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The Council of the Society respectfully request Donations of any objects of interest relating to the County, especially Books, Prints, Drawings, Coins, Prehistoric Stone and Bronze Implements, Specimens illustrating the Archæology, Botany, Zoology and Geology of the County, &c., &c., for deposit in the Museum.

All Donations will be duly acknowledged.

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## LICHFIELD WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

The Council of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society, having decided not to continue the issue of the Calendars of Wills and Administrations in the various Peculiar Courts at Birmingham, Derby, and Lichfield, since they do not relate to the County of Salop, nor of the Lexicographical Index of names of testators to the whole series, beg to inform those members who wish to complete their sets, that the Calendars of the above-named Peculiars and also the Lexicographical Index can be obtained on payment of five shillings. Names of intending subscribers should be sent to the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, St. Michael's Vicarage, Shrewsbury.

munitiō the next daie to goe from Oswestree towards P. Rupert whereupon I drew out all that poore strength could be spared both of horse and foote intending either to surprize it or to keepe it in towne till yo<sup>r</sup> honor did send further strength to enable us to take the towne. When I came to the place where I had appointed a messenger to meete me to give me notice what time they set out with their carriages who told me that there was gone out of Oswestree yesterdaie morninge a partie to fetch it to that towne, they not adventuring to come on this side the river but thorough Wales. I have sent divers waies to have intelligence of the goinge of it; I do not heare that it is gone past, I expect to heare everie hower; the comainers thought fitte to retreat higher last night, beinge not assured whether yo<sup>r</sup> honor would send to our reliefe or no. At the place where I appointed the messenger to meet me, being there with the horse, the foote being 2 miles behinde we tooke 2 of Maior Sacheverell's troopers who informed me that a lieutenant with 20 musquetiers was gone past us about a mile, whereupon I tooke some 25 troopers and about as manie dragoones after. I went as fast as I could, when we came in sight of them our dragoones alighted to charge them in the reare, they beinge not aware of us, but one of our troopers discharged a pistoll by what meanes I know not and gave them an allarme, we had no waie but to charge them presentlie with our 25 horse who went on verie resolutlie though in a verie disadvantageous place for the horse in respect of the enclosures they were in, being in wood grounds and verie manie hedges, and instead of 20 we found 54 whereof after a few shot they made at us we tooke between 20 and 30 besides 2 or 3 slaine. There is an other letter I writ bearer which I rest w<sup>h</sup> yo<sup>r</sup> honor, whereby yo<sup>r</sup> honor maie see what is further intended if yo<sup>r</sup> honor countermand it not,

I rest as ever

Yo<sup>r</sup> honor<sup>s</sup> most faithfull servant

My lord I beseech yo<sup>r</sup> honor to excuse me in desiringe yo<sup>r</sup> comands that the inclosed maie be so.

To the right honble the Earle of Denbigh Generall of these associated counties humbly pre-  
sent.

Mytton had not captured the ammunition, but had learnt from his prisoners of the weakness of the garrison

at Oswestry, although (perhaps by design) they had misled him, as the garrison was much stronger than he was led to believe. The capture of the ammunition was of little moment, as it appeared probable the town itself would be taken by a sudden dash. The same night on which he had sent the letter I have given he writes another, the handwriting of which shows the haste with which it was written. It is as follows, and is also unpublished :—

Wem 20 of June 1644 11 at night.

RIGHT HONO'BLE

I have certaine intelligence . . . now come that there is but 60 foote left in Oswestrie and am desired by divers in the neiborhood to take it in, the am'unition is gone past this eveninge it is but a verie little as I heare, I am now goinge to take some of my Tenants that are sum'oned to give . . . at Shrewsberie. I got w'hn 2 miles of that towne. My Lord I know you are engaged with yo<sup>r</sup> forces another waie, for foote in my poore opinion you cannot want to goe against the prince. If yo<sup>r</sup> lordship will be pleased to lend me 300 foote, and 300 horse I doubt not by God's leave, but to take the towne and hould it and this place also with P. R. volens; and to send yo<sup>r</sup> horse backe to you before you joine with Cheshire. I desired 200 musquets of yo<sup>r</sup> honor if you please to let me have 300 I doubt not but to raise men speedilie. If yo<sup>r</sup> honor be pleased to condescend hereunto, I humblie desire that they with all speed advance not loosing one hower's time, all which I refer to yo<sup>r</sup> honors consideration beinge a matter of verie greate consequence; it blocketh up the waie between Cheshire and Shrewsberie and all North Wales. If I have a petard I should hope to take it presentlie, however it is not like that we shall ever finde it so weake again.

I rest

my lord

Yo<sup>r</sup> honor<sup>s</sup> most faithfull servant

THO. MYTTON.

To the right honoble the Earle of Denbigh  
my most humble service present.

The letter was accompanied by a formal application from the Parliamentary Committee for Shropshire, also unpublished.

RIGHT HO'BLE

In regard wee have noe certayne intelligence that ye magazine is yet passed Oswestry wee humbly desire y<sup>t</sup> yo<sup>r</sup> Lor<sup>p</sup> would continue yo<sup>r</sup> resolutio<sup>n</sup> to send yo<sup>r</sup> horse and foote towards us (although Coll. Mytton bee returned to Wemme). Wee have sent out for intelligence concerninge that designe, and expect betimes this night, that o<sup>r</sup> intelligence come to give us certayne informatio<sup>n</sup> yf it bee not already passed, wee are resolved to fall upon y<sup>e</sup> Towne, w<sup>ch</sup> yf wee take (as wee doubt not but through Gods assistance wee may) wee are sure either to take y<sup>e</sup> magazine, or els to stopp it from ever goeing neerer y<sup>e</sup> Prince, w<sup>ch</sup> we hope will growe of great concernment. Wee have sent some Comaunders to attend yo<sup>r</sup> horse, and to take care that they may bee quartered w<sup>th</sup> conveniency this night. With y<sup>e</sup> tender of o<sup>r</sup> humblest service wee rest

Right ho<sup>ble</sup>Yo<sup>r</sup> Lo<sup>ps</sup> most

humble servants

Wem June 20.

For y<sup>e</sup> right ho<sup>ble</sup> Basill Earle of Denbigh Generall of all the forces within y<sup>e</sup> Counties of Warwick Worcester Salopp and Stafford these humbly present.

*Thos. Mytton*  
*Sam. More*  
*Ro. Clive*  
*Thomas. Hunt*

The four signatories with Andrew Lloyd of Aston, formed the Parliamentary Committee for Shropshire. "Sam. More" was "More of Linley," "Ro. Clive" (of Styche), was a direct lineal ancestor of the present Earl of Powis, and "Thomas Hunt" was M.P. for Shrewsbury in the Parliament of the Commonwealth. The names of several generations of the family of Hunts of Boreatton appear as Trustees of the Old Chapel,<sup>1</sup> Oswestry (Congregational). Lord Denbigh listened to Mytton's appeal and resolved that together they would

<sup>1</sup> S. A. *Trans.*, vol. iv., p. 171.

surprise the town without waiting for reinforcements, and with but 200 foot and "my lords horse" they marched through Wem and Ellesmere. At 12 o'clock on Saturday, 23rd June, they came within sight of the town. The following letter, which I take from Phillips's *Civil War in the Marches*, gives a graphic account of the assault.

Now followeth other Letters from the Earl of Denbigh's quarters, of the particulars of the Victory at Oswestry :—

SIR,

I desire you to join with us and for us in praises to God, who hath done great things for us and by us.

Upon Thursday last we came out of Stafford, horse and foot, to intercept some ammunition going to Prince Rupert, by way of Wales, over the river Gomerah (?) That night we marched not far by reason of great rain ; but my Lord of Denbigh, early the next day, got to horse, and leaving all our foot at Drayton, we marched to Wem, and our horse to Ellesmere, and 200 foot and a troop of horse under the command of Colonel Mytton. Early next day we overtook our horse and those foot, and by 12 o'clock on Saturday, we beleagured the enemy's garrison town of Oswestry, which is a walled town, and in it the church well manned, and the castle.

They gave us a hot salute, and our men as gallantly entertained it and returned an answer.

Captain Keme undertook to make good the Chester passage and the Chirk Castle road with these troops, viz., Captain Keme's own troop, Colonel Barton's, Captain Noakes's, Captain Tompson's, and Captain Broother's.

Captain Keme immediately fixed his guards and sent out parties into the mountains and scouts everyway, who returned with news of one Colonel Marrow's appearing with a body of horse, but they never came up, though expected.

My Lord's horse, commanded by Major Frazer, had the guard of the Shrewsbury road and Morton. Our foot made an onslaught on the church, being but 200, and after half an hour's sore fight entered the church. The enemy fled into the steeple, thence they fetched them down with powder. There we took 27 prisoners. Then we brought up a sacre to the gate through the suburbs, and a party of horse was called off the guards, both of my Lord's and ours, and my Lord's life-guard. We shot the gate through at two shots, and they fired

from the gate at our men. But one of our shot striking a woman's bowels out, and wounding two or three, put them in fear, that they betook themselves to the castle. We forced open the gates, and the horse entered resolutely, and by three o'clock were possessed of the town—as good a piece of service (God have all praise) as this year hath produced. My Lord himself entered the town, with the horse, neglecting thoughts of his own safety. Our men minded not the plundering of the town (which was their right in taking it in this way), but followed us to the castle, where they fiercely fired upon us—every way being well manned. We made some shot with the great sacre, but they took little effect.

Only some timorous men got over the walls, one broke his arm falling, others, Captain Keme's horse lighted upon and took them prisoners. Captain Keme sent my Lord from his guard 14 prisoners into the town, besides one Captain, which his scout took by Chirk Castle, with his commission under his Majesty's hand, and sent it to my Lord also.

My Lord at night called a Council of War, and ordered a strong guard, and designed a party of troopers to venture to fire the castle gates with pitch, but our men wearied out slipped the opportunity. My Lord, by break of day waking, came to Captain Keme in the same house with him, and designed him to go forward with the design; but on his way there met him a party of women of all sorts down on their knees confounding him with their Welsh howlings, that he was fain to get an interpreter, which was to beseech me to entreat my Lord, before he blew up the Castle, they might go up and speak to their husbands, children, and the officers, which he moved, and my Lord condescended to, so that Captain Keme might go with them and a trumpet, which he did courageously, and carried this message. Then my Lord, to avoid the effusion of blood, offered them mercy, if they would accept of it, whereupon they threw down this paper:—

*To the Right Honourabl the Earl of Denbigh.*

*Propositions propounded by us for the delivering up of the  
Castle of Oswestry :*

*First, to march away with our arms, bag and baggage, officers and soldiers, and all other persons whatsoever being in the said Castle, and*

*Secondly, that we, the said officers, and all other persons whatsoever, being within the said Castle, may be guarded*

*through your quarters to Montford Bridge, or quietly to abide in our own habitations.*

*Thirdly, that we may march out of the said Castle, over the said bridge with our muskets charged, lighted matches, and balls in our mouths.*

*These propositions being granted, the Castle shall be delivered by the officers subscribed.*

JOHN BIRDWELL, Lieutenant-Colonel.

JOHN WARREN, Captain.

NICH. HOOKS, Lieutenant.

THOMAS DAVENPORT, Lieutenant.

HUGH LLOYD, Ancient.

LEWIS MORGAN, Ancient.

Capt. Keme returned leaving the women. My Lord refused to condescend. At last the women prevailed, and cried to me to come up. Then the two brave champions, Colonel Mytton and Captain Keme, went up, and they said they would repose themselves on such quarters as my Lord would sign to, which was their lives only.

So they marched out, and we found 100 good muskets, besides others stolen away, eight halberts and officers to them, one barrel of powder and suitable match, many swords, and some few pistols, 20 gentlemen of Wales and Shropshire, divers officers, and 200 prisoners, besides what were lost.

Immediately (it being the Lord's day) my Lord called away all to go to Church to praise God, which was done, and our dead buried.

In all this service we had but two slain and one horse, and but four wounded, blessed be God.

This town is of great concernment. We had a Council of War at 10 o'clock, at which my Lord-General (the Earl of Denbigh) made Colonel Mytton Governor of Oswestry. And we have resolved upon a great design, which is to join with the Cheshire Forces, where Sir Thomas Myddelton is now at Nantwich, and hath been there four days, and go against Prince Rupert into Lancashire. I pray commend us especially now in your constant prayers to the Lord. Be doing as well as we; and praise God for his miraculous love by us a poor weak army.

This day my Lord received thanks from the Committee of both Kingdoms for the last service at Tipton Green. It is a sad sight to behold the ignorance of these Welsh in these parts, and how they are enslaved to serve. We shall leave a garrison



here and Colonel Mytton, and march to our foot on Wednesday next with our body of horse. Colonel Fox is with us here; our men fetched in 300 cows and salt runts of the mountains, and sell good pennyworths. This town to avoid plundering are to give 500 pounds to the soldiers.<sup>1</sup>

List of Prisoners taken at Oswestry.

Lieut.-Col. Bledwyn  
Sir Abraham Shipman,  
the Governor then  
at Shrewsbury  
Capt. John Farrell  
Capt. John Madrin  
Capt. Thomas Tenet  
Capt. Phillips  
Lieut. Nicholas Hooke

Lieut. Richard Franklin  
Lieut. Davenport  
Cornet Leonard  
Cornet Lloyd  
Ensign Morgan  
Ensign Wynne  
Commissary Richard Edwards,  
with nine sergeants, nine corporals, one drum-major, 305 common soldiers, eighty townsmen in arms. Also 200 muskets, 100 pikes, and other weapons, and forty-five barrels of powder.<sup>2</sup>

This is the official account of the capture of the Castle, but it is supplemented from other sources, and variations occur which are somewhat difficult to reconcile. It is clear that while a guard was left at the Beatrice Street entrance to the town the main body under Lord Denbigh made a detour near the site of the Cambrian Railway Station, round the Walls to the opposite end of the town, and attacked the Parish Church, which was outside the walls and occupied by the Royalists as an outwork. Here the battle began, and the Royalist forces were probably taken by surprise, not expecting so daring an attack

<sup>1</sup> From a pamphlet, entitled "Two Great Victories: one obtained by the Earl of Denbigh at Oswestry, &c., certified by letters from the Earl of Denbigh's quarters; the other victory by Colonel Mitton, with a list of the prisoners by him taken. Pub. according to order. London: Printed by T. Coe, 1644." (K. P. 163—3).

<sup>2</sup> *The Kingdom's Weekly Intelligencer*, No. 61, p. 490.

with such small numbers, and having evidently not occupied the Church in force. The Church being captured, the next line of defence was the walls, and the garrison retreated to the New Gate in Church Street, opposite to the present Post Office, where the Gate was "shot through," but Gough in his *History of Myddle* gives an additional incident which happened here. He tells us that the assailants were not certain that the gate was free, and so "sent George Cranage, a bold and daring young man, to see whether it were soe, who tooke a hatchett in his hand and went to the drawbridge and found that the soldiers were gone and the gate was open, for the Cannon had broken the doors and this Cranage broake the chaines of the drawbridge with his hatchett and lett downe soe that the soldiers made haste to enter the towne. Butt those that were within made like haste to meet them, which Cranage perceiving and seeing a box of drakes standing within the gate ready charged, hee turned the box of drakes towards those in the towne, and one of Cranage's partners came with a firelocke and gave fire to them, which made such a slaughter among the Garrison soldiers, and they retreated and fled unto the Castle." The Royalist forces rushed down Church Street, hotly pursued by the Parliamentarians. It is clear that some of the garrison instead of retreating up Bailey Street into the Castle, endeavoured to escape down Beatrice Street and over the walls, and then was seen the wisdom of the precaution taken to guard the Chirk road at the Beatrice entrance to the town. No doubt it was here that the "timorous men got over the walls." The remainder of the garrison got safely into the Castle, and from the walls could watch the Parliamentary forces dragging the "great sacre" somewhere near the site of the Old British School. The "great sacre" was unavailing, the walls were too strong; a formal siege was impossible, as the Royalist forces from Chester and the neighbourhood far outnumbering the besiegers, would soon raise

the siege. Colonel Marrow, who had mysteriously disappeared from the scene, was hovering somewhere near with his troop of horse, and Shrewsbury occupied by a large Royalist garrison was only 18 miles away.

It was therefore clear that some daring deed should be undertaken. Gough gives us an incident not found in the official report. Cranage being, we are told, "well rewarded and well lined with sacke was persuaded by the Generall to hang a buttar on the Castle gate. Now a buttar is an iron shell as bigge as a pott, it was filled with powder and wildfire balls, and had an handle with an hole in it, by which it might be fastened with a nayl to any place. Cranage takes this buttar with a cart nayl and a hammer and got from house to house into the house next the Castle, and then stepping to the Castle gate hee fixed the buttar and stepping nimble backe again escaped without any hurt the buttar burst open the gate." Gough quaintly ends, "I have beene the longer in speaking of George Cranage because that after the Warr was ended hee came to live some while at the Red Bull, and afterwards at Newton on the Hill, where he was tenant to Thomas Newans. Hee was a painfull laborious man in husbandry, and although he was a stout man of his hands, yett he was peaceable and a good neighbor. Hee went to live againe att the Red Bull, and there his wife dyed, and then he married Dorothy, the daughter of Richard Plumber, and there hee dyed."

The capture of Oswestry was a great blow to the Royalist party. Efforts were made to explain it, and *Mercurius Aulicus* of Tuesday, July 9th, 1644, reporting Lord Denbigh's ill success at Shrewsbury, says "where he came with much confidence (being full of his late success at Oswaldstree which Towne he crept into when the Governor Sir Abraham Shipman was gone to Shrewsbury for convoy of some Prisoners)." The joyful news was at once sent to London, and both Houses voted their thanks. The following copy of the vote is also extracted from Lord Denbigh's papers, and is unpublished.

*Die Veneris 28 Junii 1644.*

L're from the Earle of Denbigh from Oswalstree of June the 24 concerning the taking of the said Towne and Castle of Oswalstree w<sup>th</sup> a List of Armes and Prisoners, the Prisoners that were taken being as many or more than those that took them the Towne and Castle.

Resolved &c. that a thousand pounds in money and 600 paire of pistolls shall be forwarded provided and sent downe to y<sup>e</sup> Earle of Denbigh upon Accompt for the pay and arming his forces and that it be referred to the Committee for Shropshire to take care for provyding for these Armes and money, and to make Report on Monday morning next.

Ordered that M<sup>r</sup> Serjeant doe p<sup>p</sup>are a L're to be sent to the Earle of Denbigh from both Howses in acknowledgmt of the great and good services done by Colonell Mitton. and likewise to acknowledge and take notice of others in the said L're.

Ordered that the first 200<sup>li</sup> that shal bee discovered to the Committee for examina'cons and come to their knowledge and w<sup>h</sup>n their power of disposall shall be paid unto the wife of Colonell Mitton for releif of her, her children and famly.

Ordered that y<sup>e</sup> Executor<sup>s</sup> of M<sup>r</sup> Oxenbridge Merchant who dyed at . . . . and bequathed 1000<sup>li</sup> by his last will to y<sup>e</sup> Parlyam<sup>t</sup> to be disposed of by them for the Service of the publike bee forthw<sup>h</sup> payd unto y<sup>e</sup> hands of M<sup>r</sup> Spurstun upon accompt 500<sup>li</sup> for Col. Mitton for the service of Shropshire.

H. BYNG Cler.

Parl. D. Com<sup>t</sup>.

It is clear that the taking of Oswestry was considered of the greatest importance, and the following interesting letter (also unpublished) from Philip Lord Wharton to his friend Lord Denbigh testifies to the joy with which the news was received. Lord Wharton is often mentioned in Carlyle's *Life and Letters of Cromwell*, and is described as a "Zealous Puritan much concerned with preachers, chaplains, &c., in his domestic establishment, and full of Parliamentary and politico-religious business in public. He led a regiment of his own raising at Edgehill, and lived to be a Privy Counsellor to William of Orange. He died in 1696." (Carlyle, vol. ii., p. 40).

*For the Earle of Denbigh.*

My L<sup>d</sup>

The considerable service donne in taking in of Oswalds-tree is not onley a g<sup>t</sup> comfort to mee amongst all other well affected as itt relates to the publique good, butt in particular worked very much upon my affections as beeing acted by a person I see much honor. My Lord, I shall not enlarge myself in my apprehensions of this service, both howses and the Committee of both Kingdomes having directed theire acknowledgements thereof and thanks to your L<sup>d</sup>'s for the same.

My Lord heere is very little of extraordinary come to our hands of late. Maior Generall Browne is advanced towards S<sup>r</sup> Will. Waller with 3 regiments of cytty Auxiliaries, and Coll. Norton's Horse. The rebbell's army are plundering upon the confines of my L<sup>d</sup> Manchester's Association, hath missed all theyr trayne bands; and very g<sup>t</sup> bodys of 3000 and more are in Hartford, and as many in Cambridge, and wee are in hope may bee prevayled with to joyne with Browne with some considerable numbers.

Some letters have lately beene sent from my L<sup>d</sup> of Essex which have begotten an answer from the Commons howse heere enclosed. The Lords doe not seeme to concurre with itt, though itt bee nott yett determined. Thatt ordinance (which hath soe long depended concerning the exelusion of the members whoe have diserted the Post) is this day passed according to the immediate desire of the Commons howse.

My L<sup>d</sup> I am

Your most faythfull and  
most obliged servant

*P. Winton.*<sup>1</sup>

29<sup>o</sup> June 1644.

The Royalists were not willing to let Oswestry remain in the occupation of the Parliamentarians without a struggle. Lord Denbigh was, however, wide awake. He writes to the Committees of both Kingdoms as follows:—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN

Upon my march to the rendezvous at Knotsford to follow those commands you have laid upon me, Coll<sup>l</sup> Mytton hath

<sup>1</sup> The handwriting is extremely difficult to read, and therefore the rendering is conjectural in several places.

sent me word of the enemies' gathering into a great body in Wales, Shrewsbury, and Chester to regaine Oswaldstre. Upon my leaving that place I ordered a good quantity of ammunition and three companies of Sr W. Middleton's to be sent to reinforce that garrison, w<sup>ch</sup> by my horse weare safely convaidd into the towne, so that now there are neare upon 400 musquet-teers fitted with all necessaries, and a good ingenier to secure that garrison, and a full troope of horse, yett in regard the enemy is now emptying all their garrisons and will venture all rather than not recover that place w<sup>ch</sup> they conceave to bee of so great concernment to their affairs, I shall humbly beseech your lo<sup>ps</sup> to order that some forces may undertake the reliefe and defence of these parts in my absence, and that whilst I am executing your lo<sup>ps</sup> commands in other places my honour may not suffer, nor the advantages be lost where a more immediate charge and trust is conferred upon me. This I thought fitt to represent to your lo<sup>ps</sup> wisdom, and remaine,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your most humble and

Wem,

affectionate servant,

27 June, 1644.

B. DENBIGH.<sup>1</sup>

But before relief could come the Royalist attack was made. Lord Denbigh had left for Manchester to seek aid. In a letter of 26th June, 1644, from Nantwich, Lord Denbigh says—"My regiment of foot and Sir Thomas Myddelton's are grown so weake that they are not able to guard theire colours, and therefore wee thought fitt to leave them for the defence of Wem and Oswaldstre."<sup>2</sup> On the following Saturday Sir Fulk Hunkes, Governor of Shrewsbury, resolved to take advantage of Lord Denbigh's absence, and with overwhelming forces to recapture the town. He marched from Shrewsbury to Oswestry with Colonel Marrow, who had now found his troop, at the head of 1,500 horse and 3,500 foot. The Royalists consisted, as Myddelton tells us, of "the most valiant commanders

<sup>1</sup> State Papers Dom., Charles I. Bundle 316, fol. 109. From Phillips's *Civil War*, vol. ii., p. 177.

<sup>2</sup> Phillips's *Civil War*, vol. ii., p. 178.

and soldiers drawn out of the garrisons of Chester, Cheshire, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, Ludlow, Derbyshire, and Flintshire, and other places."

They were not so quick in their movements as the Parliamentarians had been, for a messenger had arrived post haste to Myddelton with "an earnest and importunate letter from Col. Mytton the Governor," and on the "Lords day last past" Myddelton advanced by forced marches from Spurstow in Cheshire, towards Whitchurch and Ellesmere, and so on to Whittington—50 miles in two days—encamping in the fields on the way, arriving at two o'clock on the Tuesday afternoon. Here they could see past Old Oswestry the smoke of the cannon outside the town, "where the enemy endeavoured by battery and storming violently to have carried it." The siege had lasted for three days, but still Colonel Mytton held out. The Royalists had captured the Church, and no doubt anticipated a speedy victory. Hunkes heard of the approach of the relief, and according to his own account to Prince Rupert, "commanded Colonel Marrow to send out a party of horse to discover their strength, but expressly forbade him to engage himself, yet contrarie to my knowledge or direction he took with him the whole bodie of horse." The following letters give the Parliamentary and Royalist accounts of the encounter. They are taken from the invaluable Appendix to Phillips's *Civil War*, vol. ii.

*Sir Thomas Myddelton's Account.*

To the Honourable William Lenthal, Esquire, Speaker of the House of Commons.

HONOURED SIR,

Not to trouble you with vain relations whereby to hinder the other serious employment for the Kingdom's good, may it please you to be advertised that the Town of Oswestry, late taken by the forces of Parliament, under my brother, Col. Mytton's command, was upon Saturday last begun to be begirt, and since strictly besieged by the King's forces, consisting of about 1,500 horse and 3,500 foot, under the command of Col. Marrow. And that thereupon, in pursuance of a Council of

War's determination, occasioned by an earnest and importunate letter from my brother, Col. Mytton, directed to me for speedy relief and raising of the siege of the said town, I did upon the Lord's day last past, with such forces of horse and foot as I then had with me, and the foot forces of Cheshire, all of us then at Knutsford (intending to have marched for Manchester, and then for the service in the north, according to enjoinment of the Committee of both Kingdoms), return and readvance with all my said forces unto a place called Spurstow Heath, where that night we quartered, and thence advanced upon Monday towards Whitchurch. We quartered that night likewise in the open fields, at a place called the Fens, in Flintshire, whence yesterday we marched towards Ellesmere, and so to Oswestry, where the enemy endeavoured, by battering and storming of the same, violently to have carried it. About two o'clock in the afternoon we came in sight of the town, and within three miles of it, where the enemy having got intelligence of our approach were prepared to receive us. The chief forces of our enemy consisted of the most valiant commanders and soldiers drawn out of the garrisons of Chester, Cheshire, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, Ludlow, Derbyshire, and Flintshire, and other places. The enemy had taken up the passage of water near Whittington, and very furiously assaulted and charged us, but were repulsed, and forced to retire through the courage of our horse, who most courageously entertained the enemy. Three several times the skirmish was doubtful, either side being forced so often to retreat; but in the end, our foot forces coming up relieved the horse, beat back the enemy, and pursued them with such force that the horse, thereby encouraged, which indeed was formerly weary, joining with the foot, they put the enemy to an absolute flight, in which we pursued them five miles towards Shrewsbury, to a place called Felton Heath, and where we remained after their flight again masters of the field.

