charles Gregory Wade, died 13 Sept., 1882, aged 57.—William Burton Wade, M.I.C.E., born 23 Oct., 1832, died near Sydney, N.S.W., 12 July, 1886.
- (3) Rev. Edward Harries, of Arscott, died 1 Feb., 1812, aged 69.—Lucia, his wife, daughter of Francis Turner Blythe, of Broseley Hall, died 13 May, 1788, aged 34.—Also to 2 daughters.

¹ Eyton vii. 119.

² This is figured in Eyton vii., 119.

- (4) Thomas Harries, of Cruckton Hall, died 27 Sept., 1848, aged 74.
- (5) Barbara Mary Ann Harries, wife of Thomas Harries, died 8 Feb. 1833, aged 57.
- (6) Francis Harries, of Cruckton Hall, died 19 Feb., 1875, aged 71.—Harriet, his wife, died 25 Nov., 1868, aged 63.—Thomas Harries, of Cruckton Hall, Lieut.-Col. 63rd reg., born 18 Feb., 1815, died 12 Oct., 1879.
- (7) Jacob Yallowley, Esq., of Woodlands House, Surrey, died 31 July, 1799, aged 59, buried at Streatham.—Sarah, his widow, died 2 Oct., 1830, aged 67, and Mary their daughter, both buried at Hanwood.
- (8) Benjamin Bromley, gent. of Hanwood, died 31 Oct., 1836, aged 71.—Also three sisters buried here.
- (9) John Lloyd, of Hanwood, died 11 Oct., 1856, aged 44.—Priscilla, his widow, died 25 Aug., 1881, aged 74.—John Joseph, and Mary Priscilla, their children.

On the north wall to—

- (10) Richard Gowen, died 3 May, 1798, aged 79.—Martha, his wife, died 16 Jan., 1785, aged 52.—Mary, their daughter.
- (11) Mary Warter, wife of John Warter, of Cruck Meole, died 21 Feb., 1808.—John Warter, gent., died 27 August, 1821.
- (12) Henry Degory Warter, born 31 March, 1771, died 5 Apr., 1853.—Emma Sarah Moore Warter, his relict, died 3 June, 1863, aged 80.
- (13) Charlotte Gertrude Warter, wife of the Rev. Edward Warter, of Hanwood Rectory, died 28 Aug., 1854, aged 43.
- (14) Henry de Grey Warter, Esq., of Longden Manor, J.P. and D.L., son of Henry Degory Warter, of Cruck Meole, born 26 Jan., 1807, died 5 December, 1884.
- (15) William Owen Nichols, of Hanwood, born 20 Oct., 1792, died 7 Aug., 1864.—Eliza, his widow, died 12 Ap., 1869.

Two windows at the east end have inscriptions to : the Rev. Charles Gregory Wade, 24 years Rector, died 4 April, 1835.—Henry Degory Warter died 5 Ap., 1853, Emma, his wife, died 3 June, 1863.

In the Churchyard are a large number of Tombstones, erected in memory of the families of Warter, Whitehurst, Blakeway, Lloyd, Cross, Gowen, Phillips, Urwick, Wood, Witts, Niccols, Bromley, Mason, Wade, &c. Amongst others are these—

Rev. Edward Warter, rector of Aldrington, Sussex, and curate of Hanwood, born 18 Sept., 1811, died 25 Nov., 1878.

Hugo Francis Witts, only child of Edward and Rosamond Warter, died 26 April, 1865.

Rev. Charles Gregory Wade, M.A., died 4 Ap., 1835, aged 50.—Anna Maria, his widow, died 23 Jan., 1870, aged 79.—Susannah Elizabeth, their daughter, died 2 Feb., 1818.

Robert Phillips, gent., died 26 Oct., 1810, aged 62. A Truly Honest Man Rev. Uriah Bidmead, Rector, died 9 Feb., 1849, aged 89.

The Registers commence only in 1873, except the Baptisms, which begin in 1813. A fire, which occurred at the Rectory on 5 Ap. 1873

destroyed all the earlier Registers, which were kept in an iron box in the library there. Fortunately in the Shrewsbury Free Library there is a copy of the Registers from 1559 to 1763; and there are also some extracts in the Morris M.S. Shropshire Registers from 1653 to 1745.

The Rectory House was rebuilt by the Rev. C. G. Wade, who was rector from 1810 to 1835. There are about 48 acres of glebe at Criggion and Hanwood. The patronage of the Rectory is vested in the Warter family.

The Communion Plate consists of a silver flagon, given 25 Dec. 1842; a salver, chalice, and patten, given 15 Oct., 1857; and an alms dish, given in 1861 by Emma Warter. A list of the Church Goods at Hanwood, temp. Edward VI., is preserved in the Public Record Office (Exch. Q.R., Salop, Church Goods, Edw. VI., 8-19). In 1676 there were 32 Conformists, 2 Papists, and no Nonconformists in Hanwood.¹

INCUMBENTS OF HANWOOD.

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

No Institutions appear on the early Registers of Hereford.

1277. R., occurs rector 1277.

1361, Feb. 7. Richard de Preston, priest.

Hugh le Warde.

1386. Hugh de Warde, occurs 1386.

1397. Richard Pastour [or Haston] 21 Rich. II.
and 29 Hen. VI.

1534. John Hogg (see CARDESTON). Valor
Hen. VIII. (1534-5).

Mr. John Hodges, res. 1544.

1544-5, Jan. 30. David Coide. Sep. 31 May, 1578.

Wm. Coyde of Salop,
corviser, grantor h.v.
of Roger Kylforde.

1578, Dec. 2. Sir David Meyrick. (See KINLET).

Bishop, jure
devoluto.

1587. John Hatton, 1587, £3 ante min. pass.
sep. 30 Apr., 1597.

Thomas Kilvate,
gent., patron. W.V.

1604. Morgan Evans, occurs 1604, 1614, and
1623. Sep. 29 Sep., 1627.

1627. Richard Poole (see MEOLE and ST. CHAD'S),
res. 24 Mar., 1637. [Vicar of Meole
Brace, 1623, and of St. Chad's, Shrews-
bury, 29 Mar., 1637, until his death;
bur. at St. Chad's, 7 March, 1643-4.
(See Owen and Blakeway's Shrewsbury
ii. 215). M.A. Gloucester Hall, Oxon;
born 1594.]

¹ See S.A. Trans., 2nd Series I., 88.

1638. Timothy Preene. [B.A. Ch. Ch., Oxon ; born at Hope Bowdler 1605 ; son of William Preene.]
1654. Nehemiah Evans (he afterwards wrote himself Evance) rector 44 years. Sep. 30 Apr., 1698. [Son of Robert Evance, or Evans, of Astley ; and brother of Cornelius Evans, rector of Westbury, and of John Evans, rector of Newtown. He had issue three sons, John, Thomas of Hanwood, gent., and Nehemiah.]
- 1698, July 2. Thomas Markham (see UPPINGTON). Sep. at Wroxeter, 5 June, 1716. [Died at Donnington, in Wroxeter parish, 3 June, 1716 ; vicar of Wroxeter 1700-1716 ; schoolmaster of Donnington and Uppington 1674-1711 ; vicar of Uppington 1674-1711. By Mary his wife, he had issue, William, Timothy, Thomas, and John, all bapt. at Uppington 1675-8.]
- 1716, Sept. 4. John Cotton, M.A., inducted Sep. 4 ; resigned 17 Oct., 1734. (See MEOLE and ST. ALKMUND'S). [Vicar of Meole Brace 1709, and of St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury, 6 June, 1734, to his death. He d. 26 Dec., 1757 ; bapt. at St. Julian's, Salop, 24 Feb., 1685 ; mar. at Sutton Chapel, 26 May, 1712, Elizabeth Marigold of St. Chad's, and had 14 children. His wife was bur. 14 Mar., 1742, æt. 51. He was son of Mr. Richard Cotton and Sarah.]
- 1734, Nov. 18. Benjamin Wingfield, M.A. [St. John's Coll., Cambridge ; son of Rev. Philip Wingfield, M.A., Vicar of St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, by Martha, dau. of Wrottesley Prince, Esq. ; bapt. at St. Julian's, 27 July, 1710 ; d. 26 Sept., 1763, bur. at Pontesbury, M.I. there ; Rector of Pontesbury 1st portion 1737 ; Vicar of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, 1743. His wife Ann was bur. at Pontesbury, 21 Jan., 1755, M.I. there. See p. 242 ante.]
- 17 . . . [Thomas Parry, of Great Ness.]

Nicholas Biggs
(Mr. Biggs patron
1727, Willis)

Lucy and Sarah
Biggs.