In the skirmish with the enemy, and in the pursuit, we lost several of our horse, some of our troops, but never a footman which I am yet informed of. Many of the troopers are hurt, but I hope they will recover. I lost one Captain Williams; and one Capt.-Lieut. Fletcher, a very courageous man, being Capt.-Lieut. to Col. Barton, in my brigade, was dangerously shot, but I hope not mortally. As for the enemy, they lost many stout men, had many of them taken prisoners; the number whereof the enclosed will manifest, some of them being of great quality, as the Lord Newport's eldest son. And, besides, such was their haste in their flight, that we found in



the way of our pursuit, the highway, as it were, strewn with store of bread, cheese, bacon, and other good provisions, clothes, and else such necessary appurtenances to an army, besides some whole veals and muttons newly killed. The enemy before the relief came had taken the church, the strongest hold about the town. Upon the approach of the relief they suddenly deserted it, and sent their two battering pieces unto Shrewsbury. In the way also were taken by our forces seven carts and wagons, laden with provisions, such as beer, bread, and other necessaries, and one was laden with powder and other ammunition.

The Town of Oswestry I find to be a very strong town, and if once fortified, of great concernment, and the key that lets us into Wales.

Sir, I had to my aid three regiments of foot, viz., Col. George Boothe's regiment, a gallant regiment, led by himself on foot to the face of the enemy. Another by Col. Mainwaring, and the third by Col. Croxon; all of them stout and gallant commanders, and the rest of the officers and soldiers full of courage and resolution. Major Louthiane, Adjutant-General, that brave and faithful commander, to whom I cannot ascribe too much honour, brought up the rear that day.

Sir, I rest, yours, &c.,

THO. MYDDELTON.

[ENCLOSURE.]

Prisoners taken at Oswestry July 3, 1644.

Francis Newport, heir to the	} Captains of a Troop of Horse
Lord Newport	
Capt. Swynerton	
Twenty Welsh and Shropshire gentlemen	Two pieces of artillery to come up to the walls to save the
One Cornet of Horse, who had no command	Musketeers
Lieut. Nowell	Seven carriages, whereof one of powder
One Quartermaster	200 common souldiers, most of them Welsh
Two corporals	100 horse
Thirty-two troopers	Great store of arms found in the corn and ditches.

There is since taken Major Manlye<sup>1</sup> and Major Whirney, under the walls of Shrewsbury.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Major Manly was Governor of Bangor, Flintshire.

<sup>2</sup> From a pamphlet, entitled "A Copy of a Letter sent from Sir Thos. Myddelton, &c. London: Printed for Edward Husbands, July 10, 1644." (K. P. 194—16).

*Sir Fulke Hunke's Account of it to Prince Rupert.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

Upon Tuesday, July the 2d., I was drawn out, with what force I could, to ioyn with Coll. Marrow for the regaining of Oswestrie, where having intelligence of the approach of the enemy, I commanded Collonel Marrow to send out a party of horse to discover their strength, but expressly forbad him to engage himself; yet contrarie to my knowledge or direction, he tooke with him the whole bodie of horse, and engaged himself so farre, that he was routed before I knew anything of it. As soon as I had notice thereof, by a messeng from himself, who desired mee to drawe off, his horse being wholly routed, I put myself in a posture for the security of the cannon, and drawing them off, the first man I mett withal was Marrow all alone. And perceiving that the enemy was like to cutt between us and Shrewsbury, wee drew what strength wee could together, and with small losse made a retreat, and brought off our cannon to Shrewsbury, where wee quartered the remainder of Marrow's troopes. The Thursday following, the enemy advanc'd up to this town, the Lord Denbigh commanding-in-chiefe, thinking to have surprised it out of a confidence of a good partie hee had of the towne; but the outworkes were so well defended, and Marrow falling out with some horse, his Lordship was forced to retire with some losse, and being past over Montford Bridge, hee sett it on fire and retired, dividing his troopes to Oswestry where he tarried not long but borrowed and with his own troopes he went to Cholmondly, which iust now I heare he hath taken. Marrow is now returning to goe about Chirde to seeke to get his horse together againe This countrie is in a very bad condition, and men are heere very slow in fulfilling your Highnesse commands Heere is very little added to what your Highness left, nor was ever any man amongst so many caterpillars as I am, and see not any possibility to amendment in your Highness absence. I shall most humbly desire your Highness to consider what good intelligence I have whereby I am informed that having taken Cholmondly they intend for Morton Corbet, from thence to Artly, and so to us if they are not prevented. If your Highness doe not cast an eye upon the forces as are here.

The news is better from the King's army from whence wee receive intelligence that his forces have brought off ten pieces of Waller's ordnance and many prisoners with the Generall of the artillery. In this action the Lord Wilmot was taken prisoner, and by the same party that tooke him brought into

the King's guards unknown to them that brought him, whereby they became prisoners themselves, and hee rescued, having only received a slight hurt. Sr William Waller who commanded reported to be hurt and retired to Northampton. The King is now at Evesham. . . . more as to overthrow of the ungratefull Scot.

Your Highness  
most humble servant,

Salop, July 10th, 1644.

F. HUNKES.<sup>1</sup>

*Addressed*—for his Highness Prince Rupert.

Lord Denbigh had hastily left Manchester and arrived in Oswestry the next day too late to share in the victory. He writes—"If I could have advanced in a convenient time, or the action had bene deferr'd till our forces had been united (w<sup>ch</sup> the Councill of Warr enclined unto, and the attempt had been put off if the letters sent to give advertisement of my approach had not bene conceal'd) though God was pleased to give great testimonies of his goodnesse and favor in what was done, the victory had been more compleate and in all probability wee had bene masters of their cannon and of theire best men, w<sup>ch</sup> did belong to the garrison of Shrewsbury and the adjacent parts."<sup>2</sup> There is an Oswestry tradition that the remarkable round stone still to be seen at the foot of St. Oswald's Church Tower is a relic of the siege, and was a cannon ball fired by Cromwell, and that the old chest in the tower was used "by Cromwell to store oats for his horses." The "Weekly Account" shows the interest which the Parliament took in Mytton's success. "I will heere relate the manner of the raising of a far greater siege on our part, for we are this day informed that after the Earl of Denbigh had taken the Towne of Oswestree, left Colonell Mytton Governor, and himself marched into Cheshire, the Welsh and Irish came against it and layed siege thereunto, and

<sup>1</sup> State Papers Dom., 316, fol. 132. A portion of this letter is in cipher, but is translated as given.

<sup>2</sup> State Papers Dom. Chas. I., 316, fol. 120.

upon notice thereof given to the Earl he called a Councill of Warre thereupon, and it was agreed that Sir Thomas Myddelton with a strong party should undertake this siege, which was performed with prudence and valour, keeping the design secret and stopping all intelligence to the enemy, inasmuch that our forces came upon them while they were feasting with their stolne Veall, Lambe, Beefe, Mutton, &c., some of it being hot and ready drest, which by their hasty running away they left behinde, and being pursued he took two hundred prisoners, among which were some captains and other officers and seaven carriages."

With reference to the capture of Lord Newport "Perfect Diurnall" of 10th July, 1644, says—"The new created Lord Newport (alias Sir Richard Newport) having a fine estate and employed it for the raising of forces against the Parliament, the house has thought good to dispose thereof to be employed on the contrary part, it being but equall those which have been at cost to destroy the kingdom should be at the like charge towards the preservation thereof, And therefore have ordered that the estates both of him and his son before mentioned shall be employed for the use of the Parliament forces, and that young Newport shall be brought up to London that his person may be disposed of." I presume it is to the capture of these "seaven carriages" that allusion is made in Owen and Blakeway's quotation from "The Perfect Occurrence of Parliament from May 31st to June 7, 1644," which speaks of—"col. Mitton having taken some carriages that were going from Ossister to Colonel Hunks at Shrewsbury worth 6 or £7000," and another paper (the Scottish Dove) raises the value of this capture of Col. Hunks's treasure to £20,000. "If a colloquial word for a miser be derived from the name of this officer, it adds one more to the numerous instances of the durable effects produced upon language from local and temporary circumstances."<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Hist. of Shrewsbury*, vol. i., 445.

The references to Oswestry Castle during the Commonwealth are but scanty. Mytton remained Governor for a short period, and although a valiant soldier, he did not forget his family ties, and in a fortnight after the Oswestry fight he wrote to his "Deere Harte" as he styles his wife—"I have sent thee hereby a cabinet, and therein some silver grogram and a payre of silk stockings. I received the hatte you sent;" and he tells her—"I am about to take the children into Oswestrie, Brother Myddelton and myself intend, God willing, to take a voyage into Wales, if the enemy prevent us not by cominge against Oswestry againe."<sup>1</sup> The town was not molested further, however, but must have been left in terrible disorder, garrisoned by hostile soldiers—the Church in ruins, and houses burnt. There are allusions to Oswestry in Mytton's account of his successful fight with Prince Rupert's horse at Welshpool in the same year, and he says that "many of Rupert's Horse disaffected came into Oswestry daily."

Myddelton and Mytton made Oswestry their head quarters that autumn, and from there marched to attack Montgomery Castle, where on 17th September, 1644, the decisive battle took place, by which the power of the Royalists in North Wales was utterly destroyed, 500 cavaliers being killed and between 1,200 and 1,500 taken prisoners. After the battle Colonel Mytton returned to his post at Oswestry. On 30th September, "Red Castle," the seat of Lord Powis, was attacked by Sir Thomas Myddelton and stormed, and Lord Powis was taken by Myddelton a prisoner to Oswestry Castle. On Christmas day of the same year Sir John Watts, the Royalist Governor of Chirk Castle, in a letter preserved at Chirk Castle, wrote to Prince Rupert an account of an unsuccessful attempt by Myddelton to re-capture his own Castle with the help of the Oswestry garrison:—"My stones beate them off; they acknow-

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<sup>1</sup> Mytton MS., compiled by Mr. Stanley Leighton in Mont. Coll.

ledged in Oswestry they had 31 slaine and 43 others hurt, theire Engineer was slaine by the Castle side, they are very sadd for him."<sup>1</sup>

On 21st February, 1645, Mytton was still Governor of Oswestry, and with his garrison aided in the capture of Shrewsbury. In September, 1645, King Charles and his few followers wearily marched to and fro near Oswestry from Hereford, Worcester, and Presteign to Newtown, Llanfyllin, and Chirk, and on to Chester, where on 24th September the King saw his only hope defeated on Rowton Heath. Again he had to set out on his hurried journey, and from Chirk the Itinerary tells us—"Monday 29th leaving Oswestree (a garrison of the rebells) on the left hand to Llandisilio and Llandrinio came to Montgomery, where the army lay in the field."<sup>2</sup>

This is the last peep we have at Oswestry Castle as a fortification. In 1647 the Parliament decided that with "some stated exceptions the existing fortifications should be abolished. Walled towns were to be rendered accessible, while actual fortresses were to be so dealt with as to leave not more than picturesque ruins for the enjoyment of future generations. The fewer the defensible fortifications left the less numerous would be the garrison to be kept in pay, and the more difficult would it be to resist the authority of the central government." So the Castle so venerable with its associations disappeared. The late Mr. Charles Sabine, senr., told me that many years ago he was in an old house on the Horse Market, now pulled down (at the foot of the Castle Bank) where an old woman was cutting up sausage meat. He observed that the "board" looked very old, and upon taking it up, saw that there was a representation of the Fitzalan horse upon it. "Where did you get that from?" he said. Replied the old lady, "It is said that it came out of the Castle

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<sup>1</sup> Col. Biddulph's *Hist. of Chirk Castle*, p. 18.

<sup>2</sup> Harl. MS., 944.

when it was pulled down." Mr. Sabine purchased the board, and had it placed where I have seen it, at the head of his drawing room mantelpiece at Careglwyd, Oswestry. This, probably, is the only relic of the Castle still in existence, except the few rugged and shapeless stones crowning the hill. The Castle, probably did not disappear all at once. In 1673 the "Bayliffes and Burgesses" petitioned Charles II. for a Charter, and stated that they were "all y<sup>e</sup> time of y<sup>e</sup> late intestine warrs very greate sufferers for that having made y<sup>e</sup> towne a Garrison for your Majestys father it was taken by storme and y<sup>e</sup> suburbs all burnt and y<sup>e</sup> walls castle and Church demolished by y<sup>e</sup> late usurping powers." And finally, according to an old MS. in my possession, upon the renewal of the Charter by Charles II. it was proclaimed "that the swine market will be kept on the hill or voyd place where the Castle is." It is scarcely possible to conceive a degradation so complete. The Municipal Records show that at the beginning of the present century the wall round the Pitcher Bank side of the Castle Bank was built at the cost of the Corporation, and many of us are old enough to remember how we used to "toboggan" up and down the steep sides of the Castle Hill, into the Horse Market below, where there was no boundary wall. The late Mr. Charles Sabine, senr., was instrumental in rescuing the Hill from the hands of the spoilers, and induced a number of leading Oswestrians to form a syndicate to purchase it from the trustees of Mr. Venables of Woodhill, to whom it belonged, but again the "Castle Bank," as we call it, fell into a neglected condition, and finally it was reserved for Mr. Alfred Wynne Corrie of Park Hall, among the many memorable acts which signalised the four years of his Mayoralty, officially to receive the Bank from the late owners and to dedicate it to the public of Oswestry for ever.

## ADDENDUM.

It may interest local readers to note that "The Story of Oswestry Castle" formed the subject of a drama written at the commencement of the present century, the title page of which is as follows. It will be seen that the names of several of the dramatis personæ are taken from the actual records. For many years the "Stanton" Company, by whom the piece was performed, had a high reputation in the Western and Midland counties. Mr. and Mrs. Fawcett, who are mentioned, were the grandfather and grandmother of Mr. Owen S. Fawcett, a well-known and esteemed Shakespearian actor, now resident in the United States, whose family vault is in the Oswestry Parish Churchyard :—

THE  
CASTLE OF OSWESTRY  
OR  
THE SIEGE OF 1644,  
A  
NEW OPERATIC DRAMA

IN THREE ACTS,  
Founded on historic fact and first  
acted at The New Oswestry  
Theatre on Tuesday, 12th  
November, 1819.

To  
WILLIAM ORMSBY GORE, Esq.,  
With a just sense of the indulgent  
kindness he has shewn to my  
first dramatic effort,

THE  
CASTLE OF OSWESTRY  
is by permission most respectfully  
dedicated by his very obliged  
and obedient humble servant

THE AUTHOR.

OSWESTRY :

Printed and sold by W. PRIOR,  
Cross Street.

PRICE 2s. 6d.

## DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Sir Absett Shipman	...	...	...	Mr. FAWCETT.
(Governor of the Town and Castle of Oswestry).				
The Earl of Denbigh	...	...	...	Mr. GILES.
(Commander of the Parliament forces).				
George Cranage	...	...	...	Mr. HEATHCOTE.
(Aide de Camp to the Earl).				
Col. Lenori	...	...	...	Mr. TYRER.
(A Portuguese soldier of fortune in the Parliament service).				



Captain Mordaunt	...	...	...	Mr. HENDERSON.
Ensign Belford	...	...	...	Mr. WILSON.
Corporal Gurier Gillert	...	...	...	Mr. CUFFLEY.
	(Gardener at the Castle).			
Peter	...	...	...	Mr. ATKINS.
	(A peasant lad, grandson to Maudelaine, in love with Cissita).			
Soldiers, Constables, &c.				
Ethelinda...	...	...	...	Miss STANTON.
	(Daughter of the Governor).			
Alice	...	...	...	Mr. CUFFLEY.
	(Ethelinda's friend and confidant).			
Cissitta	...	...	...	Miss WESTON.
	(A peasant girl in love with Peter).			
Dame Maudeline...	...	...	...	Mrs. FAWCETT.



## AN ANCIENT BRONZE MATRIX FOUND AT CHIRBURY.

BY THE REV. JOHN BURD, M.A., PREBENDARY OF HEREFORD.

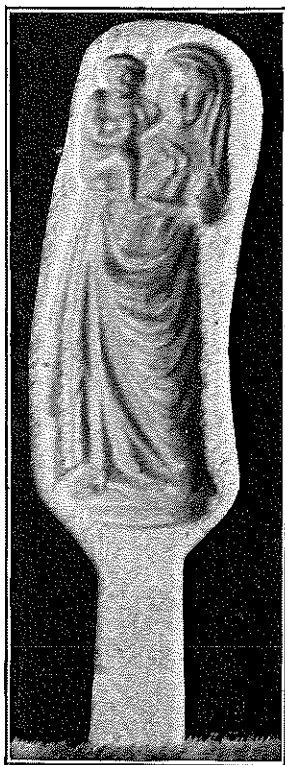
(With a Plate).

IN 1879 the sexton of Chirbury Church, in digging a grave, found what he took to be a piece of old iron, which he threw aside amongst the stones and refuse as worthless. Being questioned some time afterwards as to whether he had ever found any objects of interest in the course of his work, he mentioned this piece of metal, and pointed to the place where it lay. Curiosity being awakened in my mind regarding it, I instructed him to search for it, and after a thorough overturning of the refuse it was at length found. It proved to be a bronze matrix of good workmanship, for casting images of the Blessed Virgin with the infant Jesus in her arms. Its dimensions are as follows:— $4\frac{2}{3}$  inches long,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. broad in the part where the die is cut, which occupies two-thirds of the whole length; the other third, forming a short handle, is  $1\frac{3}{8}$  in. long, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  an in. broad; the length of the figure is 3 inches. Being desirous of obtaining the best opinion on this interesting relic, I sent a cast from the matrix to the late Mr. Matthew H. Bloxam of Rugby, who wrote as follows:—

RUGBY, 16th October, 1879.

DEAR SIR,

I thank you very much for the cast in wax from the bronze matrix found at Chirbury, with the little statuette of the B. Virgin and Infant Christ. It is evidently the work of some seal engraver, the matrices of seals of monastic foundations being mostly of brass. The engraver has in this case, unless the wax has flowed too much, sunk his die in a portion



❧ *BRONZE MATRIX.* ❧

FOUND AT CHIRBURY.



of the drapery too deep. The costume consists of the veiled head dress, but there is no wimple, the neck being bare; the body attire consists of the gown and mantle, the cordons of the latter being fastened in front by a femail, or morse.

The Pose of the figure was a common one in the 14th century. I should attribute the matrix, which is a very interesting one, to the latter part of the 14th century, or early part of the 15th century, circa A.D. 1390-1410. Pilgrim's tokens were frequently cast in lead or pewter, and I think it probable that the casts from this matrix were also of lead or pewter. I think gutta percha properly prepared would be a good material for taking impressions.

Should I find any representations from seals with which to compare it I will let you know.

I hope to exhibit the impression at some meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute.

Again thanking you for the cast,

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

The Rev. John Burd

MATT. H. BLOXAM.

Chirbury Vicarage,

Shropshire.

The site of the Priory of Austin Canons, founded in the reign of Henry II. or Richard I., adjoins the Churchyard of St. Michael's Church, and when Oliver Midulton, the last Prior of Chirbury, rendered his account to the Commissioners of King Henry VIII., 1534-5, he set down as one of the sources of income:—

"Oblations at the several shrines of Saints in the Parish Churches of the Prior's Advowson £5 12s. 10d."<sup>1</sup> One of these "several shrines" was "The chapel of St. Mary's Well (*Sanctæ Mariæ de Font*)"; but where this was situated I am unable to state, unless it was the well at Shelve, known to this day as Lady Well, which gives its name to the Lady-well Mines. It is certain that the Prior of Chirbury held 15 acres of land

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<sup>1</sup> Eyton's *Antiq. Shrop.*, ii., p. 63.

at Shelve in 1249, from which Thomas Corbet, Baron of Caws, was then endeavouring to oust him, and succeeded in so doing a year later.<sup>1</sup> But these powerful ecclesiastics were not wont to sit down tamely under such an act of confiscation, and probably succeeded at a later date in recovering it. The Well might have been on this land, over which a shrine had been erected, and hence the source of income mentioned in the *Valor*. It need hardly be said that in pre-reformation days (as now in the Roman Catholic Church) when devout people brought their oblations to the shrine of a particular saint a small additional payment secured to them an image of the saint, which they carried away with them to their homes as a stimulus to their devotion.

[By the kind permission of Mr. Burd a model of the Matrix has been placed in the Shrewsbury Museum.—EDITOR.]

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<sup>1</sup> Ibid, p. 111.

## SOME ACCOUNT OF THE MANOR OF CHETTON.

By Rev. RALPH C. PURTON, B.A.

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THE Manor of Chetton originally formed the north-western and central portion of the parish to which it has given a name. "Catinton" is derived by Eyton from A.S. Cete, "a hut," and the common termination ton, but this does not seem probable. The obvious meaning of the name appears to be the "ton" of the Ceatingas, or descendants of Ceata.

No less a person than the lady Godiva, famous in story, held the Manor of Chetton before the Conquest. Her husband, Leofric, Earl of Mercia, died 1057, her son Algar in 1059. It is uncertain whether she survived the latter, though it is thought by some that she lived to see England fall a prey to the Norman.

According to *Domesday*, "The Earl himself holds Catinton. Godeva, the Countess, held it in the time of King Edward. Here is i hide geldable. In demesne are iii ox-teams; and vi serfs, ii female serfs [ancillæ], iv villains, and i boor, with a priest, and a provost have iii teams, and yet there might be ii more teams. Here is a new mill, and i league of wood. In time of King Edward, the manor was worth 100s., now it is worth 45s."

Chetton was not the only manor in Shropshire where Godiva had an interest: "The stately hall of Loughton, near Bridgnorth" (as Kingsley terms it in *Hereward*, chap. i.) was also one of Earl Leofric's residences; and this explains the fact that the chapelry of Loughton (i.e., Leofric's-ton), though about seven miles distant, is still annexed to the Rectory of Chetton.

In 1086 "the Earl himself" (i.e., Earl Roger the Norman) holding this manor in demesne grants one-third of the tithes of Ceatintonia to his collegiate Church of Quatford. This can hardly be other than Chetton, yet there is no subsequent notice of tithe possessed here by that foundation.

On the forfeiture of the Norman Earls, Chetton with Great Berwick was granted by the Crown to one William de Goram, who left a daughter and heiress Damietta, wife of Ranulf de Broc before 1166 (Cp. *Transactions*, 2nd Ser., i., 352). Ranulf was a royal favourite, and a great enemy of Becket's, in whose death he appears to have been concerned (see more of him in *Eyton* i., 167). He died about 1187, leaving as his coheirs five daughters; but no partition of his Shropshire lands took place till the death of his widow Damietta in 1204, when Stephen de Turnham, a person of some consequence (for whom see *Transactions*, 2nd Ser., i., 352-3), obtained Chetton, Eudon, and Berwick from King John, representing his wife Edelina to be sole heir of Ranulf de Broc—whereas she was but eldest of five sisters. In fact, by 1205, he had engrossed all the inheritance of Edelina's father and mother. This was, however, disputed by one of her sisters, Sibill de Broc, who, after a protracted litigation (for details of which see *Eyton* i., 171 sqq.), was acknowledged Lady of Chetton.

In 1253 she granted Chetton Mill, worth two merks yearly, to the Nuns of Brewood; and died soon after at an advanced age. She had married William de Arundel, but had no issue.

Upon her death fresh controversy ensued as to her heirs, who after repeated inquests were found to be—the heirs of Edelina her eldest sister; Peter de Hotoft, son of Emma, the eldest daughter of Alice, Sibill's second sister, wife of William Harang; Nicholas de Wancy, son of Felicia, the younger daughter of the said Alice; and Auger de Tatlington, son of Sibill's third sister Clemence, wife of William Malesevers. Lucy,



her youngest sister, is not mentioned, being probably dead without issue. Finally the King granted a third of the manor to Auger de Tatlington, another third to *Robert de Hotoft* and *Nicholas de Wancy*, the remaining third and the advowson being retained by the Crown, *Edelina's* heirs putting in no claim. In 1266 the King had granted this third to *Robert Corbet* of *Chaddesley*, as a reward for faithful service—though *Robert* appears to have had a previous interest here by purchase. Before 1270 he was dead, and had acquired the whole of the manor. As *Robert Corbet*, lord of *Chetington*, he grants to *Sir Robert Burnel* one acre in his demesne in *Chetton*, and the advowson of the Church, as far as it belonged to him, and the homage of *Hugh de Holicote*. For this *Robert Burnel* was to pay 1d. yearly in the Church of *Chetton*. The rest of his interest in *Chetton* *Corbet* granted to his nephew *William Corbet*. Both these grants the King confirmed.

The terms of service was the finding of one footman with bow and arrows for the wars in Wales, where he was to stay till he had shot away his arrows. In 1277 for the muster at Worcester against *Llewellyn* *William Corbet* had to find one man, who was to take with him a gammon of bacon and stay till it was eaten. In 1283 *William Corbet* was dead, his heir being *Sir Roger*, whose service is described as one footman in the King's Army during the Welsh wars, with one bow and three arrows, and a caltrop, and also "a cured hog, and when he reached the King's Army he was to deliver to the King's Marshal half thereof, and the marshal was to give him of the same half-bacon for dinner as long as he stayed in the army, and he was to stay as long as the hog lasted." By 1291 *Robert* (*Roger*?) *Corbet* was dead, and *William* his son a minor,—*Nesta* widow of *Sir Roger* (re-married to *Thomas de Rossall*) holding land in *Chetton* of his inheritance worth 48s. 10d. In 1316 the said *William* is returned as Lord of *Chetton*.

In 1423 *John "Lord Talbot and de Chetton"* presents to the living. This was the famous first Earl of

Shrewsbury, whose son, the second Earl, afterwards had claims here as will be seen below.