- 17 . . . Edward Harries [elder son of Thomas Harries, of Cruckton, Esq., b. 1742; d. 1 Feb., 1812, æt. 60; M.I. at Hanwood; m. Lucia, dau. of Francis Turner Blythe, of Broseley Hall.]
- 178 . . John Jones (see PRESTON GUBBALS), ob. 12 Feb., 1793. [Also Curate of Preston Gubbals.]
- 1793, May. George Holland; ob. 13 Mar., 1810. [M.A. Balliol Coll., Oxon; born at Tenbury, 1754; son of Thomas Holland, gent. Also incumbent of Mindtown; m. at S. Mary's, Shrewsbury, 18 May, 1790, Frances, dau. of Humphrey Sandford, Esq., of the Isle, and had an only dau. Frances, who. m. her cousin, Rev. Humphrey Sandford of the Isle.]
- 1810, July 8. Charles Gregory Wade. [M.A. Merton Coll., Oxon; born at Warwick, 1785; son of Charles George Wade, Esq.; m. 1821, Anna Maria, dau. of Edward Burton, Esq.; died 4 April, 1835, aged 50; his widow died 23 Jan., 1870, aged 79 years; both were buried at Hanwood, where is an M.I. to their memory.] [Henry Warter Jun., Esq.]
- 1835, Aug. 14. Uriah Bidmead. Formerly Incumbent of Berwick 1832-1835; born 1760; died 9 Feb., 1849, aged 89; buried in Hanwood Churchyard, where is M.I. Henry Degory Warter, Esq.
1849. Edward Warter, M.A., Fellow and some time Tutor of Magd. Coll. Camb.; 3rd son of Henry Degory Warter, Esq., of Cruck Meole; b. 18 Sept., 1811; d. 25 Nov., 1878, and buried 30th at Hanwood, where is M.I. He was rector of Aldrington, Sussex, 1852, and Curate of Hanwood 1852, until his death. He married 1st Charlotte Gertrude, dau. of Blythe Harries, Esq., she d. 23 Aug., 1854; and secondly Rosamond, dau. of Rev. Frederick Holmes of Calcutta, and had issue, an only son, Hugo Francis, b. 1857, and d. 1865. He was of Cruck

- Meole, and was J.P. for Co. Salop, and was succeeded in his estates by his brother, Henry de Grey Warter, Esq.
1852. John Breese, B.A., Queen's Coll., Camb.; formerly Incumbent of Bayston Hill, 1847-52, and Chaplain of Longdon, 1875-79; b. 1803; d. 21 Nov., 1886, aged 83, and was buried at Bicton, M.I. there. He was of Calcot House, Bicton. Henry Degory Warter, Esq.
1886. Lister Smith, St. Bees College; formerly Vicar of St. James and St. John, St. Helena, 1874-6. The present Rector of Hanwood. Mrs. M. J. Smith,
pro hac vice.

Amongst the Curates of Hanwood occur the names of:—

Arthur Mason, Curate during the incumbency of Richard Poole (1627-37).

Miles Field, Curate of Hanwood 1701-16, and 1722-27, and also curate of Longdon; he was buried in Hanwood chancel, 6 Ap., 1727, aged 51. Four of his children, by his wife Elizabeth, viz., Mary, Anne, Inoreca, and Miles, were baptized at Hanwood 1702-8, and his son John was buried there 17 May, 1729, aged 29.

Edward Warter, M.A., Curate 1852 to 1878.

For these additions I am indebted to the Rev. Lister Smith.—Ed.]

[HANWOOD was put into the Liberties of Salop by Charter of King Henry VII., dated 14 December, 1495.¹ In 1327 the following inhabitants of Hanwoode were assessed to the Subsidy:—Reginald de Hanwoode, John Veyr, Robert Onwyn, Sibil the widow, Robert atte Walle, and Adam Roberts.² An Inquisition of the Town and Liberties of Shrewsbury taken in 1515 mentions that Hanwood Magna, together with Horton and Wodcot, and part of Onslow, was within the Hundred of Ford, and was wont to pay 29s. to the Lay Subsidy of xvth and xth.³ In the list of Trained Soldiers of Shropshire in 1580, these names occur under Hanwood,—John Owsnlowe, Arthur Medlicot his man, Roger Gittins, Thomas Medlicot, Wm. Tipton, Rd. Luter, Rd. Owens, Thos. Meredith, Wydowe Owsnlowe, Houmfrey Owsnlowe her son, Edward Phillips, and Thos. Hayford his man; and in a similar list for Church hanwoode for 1587,—John Onslowe above 60, John Hyngham his son-in-law, Roger Gibbons above 60, Rd. ap William and Griffith ap Evan his servants, Thos. and Arthur Medlicot, Richard Warter, and Homfrey Onslowe his son-in-law, Robt. Downe,

¹ Owen and Blakeway, i. 268.

² Lay Subsidy, Salop, 1 Edw. III.

³ S. A. *Trans.*, 2nd Series, II., 75.

Edwd. Philips, Wm. Bennet, Roger Dawson, John Smithe, Edw. ap Davies, Rd. Owens, and Thos. Mereddthe.¹

The area of Hanwood is 417 acres. The population in 1881 was 310, and in 1891 was 293. The land chiefly belongs to Mrs. Tatham Warter, and to the heir of Major-General Charles Vanbrugh Jenkins (who succeeded to it under the will of his cousin Francis Harries, Esq.) The manorial rights are probably vested in the Corporation of Shrewsbury.

The Charities consist of the interest of £400 invested in consols, of which Mrs. Harries gave £100 in 1833, H. D. Warter, Esq., £100 in 1853, Mrs. Witts £100 in 1856, and Mrs. Warter £100 in 1863.

Marshall's Thread Mills were closed in 1886, and are now converted into Spar Mills. Blakeway's Flour Mills are on the east side of the parish.

The family of Baker of Hanwood entered their Pedigree at the Visitation of Salop in 1623, as also did Hosier of Cruckton, and Harris of Cruckton.—Ed.]

The following Petition in 1674 is preserved amongst the Shrewsbury Corporation Records:—

“To the Right wor^{ll} the Mayor, Aldermen & Assistants of the Towne of Shrewsbury.

“The humble peticon of the Inhabitants of Hanwood Magna, Humbly sheweth unto yo^r wor^{ps} that y^r pet^{rs} last yeare weare p^sented for not repaireing a foot bridge lying within theyer Town^p And weere fined in 3^s 4^d. And now demaunded by Sarg^t Chandless that the truth is there being sev^lall bridges within the s^d Town^p weere removed with the s^d floods² & carryed away soe that they weere put to great expense to re-erect the same w^{ch} weere done with all Convenient Speed they cold.

¹ S. A. *Trans.*, II. 280, and III. 142.

² [The river Rea, which runs through Hanwood, drains an extensive area—the Habberley, Hope, and Worthen valleys—and occasionally flows with such violence that much injury is done to property. A notable case of this kind occurred May 27th, 1811, when a storm began about five o'clock in the afternoon, causing the water to rush down the brook with such frightful velocity that it carried before it every object which stood in its way: houses with their furniture, and in some cases their occupants; sheds and cattle, walls, trees, and bridges were overwhelmed. It was popularly attributed to the bursting of a cloude in Habberley Valley. The sum of £1,862 10s. 8d. was raised by public subscription to relieve the sufferers.—W. P.]

Now may it please y^r wor^{ps}, the premisses considered, y^r pet^{rs} humbly pray y^r wor^{ps} the s^d ffyne may be abated, And y^r pet^{rs} as bound shall pray."

"23 Jul. '74 }
reiected." } [in another hand.]

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTERS OF HANWOOD.

- 1560, Aug. 12. John, son of Richard Warter & Margaret, bapt.
 1560, Sept. 15. John, son of Robt. Oneslow & Anna, bapt.
 1561, Aug. 19. Margt., dau. of Mr. Joseuis Haliwell, & Isabel, bur.
 1562-3, Mar. 18. Roger, son of John Philipes & Jone, bapt.
 1567, July 31. John, son of John Bromley & Alles, bur.
 1569, Ap. 15. Roger Onslow & Eliz. Heynes, mar.
 1569, May . . Roger Haines & Anne Onslow, mar.
 1569, Oct. 29. Margaret, dau. of John Hosier & Eliz., bapt.
 1569-70, Jan. 31. Humfrey Gardner & Jone Oneslow, mar.
 1573, Ap. 3. Margery, dau. of Richard Embrey & Margery, bapt.
 1573, Oct. 16. William Woffe & Kattrin Waring, mar.
 1574-5 John Wycherley & Eliz. Maddoxe, mar.
 1575, Oct. 11. Roger Cowper & Eliza Baker, mar.
 1576-7, Feb. 11. Richard Waring & Martha Hosier, mar.
 1576-7, John Bromley & Jone Oneslow, mar.
 1578, May . . . David Coide, Rector de Hanwood, bur.
 1578-9, Jan. 8. William, son of Robert Phelipes & Kattrine, bapt.
 1582, Sept. 21. Jane, wife of Robert Haris, bur.
 1584-5, Jan. 16. Roger Nuneley & Mary Haris, mar.
 1584-5, March 13. William, son of John Bromley, bapt.
 1585-6, Jan. 16. Roger Winnlow & Mary Haris, mar.
 1585-6, March 21. Thomas, son of Thomas Warter, bapt.
 1585, July 9. Edward Warter & Johana Oneslow, mar.
 1587, July 17. Edward, son of John Oneslow, bapt.
 1588-9, Feb. 2. William, son of John Haris, bapt.
 1589-90, Feb. 25. Humfrey Oneslowe & Elizabeth Gibbones, mar.
 1590, July 12. Mary, dau. of William Haris, bapt.
 1590-1, Jan. 30. Wm. Haris & Mary Carles, mar.
 1592, May 14. Richard, son of Humfrey Oneslow, bapt.
 1591-2, Jan. 19. Sarah, dau. of John Haris, bapt.
 1592-3, Feb. 22. Arthur Haris & Doritie Haris, mar.
 1593, June 14. Thomas Oneslow, bur.
 1596, July 16. Edward, son of Edward Corbet, bapt.
 1597, Sept. 30. John Hatton, parson of Hanwoode, bur.