According to Blakeway (Bodl. MS., Salop, 10, f. 248,) however, the manor passed through several hands after Corbet,—the next possessor being, says this authority, the Lord Clinton, who sold it to one Richard Legett, from whom it was purchased by Sir John Cowper, Rector of Chetton (see list below). This scarcely agrees with Talbot's tenure; nor with the inquest on the death of Sir William Lord Lovel (and of Eudon Burnel,—see the account of that manor) in 1454, where, among his estates in Shropshire occurs not only "9 mess. 1 car. 5 virg. terr.," and so forth, of land in Chetton, but also "Chetton Maner" itself (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*). This I am unable to explain; but it seems that Chetton must have passed to Sir John Cowper before 1416, for (to continue Blakeway's account) he had made Christiana, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Stepleton, and wife of Robert Cresset of Upton Cresset, his heir. But Cresset's title to Chetton was disputed by no less a person than John Talbot, 2nd Earl of Shrewsbury, and not until that nobleman fell in battle (1460) could he make good his claim. In 1464 he called together an assembly of ecclesiastics and laymen of repute, in his little church of Upton, to give their decision in the matter. In the course of the inquiry it appeared that Sir John Cowper had solemnly notified Christiana to be his heir, publicly taking her by the hand in Chetton Church, and calling the congregation there present to witness. Asked as to the Earl's claim, the Rector took a solemn oath, with hand upon breast, that the said Earl had no claim whatever. The assembly decided in favour of Cresset, who was declared to hold the Manor by free gift of the said Rector.

The curious inquirer will find a copy of the "Notarial Instrument," in Latin, in Blakeway's collection (MS. Bodl., Salop, 10, f. 249).

Robert Cresset, Sheriff in 1469, was son of Hugh, Sheriff in 1435 (Cp. Blakeway's *Sheriffs*). Christiana,

his widow, was, it appears, re-married to one Coyney, whose daughter Joyce married Edward Burton of Longnor (*Ibid.*, p. 165).

Sir John, Lord Lovell, held at his death (1464) lands, etc., in Chetton, which Joan his widow held in 1466.

Of the subsequent history of the Manor, *as such*, I have no further information. Francis and Edward Cresset (sons of Thomas Cresset and Elizabeth Cornwall?) present to the living in 1603, but whether this family had any interest in the manor at that time, I cannot say. At the present day there are no traces of manor or manorial rights. It would appear that, at the time of the Visitation of 1623 the old manor had been divided up into the estates which now take its place, and are freehold. Of these, therefore, some account is sub-joined.

### HOLICOTE.

The name of this, the most easterly portion of Chetton, apparently implies the "Cot" of some holy man. Holicote is styled a manor by Blakeway, but was probably a tenure under the lords of Chetton.

In 1194 we have an assize of *mort d' ancestre*, in which Hugh de Holicote was plaintiff against Adam de Hereford (*Eyton i.*, 181). In 1220 Hugh de Holicote appears as surety for Sibill de Broc, lady of Chetton. In 1255 this or a second Hugh sat as a juror of the Stottesdon Hundred, and about 1268 Robert Corbet, Lord of Chetton, grants his homage to Sir Robert Burnel (see above). In a deed of this period he is styled son of Geoffrey de Criddon, whence it appears that he was husband of Sibill, daughter and heiress of Geoffrey. She had re-married in 1274.

Hugh was succeeded by Sir Roger de Holicote, who granted a messuage, etc., here to William Hobald "of the mill," who in his turn grants it (1297) to his son William and Mabil his (son's) wife, to be held under Hugh de Holicote, chief lord—the successor of Sir Roger. The name of Hobald or Hubbal, a family

possessing more than one interest in this neighbourhood, still survives in the name Harpsford, which appears as "Hubbal's ford" in a road-book of recent date, while "the mill" there situate is styled "Hubbol's Mill" in the Churchwardens' Accounts for 1632. I do not quite understand why Eyton (i., 182) should distinguish between William Hobald "of the Mill" and William Hobald "of Harpsford," for "the mill" and Harpsford seem to have been one and the same place.

John, son of William Hobald, in 1374<sup>1</sup> grants to Guy, "Lord of Holicote," the land above mentioned, among the witnesses being Thomas de Glasleye, Hugo de Upton, Robert de St. George, &c. In 1384 Thomas de Glasleye granted to Richard son of Guy all his lands, tenements, and services in the vill and territory of Holicote, within the lordship of Eudon Burnell. These are further expressed in a deed (1404) between Henry de Wynnesbury and the said Richard Holicote (as he is styled), to be the lands, tenements, etc., which Thomas de Glasleye had of the gift and feoffment of Guy de Holicote.

Richard Holicote greatly improved his estate here. In 1410 Roger de Westwode granted to him all the lands and tenements etc. in the town and vill of Holicote, which he had of the gift and feoffment of Edith de Westwode, daughter and coheiress of another Richard de Holicote. In 1416 he enfeoffed in all his lands here Sir John Talbot (afterwards Earl of Salop), Adam Osborne, Rector of Chetton, and William Lawrence, Rector of Sidbury; and he then (the feoffees having apparently reinstated him) grants the lands etc. to his brother William, and to Joan his (own) daughter by a former wife. The latter was dead 1438 when William made a similar grant to his brother Richard and Marjery his wife—to them and their issue male, with remainder

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<sup>1</sup> My principal source of information for the account that follows is Blakeway's Bodleian MSS. Salop, vol. i. Paroch. Hist. (10, ff. 239-247).

to the daughters. In 1460 Marjery had remarried John Forten of Holicote, and they grant Holicote to John Lord of Lovell, Humphrey Blount, and Thomas de Lalewhet (?) Rector of Sidbury. From the names of the various feoffees it is clear that the Holicotes were a family of some consideration.

In 1494 Katherine Hawys, widow of Peter Hawys of Ludlow and daughter of John Forten, releases to John Hord all her right in the aforementioned lordships. It is not clear when or how the Hords came into possession here, but in 1493 John Estoppe of Madeley, husbandman, granted to John Hord of Bridgnorth all his lands etc. in Holicote, and he was probably feoffee of the Holicotes, for six years before he had granted the messuage etc. formerly John Hobal's to Alice daughter and heiress of William Holicote.

This John Hord was of Hord's Park, near Bridgnorth, and was Sheriff in 1488. His father Thomas, who survived him, was also Sheriff in 1457, and married Joyce, daughter and coheiress of Sir John Stepleton. Thomas was son of Richard Hord (by Agnes daughter and coheiress of John Perell, Bailiff of Shrewsbury, 1407), son of Thomas (by Alice daughter and coheiress of John Palmer, of Bridgnorth), whose father Richard,—who married Margaret daughter and coheiress of Sir Robert Francis, was son of Richard,—called *Roger* by Blake-way, and identified with the Sheriff of 1381,—who was grandson of Richard Hord who married Joyce, daughter of Sir Nicholas Young.

In 1494 John Hord purchased the interest of Thomas Summer of Albrighton in the messuages, lands etc., in Holicote. He was succeeded by his son Thomas (by Mary, daughter of William Bulkeley of Beaumaris), who left an only daughter and heiress (by Dorothy, daughter and heiress of John Harper of Rushall) Frances, married 1st to Edward Rawleigh of Farmingho (Norf.), and secondly to Thomas Fermor of Somerton (Oxon). Her claim in Holicote was disputed by William Powes of Shipton,—as representative of William de

Holicote, who had left a daughter and heiress Alice, wife of one Powes, whose great-grandson William, son of John, was father of the said claimant. His case was decided against him by the Court of the Marches, and he accordingly releases the lands to Frances. She leased Holicote to John Fewtrell of Chetton, yeoman, for 24 years at 34s. rent.

This John Fewtrell was younger son of John Fewtrell of the Down (see below), and was buried at Chetton, September 20th, 1605. In the Visitation Pedigree he is recorded as having four sons and two daughters, but a comparison with the registers renders it probable that the correct number was six sons and three daughters, viz., Thomas, bapt. at Chetton, March 12th, 1558; Marjery, bapt. April 22nd, 1559; Thomasin, bapt. March 30th, 1561, and married September 15th, 1583, to Edward Reynolds; Walter, bapt. March 18th, 1563; John, bapt. July 25th, 1565; Edmund, bapt. December 3rd, 1567; Richard, bapt. April 30th, 1570, whose wife's name was Jane, by whom he had issue—Dorothy, Thomas, and Richard; Francis, bapt. April 4th, 1574, and married, 1627, to Rebecca Gallimore, by whom he had issue; and Peter, bapt. July 20th, 1578.

Edward, son of Richard Fewtrell "of Holicott," was baptized at Chetton in 1623, and buried the same year. This was probably a son of the above-named Richard by a second wife, his wife Jane having died in 1616.

Richard Fewtrell "the younger" occurs 1634, and Richard Fewtrell and Elizabeth his wife were resident in Chetton as late as 1666, when Elizabeth, wife of Richard Fewtrell, John, son of Richard Fewtrell, and also Richard Fewtrell were buried. They left several children, but the family appears to have left the parish soon after, for the burial of Thomas Fewtrell, "formerly of this parish," in 1677 is the last entry in the Register.

On the demise of Frances Fermor without issue, Holicote passed to her cousin-german Thomas Hord, who held it in 1594, and was living 1603. He was son of John Hord (first cousin of Frances Fermor) by Katharine,

daughter of Adam Otley of Pitchford. In 1594 he was engaged in raising coals here. Traces of coal mines are evident at the present day, but their working has long been abandoned.

How long Holicote remained in this family I have not discovered. It is now divided up into several smaller freeholds.

### WALSBATCH.

The probable meaning of the name, and some notices of this place are given in the account of Faintree. It lies in the centre of the parish. The family of Colburne, or (as it is often written) Cowburne were resident here when the Registers begin (1538). Sir William Cowburne was rector of Chetton at that time, and was buried there March 15th, 1575. He bequeathed xxs. to the poor of the parish. He was, doubtless, kinsman (perhaps father) of Richard Colburne, or Cowburne, "of Walsbach," who married, 1572, Dorothy, daughter of Leonard Fewtrell of the Down (see below), and died 1585, leaving by her four daughters, Margaret, d. 1620, æt. 46; Elizabeth, b. 1576; Dorothy, d. an infant 1578; and Jane, b. 1582; and a son Roland (1579-1623), who by his wife Joyce, d. 1614, had an only child Richard, who died an infant 1614. I find mention also of Mary Cowburne, married 1563 to Stephen Farmer; and of Ann, married 1567 to Richard Fewtrell.

Of the same family, no doubt, was Richard Colburne "of the Wood," who was buried at Chetton 1615. A cottage, now pulled down, called "the Wood," not far from the Church, marked perhaps the site of his residence. In the Churchwardens' Accounts, among the bequests, we have:—"Richard Colborne th' elder and Elizabeth his wife gave the daye and yeare above wrytten [Ap. 5th, 1615], the some of xxs. to be sett ffoarth at the Rate of xx*d.* per annu' to be bestowed ffor the poore of the parishe on good ffryday in each yeare by the Churchwardens forever to be continued."

His son Richard Colborne, "yeoman," in 1616 paid iiis. iiid. "for his father's buryall in the church." He was buried at Chetton, December 7th, 1638, leaving by his wife Dorothy an only surviving son, "Richard Colborne, gent." (1621-1665), who by his wife Margaret (re-married in 1670 to Richard Wilkes) had three daughters—Isabel, b. 1646; Dorothy, b. 1648, married in 1670 to Mr. Giles Kettleby; and Margaret, b. 1650; and one son George, bapt. at Chetton, November 4th, 1651. Soon after 1670 the family appears to have left the parish.

The next family whom I find at Walsbatch is that of Aston. George Aston was Churchwarden of Chetton in 1644. "Mr. George Aston, sen.," was buried there April 7th, 1678. By his wife Margaret, ob. 1674, he left a son George, bur. Jan. 23rd, 1693, married first, 1665, to Alice Hoccom, who, with an infant son, died 1666; secondly to Mary, d. 1706, by whom he had two sons, George and Henry; and two daughters, Margaret and Anne. Henry Aston "of Wasbatch," the second son (1679-1736) by Mary his wife, d. 1740, had a son Edward who died, 1722, an infant. I find no further records of Aston after 1740. Henry Aston was buried in a vault under the aisle of the church, in the centre of the Nave. A large slab bearing his name was uncovered during the recent restoration, but was again paved over.

Soon after this period the family of Baker held Walsbatch. Henry Baker d. Dec. 30th, 1803, aged 99 years, and John Baker of Walsbatch, who d. Jan. 13th, 1840, also attained the great age of 90.

Since which period the estate has passed by sale to several proprietors, the present possessor being James Stoddart.

## THE DOWN.

The Down occupies the ridge of high land east of Walsbatch, whence its name. The earliest mention of



the place, so far as I have discovered, is in the Pedigree of "Fewtrell of Downe" entered at the Visitation of 1623, from which it appears that this family were seated here as early, at least, as 1500.

John Fewtrell, who heads the pedigree (perhaps the person of this name buried at Chetton, Nov. 3rd, 1551), by his wife, a Wilcox, or Wilkinson, of Broseley, left three sons, —Thomas who died s. p.; John to whom Frances Mrs. Termor leased Holicote (see above); and Leonard Fewtrell of the Down, whose wife's name is given as Behcote. There is no record of him in the Registers, but his daughter Dorothy was twice married at Chetton, first to Richard Colborne of Walsbatch, Oct. 6th, 1572, and secondly, Jan. 27th, 1586, to John Wrednal, kinsman no doubt to Sir William Wrednal, who was Rector of Chetton (1575-1624). Rowland, son and heir of Leonard Fewtrell, was buried at Chetton, March 27th, 1595. By his first wife Jane, daughter of Robert Cresset, of Upton Cresset, he had two sons and four daughters, three of whom were baptized at Chetton,—Elizabeth, 1581, Margaret, 1584, and Ann, 1586 (buried 1589). Of Jane the eldest there is no record in the Registers; John, the second son, was baptized 1592.

Richard Fewtrell, the eldest son, who entered the pedigree, "Capitalis Constabul. Hundredi de Stottesden," was baptized at Chetton, May 19th, 1589, and there buried March 30th, 1640. He married Frances, d. 1659, daughter and coheirress of Francis Farmer of Eudon Burnell. "Francis Farmer, gent." ("Franciscus Tedstill *alias* Farmer" in the Register), buried at Chetton 1610, bequeathed 40s. to the poor of the parish, and likewise "Thomas Farmer of Eudon Burnell" in 1622. I can find no record of the baptism of Frances or her sisters, but only of the burial of "Mrs. Frances Fewtrell of the Downe," April 29th, 1650—the last entry of Fewtrell in connection with this place. Richard Fewtrell, who bequeathed £10 for the poor, appears to have died without issue.

Arms of Fewtrell :—Per chevron argent and sable, 3 mullets counterchanged, on a chief of the 2nd, 3 leopards faces of the first.

“Richard Smalman of the Down,” was buried at Chetton, March 21st, 1671, and his son (presumably), “Mr. Richard Smalman of the Down,” May 28th, 1719. His son, also a Richard, by Ann his wife, was father of Arthur, baptized May 5th, 1730. There was another branch of this family resident in Chetton. They appear to have been of some position in the parish.

Subsequently the estate came into the possession of the Bakers of Walsbatch, from whom it passed, through an heiress, to the family of Aston, who now hold it.

## THE CHURCH OF CHETTON.

CHETTON CHURCH is one of the oldest foundations in the county, and doubtless owes its existence to Godiva, the famous Countess of Mercia. That a Church was here at the time of the Conquest is clear from the mention of “a Priest” in *Domesday*.

About 1214 Edeline de Broc gave the Church of Chetton to Lilleshall Abbey, but when her claim here was disallowed in favour of her sister Sibil, the act was declared nugatory, and the Abbot accordingly quit-claimed for ever. About 1253 Sibil, as Lady of Chetton, gave a virgate of land worth 16s. yearly “to the Parson of the Church of Chetyton in pure and perpetual alms to find a chaplain to ring the Mass of St. Mary”—the origin of the present glebe, I suppose; also an acre of land to the Church—no doubt the present Churchyard—with a fishpond (servarium) worth 6d. yearly.

In 1291 the Church of Chetyton with the Chapel of Lustone (Loughton) is returned as worth £16 yearly. The Rector of Cound had a portion therein worth 4s., also the Abbot of Wigmore another portion worth 10s. In 1341 the taxation is stated at £16 4s., the Abbot's portion being included (see more fully in *Eyton* i., 183).

In 1534 the net value was £10 19s. 7d., and the Rector of Cound's "pension" of 5s. is again mentioned. Probably, says Eyton, the founder of Cound endowed it with tithes in Eudon Burnell, and possibly Criddon, afterwards made over to the Rector of Chetton in lieu of an annual pension. The Abbot of Wigmore's pension, still mentioned, is probably to be similarly explained.

The Advowson passed from Chetton to Eudon Burnell by grant of Robert Corbet to Sir Robert Burnel (given above). From the Lovels it passed to the Savages (see under Eudon), who sold it, with the Manor, to Thomas Wylde, 4 Eliz. With this family it remained till recent years, when it was purchased with the Woodlands Estate (originally part of Eudon Burnell) by T. M. Southwell.

The oldest portion of the Church is the chancel, which is good early English. The original three-lancet east window, discovered and restored in 1892, was replaced, at some period not defined, by a curious broad window of five lights. The nave represents, I believe, the restoration, for which the brief dates 15 Geo. III. ; and was until recently a very plain structure with a gallery. The Tower, embattled, with pinnacles, was erected in 1826.

In 1891-2 the entire building was restored, and greatly improved, at the expense of Mrs. Purton of Faintree, and other subscribers, in memory of William Cecil Pardoe Purton, Esq., J.P., of Faintree, who died 1889, and was buried here. The east window of five lights, already noticed, was taken away, and the original window, of which traces were found, restored.<sup>1</sup> An aumbrey and piscina were also brought to light. A small Vestry was thrown out (now an organ-chamber) on the north side of the chancel. In the nave early English windows replaced the old ones, and a similar window was let into the west side of the Tower, the

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<sup>1</sup> It has recently been filled with stained glass in memory of the Rev. J. S. Purton, late rector.

lower story (and belfry) of which was thrown open to the nave by a screened opening. A porch was also added. The interior fittings are almost entirely new.

Chetton must, I think, have suffered severely during the Rebellion, or from "Restoration," for there are no monuments preserved in memory of the families of Whitton, Briggs, or Fewtrell, many members of which were buried here. The principal monuments are to the Pardoe and Purton Families, and a brass to the memory of Archdeacon Vickers should be noticed.

There is a fine peal of six bells, five of which are as old as the sixteenth century, though some have been re-cast.

The Registers date from 1538, and the Churchwardens' Accounts are complete, with a few mutilations, from 1599 to 1743. Besides the families already noticed, the following names occur in the Registers:—Beech, Blount, Burnell, Cheese (yeoman), Colbatch, Fydbin ("gent.") Geary, Gough (yeoman), Greenowes, (yeoman), Hassold, Holland, Kinnersley, Levington, (yeoman), Milner, Smalman, Talbot (yeoman).

The population, above 16 years, in 1676 was 180 conformists, 2 Papists, and no nonconformists. At the last census it was 497.

The acreage of the entire parish is 4,037·782.

## INCUMBENTS OF CHETTON.

[Compiled from "MS. Blakeway, 14" (formerly C. Top. Salop, 9), in the Bodleian Library, with additions.]

1255. Richard ffolyott was rector. Dead before 1260. [No less than three persons of this name held the see of Hereford 1148-1234.]

Sibil de Broc, Lady of Chetton.

1278. Philip Burnel.

The Archdeacon of Bath, Master Ralph de Witham, writes to the Bishop in his behalf; and the Bishop in consequence, though he suspends the execution of the presentation on account of the pre-

Sir Hugh Burnel, Lord of Eudon.

- sentee's absence, grants that no time shall run against him, provided the Church in the meantime be honestly served. On the feast of S. Mary Magd. the Bishop commits custody to Sir Richard, parish priest of Chetton, till All Saints, in the name of Philip Burnel clerk. 4 kl. Nov., 1278, the Bishop grants letters dimissory only for this one time to the Bishop of Bath and Wells to order about the admission of Philip Burnel to this living.
1279. May 27th, Sir Malcom, Canon of Wells. The Same.
1284. Aug. 19th, Sir Nicholas de Hereford, Canon of Hereford. [N. de H., who was Prebendary in 1275 (*Dioc. Hist.*, 119), was of an old Herefordshire Family, and kinsman to the more celebrated Sir N. de H. of Wycliff's days.] The Same.
1285. Dec. 21st, Roger de Lectone. The Same.
1302. Maurice de Pissato, Acolyte. The Crown, as guardians of the heir and land of Sir Philip Burnell deceased.
1321. Godefrid de Rudham.  
The King orders the Bishop to excuse him residence.
1322. May 11th, Alan de Rudham, Priest. The next day his residence is dispensed with, "insistere honestis obsequiis d'ne alienore uxoris d'ni Hugonis Despensers junioris." He resigned 1326 (being then called Lidham) for Wyken. Dña Alynas Burnel.
1326. 4 Kal. Feb., Hugh de Beysyn, late Rector of Wyken (Dioc. Linc).
1334. Jan. 18th, William de Beysyn. The Same.  
This Institution is entered again in 1335.
1342. Jan. 17th, Nicholas de Wythiford. Resigned 1355 for his successor's preferment. At the Bishop's Visitation, 1353, Sir N. is stated to be bound to find a clerk "ad jurandum in celebratione divinorum et pulsatione companionum et hujusmodi in dicta ecclesia," Dña Alina de Burnel.

192 SOME ACCOUNT OF THE MANOR OF CHETTON.

1355. July 30th, Richard de Marteleye, late Rector of Lanreind (Dioc. Land.),<sup>1</sup> which he exchanged for this living.
1369. John Howel. Rex.
1371. Sep. 22nd. Sir Thomas Neeldare (or Nowere), priest. Resigned, 1388, ex causa permut. Nicholas Burnel.
1388. Aug. 10th, Sir Adam Osborne, late Vicar of Moneford, which he resigned for this living. Resigned 1423. Sir Hugh Burnel.
1423. July 31st, Sir John Cowper, Chaplain, Resigned 1439. John Lord Talbot and of Chetton.
1439. Oct. 30th, Sir John Woderton, Chaplain. "Sir John Cause, *alias dictus* Woder-ton," resigned 1441. William Lord Lovell.
1441. Aug. 26th, Sir Walter Woderton, Chaplain. The Same.
1449. Sir John Cowper was rector. Resigned 1462.
1462. Dec. 15th, Sir David ap Meredit. Sir David "Morgan" resigned 1466. John Lord Lovell.
1466. Ap. 24th, Master William Conway, Chaplain. Resigned 1480. Nobilis Vir. et mulier Will. Stanley Mil. et Johanna d'na Lovella.
1480. Aug. 14th, Richard Hunt, Deacon. Francis Lord Lovell.
1530. Sir John Foxall died.
1530. May 28th, Humphrey Burnell, Died 1536. Edward Norton coheir and assign of John Blount, Esq., grantee with Rich. Gwynne *hac vice* of John Savage.
- 1536-7. June 17th, Sir William Colborne (or Cowburne), Priest. Buried at Chetton, Mar. 15th, 1575. John Typton grantee of Sir John Savage.
- [There were two families of this name resident in the parish, one at Walsbatch, and another at "The Wood."]
1575. Aug. 9th, Sir William Wrednall. Buried at Chetton, May 4th, 1603. Stephen Hadnoll, Esq., grantee of Sir J. Savage.
- [There was more than one family of this name resident in the parish at this period.]
1603. Nov. 30th, Andrew Adney, B.A. He held Chetton in 1624, but the exact Francis & Edward Cresset, Esquires.

<sup>1</sup> So apparently Blakeway; but I can find no parish of this name.

length of his tenure seems uncertain.

[He married for his first wife one Dorothy, by whom he had James (b. 1605); Mary (b. 1607); Susannah (b. 1609); Ann (b. 1611), and a son who died at birth 1614. The name of his second wife was Ruth, buried at Chetton, Aug. 21st 1624. He matric. at St. Mary Hall, Oxford, Oct. 19th, 1599, as a native of Salop, and "fil. pleb.," aged 16, and graduated B.A., March 5th, 1602-3.]

1638. George Benson, M.A., Prebendary of Chichester, and son of Dr. Geo. B. Canon of Hereford. He must have been entirely non-resident, as his name does not occur in the registers. He was ejected from this living, according to Walker (pt. ii. p. 14), by the Committee of Shropshire, and succeeded by Bagley, a mere layman, (cp. *ibid.* i. 98.) [John Spilsbury, however, who was "curate" 1643-4, signs as "minister" in 1645, and was perhaps predecessor to Bagley. Benson was a native of Worcestershire, and matric. at Queen's College, Oxford, Nov. 21st, 1628, aged 15, and graduated B.A., 1631, M.A., 1634, D.D., 1660; Canon and Archdeacon of Hereford, 1660; Canon of Worcester, 1671; Dean of Hereford, 1672; Died August 24th, 1692, aged 78.]

- 1637-1642. William Childe (1637); John Symmons (1640); and Thomas Clent (1642) were "curates."

1645. John Spilsbury, "Minister." See above. He was buried at Chetton, June, 1654. (Qu. a native of Worcestershire, 1602; and M.A. of Magdalen Hall Oxford.)

1654. William Baggeley, "Minister." Ejected 1662 (Calamy).

1662. Nov. 12th. George Barkley, M.A. Buried at Chetton, June 20th, 1676.

[Will<sup>m</sup> Barkley, M.A., rector of Clun-

Edmund Wyldes  
Esquire.

gunford, had a son George (born about 1607), M.A. of Brasenose Coll., Oxford; also Thos. B. of Ewdness had a son of this name.]

1676. Sept. 20th. Joseph Blundston. The Same.  
Buried at Chetton, Oct. 30th, 1714, æt. 71.

[His wife Dorothy was buried under the altar at Chetton (1712), but the stone bearing her name is now covered up. Only half the slab is inscribed, her husband's name apparently having never been added.]

1715. Joseph Soley.  
[He was born at Stapple Hall, 1689, and was son of J. Soley, gent.; matric. at Ball. Coll., Oxford, March 16th, 1705-6, aged 16; B.A. 1709; M.A. from C. C. C., Camb., 1718; Vicar of Preshute, Wilts, 1723; Canon of Winchester 1724; Rector of Houghton and of Alesford, Hunts, 1727; died Nov. 25th, 1737.]

1716. Samuel Casson (or Calson, acc. to Blake-way, citing Mon. Ins.). Thomas Wylde Esquire.  
Buried at Chetton, Aug. 20th, 1750.

[He was son of Rev. Edward Casson, Vicar of Ombersley, co. Worc., where he was born 1678; he matric. at Oriel Coll., Oxford, Oct. 10th, 1695, aged 17; B.A. 1699; M.A. 1702; Rector of Deux-hill and Glazeley 1713.]