- 1598-9, Feb. 21. Edward Oneslow of Cruckton & Margr. Hosier, mar.
- 1597-8, Humfrey Owen of Salop & Joanna Oneslowe of Cruckton, mar.
- 1600, Ap. 26. Humfrey Onslow of Hanwood & Margaret Downe of Edge, mar.
- 1602-3, Jan. 13. Elinor, dau. of Arthur Harries of Cruckton, bapt.
- 1603-4, Feb. 16. Theodore, son of Arthur Harries of Lythwood, bapt.
- 1604, Ap. . . . John Harries of Cruck mee, bur.
- 1608, Sept. 8. Rd. Corbett of Awson & Hestor Langley of Salop, mar.
- 1609, Dec. . . . Clemens Wicherley de Painston unus patronorum hujus (ecclesie) de Hanwoodd, bur.
- 1610, Mar. 13. John, son of Rd. Harries of Cruckton, bapt.
- 1611, Oct. 17. Catherine, dau. of David Harries, bapt.
- 1611-12, Jan. . . . Thomas, son of Rd. Harries of Cruckton, bapt.
- 1612-13, Jan. 30. Stephen, son of Rd. Harries, bapt.
- 1613-14, Feb. . . . Elena Harries, bur.
- 1614, June 20. Elizth., dau. of John Harries, bur.
- 1615, Sept. 10. Francis, son of Rd. Harries, bapt.
- 1616, Oct. 7. Wm., son of Rd. Harries, bapt.
- 1617, May 6. Wm., son of Rd. Harries, bur.
- 1617-18, Jan. 4. James, son of Rd. Harries, bapt.
- 1618-19, Jan. . . . Isaac, son of Rd. Harries, bapt.
- 1627, Sept. . . . Morganus Evans, rector, bur.
- 1630, Sept. . . . Richard, son of John Warter and Mary, of Cruck Meole, bapt.
- 1630-1, Jan. . . . George Hatton of Hanwood, bur.
- 1634-5, Jan. . . . John Hosier & Cisley Phillips, mar.
- 1640, Dec. . . . William, son of Timothy Preece, bur.
- (No Register from 1641 to 1653).
- 1668, July 12. Robert Evans of Hanwood, bur.
- 1664-5, Jan. 2. Bethrica, dau. of Rd. Evans & Cicely, bapt.
- 1669, Ap. 7. Thomas, son of Rd. Evanse & Cislie, bur.
- 1670-1, Jan. 31. John, son of Rd. Hosier & Margaret, bapt.
- 1671, May 20. Ann, wife of Robert Evans of Hanwood, bur.
- 1672, Dec. 14. John, son of Rd. Evans & Cislie, bapt.
- 1673, May 12. Robert Evans, bur.
- 1675, Ap. 22. Thomas, son of Rd. Hosier & Margaret, bapt.
- 1675, Aug. 2. Mary, wife of Rd. Hosier, sen., bur.
- 1675, Aug. 3. Margaret, wife of Rd. Hosier, jun., bur.
- 1677, Nov. 30. Thomas, son of Thos. Evans & Sara, bapt.
- 1680-1, Feb. . . . John, son of Thomas Evance & Sara, bapt.

- 1683, Nov. 1. Rd., son of Thomas Evance & Sara, bapt.
 1684, May 29. Thos. Hulipth & Abigaile Sanford, mar.
 1687, Oct. 27. Nehemiah, son of Thomas Evance & Sara, bapt.
 1689, Oct. . . Nehemiah, son of ditto, bur.
 1694, May . . William, son of Thomas Evance & Elizabeth,
 bapt.
 1699, Oct. 18. Elizabeth Evance, widow, bur.
 1702, Aug. 29. Mary, dau. of Miles Field, minister of Han-
 wood, and Elizabeth, bur.
 1703, Aug. 26. Anne, dau. of Miles Field, minister, & Eliza-
 beth, bapt.
 1705-6, Mar. 4. Ilmorca, dau. of Miles Field, minister, &
 Elizabeth, bapt.
 1708, Oct. 28. Miles, son of Miles Field, min., & Elizabeth, bapt.
 1711, Oct. 1. Miles, son of ditto, bur.
 1713-14, Jan. 30. Edward Corbett & Sarah Stevens of West-
 bury, mar.
 1720, Oct. 27. Martha Warter of Cruick meole, widow, aged
 86, bur.
 1726, July 12. Margaret Warter of Whelbach, aged 77, bur.
 1727, April 6. Mr. Miles Field, Curate of Longdon, aged 51,
 bur. in the chancel. He was Curate of Hanwood
 1701-16, and 1722-7.
 1729, May 17. John, son of Elizabeth Field of Longdon,
 widow, aged 29, bur.
 1729, Sept. 1. James Cross, Churchwarden, aged 56, bur.
 1729, Nov. 5. The Churchyard was planted round with Firr-
 Trees, at the expense of Mr. Thomas Wright of
 Shelton, gardner.
 1730, Aug. 20. Elizabeth Warter of Whelbach, spinster, aged
 80, bur.
 1732, May 16. Mary, wife of John Warter of Cruickmeole, bur.
 1732, Feb. 26. George Jones, Parish Clerk, aged 87, bur.
 1733, March 6. John, son of Henry Warter of Pontesbury, &
 Mary, bur.
 1734. Hanwood Churchyard was at this time planted round
 with Yew Trees at the expense of Mr. Phillips of Meole.
 1735, April 14. Anne Preen of Pontesbury, aged 90, bur.
 1735, July 15. Rd. Oakley of Oakley, Esq., & Mrs. Lucy Biggs
 of Benthall, mar.
 1735, Sept. 4. Geo. Smith, Esq., & Mrs. Sarah Biggs of Bent-
 hall, mar.
 1740, Ap. 5. John Warter of Cruickmeole, bur.
 1742, July 24. Thomas Phillips bur.
 (Many other Warter entries in the Registers).

HARLESCOTE.

A TOWNSHIP of the Parish of St. Alkmund,¹ anciently Herlangscot, from the name, I presume, of the original settler. It does not occur in Domesday, nor does it seem to have been considered as a separate manor, but to have made a part of Albright Hussey, a large portion of it having belonged to the family of Hussey. Walter Le² Hose, for ye health of his own soul, and that of his lord William fitz Alan, grants in ye presence of Ralph his son and heir, a place of his land of Herlangeschot, lying between ye arable field of that town and ye land of Hennechot, to make a pool for ye abbey of Lilleshull.

(Cartulary of y^e abbey, ap Dodsw. v. 109).

This was Harmor pool, for in another deed in the same MS. Walter Hose, son of Ralph, confirms to the same monastery its pool of Haremor made (*firmitum*, rather perhaps, the dam of which was made) upon his, the grantor's, land of Harlauescot. I cannot ascertain whether he was the same person who makes the original grant, or the grandson of that original grantor. The chartulary itself would perhaps determine this.

In the *Iter* of Henry III., Lady Margery de Lacy as guardian holds two hides in Harlauescote of the fee of

¹ [Harlescote is partly in St. Mary's and partly in St. Alkmund's. Harlescote Farm and the cottages near the railway crossing are in St. Alkmund's, whilst Harlescote House, or the Moat, and the cottages in the village, are in St. Mary's. For ecclesiastical purposes only the townships of Harlescote and Albrightlee are now in Battlefield.—Ed.]

² *Le* is a mistake for *de*, but an early one, for thus it runs in extracts from the Lilleshull leiger by a good hand in Harl. MSS. 2060. The reader will observe the differences in the son's name, Richard instead of Ralph. I know not which to prefer. "Walter le Hose omnibus, &c. Sciatis me donasse abbati de Lileshull unum locum terre mee de Herlangeschot, qua terra jacet inter campum arabilem ejusdem ville et terram de Henechot, ad faciendum stagnum ecclesie &c. de Lileshull, &c., pro anima domini Will'i filii Alani, &c. Hanc donacionem feci coram Ric'o filio meo & herede, ipso hoc idem concedente." pa. 60. "Ego Walt' Hose fil' Radi Hose confirmavi mon : de Lilleshull stagnu' suu'." p. 60.

(Extracts from the Lilleshall leiger, Harl. MSS. 2060).

John fitz Alan by the service of a knight's fee at White Minster in the time of war. This lady, the relict of Walter de Lacy, had, I presume, obtained the wardship of the heir of Hussey, then, no doubt, a minor.

This place had been included within the purlieus of the forest of Haghmon, for it is found that the foresters of John fitz Hugh in that forest claimed a right to take of the town of Harlescote, under pretence of their master's bailiwick, 16 . . . of oats, and 32 sheaves of . . . I have not found the exact date of this transaction, which I refer to the reign of Hen. III. In the 28th of Edward I., when the king was conciliating the affections of his people by a curtailment of the extent of his forests, Harlescote is ordered to be put out of the bounds of his royal forest.

In 3 Edw. II., the abbot and convent of Shrewsbury purchased three messuages and three virgates of land in Adbrighton Huse and Harlescote from Robert Bakenhale and Cicely his wife.¹ That abbey had rent of £2 16s. in this township in 26 Hen. VIII.; and on the 31st Oct., 35th of the same reign, a grant passed the great seal to Thomas Ireland, gent., of all the king's lands and tenements in Harlescote, in the parish of St. Mary, Salop, viz., a pasture called the Shutfelde, in the holding of Richard Hussey, a nocate of land held by Richard Reynolds, other nocates held by William Trigg, Roger Ravener, Will. Cocket, and John Conygh. All these had belonged to the Abbey of Shrewsbury, and were most probably a part of the grant from Robert Bukenale.

In 24 Hen. VI. the king granted, as much as in him lay, the town of Harlescote to the college of Battlefield.

John, son of John Wylaston of Hadenhale, releases to the abbot and convent of Salop his right in the third part of a messuage and of half a virgate in Harlescote, which were of Richard Hebbeson of the same.

¹ [Patent Roll, 3 Edw. II., m. 26.]

Die martis in septimana Pentecost' a° r. r. Ric'i secundi sexto decimo. [*Seal tricked here in MS.*]

Boerley gave land here to the Drapers' Company. In 1584, it was holden under them by Edward Hussey, gent.; and in 1666 (qu. 1606) by Sir Richard Hussey, knight.

A younger branch of the family of Hussey settled at Harlescote; they occur in the register of Battlefield as late as the beginning of the last century, and are not yet, perhaps, extinct, though removed from this neighbourhood.

[HARLESCOT was probably included in Rainold the sheriff's manor of Albright Hussey, then Abretone, at the Domesday Survey; and in 1165 was held by Walter Hosatus, or Hussey, under the Barony of Fitzalan. In 1199 Stephen de Pimley renounces by Fine a claim to one virgate in Erlavescote, for which he had sued Adam fitz William of Erlavescote; and for this quit-claim Adam paid 10s.¹ In 1256, William son of William de Herlavescot occurs. In 1256, Eynon ap Owein and Margery his wife have given a virgate in Harlawscote to Richard, son of Richard Berner, or Bernard, of Salop. In 1258, Herbert de Herlavescot and Margery his wife, and Juliana de Herlavescot brought a suit against Richard Bernard, for disseizing them of a tenement in Herlavescot. In 1262-3, William fitz John, William fitz William, and Henry Forester were tenants here. In 1291, Godfrey de Harlawscote and Adam, son of John de Harlawscote, occur on a local jury.²

John Husey, lord of Albright Hussey, grants in 14 Edw. I., 1286, to the abbot and convent of Lilleshull, common of pasture throughout his fee of Atbritten and Harlawescote. Richard Husee of Adbryghton granted in 2 Henry V., 1415, to Roger Yve, Richard Colfox, and William Sumpnour, clerks, all his lands and tenements, rents and services, in the villis of Adbryghton and Harlawscote, &c.³ This was for Battlefield College. So that Shrewsbury Abbey, Lilleshull Abbey, St. Mary's College, and Battlefield College all had an interest in Harlescote. A terrier of Lilleshull states their great tithe of Harlescote as worth 40s. a year. The Valor of 1534 gives £2 16s. as the annual income from Shrewsbury Abbey estates in Albright Hussey and Harlescote, whilst the Ministers' Accounts in 1531-2 give them as being £3 12s. 8d. St. Mary's tithes in Harlescote were demised to

¹ Eyton vii. 305.

² Eyton x. 83.

³ Shr. Arch. Trans., 2nd Series, I., 109, 110; Shropshire Charters in Bodl. Library, No. 68.

Arthur Kelton and Thomas Kelton, his son, 8 Oct., 1543, for 30 years, at the annual rent of 16s. 8d.¹ The Battlefield tithes in Harlescote, within the parish of St. Alkmund, were one-sixth part of the whole, annual value 6s. 8d., and were granted 10 April, 1549, to John Cupper and Richard Trevor of London, gents; and they by Deed Poll, 2 July, 1549, in consideration of £113 13s. 4d., granted the same to Thomas Ireland of Albrighton in fee.² In 1646, Thomas tithes in Harlescote, a royalist, compounded for his lands and

In 1593 Humfry Powis, John Cottchett, John Cony, sen. and jun., Richard Nightingale, and Thomas Rane were living at Harlescote, and were not free of any company.³ In the View of General Musters for Salop, in 1580, under Harlescote, occur these names:—Robert Hussey, gent., Rich. Hussey his son, and John Tylley his man, Roger Parks, and Evan ap David his man, Thomas Conninge and John and Richard his sons, William Nightingall, Richard his son, and Wm. Griffies his servant, John Cotchet and Owen ap John his servant, Adam Foster and Robert his son, John Reynolds and Reynold his son, Anne Hussey, John Hussey, Thomas Rane, John Conninge, and Rd. Wyther his servant, Nicholas Syb mylner, and Richard Foster. A similar list for 1587 contains also the names of Anthony Hussey, gent., and John Millinton his servant, Homfrey Powis, Thomas Maning, and Griffith William his servant, Wm. Aston and Adam his man, Thomas Poyner, Nicholas Stell, &c.⁴

In an Inquisition of the Town and Liberties of Shrewsbury taken in Oct., 1515, it was found that Harlescote was within the hundred of Pymhill, and was wont to be taxed separately by itself to the Lay Subsidy of xvth and xth to the king at 18s.⁵ Harlescote does not occur as a separate vill in the Lay Subsidy Roll of 1327; but the name of Roger de Herlaseot occurs under Adbryghton Heose, and Godfrey de Herlascote under Adbryghton Monachorum.⁶

An old mansion stood near the site of Harlescote House (or "The Moat"), now occupied by Mr. Edwin Parry, within a moat of considerable size, which still exists, and the interior of which is occupied as garden ground. The sides of the moat are formed of solid masonry, well put together, and still in many parts in a good state of preservation. It is filled with water, except a small portion in the south-west corner. In the interior, within a short distance of the wall forming the inner west portion of the moat, is a line of masonry, which may have been the outer wall of the mansion. A mansion of some

¹ O. and B. ii. 130, 330.

² Patent, 3 Edw. VI., p. 6, m. 1; Particulars for Grants, 3 Edw. VI.; *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, iv. 132.

³ Document re plague at Bishop's Castle, in Shrewsbury Corporation Records.

⁴ Shr. Arch. Trans., 2nd Series, II. 275-6, III. 137.

⁵ Ibid., II., 74.

⁶ Exch. Q. R., Lay Subs., Salop, 1 Edw. III.

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importance stood here at an early period ; but who built it, or when it was destroyed, is not known. While some repairs were being made in Harlescott House in 1892, several old oak beams were discovered, which had been used at some time for a half-timbered building, and which were probably brought from the older house that stood within the moat.¹ It was found in 1417 that Sir John Massey lay dead in the vill of Harlescote, he having treasonably raised insurrection with armed men against Henry, late King of England, and was killed at the battle of Bolefeld (Battlefield).² This would, probably, be at the old house that stood within the moat. Harlescott House, or The Moat, with the adjoining lands, at a later date belonged to the Lloyds of Leaton Knolls. On the death, on 24 April, 1764, of Edward Lloyd of Leaton, Esq., who was High Sheriff of Co. Salop in 1727, and married Susanna, daughter and heiress of Peter Scarlett of Hogstow, the Harlescott estate came to his second son, Scarlett Lloyd of Fitz, in fee tail. Scarlett Lloyd married for his third wife, Martha Denston, and died in 1790, having had by her a daughter, Susanna Lloyd, who succeeded to the Harlescott estate, and married Captain Edward Parry ; and their eldest son, Scarlett Lloyd Parry, barred the entail, and eventually sold the estate to Mr. Haworth, who devised it to his brother, Mr. Hargreave Haworth of Green Hill, Bacup, the present owner of the Harlescott House or Moat estate.

The Harlescott Farm estate, now occupied by Mr. Barber, belonged to the Corbet family of Sundorne, and descended in the same way as the Albright Hussey estate to the late Rev. John Dryden Corbet,³ on whose death it came to his brother, the Rev. George Corbet, M.A., of Sundorne Castle, rector of Upton Magna, and Prebendary of Lichfield, the present owner of the Harlescott Farm estate, and lord of the manor of Harlescott. This and the Moat estate are each partly in St. Mary's and partly in St. Alkmund's parishes.

It is not easy to trace the devolution of the great tithes and other property held by the four religious houses up to the 16th century. The present Impropiator is Mrs. Eyke of Belvidere ; but which of the religious houses she represents as tithe-owner, we do not know. Tithes on part of the land in Harlescott are also paid to the Vicar of St. Alkmund's.

In Morris's MSS. (No. 432), in the Shrewsbury Free Library, are three pedigrees of the Hussey family of Harlescott, Preston Gubbalds, Hencot, Shrewsbury, and Leaton.

Amongst the field-names in Harlescote occur these,—The Well meadow, Lower pound, Scotchett's leasow, Gravel Hole piece, Moss Corner, Ash furlong, and Norton's fields.]

¹ Ex. inf. Wm. Phillips, Esq.

² Cal. ad quod damnum 4 Henry V. ; O. and B., i., 186.

³ See Shr. Arch. Trans., 2nd Series, I., 111, 117.

EXTRACTS FROM BATTLEFIELD REGISTERS.

- 1663, Sept. 24. Mary, dau. of John Jukes and Mary, of Harlscot, bapt.
- 1665, March 27. Richard, son of John Jukes and Mary, bapt.
- 1671, May 12. Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Betton, of Harlscot, bur.
- 1675, Jan. 9. William Hussey of Harlscot, bur.
- 1685, July 25. Elnor, dau. of Mr. Joseph Betton, of Harlscot, bur.
- 1689, Aug. 29. William Hussie of Harlscot, bur.
- 1701, Mar. 26. Mary Hussey of Harlscott, in ye Parish of St. Alkmond, bur.
- 1725, May 1. Nathaniel Garmson of Harlscott, in St. Mary's Parish, bur.
- 1752, Mar. 9. Margaret, wife of Roger Betton of Harlscot, bur.
- 1752, May 15. Roger Betton of Harlscot, aged 86, bur.
- 1758, Dec. 31. Benjamin Betton of Harlscot, bur.
- 1764, Nov. 28. Elizabeth, wife of James Betton of Harlscot, bur.
- 1808, Aug. 14. Mr. William Hewlet of Harlscot, aged 59, bur.
- 1671, March 12. Thomas, son of Daniel Hughes & Jane, of Harlscot, bapt.
- 1699, Nov. 7. William Cotchett, of Harlscott, in the parish of St. Alkmond, Salop, bur.
- 1700, Jan. 8. Susan Cotchet, of Harlscot, widow, bur.
- 1701, Jan. 7. Nathan Garmson of Harlscott, in y^e parish of St. Alkmond, & Eliza Venables of Ercall Magna, mar.
- 1703-4, Jan. 13. Mary, wife of Thomas Mowton of Harlscott, in y^e parish of St. Alkmond, bur.
- 1709, Mar. 20. Thomas Newton, of Harlscott, in St. Alkmond's parish, bur.
- 1733-4, Feb. 14. Anne Jukes, of Harlscot, bur.
- 1741, Feb. 13. Thomas Evans, of Harlscott, bur.
- 1760, Feb. 18. Eliza, wife of James France, of Harlscot, bur.
- 1765, May 11. James France, of Harlscot, bur.
- 1796, Feb. 21. Wm. Price, son of Mr. Wm. Poole & Eliz., of Harlscot, bapt.
- 1805, Dec. 22. Anne, dau. of Richard Hewlet & Catharine, of Harlscot, bapt.
- 1807, May 15. Elizth., dau. of Mr. Rd. Hewlet & Catherine, bapt.

The following names of residents in Harlscott occur in the Battlefield Registers :—Betton, Cotchett, Davies, Eaton, Evans, France, Garmson, Hewlet, Hopwood, Hughes, Humphreyson, Hussey, Jones, Jukes, Lea, Newton, Poole, &c.

HENCOT.

PROPERLY, perhaps, Heancote, the high cote from its elevated situation. A detached part of St. Alkmund's parish, to which church it belonged from very early times, and was therewith transferred to the abbey of Lilleshull, of which it became a grange.