- 1750-1769. Joseph Ball (1750-2); John Reynolds (1752-9); and Edward Evans (1759-69) sign as "Curate." [Edw. Evans was afterwards Rector of Upton Cressett and Curate of Morville.]

1769. Charles Wylde was Rector.  
He died Jan. 1798. [Born at Worces-  
ter 1733; son of Robert Wylde, gent.;  
matric. at Merton Coll., Oxford, Dec.  
14th, 1751, aged 18; B.C.L. 1758;  
Rector of Glazeley and Roddington.]

[Probably either his father or his elder brother, Thomas Wylde Esq.]

1781. Charles Fewtrell was "Curate."  
[A name once very common in Chetton.  
Qu. son of John Fewtrell of Bridgnorth,



- gent., matric. at Pembroke Coll., Oxford,  
Dec. 15th, 1778, aged 33.]
1798. April, Edward Davenport.<sup>1</sup> R. B. Wyld-  
Browne, Esq.  
[In 1801 the Register records that  
Chas. Fewtrell, Curate, resigned the  
Curacy of Chetton to the Rev. Edward  
D., rector.]
1813. The Ven. William Vickers, M.A., Trin.  
Coll., Cam. Archdeacon of Salop, in  
Diocese of Hereford, 1830. Died May  
10th, 1851, aged 62, and was buried at  
Worfield.
1851. Richard Herbert. [Qu. Trin. Coll., Dubl.]. T. W. Wyld-  
Brown, Esq.  
Died 1861. [Of the family of H. of  
Muckcross in Ireland.]
1861. John Smyth Purton, B.D., and formerly T. P. Purton, Esq.,  
*pro hac vice*.  
Fellow and Tutor of St. Cath. Coll.,  
Cambridge. Buried at Chetton, Jan.  
1st, 1892.  
[See the account of FAINTREE.]
1892. Henry Kemble Southwell, M.A. Magd. Thomas Martin  
Southwell, Esq.  
Coll., Oxford; born in London, 1861.  
[Son of the patron] present Rector.

The Rectory House stands in the valley, a mile south east of the church. It was built early in the present century by Archdeacon Vickers. It is surrounded by extensive grounds, and flanked by two gigantic cedars.

#### NOTE.

To my account of Faintree (Vol. v., pt. ii.) I take the opportunity of making the following additions and corrections.

- (1). An inquest on the death of John Whitton, of Whitton and Faintree, is dated 18th Sept., 3 Henry VIII. (See p 215).
- (2). Oliver Briggs purchased Faintree from Sir John Whitbrooke, 1610. (See p. 216). [J.B.B.]
- (3). A gold lion on a canton sable (says Blakeway) was granted to Briggs of Faintree for cadency by Dugdale, 1663.
- (4). On p. 222, *line* 21, for "brother" read "father," and at *line* 26, for "By his first wife," etc., read "His first wife was Elizabeth, etc., but he died s.p., his estates passing to his heirs Lionel and Walter, etc."

<sup>1</sup> Blakeway's list ends here.

## SOME ACCOUNT OF THE MANORS OF EUDON BURNELL AND EUDON GEORGE.

By REV. RALPH C. PURTON, B.A.

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EUDON BURNELL occupies the high ground forming the south-western portion of Chetton parish. It is traversed by a cross-road connecting the Ludlow road with that leading to Cleobury Mortimer.

At the time of the Domesday Survey, "The same Rainald [the Sheriff] holds Eldone. Ælward held it, and was a free man. Here are ii hides geldable. In demesne are iii ox-teams, and vi serfs, i villain, v boors, and i Frenchman with ii teams. Here is wood for lx swine. It was worth 30s. Now it is worth 40s."

The form Eldon, being a solecism, is rejected by Eyton, who prefers as the original form Eudon, which he derives from the A.S. Eowu (ewe), or eow (ash). But Eldon occurs again in the entry for Eudon George. One is inclined to see in this form the name of the Saxon Ælward (i.e., Ælward's-dun), but he did not hold Eudon George. "Eald" (old) is a possible root, but the derivation seems quite uncertain.

Ælward was Saxon lord of Oldbury and Glazeley. Rainald or his successors appear to have enfeoffed here the same feudatory who also held Chetton, and the history of the two manors is for a time identical. (See the account of Chetton).

On the death of Damietta de Broc, Eudon, with other lordships, was granted to Stephen de Turnham, as husband of Edeline de Broc. He usurped the rights of her sisters, but his claims were disputed (see under Chetton), and the result as regards Eudon was that

Clemence, sister of Edelina, recovered this manor as her share, and conveyed it to her husband William de Malesevers, *alias* de Tatlington (see Eyton i., 186), to whom she bore four sons.

About 1240 Simon de Frankley, who may have been (as Eyton conjectures) second husband of Clemence, held half a fee in Eudon Maleseverez. His granddaughter and eventual heiress Emma, daughter and heiress of Thomas de Luttelton (by his first wife Emma, daughter of the said Simon), was wife of Auger de Tatlington, eldest son of William de Malesevers (Cp. Nash *Hist. Worc.*, i., 458), which Auger was returned in 1255 as lord of Eudon, holding it of John Fitzalan by service of one montar for half a knight's fee, and owing suit to the Sheriff's Court twice a year, but not to county or lesser hundred Courts, because his ancestors rendered no such suit, nor did he pay stretward or motfee.

In 1263 Richard de Eslewode held one virgate of land, etc., of Auger in Eudon, for which he did suit every three weeks at Auger's Court here, and rendered homage and reliefs to him.

Into Auger's endless litigations it is unnecessary to enter: they will be found in Eyton i., 187 sqq. We hear no more of him after 1267. His interest in Eudon was perhaps sold when he conveyed his share of Chetton to Robert Corbet—and probably to Sir Robert Burnel, to whom the said Corbet granted the advowson of Chetton (see under Chetton).

In 1281 Sir Hugh Burnel, brother of the famous Chancellor, had a grant of free warren here, which was claimed in 1292 by his widow Sibil, holding Eudon in dower, prior to whose tenure occurred the following affray, quoted by Eyton from the pleas of the Crown, October, 1292:—

“William de Bedlesworthin (i.e., Belwardine) and Thomas de Kenleye were together in the kitchen of Hugh Burnell in the village of Eudon Burnell, and a quarrel arising between them, William struck Thomas

on the head with a sword, whereof on the fourth day after Thomas died. William is a fugitive and is suspected. He has been summoned, and is outlawed. He had no chattels. The vills of Eudon and Chetynton did not make pursuit, and so they are *in misericordia*. Afterwards it was proved that the said William had chattels, viz., 4s. 6d., for which the sheriff is answerable." (Cp. Eyton, i., 189).

Sir Hugh left a son and heir, Sir Philip Burnel, who, as heir to his uncle, the Lord Chancellor, became possessed of vast estates and the Barony of Holgate. He married Matilda Fitzalan, daughter of the Earl of Arundel, by whom he left a son Edward, who succeeded to the Barony, but died 1315 without issue; and a daughter Maude, heiress to her brother.

Maude Burnel was twice married: her first husband, John, Lord Lovel, was, it is said, deprived of his wife's inheritance by fine, and the Barony of Holgate, etc., accordingly descended to her children by her second husband, Sir John de Handlo (ob. 20 Ed. III.), whose sons Nicholas and Richard assumed the name of Burnel. The younger died before his father, and his line ended in coheirs.

Sir Nicholas Burnel, Baron of Holgate, devised it to his son Sir Hugh, who died (8-9 Henry V.) possessed of the said Barony, with the Manor of Eudon and the advowson of Chetton Church. On his leaving no male issue, his estates appear to have reverted to Sir William Lord Lovel, as representative of Maude Burnel through her *first* husband, for in 1454 this nobleman died possessed of the Manors of Holgate, Acton Burnel, and Eudon, with lands, etc., in Chetton (see under Chetton). By Alice his wife (daughter and eventual heiress of John, Lord Deincourt, and widow of Ralph Butler of Sudley), he left a son, Sir John Lovel, who succeeded him, and died possessed of Eudon Burnell, 4 Edw. IV. His wife Joane, sister and heiress of William, second Viscount Beaumont, survived him, and held Eudon, etc., in 1466 (*Inqu. p. mort.*). Her son Sir Francis, Viscount

Lovel, was attainted by Henry VII. for adherence to Richard III.; and Eudon, with other of his forfeited estates, was granted (1 H. VII.) to Sir John Savage, one of Richmond's commanders at Bosworth, in whose family it continued till early in the reign of Elizabeth, when John Savage conveyed it to Thomas Wylde. By licence dated March 2nd, 4 Elizabeth, John Savage alienated the advowson of Chetton, and apparently Eudon was sold at the same time (as Blakeway supposes).

The Wylde were an ancient Worcestershire family. Thomas Wylde of the Commandery, Worcester, whose last will is dated 1558, was son of Simon Wylde, and by his second wife Elianor, daughter and coheirress of George Wall of Droitwich, had two sons, George Wylde of Droitwich, and Thomas Wylde of Kemsey, co. Worc., and Glazeley, Co. Salop, who purchased Eudon Burnell with the advowson of Chetton from John Savage. He died 1599, leaving by will xxs. for the poor of Chetton. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Richard Cooke of Fulwell Hach, Essex, and was father of Sir Edmund Wylde, High Sheriff for Worcestershire, who died 1620, having had issue by his wife Dorothy, daughter and heiress of Sir Francis Clerke of Houghton Conquest, Bedf., two sons, Edmund and Walter, of whom the latter died young.

As patron of Chetton Edmund Wylde is mentioned in the Register of that Church in the account of the institution of George Barkley to that rectory with the Chapelry of Loughton. "*Ad quam rectoriam et Capellam dictus Georgius Barkley præsentus fuit per Edmondum Wylde armigerum et indubitatum patronum ejusdem ecclesiæ et capellæ, vicesimo nono die mensis Octobris, anno dom. 1662, etc.*" Also on the 21st of September, 1676, Joseph Blundston was inducted to the same living on the presentation of "Edmund Wylde, Esquire."

On the death of Edmund Wylde, 1677, without issue (when the male line of this branch appears to have

become extinct), his estates reverted to the descendants of Thomas Wylde of the Commandery, above mentioned, by his *first* wife Alice, daughter of Robert Sudington of Worcester, by whom he was father of Robert Wylde (ob. 1607, æt. 72), whose son Thomas married Dorothy, daughter of Rowland Berkeley of Spetchley, and was father of Robert (ob. 1650, æt. 55), whose son Robert, (by Anne, daughter of Robert Rowland, *alias* Steyner, of Worcester), married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Dennis, rector of St. Helen's, Worcester, and left a son Thomas Wylde of the Commandery and of Glazeley, Esq., M.P., b. 1670, whose first wife was Katharine, daughter and coheirress of Sir Baynham Throckmorton of Cloerwall, Glouc., by whom he had a son Robert, whose wife's name was Dowdeswell. Thomas Wylde, son of Robert, and brother, I suppose, of Charles Wylde, Rector of Chetton 1769-1798, married firstly Sarah (b. 1728), eldest daughter of William Purton of Eudon Burnell (see under Faintree), and Sarah his wife, by whom he had a son Thomas Rouse Wylde of the Woodlands, in Glazeley parish, who married the daughter of Mr. Russell, an eminent surgeon of Worcester, but had no issue. On his death the estates reverted to the children of Thomas Wylde by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter and coheirress of Ralph Browne of Caughley, co. Salop, by whom he was ancestor of the Wylde-Brownes of the Woodlands, who recently sold Eudon Burnell to John Pritchard of Stanmore, M.P., whose nephew and heir William Pritchard Gordon, J.P., now holds it.

Arms of Wylde:—Argent on a chief sable three martlets of the field.

NOTE.—In the last Visitation of Shropshire, 1663, the Pedigree of "More of Eudon Burnell" is entered (Cp. *Transactions*, 2nd Ser., iv., 62). The tenure of the Wylde was, I believe, continuous, nor is there any trace of a family of the name More in the Registers, etc., so that I am unable to explain the entry. In the Blakeway MS., already referred to, the Arms (exhibiting the swan of the Larden family) and quarterings of

More of Eudon Burnell are sketched, but no further particulars are given. The Pedigree itself I have not examined.

### EUDON GEORGE.

This manor lies to the west of Eudon Burnell and adjoins it. The Domesday entry is as follows :—"The same Radulf [de Mortemer] holds [under Earl Roger] Eldone. Edric held it [in Saxon times] and was a free man. Here are ii hides geldable. In demesne are ii ox-teams, and vi serfs and one villain, and ii boors with i team, and still there might be ii more teams. In time of King Edward the manor was worth 25s, and afterwards it was waste. Now it is worth 15s."

For Edric the Saxon see Eyton's account of this manor. William le Savage, who held Eudon early in the twelfth century, had a daughter Geva, wife of Herbert de Tenbury (who left two daughters, Alice and Felicia), and a son Adam le Savage, a person of consequence in his day, whose only son Adam died without issue. His estates passed to the heirs of his six daughters, named de Eudon, de St. George, and de Boys.

Adam de Eudon was living about 1240; William, son of William de St. George, had claims here 1221; and these two shared the fief of Savage, with Geoffrey de Overton. In 1255, William de St. George, Robert Corbet, of Chetton, and Geoffrey de Overton were lords of Eudon. To William de St. George succeeded Adam, who held one knight's fee here in 1305, nor is any other tenant mentioned.

In 1316 Henry de Eudon is returned as lord of this manor. Apparently his real surname was St. George, in which family (who gave the distinctive title to the place) Eudon remained some time further. In 1374 Robert de St. George witnesses a deed of John Hobald to Guy, Lord of Holicote. In 1414 John de St. George is said to have held Eudon (Blakeway).

The family of Bruyn is the next whom I find in possession. John Bruyn of the Hay (1420), who married Ellen Worthyn (see Blakeway's *Sheriffs*), was father of William (1439), whose son John Bruyn bequeathed Eudon George and other estates in this neighbourhood to his daughter and heiress Marjery, wife of William Oteley of Pitchford (Sheriff of Shropshire 1500, ob. 1529), and she, by her will dated 1530, settles Eudon, etc., on her younger son Thomas Oteley of Forde, who left two sons, Richard and Walter; but how long Eudon remained in this family I have not discovered.

From the Registers it appears that families of the name of Cock and Farmer lived here, and the Tedstills also are mentioned in connection with it.

#### TEDSTILL.

This is a small township, once, presumably, part of the Manor of Eudon George. The origin of the name is obscure. In 1219 Alan de Thedestiel is mentioned. In 1240 we have a fine between Geoffrey de Griddon (Criddon) plaintiff, and William de Middelton, tenant, of half a knight's fee and one virgate of land in Criddon and Godestil (i.e., no doubt Tedstill). This form of the name is strange, but perhaps original, in which case the second syllable must have been accented and the first two letters lost sight of.

The Cistercian Convent at Brewood owned land here. The yeoman family of Tedstill, who appear to have been seated here from a remote antiquity, are mentioned in the Registers as late (at least) as 1726.



## THE CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS OF THE PARISH OF HIGH ERCALL.

BY THE HON. AND REV. G. H. F. VANE, M.A., VICAR OF HIGH ERCALL.

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THESE accounts begin in the year 1685, i.e., exactly one hundred years later than the parish registers begin, and though a few pages near the beginning of the first volume are missing, the accounts are continued with this exception in an unbroken series to the present day. Until 1717 each list of disbursements is preceded by one of receipts, but after the date mentioned the list of receipts is omitted until 1735, when it re-appears for three years, appearing again and for the last times in 1768 and 1769. In the most ancient lists fourteen townships appear in order, beginning with "Imprimis. Ercall. The Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Francis Lord Newport."

In 1709 the title of Baron Newport of High Ercall, which had been created by Charles I. in 1643, is merged in the higher title of the Earldom of Bradford, but the name of the "Lordship Division" of the parish is continued until 1836. This division comprised the townships of Ercall, Walton, Osbaston, Cotwall, and Moor, the remainder being sometimes called "the Chapelry," and more definitely "Rowton Chapelry" in 1853-4-5. Lord Bradford's name continues to head the list until 1768, when it makes way for those of Thomas Thomas and William Randle, the fine old hall which had been gallantly defended by Lord Newport against the Parliamentarians, in 1646, being apparently divided into two houses in 1768, and so continuing until about 50 years ago. In connection with the transference of this

great family's property in the parish of High Ercall to other hands, the following entry in our Churchwardens' books is of interest :—

1770, May 1st. Mr. Clarke received of Mr. Newport for the use of Rowton Chapil £12.

An account of the expenditure of this money in the repair of the chapel follows, and then this note :—

The above account is not put in the Parish Accounts, because the money was not received from the Parish.

To return, however, to 1685. The only names appearing in the list of that year, and still represented in the same locality, are those of Adney and Buttrey, both of Rowton. The former is followed by this entry :

And for Dragge Lane house      ...      ...      ...      00 . 01 . 06

A family of the name of Adney lived in the same spot for at least a century before, for the very first entry in the parish registers records the burial of "George Adeney of Rowton, one of the six men of the parish," in 1585.

The totals for 1685 are thus summed up :—

Received by Lewne the Sume of...	...	...	15 . 05 . 06
Disburst the Sume of	...	...	17 . 09 . 06

Soe that wee have Disburst more then wee have	}	02 . 04 . 00
Received ye Sume of      ...      ...      ...		

To this I would only add that the unusual words "lewn" and "lestall" have been used from time immemorial in this parish, the latter apparently being always the sum mentioned below :—

1694. Received for the Widow Lloyd's Lestall	00 . 03 . 04
1728. Recd. one Lestall for burying in y <sup>e</sup> Church	00 . 03 . 04

#### COLLECTIONS AND BRIEFS.

This is the first subject which attracts our attention after the lists of receipts, and while the Parish Registers

record three collections in 1661 and no others, the following are found in the Churchwardens' Books:—

Collections in the years 1687 and 1688.

Letters Pattent	{	ffor ffrench Protestants ... ..	01 . 05 . 06
		ffor poore Inhabitants in Com. Yorke...	00 . 07 . 05
		ffor a fire in S <sup>t</sup> Leonard Stanley in Com. Glocester ... ..	00 . 08 . 01
			<hr/> 02 . 01 . 00

In connection with the first of these entries we may recall the fact that the Edict of Nantes was revoked by Louis XIV. in 1685, and that no previous brief ever brought in such large sums as those which throughout the kingdom were subscribed for the refugees, of whom De Foe satirically wrote:—

Four hundred thousand wooden pair of shoes,  
Who, God be thanked, had nothing left to lose,  
To Heaven's great praise, did for religion fly  
To make us starve our poor in charity.

In 1689 we find the following:—

For sending the money to y<sup>e</sup> Archdeacon y<sup>t</sup> was  
gathered for y<sup>e</sup> protestants in Ireland ... 00 . 02 . 06

And in 1690 a similar entry, the charge, however, this time being four shillings, "the messenger lying out a night extraordinary, ye Archdeacon not being at home."

In 1694 there was "collected in this Parish for ye relief of ye French Protestants the sum of three pounds and five pence," the transmission of which sum cost no less than five shillings. And connected with this subject is the following entry in 1792:—

A Journey to Eccleshall to pay in the subscrip- }  
tion for the French Clergy ... .. } 0 . 5 . 0

And, indeed, Parliamentary grants to "poor French Protestant refugee clergy" and "poor French Protestant laity," were made in the annual votes of supply up to the present reign.

In April, 1699, there was "collected for ye Relief of ye Persecuted Vaudois the sum of two pounds three shillings and 8<sup>d</sup>," this, perhaps, going to form a part of the huge total of £80,000 which was amassed for the relief of those Italian Protestants on whose behalf all England was stirred, and on whose oppressors Milton, some years before, so grandly invoked vengeance in his magnificent ode, beginning :—

Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughter'd saints, whose bones  
Lie scattered on the Alpine mountains cold.

In 1704 more numerous collections were made, viz. :

For a fire at Stockton in Stanton Lacy ...	...	0 . 7 . 9
For a fire at Great Massingham in Norfolk ...	...	0 . 8 . 0
For a fire at Longdon in Pontesbury ...	...	0 . 5 . 11½
For a fire at South Molton in Devon ...	...	0 . 6 . 3
For rebuilding Church Minshall Church in Chester	...	0 . 7 . 0
For a fire in Great Queen Street, London ...	...	0 . 9 . 0
For Isaac Robotham, for loss by fire ...	...	0 . 5 . 11
For Seamen's widows and orphans ...	...	0 . 11 . 11½
For a fire at Wapping ...	...	0 . 13 . 2½

And in 1705 and 1706 :—

For the repair of Beverly Church ...	...	0 . 8 . 2
For a fire at Bradmore co. Notts... ..	...	0 . 6 . 9
For a fire in the parish of S. Saviour's, Southwark	...	0 . 6 . 3
For a fire at Meriden co. Warwick ...	...	0 . 5 . 7½

In 1705

There was pd. for a Booke to register Affidavits  
and Collections upon Briefs ... .. 00 . 01 . 00

However, the following are entered in the Church-wardens' Book :—

Collections for Briefs for ye yeare 1714.

for Burslam Church ... ..	...	00 . 08 . 05
for Battisham ... ..	...	00 . 07 . 01½
for Dorchester ... ..	...	00 . 07 . 01½
for St. John Baptiste ... ..	...	00 . 07 . 01½
for Blandford forum ... ..	...	00 . 08 . 00

And for 1715 :—

for drynton	..	...	...	...	...	00 . 06 . 09 $\frac{1}{2}$
for Kentford	...	...	...	...	...	00 . 08 . 03 $\frac{1}{4}$
for Blimhill	...	...	...	...	...	00 . 08 . 03 $\frac{1}{2}$
for St. Peters	...	...	...	...	...	00 . 07 . 04
for Newcastle	...	...	...	...	...	00 . 15 . 06 $\frac{1}{2}$
for Cow Keepers	...	...	...	...	...	02 . 01 . 11
for Bowyer ...	...	...	...	...	...	00 . 07 . 09 $\frac{1}{4}$
for Derby ...	...	...	...	...	...	00 . 06 . 09
for Warwick	...	...	...	...	...	00 . 05 . 07 $\frac{1}{2}$
for Torksey...	...	...	...	...	...	00 . 06 . 03 $\frac{1}{2}$
for Shoreham	...	...	...	...	...	00 . 07 . 09 $\frac{1}{2}$
for Ruthin ...	...	...	...	...	...	00 . 08 . 03 $\frac{1}{4}$
for Wrexham	...	...	...	...	...	00 . 06 . 06 $\frac{1}{2}$
for L'erpoole	...	...	...	...	...	00 . 05 . 06 $\frac{1}{2}$
for Michin ...	...	...	...	...	...	00 . 05 . 04 $\frac{1}{2}$
for St. Maries	..	...	...	...	...	00 . 19 . 05

The least intelligible of these items is that "for Cow Keepers," which, however, evidently appealed to the generosity of the parishioners far more than the other objects. I fear that a gap of thirty years is sufficient to ruin any hoped for explanation from the following entries, which, however, are somewhat curious :—

1746.	Pd. for ye Act concerning ye Distemper'd				
	Cattle	...	...	...	0 . 2 . 0
"	Pd. for three more Acts for Do	...	...	...	0 . 3 . 0
1747.	For two Acts concerning the Cattell	...	...	...	0 . 2 . 0
"	for a prayer for the Cattell	...	...	...	0 . 1 . 0

The following "Collections for Briefs" are recorded in 1718 :—

S <sup>t</sup> Mary Newington in Com. Surrey	...	...	0 . 06 . 8
Grindon Church in Com. Stafford	...	...	0 . 06 . 11
Ashborn & Mappleton Churches...	...	...	0 . 07 . 5
Cherrington in Com. Warwick by fire	...	...	0 . 07 . 0
Newland & Chepping wicombe loss by fire	...	...	0 . 06 . 6
Penreth Church in Com. Combr	...	...	0 . 05 . 6

And in 1721 :—

Louth in the county of Lincoln	...	...	} 00 . 05 . 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Newport in ye county of Salop	...	...	

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Bereot & Wheatley in the county of Oxon	...	00 . 06 . 10
Kingston on Hull towne and county	...	00 . 08 . 00
Cemberton in ye county of Salop &	...	} 00 . 05 . 01½
Digerth in ye county Radnor	...	
Tucksbury Church in the county of Gloster	...	00 . 18 . 00
Fitts Church in ye county of Salop	...	00 . 06 . 08½
<hr/>		
October ye 17 <sup>th</sup> pd in at ye visitation free money (?)	02 . 10 . 07½	
Damdram in ye county of Wilts	...	00 . 06 . 02½
Jenkin Virgoe at St. Ives in the	...	} 00 . 06 . 06½
county of Cornwall	...	
Usk church in the county of Monmouth	...	00 . 06 . 2½
1722, Welchpoole in ye county of Montgomery	...	00 . 05 . 9½
Igmanthorp in ye county of Yorke and	}	00 . 06 . 10
Norton of Canock in com. Stafford		
Amberley in the county of Sussex	...	00 . 06 . 2½

These are the last of the lists of this kind, but entries of small sums "pd. for a brief," "pd. to a brief," or "laid down for briefs," recur at frequent intervals down to the present century, when they are entered together with other expenses at the Bishop's and Archdeacon's Visitations as late as 1826 at the least. The Overseers also paid a few sums for briefs, their books containing, besides other entries, the following:—

1732. towards Breefs	...	03 . 00 . 00
1742. pd. the Churchwardens the Bishop's Letter		1 . 10 . 0
1775, Nov. 5. Agreed to allow		
Towards a Breef are Collected the sum of	0 . 2 . 6	
1788, Oct. 19. Agreed that 2 <sup>d</sup> for each briefe		
should be Allow'd out of the Church		
Lewn Except for fire and then something		
more as to be Agreed by the Parish.		

## THE KYNASTON FAMILY.

By W. BURSON.

THIS ancient family is one of the eight Knightly or Noble Families of Shropshire included in Evelyn Philip Shirley's well-known book, "The Noble and Gentle Men of England." This accepted authority says that "The Kynastons are lineal descendants of the ancient British Princes of Powys, sprung from Griffith, son of Iorwerth Goch, who took refuge in this county."

At the head of the family pedigree is Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, called by the heralds (Visitation of Shropshire, 1623) Prince of Wales, "who was most trayterously and cowardly murdered (at Welshpool) by Rees sonne of Owen ap Edwin after he had worthily governed Wales 13 yeares An'o 1073." His son Meredith, who was slain in South Wales in 1133, had by his second wife, Eva, daughter of Beti ap Ednowen Bendow, a younger son Iorwerth (or Jerwerth) Gogh, or *Red Edward*, one of whose sons was Griffith or Griffin, whom the heralds call Gruffith Vychan (or the younger), Knight of Rhodes; and they enter his wife as Matilda, daughter of Jevan Gogh ap Griffith ap Rees ap Meredith. Arms: Gules, three lions passant, argent. But a more reliable authority (Eyton ii., 113) assigns Griffin another wife, Matilda, sister of Ralph le Strange, Baron of Knockyn, who had died in 1195, leaving a fair inheritance to be divided among three sisters, his co-heiresses. Of these, Matilda had married Griffin de Sutton (Maddock), son of Gervase Gohk (as Eyton calls "*Red Edward*"); and they obtained, 9 Richard I., 1197, John le Strange's feoffment in the whole *vills* of Dovaneston (Dovaston),

and of Kineverdeston (Kinaston), in lieu of their third of Knockyn. The arms of Le Strange were *two lions passant*, one less than on the coat mentioned above. Griffin had issue only by this wife—three sons, Madoc, Griffin, and Hoel; and through her he and his descendants became possessed of Kinaston, whence the family have derived their name. This place, in Domesday called *Chimerestun* (in Welsh Tregynant, which signifies the same), is near Kinnerley. Of these sons, Griffin (whom the heralds call Gruffith Vychan de Karhowell) married a daughter of Robert Bulkeley of Chester, and had a son, who is the first that appears of the family name.

This was Griffin, or Griffith, who as “Griffin de Kineneston” witnessed in 1313 a grant to Haghmon Abbey; he married Gwen, daughter and heiress of Jerworth ap Griffith, and had a son Philip Kynaston (Keneaston), who, 4 Edward II., 1310, had a grant of Stokes or Stocks, a place with which the family is intimately associated for many generations. He married Gweruilla, daughter and heiress of Roger Vychan, ap Sir Roger Powis, and their son and heir was Madoc Kynaston, who was living 47 Edward III., and who in 1341 had a grant in Gesnocks. Madoc married Cicely, daughter and heiress of Jenkin Frankton, lord of Welsh Frankton, and had a son John, or Jenkin, who was seneschal or constable of Ellesmere, and gave Petton to the Earl of Lancaster; he was living between 1373 and 1389, and married Agnes, daughter of Llewellyn Dd’w ap Gruffith ap Jorwerth Voell of Abertanat; their son and heir Madoc Kynaston of Stokes is mentioned in 1389 and 1396, and was killed at the Battle of Shrewsbury; his coat of arms is among the emblazoned shields in Battlefield Church. Madoc had married Isolda, daughter of the Earl of Northumberland, who, as his widow, enfeoffed lands of Lye by Ellesmere in 1435; and was succeeded by his son John, who had a pardon from Henry IV. In 1409 he made a grant to two sons, John and Gaufrido; he was succeeded by his son, Griffin



Kynaston of Stokes, who was seneschal of Ellesmere in the reign of Henry VI., 1431-44. From this Griffin, who married Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Hord of Walford (who died in Ireland 20th July, 1398), sprung all the various branches of the family; his eldest son was Philip Kynaston of Walford, whose descendants held that place for four generations, ending in an heiress who married Ralph Clive; the second son was John, or Jenkin, Kynaston of Stokes, 1471-84, who married Jane, daughter of John Mainwaring, and was progenitor of the Kynastons of Oteley and the Kynastons of Pontesbury; the third son, William, was ancestor of the Kynastons of Ryton; and the fourth son, Roger, was a personage of great renown in the troublous times in which he lived. He was a zealous partisan of the House of York, and at the Battle of Bloreheath, 23rd September, 1459, he slew the Lancastrian leader, Lord Audley, and assumed his arms (ermine, a chevron, gules), which are quartered ever since by the Kynaston family, and borne as the chief coat by Kynaston of Hordley and Hardwick. At the field of Ludford, 12th October, 1459, he also appeared in arms against the King, but though he was included in the subsequent attainder by Henry's Parliament, yet so great was his popularity with the House of Commons that he, with Walter Hopton of Hopton Castle, and three others, was, at the especial prayer of the House, dismissed upon payment of a fine. Through the three succeeding reigns Sir Roger Kynaston (he had been knighted by Edward IV.) continued in favour and dignity. He had married for his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Cobham, and widow of Richard Lord Strange (who died 23 Hen. VI., 1450) by whom he had a son, Thomas; this lady died in 1453. Sir Roger was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1462 and 1470; he had a general pardon from the King, 13 Edward IV., and was Constable of Harlech, and Sheriff and Escheator of Merioneth for life. He married, secondly, Elizabeth, sister of Richard Grey, Lord Powis, 1465, daughter of Henry Grey, Earl of Tankerville,

by whom he had a son Humphrey. From this marriage comes the Kynaston claim to the dormant Barony of Powys.

By his first marriage, with the widow of Lord Strange, he acquired Middle Castle, which was her jointure; this place was fortified by John le Strange (or L'Estrange, as it is sometimes written), who had licence, 1 Edward II., to make a castle of his house at Mudle, which lay less exposed to the incursions of the Welsh than his Castles of Knockin and Ryton, which often felt the fury of that people. It was a quadrangular structure, two storeys high, with a flat roof; it had a square court inside, and was surrounded by a moat, which can still be traced. To the east of the castle, a moat enclosed about half an acre of ground, the entrance to which was by a gatehouse standing near the north-east corner of the castle moat, and near it was a drawbridge. After the death of his first wife, Roger Kynaston still retained possession of Middle, in defiance of John, Lord Strange, heir of her first husband, who was born in 1444. This young peer levied forces to expel Kynaston, and, as the latter was often resident in the county town, where he occupied what is now called the Council House, wrote a letter "fro the Castell of Hawerden the xth day of Janyvere," "to the worshipfull and wellbeloved the Baylles of the Towne of Shrovesbury with other and to all the Comons" asking their disposition "towchyng mine inheritaunce in the Marches of Wales, Flynt shyre [and] Shrop shyre that some tyme were my Lord my fadres and my noble Auncestoures by fore, whose sowles God rest, and shew grace to, that hit wolde wyst you to remembre the grete ontrowthe that hath be shewed, and dayly doth his powre by Rog' of Kynaston with other of his helpers ayenst my right, all lawe and conscience." Whether he obtained the aid he sought against his late stepmother's husband, or whether he secured the neutrality of the burgesses or not, he seems to have gained his inheritance, for Middle Castle passed with his other possessions to the Derby family by the

marriage of his heiress to George Stanley, though it was yet in the hands of his opponent, for we find him still there 6 Edward IV., 1466, when "Roger Kynaston de Midhall, Esq., late Sheriff (1462) of Shropshire, obtained the King's pardon." His second son, Humphrey also held it as Constable, after whose time Gough, who wrote in 1700, tells us that "this castle was never inhabited, but went utterly to ruine." This celebrated character, of whom we shall say more presently, died in 1534, and Leland, who saw the Castle four or five years later, describes it as then "*veri ruinus*," and as belonging to Lord Derby. Up to about 1641 a great portion of the walls was still standing; some of these, however, according to tradition, fell by an earthquake in 1688. Only a tower of red stone, with a spiral stair, and a few other fragments now remain, and these were repaired by Lord Alford some years ago; over the portal of the turret are the two lions passant of L'Estrange.

Sir Roger Kynaston died 11 Henry VII., 1495-6; as son and heir by his first wife Sir Thomas Kynaston of Hordley did homage, 22 Henry VII., for Ness Strange and Kynton, and he was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1507-8. His property at Hordley, not improbably, came to the family by marriage with the heiress of the Hordleys of Hordley, who, it is stated, married Sir — Kynaston, who lived in Edward IV.'s time, 1461-83. At all events, 16 Henry VI., 1437-8, the Hordley estate was placed by the King in trust to Thomas Walker for Johannes Hordeley, whose heiress may have married Sir — Kynaston. Sir Thomas Kynaston,<sup>1</sup> who died without legal issue, was buried in St. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury, 1513. His half-brother (son of Sir Roger by his second wife) Humphrey Kynaston was of Marton, but, as we have already seen, lived at Middle Castle; both he and his mother seem to have been in pecuniary distress, and there is in the Corporation

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<sup>1</sup> He is, perhaps, the Thomas Kynaston of Lee, who had pardon and release 1 Henry VIII., 1509.

Records at Shrewsbury register of their joint bond for £20. The quaint historian of Middle says that he "for his dissolute and ryotous liveing was called the wild Humphry. Hee had two wives, but both of soe meane birth that they could not lay claime to any Coat of Armes, as appears by the card of Kinaston's Armes, which Mr. Edward Kinaston of Oateley shewed mee not long before his death. I have not heard of any children which wild Humphrey had, but I have heard of much debt that hee had contracted; and being outlawed in debt, hee left Myddle Castle (which he had suffered to grow ruinous for want of repaire), and went and sheltered himself in a Cave neare to Nescliffe, which to this day is called Kinaston's Cave, and of him the people tell almost as many romantick storyes as of the great outlawe Robin Whood."

Humphrey's first wife was Marion, daughter of William ap Griffith ap Robin, by whom he had a son and daughter. He seems to have been a warrior like his father Sir Roger, for among the banners of those who entered France 16 June, 1513, we find from Shropshire "Homffray Kynaston and Thomas Trentham a C men wyth owttten standert." His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Meredith ap Howell ap Maurice of Glascoed, ap Ievan Gethyn of Gartheyr, by whom he had three sons and two daughters; the second son was Roger, ancestor of the Kynastons of Marton and Crickett. "Wild Humphrey," who, as we have seen, was outlawed in 1491, was pardoned two years after; the pardon, under the Great Seal, is still preserved at Hardwick. He died 1534, so that the well-known "H. K. 1564" in the cave at Nesscliff appears to be the fabrication of a later hand. His son and heir, Edward Kynaston of Hordley, was also twice married; one wife was a cousin, Margaret, daughter of Humphrey Kinaston<sup>1</sup> of Stokes; the other was Margaret, daughter

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<sup>1</sup> A contemporary and second cousin of Wild Humphrey, with whom he is sometimes confused.

of Edward Lloyd of Llwynymaen, by whom he had a large family. This gentleman claimed the Barony of Powis, and in satisfaction for his claims on the Powis estates received in 1568 from his relative Edward Grey the manors of Plas-y-Dinas and Trewern, co. Montgomery. In his time the Barony was also claimed (1584) by Henry Vernon of Stoke Say, Esq., as representative of Elizabeth, supposed *daughter* of Richard Grey, Lord Powis. The claim was referred by Lord Burghley to the Heralds' College for genealogical investigation, with the following result:—"Wee (R. Clarencieux and R. Glover Somerset) have accordingly made diligent search among the records of our office, but do not fynde any daughter of the later Lords of Powis other than Elizabeth, daughter of Henry, and *sister* to Richard, Lord Powis, w'ch was married to Roger Kynaston, of whom other of the Kynastons are descended."

Edward Kynaston died 1594, being succeeded by his son Roger Kynaston of Hordley, who married Margaret, daughter of John Vaughan of Llwydiart,<sup>1</sup> co. Montgomery, by whom he had one son and three daughters. In 1588 he contributed £25 towards the defence against the Spanish invasion; in 1602 he was Sheriff of Shropshire, and proclaimed James I. at Shrewsbury. He died 1608,<sup>2</sup> succeeded by his son Edward Kynaston of Hordley, Sheriff of Montgomeryshire 1623; he married Mary, daughter of Thomas Owen, Esq., of Conover, Judge of the King's Bench, by whom he had a daughter and two sons; he died 1631, aged 73, and his widow was buried at Hordley, 29 Jan., 1668. His heir, Roger Kynaston of Hordley, was baptized at Conover, 8 Feb., 1610. and married, in 1635, Rebecca, daughter of Sir John Weld, Knight, Town Clerk of London; this

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<sup>1</sup> The marriage settlement is said to be dated 26 Eliz., 6 Dec., 1583; but if so, he must have been married previously to a lady not recorded, as his son and heir Edward was born in 1558.

<sup>2</sup> Will at Somerset House 17 Feb., 1608 (100 Windebank).

lady died 1656, being buried at Hordley, 13 June. He was Sheriff of Shropshire 1540; and compounded to the Parliament for his estates for £921, being, like his relative at Oteley, a royalist; he was buried at Hordley, 25 Sept., 1684. He had three daughters, Mary, who died 1672; Elizabeth, married to Robert Corbet of Lee and Albright Hussey; and Rebecca, married 10 Dec., 1658, to Richard Mytton of Halston; his son and heir Edward, was born 25 March, 1640.

Edward Kynaston of Hordley, was Mayor of Shrewsbury, 1664, and represented the Borough in the Parliaments of 1679, 1681, and 1685; he married Amy, daughter and heiress of Thomas Barker of Haghmond Abbey and Albrightlee. This lady, who was baptized at Astley, 13 Nov., 1638, was the last of the Barkers, who had held the Haghmond and other estates of Sir Rowland Hill for five generations; her father, who had married Margaret, daughter of Edward Owen of Albrightlee, was nephew of Walter Barker (Sheriff 1621), who had married Dame Ursula Owen; he died 10 May, 1652; and this marriage brought a large accession of property to Mr. Kynaston, who took up his residence at Albrightlee, an ancient mansion within the liberties of Shrewsbury. He took an active part in the concerns of the Corporation of the county town, of which he was Alderman in 1685. He had five sons and two daughters; his wife died in 1672, and was buried 9 June; he survived until 1693, being buried at Hordley, 5 August in that year.

The heir, John Kynaston, who was born 1664, still further increased the Kynaston domains by his marriage 22 Sept., 1686, with Beatrice, daughter of Sir Vincent Corbet, second baronet, and sister and heiress of Sir Vincent Corbet, third baronet, of Moreton Corbet and Acton Reynald. This lady was born 1668, and had two sons and one daughter; she died 1703, and was buried at Moreton Corbet, 7 Dec. In 1695 he was elected M.P. for Shrewsbury, being described as "John Kynaston, esq., of Acton Reignold, within the liberty

of the town of Shrewsbury ;" and he sat in five Parliaments until 1708. He was Sheriff 1690, and Mayor of Shrewsbury 1696, and is known as the leader of the Shropshire Tories. He built the family residence at Hardwick, and preferred an unsuccessful claim to the Barony of Powys 1731. By his first wife he had Corbet Kynaston, eldest son, Francis Kynaston of Acton Reynald, who died 1697, and Beatrice, who died unmarried 1711. He married secondly, 27 Oct., 1708, Anne, daughter of Thomas Harwood of Tern, which lady was born 30 November, 1689, and by whom he had two sons and two daughters. She is said to have frequently carried over to Flanders the contributions of the Shropshire Jacobites for the Court of St. Germain. Mr. John Kynaston died 10 September, 1733, aged 69, and was buried in the family vault at Hordley five days later.

Corbet Kynaston, the eldest son, succeeded to the large estates, Hordley, Haghmond, and Moreton Corbet; he was baptized at Shawbury, 2 Feb., 1690; he was M.P. for Shrewsbury from 1713 to 1722. In the latter year he again contested the Borough and headed the poll, but was "voted out upon petition by the disfranchisement of the Abbey Foregate."<sup>1</sup> His electioneering expenses were very heavy; these and his speculations in South Sea Stock caused his retirement to the Continent. Mr. Joseph Morris, who had seen Mr. Kynaston's correspondence<sup>2</sup> with his confidential friends in 1723 and 1724, says—"His connection with the Stock of the South Sea Company had led him into an expensive Chancery Suit with Sir John Astley. His father, Mr. John Kynaston, had assisted him with funds for the election of 1713, but he refused to aid him in 1722, after promising to do so. This, probably, was the reason why he eventually devised a large portion of

<sup>1</sup> O. and B. *History of Shrewsbury*, i., 552.

<sup>2</sup> By the kindness of Mr. Adnitt I have had opportunity of reading Morris's copies of this highly interesting correspondence.

his estates to his kinsmen, the Corbets of Hall of Hussey, instead of leaving to his half-brothers, Edward and Roger Kynaston, the property thus alienated."<sup>1</sup>

During the rejoicings at his safe return from France, 1730, the great bell of Shrewsbury Abbey was broken. He seems to have had a residence in the Abbey parish, for in 1737 was privately printed a "Singular Appeal made by the Mayor and Aldermen of Shrewsbury to the House of Lords for the Removal of Corbet Kynaston from the office of Alderman on the grounds that he did not [?] in accordance with an ancient charter have residence in either the parishes of Holy Cross, St. Giles, Merrival, with a copy of Kynaston's memorial." From Phillips's *History of Shrewsbury* (1779, p. 186) we learn that "The Mandamus Cause, which had been brought to trial in 1733 and passed by the Judges, was this year [1735] tried by Corbet Kynaston, Esq., in the Court of King's Bench. He gained his point, which occasioned great rejoicings in the town and country about Shrewsbury; but the Corporation threw in a writ of error, determining to appeal to the House of Lords, yet this determination appears to be superseded, by a flaw or error in the first judgment, upon which the Corporation refused to admit Mr. Kynaston. He brought on a trial at common law to recover costs, but was nonsuited on account of the jury being chose by the Sheriff, whereas they should have been chose by the Coroners. It is observable that the jury in 1732 were chose by the Coroners, and the trial put off because they were not chose by the Sheriff. Mr. Kynaston the following year brought on a trial at common law, but did not gain his point; he moved again at the King's Bench, but that Court stopt the proceeding." After these important struggles, in which he spent a large sum, he thus failed in his attempt to support the

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<sup>1</sup> At the death of his father in 1733, the *Gentleman's Magazine* that year says an estate of £8,000 a year fell to Corbet Kynaston.



cause of the Freemen, and after his death the dispute lay dormant till 1771, when Sir William Pulteney took it up, and the matter was finally determined 19 November, 1774, in favour of the inhabitants (against the Corporation).

Mr. Kynaston had commenced, perhaps in consequence of the above proceedings, to build a residence in St. Mary's parish, on the town wall;<sup>1</sup> it was a spacious and even handsome structure, in a beautiful and salubrious situation, but his death in 1740 prevented the completion of his design, for little more was finished than the shell, even the windows were not put in, and the openings were filled with broom, whence it was usually denominated *Broom Hall*.<sup>2</sup> The building was subsequently used as the Salop Infirmary.

From 1734 Mr. Corbet Kynaston represented the county<sup>3</sup> in the House of Commons until his death 17 June, 1740; he was unmarried, and was buried at Moreton Corbet, 21 June. By his will 1734, and codicil 1738, he devised the Haghmond estates to his cousin Andrew Corbet of Lee and Albright Hussey, and they now form the possession of the Corbets of Sundorne. The Moreton Corbet and Acton Reynald estates of his mother went to another kinsman, Andrew Corbet of Shawbury, from whom the present owner, Sir Walter Orlando Corbet, Bart., is descended. The patrimonial estates went to his half-brother, Edward Kynaston.

Edward Kynaston of Hordley and Hardwick, was the elder son of John, by his second wife Anne, who

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<sup>1</sup> Phillips mentions "a grant from the Corporation to John Kynaston, Esq., of leave to build on the Town Wall;" and *A Journey through England*, published 1723, says that "My Lord Newport, son to the Earl of Bradford, hath a handsome palace, with hanging gardens down to the river; as also hath Mr. Kinnaston, and some other gentlemen."

<sup>2</sup> MS. note of Archdeacon Owen.

<sup>3</sup> His electioneering colours were red and green.

survived her husband and this son, dying 21 October, 1773; he was baptized 20 October, 1709, and married Victoria, daughter of Sir Charles Lloyd, Bart., of Garth; he was M.P. for Montgomeryshire, and died childless; buried at Hordley, 25 May, 1772.

His brother, Roger Kynaston of Shrewsbury, succeeded him. This gentleman was born 8 March, 1710, and baptized at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury; he was noted for his zeal and activity in promoting every useful and beneficial undertaking in the town and neighbourhood of his residence, which seems to have been in the Abbey Foregate. The re-building of the Stone (English) Bridge was greatly due to his exertions; the Salop Infirmary also owed much to him, and he was probably the means of securing his half-brother's unfinished mansion for that institution, which was opened for patients 25 April, 1747. At its first anniversary, the plates were held by Mrs. Wolley and Miss Wingfield, supported by Thomas Hunt, jun., Esq., and Roger Kynaston, Esq. He married Mary, daughter of Henry Powell of Worthen, an heiress who brought further estates to the Kynastons. By this lady, who died 1766, aged 43 (she was buried at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, 19 March), he had four sons; he died 13 September, 1788, aged 77, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

John Kynaston, Esq., of Hardwick, was baptized at the Abbey Church, Shrewsbury, 5 March, 1753; in 1797 he assumed his mother's name, Powell; he was Colonel of Volunteers in 1803, and was created a Baronet, 3 October, 1818, as Sir John Kynaston Powell. He was M.P. for the county 38 years, and married, 19 February, 1778, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of John Corbet of Sundorn, which lady was born 14 July, 1754; he died childless at Hardwick, 24 October, 1822, aged 70, when the title and estates passed to his surviving brother, who was in holy orders, and one of the King's domestic chaplains.

The Rev. Sir Edward Kynaston, second baronet, bap. at St. Julian's, Jan. 15, 1758, was ninth in descent

from Roger Kynaston, Sheriff in 1462; he married, 9 December, 1783, Letitia, daughter of Robert Owen of Pontesbury (Whitley), and had two sons, one of whom, Roger, died in childhood, August, 1788, and one daughter. Sir Edward died April, 1839, and was succeeded by his son, Sir John Roger Kynaston, third baronet, who had matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, 24 October, 1816, being then aged nineteen. He died s.p. 1866, when the estates passed to his sister and sole heiress, Amy, who had married the Rev. Evelyn Levett Sutton, rector of High Halden, and vicar of St. Peter, Thanet. At the death of Mrs. Sutton, her cousin, the Rev. Walter Charles Edward Owen, succeeded to the Hardwick estates, and by royal licence 2 June, 1868, assumed the name and arms of Kynaston. This gentleman, who is the present owner of the Kynaston property, was born 22 June, 1830, and married Frances Harriett, daughter of Bedell Stanford of Carn, Co. Cavan, and has a son, Walter Roger Owen Kynaston, born 1 March, 1874, and three daughters, Amy Frances, Maud, and Marian. Miss Amy Frances Kynaston married her cousin, the Rev. Loftus Meade Owen, 11 July, 1893.

The new Domesday Book gives the Kynaston estates in Shropshire as 3,518 acres, rented at £5,429. The family seat at Hardwick, built by John Kynaston in 1733, is of red brick with stone facings, in Queen Anne style; the front originally faced the south, but Sir John Roger Kynaston diverted the drive to the present principal entrance on the north side, forming terraces and flower gardens on the south side instead. He also added the bay which forms the study at the south-east corner. A detached block on the western side comprises the stables; the kitchen offices form a corresponding block to the east. Built out at the north-east corner of the mansion is the dining room, where hang several family portraits, including two oval half lengths of Roger Kynaston and Mary his wife, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, 1759. There is here a portrait on panel of

Judge Owen, who built Condover Hall, and of Sir John Kynaston Powell, also two portraits by Allan Ramsay. Two cups at Hardwick are inscribed with records of the deaths of members of the family, on the Monumental Cup being 67 obits, and on the Pindar Cup 11 others.

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## WENLOCK CORPORATION RECORDS.

By H. F. J. VAUGHAN, B.A., S.C.L., OXON.

THE following extracts from the Registers of the Corporation of the Borough of Wenlock contain interesting allusions to many members of families of importance in our county, and are in themselves worthy of preservation as records of the manners of our forefathers. The entries speak for themselves, but a slight notice may be given of some who are named in them in the order in which they occur.

8 Ed. IV. John Lawley, the bayliff, and Thomas Lawley were of a family intimately connected with Wenlock, holding a high position there, and progenitors of the Lords Wenlock. Edmund Benethale was son of John Benethale or Benthall, of Benthall in 1399, and married Margaret, daughter of Edmund Leighton of Wattlesburgh. His grandson William built the present Hall at that place.

8 Hy. VII. William Charlton, probably William Charlton of Apley Castle, near Wellington, who married Alice, daughter of Thomas Hoorde of Bridgnorth, and died 23 Henry VIII.

9 Hy. VII. Thomas Laken seems to be the son of Richard Lacon or Laken of Willey, and Alice, daughter of Thomas Hoorde of Bridgnorth (Ad. MS. 14,314 Brit. Mus., calls him Sir Richard, and his wife Alice, daughter of John Howrd, Esq.). It would appear that he was subsequently knighted, since he is entered in the Shropshire Visitation, 1623, as Thomas Lacon de Willey in com. Salop, miles, and in Sir Thos. Boteler's Register we have the entry—1545, May 8, Rychard

harp mynstrell and servaunt to Sir Thos. Lacon and to his son Ryc(hard) buried. The family of Lacon, one of the chief families of our county, obtained the Willey estate by descent, the above-mentioned Sir Richard being son of William Lacon (who had succeeded his elder brother Sir Richard, who obt. s.p.), by Magdalen, daughter of Richard Wysham of Holt, co. Worcester, son of Sir Richard Lacon, Sheriff of Salop in 1415, by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Hamon Peshall, whose wife Alice was sole daughter and heir of Robert de Harley, son of Sir Robert by Margaret, elder daughter and coheir of Brian de Brampton, son (or grandson Harl. MS. 1241) of Sir Richard de Harley, Sheriff of Shropshire in 1301, by Burga, daughter and heir of Andrew de Willey or Wililey. The Lacons were heirs of a moiety of the Barony of Corbet of Cause, and so connected with the great house of Stafford. They retained the Willey estate until about the year 1617, when Sir Thomas sold it to John (afterwards Sir John) Weld, from whose descendants it passed by will to the family of Forester. The Lacons were steady adherents to the ancient faith, and seem to have suffered much during the times of persecution by the penal laws. A junior branch of the family seated at Linley continued to enjoy their estate to a later period. Another branch obtained, by marriage with the heiress, the estate of Llanddyn, part of the domain of Castell Dinas Bran, Co. Denbigh, which has descended to Lord Harlech.

11 Henry VII. Nicholas Corbyn would appear to have been Nicholas Corbyn of Corbyn's Hall, in the parish of Old Swinford, who became possessed of New Hall End, Co. Warwick. The family was also connected with Shropshire by the marriage of John Luttley with Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Corbyn and Elizabeth, coheir of Giles Filylode. John Lee of Nordley, Co. Salop, also married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Corbyn. The families of Lee and Corbyn were related through the Astleys of Astley, near Bridgnorth. Az. a cinquefoil pierced erm.

within a bordure engrailed of the 2nd. The family of Legg or Legge was connected at an early period with Broseley and the neighbourhood, and members of it, though in a humble sphere of life, continue to reside there, it is believed, at the present day.