In the Hundred Roll of 7 Edw. I., it is stated that the abbot of Lylleshull holds the vill of Hennecote, within the liberty of the town of Salop, and it belongs to the church of St Alkmund. The abbot hath there in demesne two carucates of [arable] land, and an acre of meadow, and it is now worth £4 by the year. Also he hath there a fish pool (vivarium) containing one acre of land, with two water mills, and it is worth 3 marks by the year. Also he hath 8 villeins.

On the Dissolution it was granted by Henry VIII., on the 13th of July in the 35th of his reign (Orig. p. 5, r. 20) to John Oteley, gent., and Anne, his wife, and the heirs of John by the name of the whole grange of Henecote. (*e cartis Tho. Otley ar.*) He was in possession of it under a previous lease for years from the abbey. (Ministers' Account, 32 Henry VIII). He died 4 Oct., 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, seised of this "capital messuage" and lands, holden of the king and queen in capite by the fortieth part of a knight's fee (Co. Es.), leaving issue Thomas, his son and heir, then aged 14 years.

He occurs in 5 Eliz. by the name of Thomas Otley, gent., of Whittington, co. Stafford. He held Hencot in 14 Eliz., as appears by an entry on the records of the Salop Exchequer of the 18th of June in that year. "Francis Mitton and Thomas Ottley to be sent to, to know if they will pay the yearly rent of 20s. for Hencott mores." Mr. Mytton was stepfather of Thomas Ottley, having married his mother, Anne, and resided at Hencott, of which he is styled in 1570. Thomas Otley, I conceive, afterwards to have lived at Rodington. Isabel, his wife, daughter of Richard Mitton, Esq.,

was buried at High Ercall, 5 March, 1615. By her he appears to have had three daughters, one married William Sugar, minister of Broughton. (See ped. Ottley).¹

In 1595, it was in the possession of Judge Owen, who then devises his grange and ferme of Hencot to the purposes of his will.

10 Feb., 17 Eliz. The bailiffs and burgesses of Shrewsbury in consideration of the counsel heretofore given, and in future to be given to them by Thomas Owen, of Lincoln's Inn, gent., release to him, his heirs and assigns, all their right in Hencote Moore, otherwise the King's Moore, now being in his possession, together with an annuity of 20s. issuing therefrom.

On the 20th of June, 21 Hen. VI., the king grants to Edward Elsmere for life a certain parcel of meadow called Sheriffmede, in Hanecote, near Salop, at a rent of 12s. This was, I presume, the reward or the motive of some distinguished attachment to the house of Lancaster, for in the next reign, 28 July, 13 Edw. IV., Edward de Elsmere (I suppose the same) was attainted of high treason and all his lands within the hundred of Elsmere were granted by the King to John Langford of the town of Salop. (*e coll. W. Mytton*). Mr. W. Mytton has noted that Richard de Ellesmere of Salop, occurs in 19 Edw. II., and Stephen de Ellesmere of Brug in 1 Edw. III. A family of the name occurs in St. Mary's register from the commencement to the present time, and they are said to have been tenants of the farm at Almond Park, adjoining Hencot, for some centuries.

¹ [Mr. Blakeway is evidently in error here. Thomas Oteley, who married a daughter of Richard Mytton, was of Ford, and left two sons, Walter and Richard; he was son, not of John and Anne, but of William Oteley, of Pitchford, Sheriff of Salop in 1500, who died in 1529, and Margery Bruyn. Thomas Oteley, of Whittington, the son of John and Anne, was evidently quite a different person. See Visitation of Salop, 1623; Harl. Soc., p. 381.—Ed.]

In 7 Edw. VI., a meadow called Sherif meddowe, near Hencote, alias Hencoote, was holden by William Phillpott, and Thomas Willoughby. (*Sloane MS.*, 4702).

Hencote, near Salop: Land granted to Knolls and Rande, 32 Eliz.

Rowland Wingfield, Esq., grants a deputation for the manor of Hencot.

The Hall, Oct^r 21st, 1814.

Dear Sir,

I learn from my Father that the original grant of the Hencot estate (which formerly belonged to Lilleshall Abbey) was made to the *Ottleys* or *Offleys* of Whittington (he believes in Staffordshire). It was purchased by my father's Ancestor from Timothy Turnor, in or about the year 1648. Whether it became the property of any others after the Ottleys or Offleys, before it came into the possession of the Turnors my father does not know, but supposes it did not.

Yours very sincerely,

CHAS WINGFIELD.

[HENCOT was part of the suburban estate of St. Alkmund's at the Domesday Survey. The Survey states that "The same Church has two of the hundred hides which are computed in the geld of the City. These two hides are held by two Canons, who have thereon one ox-team and a half, and four villains possessing two ox-teams and a half. The value is 15s." This estate was mainly identical with Hencot. It passed to Lilleshall Abbey in the reign of Stephen. In the Wrekin Forest-Roll of 1180, the miller of Hennecote stood assessed 1s. for an imbladement of two acres of oats. In 1180 a Fine was levied between Stephen de Pimbelg and the Abbot of Lilleshall concerning a bosc in Hennehot and Pimbelg. In 1200 there was a Suit, as to a right of common between Shrewsbury and Hewecot, claimed by the burgesses of Shrewsbury. William, provost of Hencot, occurs in an Assize-Roll of 1203. In 1208, Roger fitz-William quit-claimed to Ralph, Abbot of Lilleshall, a virgate in Ennecote, and a bovate in the same vill. In 1231, Oliver de Hennicot was amerced half a mark for vert. A terrier of St. Alkmund's, about 1300, has this: "Tithe of a culture called Hencotesley worth by the year on an average 10s." A Lilleshall Abbey Rent-Roll gives 9s. 0½d. as the Michaelmas rent, and 9s. 2d. as the Mid-Lent rent, from Hennehot. The Ministers'

Accounts of 1540-1 give £8 10s. as the annual form of the manor of Hencote.¹

Roger Hussey was living at Hencot as tenant to "my landlorde John Wotteley," in 1542. By his Will, dated 26 August, 1542, in which he is described as "of Hencotte, gent.," he directs his body to be buried within the Church of the Batellfylde by his ancestors, and bequeaths his goods, to his wife Matilda one half, and to his eight lawful children the other half equally. He appoints as executors his wife and his cousin Richard Hussey. The Will was proved at Salop, 5 July, 1543, by his relict, and is preserved at Lichfield. Inventory appraised at £60 19s. 4d.

In the "View of General Musters" for Salop, in 1580, occur the names of Richard Felton, Morrys ap Richard, and John Bowers, as living at Hencot; and in 1587, John Bowers, Richard his son, and Richard Felton, who were armed with a bow.²

Sir Thomas Owen, the judge, was son of Richard Owen of Shrewsbury, and Mary, dau. of Thomas Oteley of Shrewsbury. He must have purchased Hencot from Thomas Oteley of Hencot; and on his death in 1598 it passed to his son, Sir Roger Owen of Condover, Knt. Sir Roger was M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1597, and Sheriff of the county in 1604; he died 29 May, 1617, seized of the Manors, &c., of Condover, Cantlop, and Church Pulverbatch, and also of the manor, grange, or farm of Hencott, a moiety of the water-course and fishery in Hencott poole only excepted, and of a meadow called Hencott moore or the King's moore, occupied by Geoffrey Baugh, and of a pasture called Oateleyes meadow or Oateleyes moore, and a pasture called Cote furlonge, and of all tithes of wheat, grain, and barley, and small tithes annually arising out of Hencott aforesaid. The Manor of Hencott and Hencott Moore were held of the king as of his manor of East Greenwich, and were worth one pepper corn during the term of 72 years; and Oateleyes was held of the Bailiffs and burgesses of Salop, at the rent of 33s. 4d. per annum; and Cotes furlong was held of the said Bailiffs and Burgesses; and the tithes of Hencott were held of the King as of his Manor of East Greenwich, and were worth nothing during the life of Thomas Burton, Esq., of Severn's Longnor.³

Timothy Turnor, who sold the Hencot estate to Mr. Wingfield about 1648, was an Alderman of Shrewsbury and a member of Gray's Inn; his pedigree was entered at the Vis. Salop 1623 and 1663.

The purchaser of Hencot was probably Alderman Thomas Wingfield, Bailiff in 1617 and 1623, and Mayor in 1640, whose son,—Samuel Wingfield of Preston Brookhurst, married Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Richard Prince, Knt., and left issue a son and heir,—Thomas

¹ [Cf. Eyton vi. 368-370.]

² [Shr. Arch. Trans., 2nd Series, II. 277, III. 139.]

³ [Inq. p.m. Sir Roger Owen, taken at Shrewsbury, 3 Ap., 17 Jac. I.; vide Add MS. 30,319, fo. 163.]

Wingfield of Preston Brockhurst, who married Anne, dau. and coheir of William Borlase of Great Marlow, by whom he had, with other issue, a son and successor,—Borlase Wingfield of Preston Brockhurst, who married Ellen, sister of Sir Rowland Hill, 1st Bart., and had issue a son and heir,—Rowland Wingfield, of Preston Brockhurst. Rowland was High Sheriff of Salop in 1753, and purchased the Onslow estate; he married Mary, dau. of Sir Walter Wagstaffe Bagot, 5th Bart., and died in 1818, leaving, with other issue, two sons; (1) John Wingfield, of whom next, and (2) the Rev. Charles Wingfield, M.A., of the Gro, rector of Llanllwchaearn, who married Emma, sister of Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., of Bicton, and died in 1850. The eldest son, Lieut.-Col. John Wingfield, of Onslow, was High Sheriff of Salop in 1824, and Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1834; he succeeded to his father's estates in 1818, but died s.p. in 1862, when his estates devolved upon his nephew,—Charles George Wingfield (son of the Rev. Charles and Emma) of Onslow, J.P. and D.L., and High Sheriff in 1873; he married his cousin Jane Mary Anne, dau. of Clopton Lewis Wingfield, Esq., and died 5 May, 1891, leaving a son and heir,—Charles Ralph Borlase Wingfield, Esq., of Onslow, the present owner of Hencot.

The old grange is now occupied as a farm-house, and is tenanted by Mr. John B. Randles, of Old Heath and Hencot farms. Some other parts of Hencot are tenanted by Mr. Henry Russell of Cross Hill. The field-names of Hencot grange are as follows:—Big field, formerly Big field and Black meadow, Hencott pool meadow, Pool leasow, Clover Field, Park leasow, Horse wash, Stackyard piece, Long piece, Little meadow, Barn meadow, Well meadow, Little leasow, Long slang, Peartree bank, Coppice piece, and Big meadow.

The pedigree of Hussey, of Hencot, preserved in Morris's MS. (No. 432), begins with—I. Roger Hussey, of Hencot, 1508 and 1525, whose son,—II. Roger Hussey, of Hencot, gent. (probably the testator of 1542), had issue four sons, (1) Robert; (2) Thomas, who mar. in 1567, Jane Justice; (3) Roger, of Shrewsbury, tailor, who died in 1614, leaving a son John, of Shrewsbury, who died in 1628, leaving a son John, who was born 1619, and died in 1645; and (4) John, of Shrewsbury, corvisor. The eldest son, III. Robert Hussey, of Harlescott, gent., was bur. at Battlefield, 23 December, 1607, leaving by Eleanor his wife, who was bur. at St. Mary's, 23 Jan., 1612, a son,—IV. Robert Hussey, of Harlescott, gent. He was bur. at St. Alkmund's, 29 Ap., 1633, leaving by Amye his wife, with three daus., Elinor, Alice, and Mary, a son,—V. Robert Hussey, of Hencot, who was bapt. at St. Mary's, 29 Mar., 1599, and had by Elizabeth his wife, a son,—VI. Robert Hussey, bapt. at St. Alkmund's, 20 May, 1641. The Husseys of Harlescott and Alkmere were descended from George Hussey of Harlescott, who was living there in 1508 and 1525.]

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SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

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SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting was held in the Shirehall, Shrewsbury, on Saturday, January 28th, 1893, when there were present:—Mr. A. P. Heywood-Lonsdale in the chair, the Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, the Rev. A. T. Pelham, Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart., Colonel Barnes, Major Pelham, Messrs. G. S. Corser, J. Watson, W. Burson, R. Lloyd Kenyon, E. J. Piper, Stanley Leighton, M.P., F.S.A., H. W. Adnitt, R. Taylor, T. Southam, H. R. H. Southam, and F. Goyne, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

The Annual Report, which was read by the Secretary, was as follows:—

The report of the Council on the present occasion covers a period of eighteen months instead of twelve, it having been thought better to change the beginning of the Society's year from June to January. The period has not been marked by any local event of antiquarian interest within the control of the Society, but the Council have watched with interest the excavations at Hodnet Castle by Major A. Heber Percy, and at Red Castle by Lord Hill, both of which, especially the former, have yielded discoveries of considerable value. As suggested at the last annual meeting, the Council have devoted attention to the preservation of the discoveries made in the crypt of old St. Chad's Church, Shrewsbury. After consideration of various plans it was decided to render the bases of the pillars laid bare impervious to the influence of the weather by the use of cement, and this has been done with a satisfactory result. During the period covered by the report the roll of members of the Society has suffered heavily by death, including three of its vice-presidents, the Duke of Cleveland, the Duke of Sutherland, and the Dean of Lichfield. The present Duke of Sutherland has, however, consented to take his father's place, and Lord Barnard that of the Duke of Cleveland. Lord Barnard has, moreover, shown his interest in the work of the Society by offering to give every facility for making further researches at Uriconium, and the best mode of proceeding in reference to this offer is at present the subject of communication between the Council and the Society of Antiquaries of London. The Council have still to express their regret that the financial condition of the Society is not satisfactory. In the last eighteen months more subscribers have been lost by death than have joined as new members, though these have been more numerous than usual, and so long as this is the case the work of the Society cannot but be crippled by want of funds. The index to the first series of the *Transactions* is now approaching completion, but the date and method of its issue must be contingent on an improvement in the Balance Sheet. The *Transactions* have continued to be issued with regularity, and, it is believed, have maintained their interest for archaeologists throughout the county. Several valuable contributions, including the continuation of the Blakeway MSS., will appear in forthcoming numbers.

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

The Balance Sheet showed that the Society's indebtedness amounted to £58 16s. 7d.

The CHAIRMAN said they had heard the report read, and also the financial statement, and it devolved upon him to propose their adoption. In doing so he felt that he came amongst them almost as a stranger, as he had never attended one of their meetings before. He came amongst them more as a pupil than as a teacher, but he was fully aware of the interest and importance of archaeological researches. The financial statement was somewhat unsatisfactory, for they had a large deficit for a Society of that sort. Old members died, and it was difficult to get new members to take their place. It was his experience that in all Societies it was the same; new members required a good deal of looking up, and it was necessary that every member should do his best to get a new member to join. Such a Society as that could not undertake explorations such as they wished to undertake at Uriconium, but it could induce people to take an interest in local objects of antiquarian interest. He had visited Rome and Athens, and found that Vandalism was not confined to the English.

SHAVINGTON.

The Chairman then gave some interesting particulars about the Shavington Estate, which now comprises the historic properties of the Needhams, and the Mainwarings of Ightfield. The original name, as given in Domesday, was "Savintone;" so early as 1292 "Shavinton," "Schavynton," and "Schavyngton" appear in deeds now in his possession, and which he had had examined by an expert (Mr. H. D. Harrod, F.S.A.), some time ago—the result of the researches being printed at considerable expense in the volume before him, a copy of which he had sent to the Shrewsbury Library. There was a curious tenure in connection with the spring which furnished water to the large pool in Shavington, and for which an annual rent had to be paid with an arrow barbed with peacock's feathers. Shavington was bought in 1461 by Sir John Nedham (as the name was then spelt), his successor being William, who was enfeoffed in 1483. One of the successors was created (in 1625) Viscount Kilmorey, and in his time arose difficulties about the tenure, with his neighbours the Corbets of Adderley. A sort of family feud continued, in reference to the agreement of Sir Robert Needham in 1556 with Sir Rowland Hill (the then owner of Adderley), to hold the Manor of Shavington of the lord of the Manor of Adderley at the eighth part of a knight's service and 12s. 6d. annual rent, which was finally confirmed by legal decree in 1610. Another cause of dispute was in regard to the accommodation in the parish church of Adderley, where the Corbets occupied the chancel as patrons, and where the Needhams had to be content with seats in the rector's pew. Viscount Kilmorey then, with the approval of the Bishop, built an aisle or transept on the north side of the church for the use of his family, and this caused further discord between the rival magnates, and on one occasion, Sir John Corbet had his Irish footboy buried in the Kilmorey vault, over

the body of the late Viscount. This proceeding naturally gave great offence, and the Earl Marshal was petitioned in the matter and ordered Corbet to remove the body. On one occasion a free fight between the retainers of the two families took place in the church. Another bone of contention was the road from Shavington to the church, which passed through two fields belonging to the Corbets: here it was merely a cart track, and Sir John Corbet refused to keep it in repair: this also was the cause of a law suit which dragged on interminably, and the road was never repaired; and the last Lord Kilmorey, with dry humour, set up a notice board, inscribed—

“This road is impassable,
Not even jackassable,
Who on it would travel
Must bring his own gravel.”

(Laughter). He (Mr. Heywood-Lonsdale) had himself seen this board, but had lost sight of it for some time. He then referred to the ancient manor of Ightfield and its moated residence, a small house, extended in 1579, where there is a bedroom with stains on the floor, said to be blood, but which he regarded as having a less romantic origin, probably from the hams or bacon hanging above. (Laughter). One of the Mainwarings was reputed to have had many interviews with a visitor from the lower regions, and on the landing outside the bedroom they indulged in fighting bouts. The avenue leading from the house to Ightfield Church is said to have been planted by the two of them in one night as the result of a wager, in which the knight is said to have proved the better man. His nocturnal visitor promised him a warm reception whether buried inside or outside the church, and the wily knight therefore built his tomb under the wall, half inside and half outside the church. The knight is still reputed to haunt his residence, which is now a farmhouse. Mr. Heywood-Lonsdale also referred to the fine old cross which stands on the south side of Ightfield Church. He moved the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, and gave the Society a cordial invitation to visit Shavington.

The Rev. T. AUDEN seconded the motion, thanked the President for the invitation, and expressed the hope that ere long explorations at Uriconium would be begun.

The report was then adopted.

Col. BARNES proposed “That the following members of the Society be appointed members of the Council for the year ensuing:—Rev. Canon Allen, Rev. T. Auden, W. Beacall, Esq., John Calcott, Esq., E. Calvert, Esq., G. Sandford Corser, Esq., Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, M. C. Jones, Esq., Ven. Archdeacon Lloyd, S. M. Morris, Esq., Rev. E. Myers, E. C. Peele, Esq., Rev. A. Thursby Pelham, W. Phillips, Esq. S. C. Southam, Esq.” Col. Barnes added that the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland had accepted the invitation of the Cambrian Archæological Society to visit Oswestry in August next, on the occasion of the joint Annual Meeting.

This proposal was seconded by Mr. R. Lloyd Kenyon, and carried.

Mr. J. WATSON proposed a vote of thanks to the Auditor, Dr. Calvert, which was seconded by Major Southam, and carried.

Mr. STANLEY LEIGHTON, M.P., F.S.A., proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman. He pointed out the importance of doing all they could to increase the number of their members, and that could best be done by the efforts of members themselves. He had often thought that local societies of that sort should endeavour to attach to themselves some skilled Secretary or Assistant Secretary, who could be referred to to inspect old deeds or other such manuscripts. He had spoken to Mr. Maxwell Lyte on the subject, but was told that such men were exceedingly rare. Still the matter might be considered by the Council, for he believed there were many people who had valuable papers in their possession which they would like examined, and put into order. He also wished to suggest that the *Transactions* might be illustrated more than they are at present. He was perfectly sure that it would do much to make them more popular. He was extremely glad that their President had had printed the valuable documents from which he had given them such interesting extracts. It was one of the very best books of the sort he had ever seen. (Cheers).