12 Henry VII. Richard Haughton or Houghton, was probably a descendant of Roger Houghton of Swynney, near Broseley, whose grandson Roger (son of Roger) held lands in Beckbury.

3 Henry VIII. Richard Harnage of Sheynton was probably the son of Giles Harnage, by Ellena, daughter of Thomas Kynaston of Walford, and grandson of Richard by a daughter of Oteley of Oteley, son of Hugh of Harnage, Bayliff of Bridgnorth in 1403, by Margery his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Lacon. Richard Foster of Evelyn, an estate near Shiffnall, now usually called Evelith, though the family of Evelyn still extant in Surrey, and also that of Sir John Evelyn of West Dean, Co. Wilts, whose daughter and heir, Elizabeth, became the wife of Robert Pierpoint, and mother of Evelyn, first Duke of Kingston, and owner of Tong Castle, is said to have taken its name from this manor, which has recently by purchase passed into the family of Kenyon-Slaney. The Richard Forster here mentioned seems to be Richard, son of John Forster of Evelith, and Isabella, daughter of [Richard] Kyffin of Abertanat.

17 Henry VIII. Lawrence Ludlow, the son of Maurice Ludlow of Stokesay, by Constance, daughter of Sir Piers Griffith, and grandson, according to Dugdale, of John Ludlow, by Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Grey, Lord Powis. His daughter Jane married Richard Benthall of Benthall, and his nephew Humphrey married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Vernon, younger son of Sir Henry Vernon, who re-built Tong Castle in 1500. Their heiress Elizabeth married Humphrey Hill of Hill's Court.

28 Henry VIII. Richard Lacon of Willey, was Sheriff of Salop in 1540, and married Agnes, daughter

of Sir John Blount of Kinlet, which match may have influenced Sir George Blount, brother of this Agnes, in devising the Kinlet estate to the Lacons, though he himself had a daughter and heir, Dorothy, wife firstly of John Purslow of Sudbury, Co. Salop, by whom she had issue; and secondly of Edward Bullock of Bradeley, near Wenlock.

29 Henry VIII. Richard Wrottesley seems to have been a younger son of the Wrottesleys of Wrottesley. Walter Wrottesley of Wrottesley, son of Richard by Dorothy Sutton, was Sheriff of Shropshire in the 9th, 29th, and 33rd years of Henry VIII., and died in 1549. In the *Transactions* of the Salt Society, vol. v., a document is quoted, Banco Roll, Trin. Term, 9 Ed. II., Staff., which seems to show that this family is a branch of the ancient house of Verdon. Sir Hugh Wrottesley, 21 Ed. III., had licence to make a park at Wrottesley, which has continued to be the residence of the family to the present time. John Smallman was, probably, one of the family seated at Wilderhope or Wildertop.

32 Henry VIII. Rowland, Lord Bishop of Lichfield, was Rowland Lee, some time president of the Court of the Marches. His sister Isabella, daughter and heir of William Lee of Morpeth, married Roger Fowler of Broomhill, from whom descended the Fowlers of Broomhill, the Fowlers of Pendeford, the Fowlers of St. Thomas', in the county of Stafford, and the Fowlers of Harnage Grange, in Shropshire.

34 Henry VIII. Richard Lee of Langley, son of Thomas Lee by Jane, daughter of Sir Robert Corbet of Morton (whose wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Vernon of Haddon Hall, and Tong Castle, by his wife Lady Anne Talbot, daughter of John, second Earl of Shrewsbury), and grandson of Fulke Lee, by Alice, daughter of Sir Richard Cornwall, who was the son of Richard Lee of Langley, by Margaret or Margery, daughter and coheir of Sir Fulke Sprencchaux, lord of the Manor of Beymishall or Donington, near Albrighton, Shropshire. His sisters married into the families of



Plowden of Plowden, Morton of Houghton, Corbet of Longnor, Bostock of Say, Purcell of Sherne and More. Richard Lee himself married Eleanor, daughter of Walter Wrottesley of Wrottesley, and his daughter Katherine married John Hayward, a name we meet with in these Registers.

38 Henry VIII. Thomas Lawley, second son of John Lawley of Wenlock, and Mary, daughter of Thomas Cressett of Upton Cressett, married Beatrix, daughter and coheir of Griffith Hinton of Hinton. His son Thomas married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Newport of Ercal, and was buried at Gnosall, co. Staff., 1621. Robert Lakyn or Lacon may be Robert, son and heir of Edward Lacon, second son of Sir Richard Lacon of Willey, by Alice, daughter of Sir Thomas Hoorde. The family of Heynes, derived from Trahaiarn ab Pasgen ab Gwyn, Lord of Guilsfield, was not only connected with Broseley, but also Stretton and Betton. It would appear that there were two families of Adams near Broseley, one deriving from Cleeton, near Bitterley, in South Shropshire, and another coming from the neighbourhood of Newport, in Shropshire, which latter bore ermine three cats a mountain passt. guardt. in pale azure. Richard Bentall of Bentall or Benthall was buried on the 6th July, 1575, and married Jane, daughter of Lawrence Ludlow of Moorhouse (Argt. a lion rampt. sa. vulned all over gu.) and was buried 26 Oct., 1597.

5 Edward VI. Edmond Sprott. The name is by Erdeswick derived from Wolfrie Sprot, Earl of Mercia, who with Alswitha his wife founded Burton Abbey, Co. Staff. The name frequently appears in the Registers of Wenlock, and the family is still extant. Not unfrequently the spelling is Spratt; thus William Spratt of Wigwig, married Margaret, daughter of John Chelmick of Chelmick, by Ioan, daughter of William Thinne de Botville, son of William Chelmick of Ragdon, by Sibilla, daughter and heir of Richard Wilcocks of Stretton.

5 Eliz. Roland Lacon was of Willey, and Sheriff of Shropshire in 1571. He married Ellen or Eleanor, daughter of William Rigges of Straglethorpe, Co. Lincoln, by Anne, daughter of . . . . Babington of London (Harl. MS. 1550). Rigges bears gu. a fess ermine inter 3 talbots statant arg., each holding an arrow in its jaws. The cruel penal laws against adherents of the old faith were passed by Parliament about this time, separating the English people into distinct sections. Some of them still remain, which, it is to be hoped, a more enlightened Parliament may abolish, and establish real religious equality instead of only an ideal one. These legal enactments affected the family of Lacon strongly since they thought the old religion not only a better one to die in, but also to live in, and consequently we find them in future allying themselves with those who held the same opinion.

7 Eliz. Thomas Ludlow of Moorhouse, was eldest son of Lawrence Ludlow, and married Katherine, daughter of Thomas Farley, but died without issue. Ralph Eyton may have been a member of the family of Eyton-on-the-Wildmoors, since they were connected at this time with the neighbourhood by the marriage of Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Eyton of Eyton, Sheriff of Salop 1567, and M.P. for Wenlock, with Rowland, third son of Lawrence Ludlow, so that she thus became, by marriage, sister-in-law of Richard Benthall of Benthall, son of William, builder of the present hall at Benthall.

10 Eliz. John Broke, bayliff, was probably John Brooke, son of Sir Robert Brooke of Madeley. He died circa 1598, leaving by his wife Anne, daughter of Francis Shirley of Staunton Harold, Co. Leicester, two sons and three daughters.

A.D. 1575. Richard Lutley seems to have been the second son of John Lutley by Katherine, daughter of William Jenkes, and grandson of William by Elizabeth, daughter of John Ringley, whose father, John Lutley, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Corbyn,

by Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Gyles Filylode of Alveley. Richard Lutley had by his wife Jane, daughter of William English, three sons, who died without issue, and two daughters, coheirs, Margaret, wife of George Jenkes of Wollerton, and Francis, wife of Thomas Littleton.

20 Eliz. Lawrence Benthall, named, doubtlessly, after his maternal grandfather. Lawrence Ludlow was buried 8 Nov., 1603, and married Cicely Forster, whom an old MS. formerly in Lord Berwick's collection, calls daughter of Richard Forster of Evelith, and with this Harl. MS. 1396 and other MSS. agree; but upon turning to the Forster pedigree, Cicely is called daughter of George Forster of Evelith, and sister of Joyce, wife of John Benthall, brother of Lawrence. There was no Richard Forster of *Evelith* in the same generation as George Forster. His second cousin bore the name of Richard, but is designated of Tong. He married Elizabeth, daughter of . . . Blakeway of Berrington, and his daughters' names are not mentioned; but if Cicely was one of them, then she was first cousin to Isabel, wife of Edward, Lord Stafford. On the other hand, George Forster's son was Richard, and he was of Evelith, but it scarcely seems likely that the elder brother Lawrence Benthall should marry the niece of his younger brother's wife. The former Richard seems the more probable one, and his father Robert, who married Catherine, daughter of William Barker of Coulsedge, is sometimes designated "of Evelith," as well as "of Tong." It is difficult to identify the Thomas and two Richard Addamses mentioned under this date. Thomas Adams of Cleeton, who married Margaret, daughter of John Harley of Brampton, was living in 1584, and had a son Thomas. Thomas, third son of William Adams of Cleeton, had a son Thomas. Thomas, eldest son of John Adams of Broseley, by Alianor, daughter of . . . Crump of Staffordshire, died in 1651, but he would be rather late. There is also Thomas Adams of Broseley, son of Richard Adams of

Ashton, Co. Salop, who married Joyce, daughter of Edward Smalman of Neenton, Co. Salop, but his descendants bore ermine three cats a mountain pass. guard. in pale az., and indeed the heiress of the line married William Crompton. There are also many Richard Adamases on record.

A.D. 1587. William Fowler was the third son of Roger Fowler of Broomhill, by Isabella, sister and heir of Rowland Lee, Bishop of Lichfield. He purchased the estate of Harnage Grange. This was formerly one of the estates of Buildwas Abbey, and Blakeway in his *Sheriffs of Shropshire* says that William Fowler purchased the estate "from William Grey, the illegitimate heir male of Lord Grey, to whom Henry VIII. granted that Monastery." The name of Lord Grey's illegitimate son, to whom most of the estate descended, was Edward, as may be seen from his will. William Fowler married Mary, daughter of John Blythe, M.D., and the Harnage estate remained in the family until after much litigation it was sold in the present century, and is now the property of Sir Henry H. Edwards, Bart.

30 Eliz. Francis Lacon, afterwards Sir Francis, son of Rowland Lacon of Willey, was of Kinlet, and Sheriff of Shropshire in 1612. His younger brother Thomas was of Linley, and his sisters Jane and Beatrix married respectively Sir Richard Fermor of Somerton, and Sir Francis Newport of High Ercal. The family of Fermor of Somerton, and afterwards of Tusmore, Co. Oxon, were connected with Shropshire by the marriage of Frances, daughter and heir of Thomas Hoorde of Hoorde's Park, with Thomas Fermor of Somerton, her first husband having been Edward Rawleigh of Farningho, Co. Norfolk. This Thomas Fermor was a younger son of Richard Fermor, so cruelly treated by Henry VIII. for denying the Royal supremacy, and was the first master of Henry's celebrated jester, Will. Somers. Sir Richard Fermor was son of Thomas, and married Cornelia, daughter and coheir of Sir William Cornwallis of Brome Hall, Suffolk, by Lucy, eldest daughter and coheir

of John Nevill, Lord Latimer, by whom he had Henry, who succeeded him. Sir Richard's sister Mary was the wife of Francis Plowden of Plowden. Thus it is evident that this family of Fermor had an early connection with Shropshire. Sir Francis Lacon himself married Jane Browne, daughter of Anthony, Viscount Montague, of Cowdray Park, Sussex, by his second wife Magdalen, daughter of William, Lord Dacre, of Gillesland, obt. 6 Elizabeth, which William, Lord Dacre, married Elizabeth, daughter of George Talbot, fourth Earl of Shrewsbury, and was himself son of Thomas, Lord Dacre, obt. 1526, by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Robert, obt. vi pat, son and heir of Ralph, Lord Grey stoke, by Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Fitzhugh. The connection of these several families with Shropshire was kept up, and gave rise to frequent inter-marriages. John Lutwyche was, probably, the son of Thomas Lutwyche by Margaret, daughter of John Adams of Barrow, near Wenlock, though he might have been John, sixth son of Richard Lutwyche of Lutwyche Hall, by Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Boycott, which John was of Lincoln's Inn in 1586. Thomas Lockyer was lord of the Marsh, and married Anne, daughter of Ralph, brother of Thomas Poyner, apparently of Beslow. There are, however, two Thomas Poyners, father and son, the former of whom married Isabel, daughter of Thomas Leighton of Leighton, in 1509, and the latter married Ellen, daughter of Fulke Lee of Langley, in 1533. Thomas Lokyer must therefore have been either cousin or nephew of Lucy Poyner, who married William Beist of Atcham. Thomas Lokyer, the son of Thomas and Anne, married Katherine, daughter of Edward Smalman of Wildertop, Wilderhope, or as in a MS. in the College of Arms, Wildearthope; she would, therefore, be sister to Joyce Smalman, previously mentioned as wife of Thomas Adams, and aunt of Stephen Smalman who married Jane, daughter of Francis Lawley of Sponhill, Mary, wife of John Adams of Cleeton, and Anne, wife of Richard Harris of Cruckton, brother of

Sir Thomas Harries, who purchased Tong Castle from Sir Edward Stanley.

31 Eliz. The name of Richard Ould of Broseley, occurs as a disclaimer in 1623, and it is, probably, his daughter Mary who is entered in the MS. Visitation in the School Library at Shrewsbury, as third wife of Fulk, son of Thomas Crompton of Acton Burnell. The family was subsequently much connected with Broseley, where they lived and held a good position. William Wood, the bayliff of this year was, probably, a member of the family of Wood of Shinewood. He may have been William, who died without issue, and whose elder brother, Peter Wood, is said in an old parchment pedigree of the family, to have married firstly Judith, daughter of John Heath of Orton (Overton?), Co. Chester, and secondly, Frances, youngest daughter of Thomas Astley of Patshull. By the first wife he had issue, two sons and seven daughters. The eldest son Alexander, aged 8, in 1623 married firstly Margery, daughter of Walter Astley of Patshull, and had by her three sons and five daughters. The eldest son Basill married on the 5th August, 1680, Abigail, daughter of Robert Leighton of Wattlesburgh, the second son Lawrence had an only daughter, Dorothy, buried at St. Chad's Church, Shrewsbury, having become the wife of Adam Waring of Lincoln's Inn and Woodcote, Salop, and mother of Dorothy, wife of John Scott of Shrewsbury. The name of Thomas Lockyer is here spelt "Locor."

32 Eliz. John Langley is identified with John Langley of the Amies, buried at Broseley, 27 April, 1603, in an account of the family kindly lent to the writer by A. F. C. C. Langley, Esq. He was the son of Edmund de Langley of the Amies, son of John de Langley, 21 Henry VI., and Elizabeth, sister of Edmund Michell, a monk of Buildwas Abbey, and afterwards Parson of Broseley. The *Visitation of Shropshire* calls this John son of William, son of John, son of William de Langley, 1 Richard II., who married Isabel,

sister and heir of Stephen de Henley. John Langley married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Marston and Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Harnage of Belswardine, who was Bailiff of Bridgnorth in 1403, and Burgess of Parliament in 1402 and 1419. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Lacon of Willey.

34 Eliz. This William Hord or Hoorde appears to be second son of John Hoorde of Park Bromage, Co. Salop, by Catherine, daughter of Adam Oteley of Pichford. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Gyles Harnage of Shenton, by Elena, daughter of Thomas Kynaston of Walford.

36 Eliz. Francis Langley of the Tuckies, near Broseley, married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Selman of Harrington, Co. Salop, by Isabel, daughter of Robert Amias of Kemberton. The family of Old continued to hold land at Broseley until comparatively modern times, and that of Cryppin was still extant in the last century. Lawrence Benthall was the grandson of William, who built the present Benthall Hall in 1535, and himself commands our sympathy from the tragic fate of his son Edward.

38 Eliz. Thomas Holland was of the Middle Temple, and his son William married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Smallman of Wildertop, another of whose daughters, Mary, was wife of John Adams of Cleeton. There was, therefore, a connection between these families. Francis Smallman seems to be the younger brother of this Thomas. It is difficult to identify Thomas Adams since there are several members of the family named Thomas at about this date.

39 Eliz. William Corfield of Longwall, belongs to a family which did not enter their pedigree in the Heralds' Visitations of Shropshire, but by the courtesy of a correspondent I am enabled to give the following account of the family:—

I.—Edward held Corve in Staunton Lacy.

II.—Ralph Fitz Edward 1180.

III.—Thomas.

IV.—Philip married Juliana Staunton.

V.—William de Corfhull.

VI.—1 Roger. 2 Richard 1260.

VII.—Roger 1274.

VIII.—Roger 1320, 1344.

IX.—Reginald de Corvehill 1328, 1338, married Edith.

X.—1 Sir Roger, Priest, of Easthope, 1349. 2 Richard of Much Wenlock, married Cecily, daughter of Sir Nicholas Strelly, Kt., buried at Cardington.

XI.—Richard (son of Richard 2), married Margaret Corbet.

XII.—Richard de Corfhill married Margaret Kinderley.

XIII.—Richard of Stanton Long, married Margaret Churchman of Cardington.

XIV.—Richard Corfield of Corfield Longville and Chatwall, married Abigail, d. of John Lutwich of Lutwich. There were two members of the family of Lutwyche bearing the Christian name of John about this time, mentioned in the Visitations of Salop, viz., John (who married Katherine, daughter of William Pawle, by whom he left issue) son of Thomas Lutwiche by Margaret, daughter of John Adams of Barrow, near Wenlock, younger son of Richard Lutwich of Lutwich Hall, in Munslow, by Agnes his wife. The other John was of Lincolns Inn, 26 December, 1586, of whom Blakeway says that he was a very eminent attorney temp. Elizabeth, selected by Mr. Justice Owen of Condovery, to be one of the executors of his will, and who had sufficient interest with Lord Keeper Egerton to obtain for John Cooke in 1596 the office of deacon in the Church of Cleobury Mortimer. Mr. Lutwiche was a man of piety and munificence, and rebuilt the chancel of Shipton in Corvedale. This John was the sixth son of Richard Lutwich of Lutwich Hall, by Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Boycott of Eye, Co. Salop, son of the above Richard of Lutwich and Agnes his wife; but the Visitations do not mention any wife or



issue of this John. The family is very ancient, and bore or a tiger pass. gules. Richard Corfield and Abigail, his wife, had issue. 1. John, of whom hereafter. 2. William, ancestor of the Corfields of Hughley. 3. Thomas of Wenlock.

XV. John, 1530, married Johanna Langford, and had issue. 1. Richard of Chatwall, of whom hereafter. 2. Ralph, who purchased 600 acres of land in Longville from John Littleton, and died 3 July, 1573, having married Alice, daughter of John Addams (living 1573), Ermine 2 cats pass. in pale, by whom he had issue. *a* William, aged 8 at his father's death. Buried at Cardington, 11 April, 1661, æt. 88, whose grandson William sold Longville in 1710 to William Burraghs of Lincolns Inn. *b* John, born 1567. *c* Ralph, born 1570, ancestor of Corfield of Ticklerton, Co. Salop.

XVI. Richard of Chatwall, married Anne, daughter of Richard Acton of Acton Scott, by Cicely, daughter of Richard Mitton of Shrewsbury, who was six times Bailiff of that town, and died 28 November, 1591, by his wife Agnes, daughter of Sir Edward Grey of Enville, Co. Stafford, Kt. The marriage of Richard Corfield and Anne Acton is given in the Visitations. The Actons bore Quarterly per fess indented arg. and gules in the first quarter a martlet sable, and the heiress of the family married Walter Acton of Aldenham. Richard Acton and Anne his wife had issue. 1. John of Longville, of whom hereafter. 2. William of Chatwall, 1590. 3. Richard, husband of Frances Doughty of Bourton, Co. Salop.

XVII.—John of Longville died 9 March, 34 Elizabeth, having married Johannah, daughter of John Wartur, an heiress, by whom he had issue. 1. Thomas, of whom hereafter. 2. Richard. 3. William. 4. Mary, wife of Richard Egerton. 5. Elizabeth, wife of Richard Harris.

XVIII.—Thomas, born 1562, died 1598, having married Avice, daughter of . . . Smallman of Rushbury, by whom he had issue. 1. Thomas of Chatwall,

of whom hereafter. 2. Dorothy, wife of Thomas Russell, ancestor of the Russells of Powye, Co. Worcester. 3. Margaret, wife of George Smith. 4. William.

XIX.—Thomas of Chatwall, married Ann Russell of Brockton, Co. Salop, and had issue. 1. Richard, of whom hereafter. 2. Anne, wife of William Flavell. 3. . . . a daughter, wife of Richard Sankey. 4. Joan, wife of William Oakley. 5. Thomas.

XX.—Richard of Chatwall Park, bap. at Cardington 1615, died 1680, married Sarah, daughter of Roger Mauncell of Cardington, and had issue. 1. Richard, of whom hereafter. 2. Thomas, M.A., Vicar of Cardington 1709. 3. John of Quatt. 4. William. 5. Christopher.

XXI.—Richard of Chatwall 1637, 1710, married firstly Katherine or Margaret Warter of Cruck Meole, 1692; and secondly, Mary, daughter and coheir of Arthur Walthall of Edge, Co. Salop. By the first wife he had issue. 1. Thomas of Wilston, in Cardington, 1678, 1732, who sold Chatwall to his brother Richard, and having married Elizabeth Hunt, had issue: John 1711, 1777, who owned part of Chatwall by will, but died s.p. 2 Richard 1683, 1753, of Chatwall, who by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of William Russell, left issue, a daughter and heiress Anne, who marrying Robert Rawlins of New Hall, had issue, Richard Corfield Rawlins of Chatwall, whose son Thomas sold it in 1799. 3. William, of whom hereafter.

XXII.—William, born 1689, inherited lands in Chatwall from his father, and by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of John Harrington of Church Stretton, had issue. 1. William, of whom presently. 2. Edward, born 1716, killed while hunting. 3. Richard, born 1719, who by Mary Phillips, his wife, had issue. *a* Richard; and *b*, William, who left coheirs. But Richard (*a*) had issue, Richard, Rector of Pitchford and Waters Upton, Co. Salop, who 15th December, 1808, at St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, married Diana Margaretta, (she died at Waters Upton, 1 January, 1847), eldest daughter of Henry Peele of Shrewsbury, one of the Cursitors of

the Court of Chancery, by Diana Margarett, his wife (married 8 August, 1776), which lady was daughter of John Flint of St. Michaels, Cornhill, and afterwards of Shrewsbury (by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Edward Tipton of Salop), son of John Flint of Shrewsbury, by Jane his wife, only daughter of Waties Corbett of Micklewood, son of Waties Corbett of Elton, Co. Hereford (by Margaret Weaver, his wife), third son of Sir Edward Corbett, Bart., of Longnor and Leighton, who died 30 May, 1653, and is buried at Condover. Richard Corfield had issue by his wife Diana Margarett—1. Richard; 2. William, Rector of Llangattock, who married Henrietta, daughter of John Cotes, M.P. for Salop; 3. Capt. Frederick; 4. Thomas, Vicar of Wenlock, and others.

XXIII.—William of Shrewsbury and Wenlock, born 1714, married Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. William Egerton, and had issue—1. Col. William of Taunton, ancestor of the Corfields of Taunton; 2. Richard, of whom hereafter; 3. George; 4. John; 5. Joseph.

XXIV.—Richard, born at Wenlock 1757, died 1810, married Susannah, daughter of Henry Willmot of Axminster, Co. Devon, and had issue—1. John, obt. s.p.; 2. Richard, obt. s.p.; 3. Capt. Thomas, eldest son, obt. 1830; 4. Major Samuela, killed 1809; 5. William Willmot, of whom hereafter, and four daughters.

XXV.—William Willmot, born 1785, died 1847, married Mary, daughter of Sampson Rogers, and had issue—1. Richard, obt. 1857; 2. William; 3. Thomas; 4. Charles; 5. Frederick, Rector of Heanor, of whom hereafter, and two daughters.

XXVI.—Rev. Frederick, Rector of Heanor, Co. Derby, died 1883, married Sarah Weller, daughter of Major Channer, and had issue—1. Frederick Channer, who married Agnes Rebecca, daughter of Sir John Alleyne, Bt.; 2. Rev. Conyngham; 3. Herbert; 4. Rev. Claud; 5. Rev. Ashley; 6. Rev. Egerton, and two daughters.

Referring again to the family of Adams or Addams, of whom came Alice, wife of Ralph Corfield of Longville (vide sub. XV.) the above pedigree distinctly, by the similarity of Arms, refers her to the family of Adams of Longdon, who entered their pedigree in the Visitation of 1623, and bear as arms Ermine 3 cats a mountain in pale tails coward ppr., other MSS. say az. The present F. Channer Corfield, Esq., of Ormonde Fields, Co. Derby, kindly informs the writer in an interesting letter that he has two old Deeds of the Adams family, both spelt with one "d," one relating to John Adams de Harley in Com. Salop, yeoman, and others who appear to sell lands to John Lyttleton de Ffrankley in Com. de Wigorn Armiger, dated on the back May 1st, 7 Eliz. The other Deed relates to Elizabeth and Dorothy Adams, daughters of John Adams de Harley, temp. Elizabeth. There is in possession of the writer a Deed dated 24 February, 5 Elizabeth, between John Lyttleton of Frankley, Co. Worcester, Esq., and Gylberte Lyttleton, gent., heir apparent of the said John, on the one part, and John Adams of Harley, Co. Salop, yoman, Thomas Hyll of Much Wenlock, in the Co. of Salop, yoman, and Thomas Adams of Acton Burnell, on the other part, by which the Lyttletons for "the som of two hundred thrytty oon pounds fyve shillings & eight pence" sell to the Adamses and Hill three messuages, farms, or tenements in Longfyld als, Longveld, and Lusshecote, in the parish of Eaton, which were then in the occupation of Edmund Adams, Thomas Hyll, and Thomas Adams. The Deed subsequently mentions Brygytte, wife of the said John Lyttleton. It is signed by John and Gilbert Lyttleton, the seal of the first is gone, that of the second is a bird with the wings raised, rudely engraved. In the endorsement of the Deed the name Adams is spelt Addams, and there is a note "Eliz. and Dor. Addams reless to Mary Addams 23 feb. 22 Eliz. Regine." This Deed evidently belongs to the same set as the two mentioned above, and on the evidence of the Arms given we should conclude that these Adamses belonged

to the family of Adams formerly of Longdon. Longville is about five miles east of Church Stretton, on the way to Wenlock, so evidently a branch of the Longdon Adamses was seated at no great distance from Wenlock and Broseley. To proceed to another document, a pedigree of Adams of Broseley from the College of Arms, C. 35, fo. 16 . .