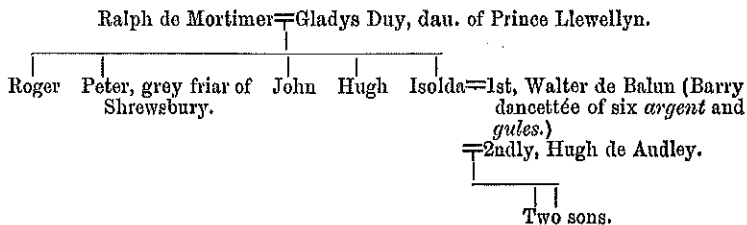
Sir OFFLEY WAKEMAN seconded the motion, and the CHAIRMAN having acknowledged the vote, the proceedings closed.

ANNUAL EXCURSION.

THE Annual Excursion of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society took place in the south of Shropshire, on Wednesday, 28th June, and, from beginning to end, afforded considerable enjoyment to those who attended, and the various places visited were so replete with interest and instruction, that the event must be looked upon as one of the most successful held in connection with the Society. In the morning the Shrewsbury contingent proceeded by train down the Severn Valley, and picked up a number of members and friends on the route to Arley. On arriving there the party was found to consist of between 30 and 40, and among those present were:—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A. (Chairman of the Council), Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, Rev. O. M. Feilden, Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., Rev. A. T. Pelham, Mr. C. J. Cooper, Mr. G. S. Corser, Mr. Cranage, Mr. Dovaston, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Hodges, Mr. A. T. Jebb, Mr. Southwell, Mr. Burson, Mr. W. Phillips, F.L.S., Mr. Goynes, (secretary), and a number of ladies. As the visitors made their way across the Severn, the vicar of the parish of Arley, the Rev. C. J. Wilding, pointed out the boundaries of Shropshire, Worcester, and Stafford,

and explained that they were then passing through a portion of the latter county. On reaching terra firma, a steep incline was ascended, and a view of the ancient church of the parish soon obtained. The structure contains numerous features interesting to the antiquary. The oldest part appears to be the tower, which has, however, been cased. In recent years the foundation near the front entrance was discovered to project beyond the tower which surmounts it, thus giving rise to the belief that a church of a more archaic period once occupied the site of the present building. The earliest part of the edifice is Norman, probably of the reign of Stephen, but the aisle and the chancel arch belong distinctly to the fourteenth century. Several windows are in the same style. The clerestory dates some 150 years later, and some of the windows in the tower are of the 16th century; most of those in the chancel being of much more recent time. In the north side of the church there is a small doorway, which is supposed to have led to the rood loft. In 1885 the building was restored at a cost of £3,000, and at that time several discoveries of historical interest were made. These included a fresco painting over the chancel arch, which, unfortunately, had been so thoroughly white-washed in later times that all endeavours to remove the coating without destroying the treasure beneath were futile. The arch itself is a very elegant piece of Norman work, and the vicar acted prudently in refusing to adopt the suggestion of pulling down this relic of antiquity to widen the chancel. The monument now in the chancel is another interesting feature, and was a matter of speculation until the late Rev. Mackenzie Walcott kindly undertook to unravel the mystery by identifying the escutcheon. It is the tomb of Walter de Balun, first husband of Isolda, daughter of Ralph de Mortimer and Gladys, daughter of Prince Llewellyn. He is said to have died at Portsmouth from injuries received in a tournament on his wedding day, and to have been brought to Areley for burial.

Burke does not mention this though he gives Isolda's second marriage to Hugh de Audley.



Nash gives a slightly different pedigree. According to him Isolda had a brother Edmund, and in 1328, the estates passed to her nephew, Roger de Mortimer, the favourite of Queen Isabella, who was seized at Nottingham in 1330, and beheaded by order of Edward III. Nash does not venture to assert to whom the monument near the altar belongs. The Rev. Edward Hardwicke, in his pamphlet on

Areley, also does not give Isolda's first marriage, though he mentions her second. There are also many monuments to members of the Valentia family. Originally the Church did not reach beyond the present chancel, which has been added in late years. In pulling down the chancel a stone coffin was found among the debris, and is now placed outside the church on the north side. Beneath several of the massive buttresses are to be seen long slabs of stone, on which are Saxon crosses, which tend further to prove that a church of an earlier period stood at one time on the spot. Before leaving the spot the Vicar read a shortpaper on the history of the parish as follows :—

Nash in his "Worcestershire" says "although the parishes of Over Arley and Clent with the abbey of Hales Owen do not lie in Worcestershire, yet as the account of them was drawn up by Bishop Lyttelton, I thought it would not be disagreeable to the reader to insert it in the appendix."

He quotes from Sir William Dugdale as to the etymology of Arley :—*Ley* is very often used for terminating the names of villages, and *Ar* signifies 'super' "and this" writes Nash, "will suit very well." I find that "Arles," "Arelatum" is derived from the Celtic "*Ar-lat*" "near the Waters," which certainly suits better, but the ancient form of the word was Ernley, and it is so called in the poem of Layamon, who was priest of Areley Kings in the beginning of the 13th century. There are three "Arleys" on the Severn, Areley Kings or Nether Areley, Over or Upper Areley, and Harley near Cressage, the last mentioned is, however, some distance from the river. "*Ley*" signifies open pasture, and generally implies the presence of surrounding woodlands. The earliest notice of Areley is in A.D. 996 in a charter of Wulfruna to the monks of Hampton (i.e., Wolverhampton), from whom it passed to the Canons of Lichfield.

Over Areley was for some generations in the hands of the Lyttelton family. At the close of the last century, Arthur Annesley, Viscount Valentia, created in 1793 1st Earl of Mountnorris, married Lucy Fortescue, only daughter, and eventually heir of George, Lord Lyttelton, by whom the estate passed into his possession. The "Lost Heir" by Charles Reade was founded on facts connected with the Annesley family. The first Earl was succeeded by his son, George, 2nd Earl of Mountnorris, who married Anne, daughter of Viscount Courtney. This son, George Arthur, Viscount Valentia predeceased him, and left no issue; consequently George Annesley became heir to his own son and absolute tenant in fee of the estates. At his death in 1844, General Norman McCleod, who married Lady Hester Annabella Annesley, daughter of the 1st Earl of Mountnorris, became possessor of the estates and assumed the name of Annesley. He was succeeded by his son, Arthur Lyttelton Annesley, who sold Areley in 1854 to Robert Woodward, Esq. father of the present owner.

The last Lord Mountnorris was a great traveller, and edited Salt's "*Voyage to Abyssinia*." He took great pleasure in planting and in

building. The Arboretum he formed, was at the time one of the first in the kingdom, and lately was said by Sir Joseph Hooker to be the third best collection of trees in existence. The family of Hickories is particularly well represented, but the tree of greatest interest is the *Sorbus domestica*, a tree almost unknown in England, the only wild specimen being a single tree formerly growing in Wyre Forest. The present specimen was obtained by planting a pear tree in a tub, and inarching a graft from the parent tree in Wyre Forest, which when established was brought to its present position, not long before the original tree was destroyed by fire through the carelessness or malice of some gipsies.

The present church of Areley, dedicated to St. Peter, was built mainly by Henry de Port in the time of Henry I. or Stephen, probably on the site of an earlier church. The north aisle, of early English work, was an addition made by Bishop Burnell, Chancellor of England, who bought Areley and held it for about ten years. He conveyed the manor to the King, who intended to make it the base of his operations against the Welsh. Edward, however, in 1282 broke the resistance of the Welsh, in spite of the rout of a portion of his army, which had crossed the Menai, and in 1283, Llewellyn having perished in a skirmish near Builth, and his brother David lying prisoner in Shrewsbury, he held his great parliament at Acton Burnell, his Chancellor's chief manor.

After leaving the church the party was conducted through the charming grounds of Arley Castle, and turned their attention for a time from antiquities to an interesting description given by Mr. R. Woodward, the owner of Arley Castle, of some of the rare and magnificent collection of trees on this part of the estate.

Before leaving Arley, the Rev. T. Auden said he should not like to go away without expressing, on behalf of the visitors, their warmest thanks to Mr. Woodward for giving them so much useful information, and to Mrs. Woodward for kindly inviting them to take tea at Arley, which invitation, he was sorry they were unable to accept owing to the limited time at their disposal.—Mr. Woodward replied, and expressed his regret at the shortness of the visit. Thanks having been also given to Mr. Wilding, the party then drove to Alveley, passing by Pool Hall, a moated dwelling of the Elizabethan period. Parts of the structure have been re-built, and the portion in front is supported by Doric pillars, and surmounted with a balustrade. Only a portion of the moat is now exposed.—Alveley was reached in due course, and the party alighted at the Church, which is dedicated to St. Mary. In 1155 the church was held as a prebend of St. Mary Magdalene, Bridgnorth, and remained associated with a prebendal stall there till the dissolution of the collegiate foundation. In 1366 it was held by William of Wykeham, afterwards Bishop of Winchester and Chancellor of England. In 1535 Alveley was stated to be in the Archdeaconry of Stafford and Diocese of Lichfield. In Domesday we find "Alvidelege, Earl Algar held it. One hide of land for

nine ox-teams, in demesne two teams; eight villains with a priest, and four boors with six teams; six acres of meadow and a wood two leagues long and half a league wide. In the time of King Edward, it was worth £6, now £5." It was granted by Henry II. to Guy le Strange, who was sheriff of Shropshire in 1160. He died about 1180. His son Ralph founded the Hospital of the Holy Trinity in Bridgnorth, and endowed it with lands at Alveley.

On the south wall of the church is preserved in a glass case an embroidered altar frontal, which was used, probably, about 1470. In the centre of the embroidery is a representation of the Church (three figures in the attitude of prayer) at rest in the bosom of Abraham, waiting for the Judgment. The rest of the frontal is richly embroidered with fleurs-de-lis and other flowers, which are the special emblems of the B.V.M. The division of the frontal into alternate stripes of red and cream-coloured silk, as well as the subject of the central design are noteworthy features of this beautiful specimen of embroidery, which is supposed to be almost unique in the history of ecclesiastical art. In the south wall, near the piscina, may be seen in fresco, a representation, though faint, of the Fall; and on the east wall are discernible traces of frescoes of the Annunciation and the Salutation. On the south wall of the chantry, between the windows, may be seen an allegorical picture, the subject of which is somewhat obscure; but it has been suggested that as the frescoes in the Sanctuary illustrate the part that woman took in the Fall and Redemption of mankind, so on the large wall of the Chantry itself was depicted an allegorical illustration of the triumph of woman when her work was done. In the centre is a woman; on her right is Death aiming darts at her; on her left a knight in armour is piercing the head of the dragon under her feet.

The church was of Norman construction, and like most others, has undergone considerable alteration and improvements at different times. The oldest parts of this edifice are the north aisle and the tower arch, both being of pure Norman style. The south aisle exhibits some transitional work of the end of the 12th century, and in the following century the present chancel, which is of great beauty, was placed there. It has, however, been considerably restored. The chancel arch is of modern date and takes the place of one that was pulled down. The chapel on the south side dates from the 14th century. The clerestory, similar to that at Arley, was probably added at the end of the 15th century. In the north aisle, the staircase leading to the old rood loft still remains, and in the chapel of St. Mary, in the south aisle, is a stone altar-slab, of pre-Reformation date, which was found beneath the pulpit, having been used as a tombstone. Near the West end is a brass to John Grove 1616. He was born at Pool Hall, became a citizen of London, and founded the School at Alveley. Two stone coffins lie in the churchyard. One is to be seen at the south door and the other at the east end of the church. Near the front portico stands the pillar of a pre-Reformation cross. The inspection of the church having

been finished a visit was paid to the house of the Rev. H. M. Wickham, the vicar of the parish, of whose hospitality the party partook. Before leaving the village the Rev. T. Auden proposed a vote of thanks to the Vicar for conducting the party while at Alveley, and the hospitality he had shown them. The rev. gentleman replied, and said he was sorry the visitors were compelled to make their visit so brief.—A short drive brought the party to Quat, time not permitting a visit, as had been intended, to the "Butter Cross," which stands at the junction of four roads, and probably marks the site of an ancient market, existing in the 13th century. In 1086 Quat (then, no doubt, Coed, a wood), was held by its Saxon tenant, and subsequently was granted by Henry I. to the three sons of Helgot, Baron of Castle Holgate. Before 1127, Guy Fitz Helgot granted his share to Malvern Priory, who retained it, together with the advowson of the church, till 1535. In 1165, Philip Fitz Helgot, probably great-grandson of Helgot, held land at Quat by service of a knight for 40 days at Shrawardine Castle, "as his ancestors had done," but in 1211 the sergeantry was changed to the finding of two foot soldiers to go with the King's army in Wales for forty days in time of war; one armed with bow and arrows, the other with a lance. In 1305 the tenure was stated to be by one archer armed with a bow, an arrow, and a caltrop to accompany the King from Bridgnorth to Shrawardine. In 1333 Richard de Welles gave a messuage, six acres of land, and four weeks' rent in Quat to a chaplain to celebrate Divine service in the church of Quat for the soul of himself, of Joan de Wauton, and their ancestors. At the close of the 14th century this portion (Quat Jervis) was in the hands of the Mortimers. Dudmaston, a member of Quat, became a member of the Barony of Holgate, and was held under the Barons by tenants named de Dudmaston. Quat is described in Bagshaw as being "an extensive parish in the district of Morfe. Near it stands Dudmaston Hall, the seat of the Whitmores, and in Leland's time ruins of Roger de Montgomery's palace were to be seen. Four miles distant are still extant the remains of a Roman Camp, called the Walls. The church, a venerable fabric, is dedicated to St. Andrew, and built partly of freestone and partly of brick. It has a nave, chancel, aisle, side chapel, and north aisle; arcade of four bays, octagonal pillars, and four bells. The earliest part of the church is Norman, the chancel aisle belonging to the 14th century, and the chancel itself is probably of the 14th century. The east window was added in the following century, and the nave, aisle, and the columns separating it from the nave itself were constructed, probably, in the reign of Henry VIII. Subsequent to this the church underwent considerable alterations and some destruction. The main part of the building, with the exception of the decorated chancel, is of the Georgian era. The carved font is Norman work."—Quatford Church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, was next visited. The outside building exhibits no special architectural features earlier than about the fourteenth century, with the exception of a small window on the north side of the chancel. The

western tower was added at a later period. A rare feature of the building consists in the chancel and chancel arch, which are built entirely of a kind of calcareous tufa, a material also used in the nave. In the fourteenth century several windows were inserted, and the carved font, a clever piece of work, belongs to the same period. Its basin is circular and supported on a cluster of four short massive shafts. In the church are many monuments to the Wolriche family. The legend, related by the Rev. T. Auden before leaving the building, attributes its foundation to Roger de Montgomery, who erected the edifice at the request of his wife Adeliza. She, it is said, while crossing the sea to England became so alarmed at the violence of the waves that she vowed to build a church if she escaped the dangers of the voyage. Adeliza, having made the declaration, was advised by a monk to erect the monument at the place where she would meet her husband. This meeting took place at Quatford, and in accordance with her promise the church was built. Mr. Auden also drew attention to the remarkable feature of the tufa, which Randal states is not an uncommon occurrence in the brooks which feed the Severn, and it may also be seen among the materials in a wall construction in Shrewsbury.—Mr. Cooper remarked that tufa, or carbonate of lime, occurs in a stream at Coalport, and frequently pieces of wood are encrusted with the mineral. He also gave some interesting details respecting the foundation of the building.

At Quatford the Danish Camp was visited. It is situated on a lofty eminence overlooking the Severn, and is splendidly adapted both for offensive and defensive purposes. The keep or fortress is surrounded by a moat. The Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., stated that in the year 878, at the Peace of Wedmore, Mercia was divided into two parts—English Mercia, which included all the Severn Valley, and Danish Mercia, or the district of the Five Boroughs, the Watling Street being the dividing line between the English and Danish territories. In 894 the people of the Danelagh rose and ravaged English Mercia, but were defeated at Buttington by Edward, Alfred's son, and Ethelred, a Mercian ealdorman. In 896 the Danes abandoned their fleet on the rivers Thames and Lea, and went across the country till they arrived at Quatbridge, where they constructed a fortress and passed the winter. In the summer of 897 they dispersed, part of them going to East Anglia and part to Northumbria. There was no bridge across the Severn here in 896, but there evidently was one when Florence of Worcester wrote his Chronicle two centuries later, for he says, "*Locum qui Quatbryge dicitur pedestres celeri fuga petunt*," and he understood the place then called Quatbryge to have been the site of the Danish camp in 896. The adjoining hamlet of Danesford seems to corroborate the story of their visit to the neighbourhood; and it is plainly mentioned by the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, and by Florence of Worcester, Simeon of Durham, and other early historians. In 905, and again in 911, the Danes ravaged English Mercia. In 912 Ethelfleda, the lady of the Mercians, built a fortress at Bridgenorth, on the site now

called Pam-pudding Hill; in 913 she built fortresses at Tamworth and Stafford; and in 914 at Chirbury, Warburton, and Runcorn. She thus seized the line of the Watling Street, and soon, with her brother Edward, attacked and mastered Danish Mercia, and stopped the Danish ravages. In Shropshire there are no permanent Danish settlements, the terminations "by," "thorpe," and "toft" being the test words by which they can usually be distinguished. The Danes used long, narrow, flat-bottomed boats, able to go in any river. One found in Norway is 78 feet long, $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, and was propelled by 16 oars on either side. Their plan of warfare was to seize a headland or slip of land at a river mouth, to draw a trench across it and back it with earthworks, and haul up their boats within this camp, leaving a sufficient guard to protect them. They would then seize any horses they came across, and ride into the heart of the land, pillaging as they went. They were well armed, but their policy was to fight behind earthworks, rather than in the open field. [See Green's *Conquest of England*].—Mr. Cooper remarked that the Norman Earl of Shrewsbury utilized the site of the Danish encampment by building his castle upon it.

The visitors then drove to Bridgnorth, and dined at the Crown Hotel. The chair was taken by the Rev. T. Auden, and the vice-chair by Mr. W. Phillips. The return journey was completed about nine o'clock, and all were much gratified with the successful result of the day's proceedings.

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Statement of Account for the year 1892.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Members' Subscriptions ...	177	8	0
Sale of <i>Transactions</i> ...	2	12	6
Balance due to Treasurer ...	8	14	8

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
By Balance due to Treasurer on last Account ...	12	6	6
Messrs. Woodall, Minshall, and Co., part payment for printing <i>Transactions</i> ...	100	0	0
Mr. C. H. Athill, printing Lichfield Wills ...	26	13	4
Messrs. Adnitt and Naughton, part payment of Account Expenses in arranging Annual Excursion and deficiency in amount guaranteed to Hotel proprietor for Carriages and Dinner ...	15	0	0
Secretary's Salary ...	2	7	10
Rent, Rates, and Tithe. Wroxeter ...	5	0	0
Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, Postage Stamps and Carriage of Parcels, as Editor (four years) ...	4	5	5
Subscription to Congress of Archæological Societies (1891) ...	2	10	0
Postage Stamps, General Correspondence, Calling Meetings, Collecting Subscriptions, &c. ...	1	0	0
Posting <i>Transactions</i> to Members and Carriage of Parcels ...	4	0	0
Commission... ..	6	14	1
	8	18	0
	£188	15	2

January 28th, 1893.

Examined and found correct.

(Signed), E. CALVERT,

Auditor.

£188 15 2

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GENERAL INDEX TO TRANSACTIONS

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

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.

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