I.—Richard Adams of Ashton, in Co. Salop, had issue.

II.—Thomas Adams of Broseley, married Joice, daughter of . . . Smallman of Neenton, Co. Salop, and had issue.

III.—Francis Adams of Broseley, æt. 81, 1663, married Anne, daughter and heir of John Adams of Cleeton, Co. Salop, and had issue—1. John Adams, obt s.p. ; 2. Sarah, of whom hereafter.

IV.—Sarah Adams married William Crompton, son and heir of Thomas Crompton of Stone, Co. Staff., and had issue—1. William ; 2. Francis ; 3. Thomas, æt. 2, 1663 ; 4. Ann, æt. 4, 1663.

The Arms are Ermine 3 cats a mountain pass. guard. az., with the note, "respite given for proof of these Arms."

From the pedigree of Smallman we learn that the father of the above Joyce was Edward Smallman, and that her brother Thomas had by his wife Agnes, daughter of Stephen Durant, a daughter Mary, wife of John Adams of Cleeton, from all of which it seems evident that the two families of Adams were connected both through the Smallmans and through the marriage of the above Francis, aged 81 in 1663, with Anne, daughter and heir of John Adams of Cleeton. There is an apparent difficulty created by a paper in the Blakeway Collection in the Bodleian, wherein the above Francis Adams of Broseley, is made brother of Charles Adams of Cleeton ; this would contradict the above pedigree from the College of Arms, which assigns Francis to a different family, and mentions no Charles as son of Thomas and Joyce Smallman. But the Bodleian

account was taken from an oral account of the family of Adams of Broseley given in 1760 by William Aston, nephew of the last-named William Crompton, and apparently calling Francis younger brother of Charles Adams (who derived Cleeton from his mother, the heiress of it), is a mistake, though the descendants of this Francis, as also of Charles, are correctly given.

The Cleeton family is accredited with three different coats of arms (Harl. MS. 1472). Firstly, Per pale argent and gules, a chevron between 3 (ash?) leaves counterchanged as per Camden Clarendieux. Secondly, Ermine a chevron vair inter 3 roses gules, as in Wickstead's book, and thirdly, it alludes to the fact that Anne, sole daughter and heiress of William Adams of Cleeton, and widow of Francis Adams of Broseley, in 1637 bore Quarterly 1. Sa. a martlet argt., 2. Quarterly argt. and sable on a cross gules 5 mullets or., 3. Per pale azure and sable 3 fleurs de lis or., 4. Azure a chevron inter 3 wolves' heads or. The first of these coats is that of a family whose pedigree is given in Harl. MS. 1975-6 thus:—

I.—Sir Thomas.

II.—John ap Sir Thomas.

III.—Adam ap John.

IV.—Thomas ap Adam (Adams) married Margaret, daughter of Thomas ap Rees ap Eignion, and had issue.

V.—John, who married Maud, daughter of William Thomas ap Rees ap Eignion, and had issue.

VI.—Thomas Jonnes, who married Katherine, daughter of John Elliot (by Julian, daughter of Swaen), son of Jenkin Elliot. In the same MS., fo. 83, the above quarterings are associated with the Herberts, No. 2 being called the coat of Brodspure, and 3 that of Ivor of Gwent, i.e., the Welsh Ynyr Ddu of Gwent. No. 3 is the coat of Ursula Gower of Ridmarley, so that it is evident that the family of Adams, who married the heiress of Gower of Ridmarley, and whose heiress Anne married Francis Adams of Broseley, were deduced from the same stock as the Herberts.

The Blakeway MSS. also leave us in no doubt as to the descent of Anne, daughter and heiress of John Adams of Cleeton, for we have the following confirmed by Harl. MS. 1982.

I.—John Adams of Cleeton married a daughter of Whitton of Whitton, and had issue—1. John of Cleeton, of whom presently, and 2. Thomas of Cleeton, who married (Margaret) daughter of Harley (of Brampton), and had issue.

II.—John Adams of Cleeton, had issue.

III.—John Adams 1613 married . . . . daughter of Edward Smalman of Wildertop, and had issue a daughter and heir, Anne, 1615.

A.D. 1597, 27 Sep. It is gratifying to find that among those persons whose position qualified them for holding offices of importance and trust at this time, and who had sufficient public spirit to perform those duties are such time-honoured names as those of Lacon, Bentall, Lockyer, and Horde, as well as Old and Langley. Thomas Lockyer was, probably, the son of Thomas Lockyer of Beslow, lord of the March, by Anne, daughter of Ralph Poyner, brother of Thomas Poyner of Beslow, son of William Lockyer, Bayliff of Wenlock in 1498. This Thomas married Katherine, daughter of Thomas Smalman, but the Smalman Pedigree calls her daughter of Edward Smalman, and sister of Joyce, wife of Thomas Adams. Their son Francis Lockyer was Bayliff of Wenlock in 1622. William Hoorde, second son of John Hoorde of Park Bromage, and Katherine, daughter of Adam Oteley of Pichford, had much to do with drawing up these accounts. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Guy Harnage of Shenton.

40 Elizabeth, 29 Sept. Thomas Jukes of Caughley, was the second husband of Margaret, relict of John Dawes, daughter of William Biest of Atcham, by Lucy, daughter of Thomas Poyner of Beslow, and one of the three coheirs of her brother John, who obt. s.p. (vide *Transactions Shrop. Arch. Soc.*, Church of Donington) The Caughley estate vested in the Dawes family.

42 Eliz. The name of Richard Legge, gent., in this and the previous and subsequent years brings before us a family which has been for some time connected with Shropshire and the neighbouring County of Staffordshire, through the purchase by the fourth Earl of Dartmouth of the Patshull and other estates, a family which has gained the respect and goodwill of its neighbours, not only by its position and wealth, but also by the courtesy and excellence of its members. Collins says the family of Legge is said to have come from Italy, and William de la Lega was Sheriff of Herefordshire 17 Henry II., the branch of the family established in which county has always been esteemed the elder. Francis Salter married Elizabeth, daughter of William Bayley. He was the son of Thomas Salter of Oswestry, and Alicia, daughter of Richard Lawley of Spoonhill (aunt of Jane, wife of Stephen Smalman), son of Richard Salter and Anne, daughter of Thomas Pigot of Chetwynd, second son of John (others say Thomas) Salter of Salter's Hall, near Newport, Co. Salop, and Rosa, daughter of William Cludd of the Orleton family. With respect to the family of Slaney Blakeway observes, "A family tradition derives them from Slaney, a town in Bohemia, 18 miles N.W. of Prague." "It appears from the Records of Shrewsbury that in 1648 Frederick Slaney, gent., son of Valentine Slaney, de civitate Regimuntani in Prussia infra dominium Regis Polonie (by which is meant, I presume, Königsberg) was admitted a burghess of that corporation." John and Humphrey Slaney were, probably, sons of John Slaney of Mytton, Co. Stafford, whose brother, Sir Stephen, was Lord Mayor of London in 1595, and died 1608, aged 84. The arms, Gules a bend inter 3 martlets or., are said to have been granted in 1595 to Sir Stephen, son of John, and grandson of Ralph of Yardley, Co. Worcester. Robert Slaney, grandson of John, brother of Sir Stephen, married in 1672 Anne, daughter of Thomas Moreton of Brocton Grange, Co. Staff., son of Richard Moreton, who had received Brocton Grange,



and apparently the lordship of Beymishall or Donington, by devise from his niece Anne, daughter and coheir of Robert Moreton and Joyce, daughter of Thomas Lee of Langley, which Thomas Lee was son of Fulk Lee, and grandson of Richard (Sheriff Salop 1479), and Margery, daughter and coheir of Sir Fulk Sprenchose, amongst whose Lordships was that of Beymishall als Donington, and we find this lordship held by the Slaney family in 1771, when the common lands in that parish were enclosed, though it subsequently passed to the family of Whiston, from whom it descended to that of Bishton, and from them by purchase in the earlier part of the present century to that of Jones, formerly of Chilton, in the parish of Atcham.

9 Jas. I. Morrice or Morris Benthall was a younger brother of Lawrence. He was buried 7th Oct., 1609. There is a family of Blakeway still resident at Little Wenlock. The name Harryott is peculiar. There is an estate on the extreme eastern border of the county adjoining Chillington called Harriotts Hayes.

1617. Sir Edward Bromley, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, was of Shiffnall, and married Margaret, daughter and heir of Nicholas Lowe of Tymore, in Enville, Co. Staff., but died s.p. on the 2nd June, 1626. He was the son of Sir George Bromley of Hallon, in Worfield parish, by Joane, daughter and heir of John Waverton and Alice his wife, sole daughter and heir of George Barker of Hallon, and grandson of George Bromley of Hodnet (Sheriff in 1522) by Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Lacon of Willey.

16 Jas. I. John Bentall or Benthall is probably the younger brother of Lawrence, and married Joyce, daughter of George Forster and Elizabeth Moreton. Their son, Lawrence, succeeded to the estate, and was Commissioner of Array for the King.

18 Jas. I. Thomas Wolrych was born at Worfield in 1598, and was subsequently Member of Parliament for Wenlock. He married Ursula, daughter of Thomas Oteley of Pichford. His sisters Mary and Elizabeth

married respectively John Grey of Enville (by whom she had issue Mary, wife of William Ward), and John Puleston of Emral. Their mother was Margaret, sister of Sir Edward Bromley.

1621. Sir Francis Lacon of Kinlet, Co. Salop (Sheriff 1612), married Jane, daughter of Anthony Browne, Viscount Montague. He was owner of Willey and Kinlet. Blakeway (*Sheriffs of Shropshire*) says "he sold largely, and his son Rowland suffered much in the service of Charles I." Curiously enough, under the year 1642, Blakeway says that John Weld "purchased Willey from Sir Thomas Lacon of Kinlet, some time, as I apprehend, between 1612 and 1623." The only Thomas of this time was the younger brother of Sir Francis, who had the Linley estate. Sir Francis was succeeded by his son, Rowland, who married Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Purslow of Sudbury, Co. Salop, Kt., by his second wife, Jane, daughter of Arthur Salwey of Stanford, Co. Worcester, and had a sole daughter and heir, Anne, wife of Sir William Childe, a Master in Chancery, descended from an ancient family seated at Northwick, Co. Worcester, from whom descend the present noble and courteous owners of the Kinlet estate. Their daughter, Muriel Childe, married Francis Berkeley of Ewdness, near Worfield, whose daughter, Laconia (from Lacon) married Edward Browne of Caughley, and in possession of the writer (their descendant in the female line) amongst other old family papers is a deed dated 2nd May 15 James I. between Sir Francis Lacon of Kinlet, Bt., and Rowland Lacon, Esq., his son and heir, of the first part, and Walter Waukless of Hamnesh als Hammeshe Clifford, Co. Hereford, yeoman, of the other part, by which the former sell to the latter the manor of Hamnesh, &c. Signed ffr. Lacon, Rowe Lacon, and on the back is a memorandum to the effect that seizin was given to the said Walter Waukless on 5th May, 1617. This is evidently a deed of the Sir Francis under consideration and Rowland his son and heir. Loyalty and recusancy greatly reduced this old and wealthy

family. Fuller speaks of them in 1662 as "shrewdly shattered in estate." Humphrey Brigges was of Ernstree Park, in the parish of Diddlebury, and Sheriff of Shropshire in 1605. He was the son of Oliver Brigges of Ernestree, who married firstly Jane, daughter of Richard Habington of Brockhampton, and secondly Anne, daughter of Humphrey Coningsby of Neen Solers, Co. Salop. The second wife was the mother of Oliver, who augmented his estate by marrying Anne, daughter and coheir of Robert Moreton of Haughton, near Shiffnall. He frequently acted as agent for the family of Grey of Buildwas, and his son and heir, Moreton Brigges, married Cresagon, daughter of John Grey of Buildwas, and Lady of the Manor of Humphreston, Co. Salop, when it was alienated by an apparently forced sale to Edmund Waring, the parliamentarian, Sheriff of Salop in 1657. Their daughter, Frances, was wife of Ferrers Fowke, from which family descended Catherine, Lady of that Manor in 1836, but the male line was continued by the eldest son, Humphrey Brigges, and became Baronets. They subsisted at Haughton until Sir Hugh Brigges (Sheriff 1747), dying without issue, left his sisters co-heirs, the eldest of whom married Edward Chandler Bishop of Durham, and left issue, while the second, Elizabeth, became the wife of Leigh Brooke, and so progenitress in the female line of the late Rev. John Townshend Brooke of Haughton Hall, and Richard, his brother, of whom it may be remarked that it is difficult to say which exceeded the other in courtesy, kindness, ability, and culture. Walter Acton was of Aldenham and Sheriff of Shropshire in 1630. He added to his paternal estate by marrying Frances, daughter and heir of Edward Acton of Acton Scott, and their son Edward, an eminent loyalist, was created a Baronet 17th Jan., 1643, a title which has descended to Lord Acton, the present representative of the family. Thomas Hoorde was of Park Bromage, and had married Mary, daughter of Edward Fox of Ludlow, by Jane, daughter of Adam Oteley of Pitchford, son of Edmund

Fox of Ludford, and Katherine, daughter of Thomas Trentham of Rowcester, son of William of St. John's, previously mentioned, whose daughter Catherine married Francis Adams of Caynham.

20 Jas. I. Henry Mytton of Shipton, died 17 Sep., 1663, and was buried at Shipton. From him descended the family whose name is still connected with this interesting old mansion, the residence of Mrs. Mytton.

21 Jas. I. Richard Turnour was of Grays Inn, and had married Susannah, daughter and heir of John Farmer of London, Grocer, i.e., of the Grocers' Company, a younger son of the Farmers or Fermors of Easton Neston, from whom the late Earls of Pounfret descended. Richard was the son of John Turner of the Woodhouses, in the Parish of Shiffnall, by Margaret, daughter of . . . Cowper of Weston, Co. Staff., son of John Turner, of Coleyhall, near Newport, Co. Salop. Francis Berkeley was of Ewdness, Clungunford, Leahall, Bradley and Stoke. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Roland Dutton of Hatton, Co. Chester, and Eleanor, his wife, daughter of Thomas Scriven of Frodesley, Co. Salop, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Leighton of Watlesburgh, and Joyce, daughter of Edward, Lord Dudley. Robert Thorne or Thomas appears to be the third son of Roger Thornes of Shelvock, buried in St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, 1531, by Jane, daughter of Sir Roger Kynaston and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Henry Grey, Lord Tankerville. Robert Thornes married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Port of Bridgnorth, and so became connected with this neighbourhood.

22 Jas. I. We have some mention of the family of Bishop of the Moor under other families. Thus Richard Adams of Cleeton, married a daughter of John Bishop of the Moor, and at a somewhat later period Anne, daughter of William Hopton of Hopton Wafre, by Elizabeth, daughter of William Fox of Ludlow, married Richard Bishop of the Moore. Edmund Bullock was the fourth son of Nicholas by Mary, daughter of William Minde of Minde. He married Dorothy, daughter of

George Smith of Morville, and of St. James', Bridgnorth. On the 4th June, 1556, Sir John Perrott granted the Manor of St. James', Bridgnorth, then lately a chantry, to Roger Smith of Morville, the father of George Smith. This Sir John Perrott was a natural son of Henry VIII. by Mary, wife of Thomas Perrott or Perrot (who is said by George Owen to have introduced pheasants into Pembrokehire from Ireland), and daughter of James, second son of Maurice, Lord Berkeley. Sir John married twice, and left many descendants (vide an account of the family by Rev. E. L. Barnwell).

2 Chas. I. Sir Humphrey Lee was the first Shropshire man who was created a Baronet, and received this dignity in 1620. Having married Margaret, daughter of Reginald Corbet jure uxoris of Stoke, he had a son and heir, Richard Lee, who alighting upon the evil days of the Civil Wars, was compelled to pay to the Parliament, that ideal Palladium of British liberty, the sum of £3719 as a composition for his estate, and £169 per annum. The estates finally devolved upon the two daughters of this Richard, Rachel, wife of Ralph Cleaton, and Mary, wife of Edward Smythe, who with great and perhaps rare generosity, interposed with his father-in-law in order that his other daughter should have her share of the property. Edward Smythe was created a Baronet shortly after the Restoration, and from him descends the present owner of Acton Burnell and Langley. William Steventon of Dothill, married Sarah, sister of Henry Dawes of Caughley (who married Jane, daughter of Lawrence Benthall of Benthall), and daughter of John Dawes by Margaret, daughter and coheir of John Beist of Atcham. Their daughter Mary married Francis Houghton of Beckbury, Co. Salop, and their son and heir John married Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Newport, afterwards Lord Newport. She married secondly, Francis Forester of Watling Street, to whom her son by the first marriage, Richard Steventon, devised the Dothill estate, near Wellington, Co. Salop,

which has thence descended to the present Lord Forester. The family of Haughton of Beckbury acquired that estate by purchase, but, as is not unfrequently the case, was descended from the original owner of it. The first in the Visitation is—

I.—Roger Haughton of Swyney, Co. Salop. This is the Swyney or Sweeney, or Swinney, near Broseley, and not to be confused with Sweeney, near Oswestry, Co. Salop, formerly the property of the Kyffins.

II.—Roger, son of the above, had issue.

III.—Roger of Beckbury, who married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Wolrych of Dudmaston, and Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of William Rowley of Co. Staff. Arg. on a bend sa. inter 3 Cornish choughs of the last, 3 escallops of the first (Add. MSS. 14,314). They had issue.

IV.—Roger Haughton of Beckbury, who married Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Grey of Enville, Beckbury, &c. Of this ancient and interesting manor Eyton says—Hugh de Beckbury living 1196, was amerced with his brother Thomas 1209. He died in 1226, leaving by his wife Alicia de Mussun, John, and Hugh of Harrington. Of these John, who was amerced in Oct., 1227, and was dead in 1254, left issue, Philip de Beckbury, living in 1292, father of John. In the presentments made at Tutbury, 7 December, 1323, before John Stonore and his fellow Justices, we find mentioned amongst others, Richard de Beccaburi and John atte More, subtaxers of Patshull, who were fined one mark. In the quindem of S. Trin., 35 Ed. I., Richard de Beckbury occurs as a juror of Seisdon Hundred and at the assizes taken at Wolverhampton before William de Shreshull, &c., on the 21st Dec., 1338, was a trial as to whether John, son of Richard de Oldynton, and Joan his wife, and Richard de Beckbury had unjustly disseized Thomas, son of Richard de Oldynton of a messuage and carucate of land 4 acres of meadow and 2 acres of wood in Oldynton near Patshull. John stated, as tenant, that the said lands, &c., were formerly the possession of

Richard de Beckbury, father of Thomas, whose heir he is, and that this Richard was called indifferently Richard de Oldynton and Richard de Beckbury, but that the said Richard by a deed dated 9th Ed. III., which he produced, had enfeoffed him the said John, by the name of John, son of Richard de Beckbury and his heirs in the aforesaid lands, &c., so that Richard did not die seized of these possessions. Thomas did not deny the Deed, but asserted that his father Richard had died seized of the said lands, and that he had entered into them as his father's heir until disseized by John and the other defendants. The cause came before a jury, who decided that the said Richard, father of Thomas, had enfeoffed the said John before his death, and that he did not die seized of the said possessions, the suit was therefore dismissed. John de Beckbury conveyed that manor to his daughter and her husband by fine 23 Ed. III. and in default of heirs then to her right heirs. This daughter, Petronilla, heiress of Beckbury, married Thomas de la Lowe of Whittington, in the parish of Kinver, Co. Stafford (Blakeway). Arg. on a bend az. three wolves' heads erased of the field and their son, Sir Edmond de la Low, who had a licence for the Divine Offices to be celebrated in the Chapel of his mansion at Whittington from the Bishop of Lichfield, 12th Sep., 1401, left by his wife Eleanor, a son and heir, John, lord of Wytynton, father of Humphrey Lowe of Enville and Beckbury, Sheriff of Shropshire in 1439. Humphrey Lowe married Alice, daughter and heir of William Botener of Withybrooke, Co. Warwick, by whom he had a daughter, Eleanor, heiress of Enville and Beckbury, which she carried to her husband, Robert Grey, son of Reginald Lord Grey of Ruthyn by Ioan, sole heir of William Lord Astley. Their son, Humphrey Grey of Enville and Beckbury, married Anne, daughter of William Feilding of Co. Warwick, by whom he had issue Sir Edward Grey of Enville, Whittington, Beckbury, &c., who married Joyce, daughter of John Hoorde, obt. 31st May, 1494, by

Alice, daughter of William Bulkeley of Beaumaris, obt. 20th July, 1520, son of Thomas Hoorde, obt. 11th June, 1498, by Joyce, daughter and coheir of John Stapleton, obt. 12 Hy. VI. By this alliance Sir Edward Grey was father of Mary, wife of Roger Haughton of Beckbury, and also of a son, Thomas Grey, who succeeded to the paternal estates, and nominated to the living of Beckbury in 1535. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Verney, or, as others say, Anne, daughter of Sir Ralph Vernon, brother of Sir Henry of Tong Castle (Harl. MS. 6128), and had issue John Grey, who sold the Mansion House and lands in Beckbury to his cousin, John Haughton of Beckbury, 30th May, 1578. He also sold Enville to his distant cousin Henry, Lord Grey of Groby. Roger Haughton and Mary, his wife, had issue, a daughter, Margaret, wife of Walter Somerford of Somerford, and a son.

V.—John Haughton of Beckbury Hall, by purchase from his cousin, John Grey, in 1578. He is buried at Beckbury, and by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Humphrey Somerford of Somerford, Co. Stafford, left issue, with others. 1. Roger, of whom hereafter. 2. Thomas of Co. Worcester, who, marrying a daughter of . . . Bayley of Stoke, Co. Worcester, had a daughter, wife of John Hanbury of Beanhall, Co. Worcester, obt. 1676, and mother of Jonas Hanbury of Beanhall. 3. Frances, wife of Roger Berrington of Shrewsbury, whose daughter Eleanor, marrying Thomas Stephens of London, was father of Elizabeth Stephens, wife of Isaac Scott of Shrewsbury.

VI.—Roger (Richard ?) Haughton, the son and heir in 1623, married firstly a daughter of Iremonger, and secondly Margaret, daughter of John Leighton of Leighton, by whom he had issue, with others, a son and heir.

VII.—Francis Haughton, who married twice, one of his wives being Mary, daughter of William Steventon of Dothill, and Sarah (née Dawes), and the other Margaret, daughter of Richard Thornes of Shelvock, by Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Mitton, by whom he



had issue, with a daughter Margaret six months old in 1623, a son.

VIII.—Thomas Haughton.

The Beckbury estate passed a little later into the possession of Sir Richard Astley, Bt., of Patshull, probably by purchase, who settled it upon his natural daughter, Anne, her mother being a Reynells. Anne married Walter Stubbs of Harrington, buried at Beckbury 13th Sep., 1697. Their son Walter succeeded to Beckbury, and died 22nd October, 1766, leaving by his wife Eleanor Jones, with other issue, a son Walter, who died in 1815, having married Harriett, eldest daughter of William Hunt of Stratford on Avon, by whom he had issue eight children, of whom Walter the eldest died s.p., having sold Beckbury to his brother William. Frederick, the third, but eldest son, who left issue, married Matilda, only child of John Powis Stanley of Watenore, and was father of the late Orlando Stubbs, for many years the popular Master of the Albrighton Fox Hounds. He married his cousin, Octavia Jane, daughter of Edward the fourth son, and left issue an only son, Frederick Orlando. Edward, the fourth son, was of Wooferton, near Ludlow, and having married Mary Anne, daughter of William Pickering of Luddington, Co. Warwick, had issue ten children, of whom Octavia Jane was wife of her cousin, Orlando, and her sister Edith Wyndham succeeded to the Beckbury Hall estate by devise of her uncle, William the fifth son, who had purchased it from his eldest brother.

3 Chas. I. There were two persons named Francis Adams about this time, as previously noticed, one a descendant of a family formerly resident at Cleaton in Bitterley, who was dead in 1637, and the other of a family resident near Newport, Co. Salop, who was living to a much later period.

8 Charles I. Richard Jones was a barrister, and of a family connected with Wenlock and its neighbourhood.

Adam Littleton, subsequently Sir Adam, was the eldest son of Thomas Littleton of Stoke Saint Milburgh

by Frances his wife, daughter of Adam Luttey of Bromcroft, and represented a younger branch of that eminent legal family.

13 Chas. I. Lawrence Benthall was Commissioner of Array for the King, and his grand-daughter Katherine carried the representation of the family to the Brownes of Caughley by her marriage with Ralph, son of Ralph Browne and Margaret, daughter and heir of John Dawes of Caughley, son of Henry and Jane Benthall. The Benthall estate was left to a daughter of Ralph and Katherine, but their eldest son Edward Browne married Laconia, daughter of Francis Berkeley of Ewdness, previously mentioned.

15 Chas. I. John Huxley was of Stanley Hall, near Bridgnorth. He acted as Attorney for Sir Robert Vernon in 1634, in the sale of the Ruckley Grange estate to Francis Forster of Sutton Maddock. By his wife Elizabeth Jones he had issue, three sons—John, born 1671; George, who died in 1675; and Francis, buried 1670, of whom John was of Stanley Hall, and by Margery, his wife, daughter of Thomas Wickstead, had issue, Francis, who died without issue in 1725, leaving his two sisters coheirs, of whom Elizabeth, the younger, married Richard Corbet of Alston, and Mary, the elder, married Edward, son and heir of Rev. Edward Jones, Canon of Windsor, descended from a younger brother of Richard Jones of Chilton, Co. Salop (vide Burke's *Baronetage* 1865, &c., sub Tyrwhitt-Jones). They had issue a son, Sir Thomas Jones, Kt., of Stanley Hall, Sheriff in 1760, who died s.p., but devised his estates to his cousin Thomas, son of John Tyrwhitt, from whom it descended to the late Sir Henry Tyrwhitt, Bart.

21 Chas. I. Andrew Bowdler was the son of John Bowdler of Shrewsbury, and Elizabeth, daughter of Adam Waring of Charleton Hall (now the Theatre), in that town, and grandson of Roger Bowdler of Shrewsbury, by Jane, daughter of Thomas Heynes of Stretton, another of whose daughters, viz., Margaret, was wife of

Thomas Thynne of Stretton. The Bowdlers were of Hope Bowdler, and bore Arg. 2 Cornish choughs in pale ppr. Andrew Bowdler is said to be of Marlegott, in Ireland, and married Joan, daughter of John Bury of Ballybegon, in Ireland, by whom he had issue, Thomas. Andrew was the younger brother of Samuel Bowdler, who signed the pedigree in the Visitation of 1623, and marrying Lucy, daughter of . . . Forster of Evelith, was father of Audley Bowdler, aged 16 in 1623, whose name occurs subsequently.

22 Chas. I. William Fowler was of Harnage Grange, and Sheriff in 1650. His grandfather William had purchased Harnage Grange from Edward (Blakeway says William) Grey, and by Mary, daughter of John Blythe, M.D., had a son, Richard of Harnage Grange, who marrying Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Littleton of Pillaton, Co. Stafford, and Margaret his wife, nee Devereux, had issue this William, who marrying Anne, daughter of Richard, or as others say, Thomas Perkes, (a family whose heiress afterwards married William Ward, ancestor of the present Earl of Dudley), had issue Richard, husband of Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard, afterwards Lord Newport. The family of Fowler is an ancient one, and still owns land at Pendeford, Co. Stafford, on the borders of Shropshire, and elsewhere. They were great purchasers of Church lands. Brian Fowler of Stone, Co. Stafford, brother of the purchaser of Harnage, purchased the Abbey of St. Thomas in that county, where he left descendants, of whom Mary, fifth daughter of Walter Fowler of St. Thomas, married Richard Betham, and through her that estate descended to her son John, who took the name of Fowler, and is mentioned among the English Catholic non-jurors in 1715 as possessor of considerable property. The family has been mentioned before in the *Transactions*, and some account is given of them in the late Chev. Youde-Lloyd's *History of Powys Fadog*. Sir Humphrey Briggs was the eldest son of Sir Moreton Briggs, Bt., by Cresagon (Grizagona), daughter of John

Grey of Buildwas (Harl. MS. 1,396), though others say of Edward Grey of Buildwas. He was made a Knight in his father's lifetime, and married four wives, but the mother of his heir was the second wife, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Sir Richard Wilbraham of Woodhey, Co. Chester, a family already connected with Shropshire. Thomas de Wilburgham married Margaret, daughter and heir of John Golborne, Lord of Woodhey, by which match that manor came into the family. Their son Thomas, who died 7 Henry VII., married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Swetenham, and had issue a daughter, Margaret, wife of Thomas Hill, third son of Humphrey Hill of Buntingsdale (by Agnes, daughter and heir of John Bird, heir of David de Malpas) and mother of Rowland Hill, Lord Mayor of London in 1549, and also a son, William Wilbraham of Woodhey, who by his wife Helena, daughter of Philip Egerton of Egerton, had with other issue, Richard, Master of the Revels and of the Jewel house to Queen Mary, also M.P. for Co. Chester. He married Dorothy, daughter of Richard Grosvenor of Eaton, and had issue, Thomas of Woodhey and Tilston, obt. 1610, who marrying Frances, daughter of Sir Hugh Cholmondeley of Cholmondeley, was father of Richard, created a Baronet in 1621, who by Grace, sister of Thomas, first Viscount Savage, was succeeded in 1643 by his son Sir Thomas, a distinguished Royalist, who survived the Restoration, and had issue by Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Roger Wilbraham of Bridgemore, Co. Chester, a son, Sir Thomas, Bart., who marrying Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Edward Mytton of Weston, Co. Stafford, left at his death in 1668 three coheirs, Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Middleton of Chirk Castle, Grace, wife of Lionel, Lord Dysart, and Mary, wife of Richard Newport, Earl of Bradford. Morton Briggs, whose signature is appended, was probably, the younger brother of Sir Humphrey, who was killed during the Civil War, on the side of the King, at Stourton Castle, Co. Stafford, leaving no issue. Their sister Frances

was wife of Ferrers Fowke of Brewood Hall, Co. Staff., two of whose children are buried in Donington Church, having, probably, died while visiting their grandmother, Lady Briggs, at Humphreston Hall, in the neighbourhood.

23 Chas. I. Humphrey Mackworth was born in 1603, and in 1642 was appointed by the Parliament a committee for raising the weekly assessment in this county in support of their army, so that Charles I., when at Bridgnorth in October of that year, alludes to him as one who "had assisted his Majesty's adversaries in a deep measure." He became a leading member of the Committee for Shropshire formed to borrow money from the well affected, and to seize the property of the Royalists, the Ecclesiastics, and the Papists. He was subsequently Govenour of Shrewsbury after its capture from the Royalists, and in 1651 was president of the Court which sentenced the Earl of Derby to be beheaded at Bolton. (Blakeway's *Sheriffs*.) His descendants seem to have felt how little conducive it is to the liberty of Englishmen that any branch of the legislature should assume an undue proportion of power or position.

A.D. 1658. Sir John Pershall or Peshall was born 22nd February, 1562, created a Baronet in 1612, and in 1615 was Sheriff of Staffordshire. He was the son of Thomas Peshall of Horseley, Co. Stafford, by Ioan or Jane, daughter and coheir of Sir Edmund Fettiplace or Phetiplace of Bessils Leigh, Co. Berks. She was the widow of Anthony Windsor, and sister of Dorothy, who married in 1556 Henry Cassey of Whitfield, Co. Gloucester, obt. 1595, and was by him mother of Thomas, who died 1634, leaving by Cassandra, his wife, daughter of John Giffard of Chillington, Co. Stafford, with other issue, a daughter Catherine, wife of Lawrence Benthall of Benthall, Co. Salop. The house at Horseley was burnt down during this Sir John's life, and he himself died in 1646, aged 84. He married Anne, daughter of Ralph Sheldon of Beoley, Co. Worcester, by Anne Throgmorton, who, it may be remembered, was sister

of Mabel Sheldon, wife of William Gower of Ridmarley, Co. Worcester, and mother of Ursula Gower, coheir, wife of William Adams of Cleaton. Thus there was already a connection between Sir John Peshall and Shropshire. Both he and his wife were buried in Eccleshall Church, Co. Stafford. Their son Thomas married Bridget, daughter of William Stafford of Blatherwick, Co. Northampton, and, dying in his father's life time, left issue. The Sir John Peshall, whose name is recorded, who was born 30th Sep., 1628, succeeded to the Baronetcy at the death of his grandfather, and married 1660 Frances, daughter of Colonel Thomas Leigh of Adlington. He died in 1701.

We are indebted for these transcripts to the kindness of Francis Benthall, Esq., F.S.A., of Buckfast Abbey, in Devonshire, than whom there are few who have a more fervent love for our county, a more intimate knowledge of her history and the genealogies of her families, or a more kindly interest in everything conducive to her welfare.

*Extracts from the Corporation Records of Wenlock.*

Die Martis p'xmi post festum S'eti anno reg. reg. Edw. 4<sup>th</sup> viij<sup>o</sup> omnes tenentes Burgi de Wenloke per virtutem cartæ regiae sibi concessæ eligaverunt Joh'em Lawley Ballum Burgi villæ de Wenlok et dat de fine xij<sup>s</sup> iij<sup>d</sup>

W <sup>m</sup> Clarke armiger silicet	Edm <sup>d</sup> Benethale silet
Rich. Stevens vicarius silicet	Joh'es More de Larden
Tho <sup>s</sup> Lawley Sen. silet	

In dei no'ie Amen Die martis prox post f'm s'ti Gregorii Ep'ci Anno regni regis Edwardi iij<sup>th</sup> viij<sup>o</sup> vener' congregati admino'e om'es tene'tes Burgi de Wenloke 'et per virtutem cartæ Regiæ sibi concessæ eligunt Joh'em Lawley in lege perito Ballivum Burgi Villæ de Wenloke. Et post hec eodem die Rog'us prior de Wenloke elect'us et jurat primus Burgensis ad libertates Burgi de Wenloke et dat de fine xij<sup>s</sup> iij<sup>d</sup> Will's Clerke armig' silet, Ric'us Owen vicar silet, Tho. Lawley sen' silet Edm<sup>d</sup> Benthale silet Joh'es More de Larden, Ric'us Warde de Wenl.

5 Hy. vij. S<sup>t</sup> Thos' Day. Magna Wenlock, Election of William Clerk bayliff, William Heyward coroner, John Smith,

Treasurer. Item p'dict Ball'us elegit Joh'em Wilkyns pro predicto anno servientem ad cla'm (serjeant).

6 Hy. vij. The account of Bayliff William Clerk given on the Feast of S<sup>t</sup> Matthew the Apostle. The Burgesses admitted were, William Charlton, John Taylor, John Dike.

8 Hy. vij. Account of William Charleton, bayliff, from the Monday after the Feast of S<sup>t</sup> Michael in this year to the same date next year. Credit is taken for the fee of office of his substitute in the Court Nicholas Corbyn, 26<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> for his fee on account of his office and 10<sup>s</sup> for the fee of office of N. Corbyn.

9 Hy. vij. Wednesday S<sup>t</sup> Thos' day. Election of Thomas Laken esq<sup>re</sup> bailiff, Rich<sup>d</sup> Baker, Coroner. The said bayliff elects Thomas Walton his serjeant.

10 Hy. vij. Account of Thomas Lawley esq<sup>re</sup>, Bayliff from Monday next after the Feast of S<sup>t</sup> Michael to the same date next year. He claims credit for his own fee of office and that of John Horde, Justiciarii advis.

11 Hy. vij. St. Thos' Day. Election of Nicholas Corbyn bailiff, Rich<sup>d</sup> Legg coroner. The names of those who elect the bayliff are, Richard Taylour, W<sup>m</sup> Walton, W<sup>m</sup> Gyttons, Rich<sup>d</sup> Benymer, Thos. Walton, John Wilks, John Smyth, Rich<sup>d</sup> Glover, Rich<sup>d</sup> Legge, John Mason, John Somer. The said Nicholas, the Bayliff appointed Thomas Stone his serviens ad clam'am.

12 Hy. vij. Sunday, S<sup>t</sup> Thos' of Hereford's day. Election of Rich<sup>d</sup> Houghton Esq<sup>re</sup> Bayliff, Richard Taylour Coroner. The said bailiff elects Roger Heynes Serjeant ad clamam. The account of Rich<sup>d</sup> Houghton Esq<sup>re</sup> Bayliff from Monday next after the Feast of S<sup>t</sup> Michael 12 Hy. vij to the same date in the next year.

14 Hy. vij. S<sup>t</sup> Thos' of Hereford's day. Election of William Charleton esq<sup>re</sup> bailiff, John Smith coroner. The bailiff elects Rich<sup>d</sup> Berker servicus ad clamam. The account of W<sup>m</sup> Charleton bailiff from the day after Michael's Day 14 Hy. vij to the same day in the next year.

15 Hy. vij. Election of Rich<sup>d</sup> Legge esq<sup>re</sup> bailiff. Account of Rich<sup>d</sup> Legg.

17 Hy. vij. S<sup>t</sup> Thos' of Hereford. Election of John Leyghton bailiff.

18 Hy. vij. S<sup>t</sup> Thos' of Hereford. Election of W<sup>m</sup> Clark bailiff.

19 Hy. vij. S. Thos. of Heref<sup>d</sup>. Thomas Lakyn Esq<sup>re</sup>.

20 Hy. vij. Election of Rich<sup>d</sup> Hawton bailiff.

23 Hy. vij. Election of William Charlton bailiff, John Lawley, Sen<sup>r</sup> gent., Coroner. The six men are John Lawley,

jun<sup>r</sup>, gent., Thomas More, John Wylk, Thos. Smyth, Phillip Sprott, Thomas Lymell.

24 Hy. viij. S. Thos' of Hereford. Election of John Lawley, jun<sup>r</sup>, bailiff, W<sup>m</sup> Peynter, coroner.

Ric'us Harnage de Sheynton armiger admitted a Burgess 3 Hy. viij.

Monday next after S. Peter's day 3 Hy. viij Ric'us Foster de Evelyn Gent. admissus Burgensis, Thomas Laken Arm. ball curiæ penultimo die.

17 Hy. viij. Monday in the Feast of S. Thos. of Hereford. Lawrence Ludlow, Bailiff.

19 Hy. viij. Wednesday 6<sup>th</sup> in the Feast of S. Thomas of Hereford. Election of Richard Charlton gent<sup>n</sup> Bayliff, Rich<sup>d</sup> Baker Coroner. His account follows.

20 Hy. viij. S<sup>t</sup> Thos. of Heref<sup>d</sup>. Election of Edward More Bayliff, W<sup>m</sup> More, Coroner, John Mynsterley, Treasurer.

22 Hy. viij. Proclamation for maintaining archery and putting down unlawful games.

Treasurership account of Richard Charlton Bailiff rendered 9 Oct. 1541.

Ordinance made 22 Oct. 24 Hy. viij. in the time of Richard Charlton gent. then bayliff that every bailiff therefrom henceforth shall make his accompte oppon Sa<sup>n</sup>t Thomas of Harford Day before none and to pay the said accompt that as he shall be in debet uppon payn off forffetyng to the franchise the sum of x<sup>l</sup> & yff he so do not that the bayly next after then chosen within hys tyme sue for the same x<sup>l</sup> or ells he to forfett x<sup>l</sup> & so every bayly after other after the same maner & fforme for ever.

Wednesday S. Thomas of Hereford's Day 24 Hy. viij. election of William More Bailiff and Ralph Willocks coroner, among the burgesses present are Edw<sup>d</sup> Dyke and Edmund Litilhale, & Richard Gytens (who was Coroner in 1520).

3 Oct. 24 Hy. viij. admission of W<sup>m</sup> Fenny mer, Burgess. Mem<sup>m</sup> of Adm<sup>n</sup> of John Wells in the time of Bailiff More, the like of Thomas Turte and Thomas Deyes.

25 Hy. viij. Treasurership of acc<sup>t</sup> of W<sup>m</sup> More bailiff.

Feast of S. Thos. of Hereford 25 Hy. viij. Election of John Bradeley Bailiff, Edmund Litilhale coroner.

26 Hy. viij. S<sup>t</sup> Thos. of Hereford's Day Elect<sup>n</sup> of Rich<sup>d</sup> Charlton gent. bailiff & Richard Gytins coroner. Treasurership acc<sup>t</sup> of Rich<sup>d</sup> Charlton gent. for the 27 year of Hy. viij. Among the receipts is 'Item ress<sup>t</sup> of Raffe Litylhys for the debt of Edmund Lytylhalys hys ffather vi<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>



Alocat p per dictum ball'm	s.	d.
Imprimis for the bayley's fee ...	xxvj	viiij
It. the recorders fee ...	vj	viiij
It. the stewards fee ...	x	
It. the serching fee ...	vj	viiij
It. the court house ...	ij	
It. paper ...		
It. the steward for the wrytyng off the bylls of the muster to the the sheriff	ij	
It. to the serchant for the bord of John Somers 5 weeks		
		v

27 Hy. viij. S<sup>t</sup> Thos. of Hereford's Day Election of John Bradeley of the Bullring bailiff John Heyward coroner and John Mynsterley treasurer. Admission of Rich<sup>d</sup> Wilkocks & Rich<sup>d</sup> Lacon Esq<sup>rs</sup> as burgesses.

28 Hy. viij S<sup>t</sup> Thos. of Hereford's Day. Election of Rich<sup>d</sup> Lacon Esq<sup>r</sup> bailiff, John Sotherne Coroner & John Bradeley (senior) treasurer, Edward Dyke and others sixmen.

The compt. off Rich<sup>d</sup> Lacon Esquier for tyme off his Bayshipp for the yere above written.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
... wages ...	vj	viiij	Item the Sess costs	xiiij	vj
Item the Court house	ij		Item for wine to the		
Item paper ...	iiij		Comiss		vj

29 Hy. viij S<sup>t</sup> Thos. of Hereford's Day. Election of Richard Wrottesley gent<sup>n</sup> bailiff John Smallman coroner & John Sotherne treasurer. Edward Dyke and others sixmen.

30 Hy. viij S<sup>t</sup> Thos. of Hereford's Day. Election of Richard Charlton Gent. bayliff, Hugh Mayall Coroner, John Sotherne treasurer, Sixmen Thos. Benbow and others. Acc<sup>t</sup> of the above bayliff.

	l	s.	d.
Item, the receipt of the Exchequer ...	iiij	viiij	
Item for a blak colt send by Rich <sup>d</sup> Lakyn Squier for an exchete ...			
Item the costs of the Comiss ...			xvj
Item for Carpenters for squaring of timber	ij		ix
Item for bord of ij men for ij days...			viiij
Item for wyne for my lord president ...			xvj
Item for the bedall ...			iiij
Item for the borde of a prisoner viij dayes			xvj
It. for the costs of the accompt ...			xvj
Item to the . . . . for his paynes for the somyning of the musters & gathyring the burgess money ...			v

31 Hy. viij. S<sup>t</sup> Thos. of Hereford's Day. Election of William More Bailiff, Thos. Benbow of Hoppton coroner, John Suthern Treasurer. Admissions of Burgesses. Account of Will<sup>m</sup> More bailiff taken before the six men 2 Oct. 32 Hy. viij. In the continuation of this account the bailiff claims credit for 20 shillings paid to Thomas Buttler clerk, the vicar which he owes to the bayliff as above, i.e. for the benefit of the franchise.

32 Hy. viij. Sabbath Day 2 Oct. S<sup>t</sup> Thos. of Hereford's Day. Election of John Sothurne bailiff, W<sup>m</sup> Tourde Coroner, John . . . . . ? Among the electors are, Thomas Benbow of Callaughton, Edward Dyke placed among the electors for our Lord the King by Roland Lord Bishop of Lichfield and President of the Council of our Lord the King as in law the prior of Wenlock, John Heyward of Walton, Ralph Lytalhale.

N.B.—This is the first entry, by which it appears that the electors were sworn previously to voting, and where the names of the electors present are first entered and the result of the election subscribed. The entries from and inclusive of this date are fuller than they were before, probably under the influence of the Vicar, Mr. Bottelar.

Infrascript Joh'es Sothern's Ball elegit subball de franch Thom. Mounsloew et jurat est.

N.B.—This is the first entry of the appointment of a sub-bailiff. It is not the usual appointment of *servicus ad clam'*, but clearly "subball."

33 Hy. viij. 2 Oct. Election of John Bradeley Jun<sup>r</sup> bailiff. This is followed by a long and interesting bayliff's account rendered by John Bradeley. Robert Chase of Barton Coroner, Hugh Benbow Treasurer.

Mem, 9<sup>a</sup> xxvj<sup>o</sup> die Septembris An<sup>o</sup> xxxiiij H. 8 Ric<sup>us</sup> Lee ar admissus est Burges villæ de Wenlok ad omnes libertates ibidem et jur et sol c<sup>m</sup> fœd xx<sup>d</sup> . . . . compot supra Joh'is Bradeley supra nominati Balli' fact cor Thesauris et sex ho'ies et alii (*sic*) Burges ij die Octobris anno Reg. Regis H. viij xxxiiij.

34 Hy. viij 2 Oct. Election of Richard Lee Esq<sup>re</sup> bailiff Ralph Litilhale of Wyke coroner. Admissions.

Hereafter ensueth all such thyngs that the sed baylf & Raffie Bradeley allowance of First for the cost of the Sessyons.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Item for bred ...	iiiij	vj	Item for horse met		
" ale ...	vij	iiij	thre days ...		xx
" byfe ...	iiiij		" to the Messen-		
" veale ...		xx	ger who went to		iiiij
" too geys ...		x	Mr Justyes ...		
" pyggs ...		xvj	" ale ...		xviiij
" two capons		xij	" for Sargyants		
" spys ...		vj	labor about the		vj
" candells, salt,			sayd bestes ...		
butter onnyons		vj	" to John Tomon		
& mustard ..			for makying of		iiiij
" brekefast of Mr.			the tres for ex-		
Justies & for		viiij	ecution ...		
wyne the same			" for tymber for		iiiij
tyme			the same ...		
" for wyne at the			" paid to Alice		
dinner at the		iiiij	Benbowe at		
vycarage			sundry tymes		
" for bredale after			to make Mr Jus-		vj
" for the coke &			tys servants &		
the Tornor of		viiij	Mr Lacon's ser-		
the broche on			vants to drynk		
fryday aft <sup>n</sup>			" summe of the		
" salmon ...		viiij	cost of the ces-		xxx iiiij
" heryngs ...		iiiij	syns ...		
" fresfysh & mus-			" for the cost of		
kuls ...		vij	Mr Bayle & Mr		
" spyce & leks ...		ij	Charleton at		ij viij
" wood ...		viiij	the assyses at		
" bred ...		xiiiij	Salop for besys		
			of the frahchise		
			" for bying of the		
			carpet for the		
			curt house ...		

35 Hy. viij. Admissions of Burgesses by Richard Lee Esq<sup>re</sup> Bailiff.

N.B.—There is no record of the election of a Bailiff for this year, and from the above and subsequent entries it may be inferred that Richard Lee remained in office for two years. It is singular that he admitted burgesses on the day on which he would naturally go out of office. On the other hand, however, there being

no record of the election of Mr. Charlton in the 36 Hy. VIII., it seems as though four pages must have been lost, which must have happened before the book was paged in 1604.

36 Hy. viij. 2 Oct. Memd<sup>m</sup> of Admission of Wm. Smyth of Walton as Burgess on the 3rd Oct. 36 Hy. viij. in the time of Rich<sup>d</sup> Charlton bayliff.

36 Hy. viij. St<sup>t</sup> Thos. of Hereford's Day Election of Thomas More of Larden Bayliff, Rich<sup>d</sup> Oswald, Coroner, J. Bradeley, Coroner.

38 Hy. viij. 2 Oct. Election of Thomas Lawley.

. . . . Hy. viij. (no year given). Ordinances made 2 Oct. in the reign of Hy. viij. as to the appointments of Steward and Sergeant, &c., attested by the signature of Rychard Lawley.

A short memorandum, without date, in which occur the names of Richard Bentall, gent., and Thomas More, gent.

38 Hy. viij. 14th Sept. Jurati fuerunt Burgens'. Thomas Lawley generos, Rob<sup>t</sup>us Lakyn gener, Joh<sup>'es</sup> Tytley, Willi<sup>m</sup>us heyne de Posnall, Joh<sup>'es</sup> Adams de Wycke, Rog<sup>us</sup> Mohne de Posnall, Ric<sup>'us</sup> Bentall, gener.

1 Ed. vj. S. Thos. of Heref<sup>d</sup>. Election of Thomas Bowdler (quere Ludlow) gent<sup>n</sup> Bayliff, Rich<sup>d</sup> Dawley, Coroner, Ralph Lee gent<sup>n</sup> Treasurer.

3 Ed. vj. April. Wm. Adams of Bentall at this Court affore Master Balye is made burges and hath taken his oath.

5 Ed. vj. S. Thos. Election of Tho<sup>s</sup> Lawley, Esq. bailiff, Rich<sup>d</sup> Dawley yeom, coroner, Edmond Sprott, Treasurer. The account of Thomas Lawley follows. Among the burgesses admitted was Edmund Blakeway.

6 Ed. vj. S. Thos. of Heref<sup>d</sup>. Elect<sup>n</sup> of Edmond Sprott yeoman bailiff, Sampson gent. Coroner, Ralph Bradley Treasurer. The account of Edmond Sprott, yeoman, follows.

8 Ed. vj. Sureties for Mr. Bayle Rich<sup>d</sup> Bentall generos et Thomas More generos.

1 and 2 Phil. and Mary. 2 Oct. Elect<sup>n</sup> of Richard Bentall gent. Bailiff, Edw<sup>d</sup> Duke, Coroner, Rich<sup>d</sup> Legge, Treasurer. Among the six men is Ralph Lytelhales.

. . . . Phil. and Mary Feast of S. Thos. of Heref<sup>d</sup>. Election of Thomas Rydley, Bailiff, Wm. Byll, Coroner, Wm. More Treasurer.

. . . . Phil. and Mary, S. Thos. of Heref<sup>d</sup>. Election of Richard Legg yeoman Bailiff, Ralph Littelhale, Coroner, Thos. Hill, Treasurer.

3 Eliz. 3 Oct. Election by the persons subscribed through Ralph Littlehales their prolocutor of . . . Lacon esq<sup>re</sup> Bailiff.

5 Eliz. 2 Oct. Burgesses admitted in the presence of Francis Lawley esq<sup>re</sup> bailiff Roland Lacon esq<sup>re</sup> Rich<sup>d</sup> Legge, Edmund Spratt & . . . Southerne.

5 Eliz. 8 Oct. Election through Ralph Littlehales as prolocutor of Thomas Moor, Bailiff, John Wilcocks (of Burton) coroner.

7 Eliz. 2 Oct. Mem. In the presence of Thos. Ludlow, esq<sup>re</sup> Bailiff, Roland Lacon esq<sup>re</sup>, Francis Lawley esq<sup>re</sup>, Rich<sup>d</sup> Legg gent. &c. Thos. Lawley, son of Thomas Lawley esq<sup>re</sup> and others made burgesses. On the same date is recorded the election of Rich<sup>d</sup> Hotchkiss coroner, and Ralph Eyton, Treasurer.

9 Eliz. 9 Sep. A fine or recognizance du droit taken before Ralph Littlehale gen. bayliff of Wenlock.

9 Eliz. Villa Magn Wenlok. M<sup>d</sup> quod nono die Septembris anno regni domæ nostræ Eliz. ab dei gr<sup>a</sup> Angl Franc et Hib reginæ fidei defensor &c nono coram Rad Littelhales gen ball dom Reginæ villæ predæ libertatis.

Precipe Ra<sup>d</sup>s Bradeley et Catherine ux ejus q<sup>d</sup> ten Ric<sup>i</sup> Bradeley Thomæ Ludelow arm<sup>ger</sup> Thomæ Salter genos conventionem inter eos fact de duobus messuagiis duobus gardiniis duobus pom<sup>iis</sup> sex acris terræ et una acr<sup>i</sup> pastur cum p<sup>e</sup>tin in Wenlock Magn predicta Et nisi &c.

Et est concordat sc<sup>i</sup>lt q<sup>d</sup> predict<sup>i</sup> Rad's & Katherine recogn ten'ta predict<sup>i</sup> cum p<sup>e</sup>tin esse jus ipsius Rici Bradeley ut illa quæ iidem Ricus Thomas Thomas et Ricus ten't ex dono predict Radi et Katherinæ Et illa remissr<sup>i</sup> et quiet clam<sup>i</sup> de se et hered suis predict Rico Thomæ Thomæ et Rico et hered ipsius Rici Bradeley imperpetuum. Et preterea i'dem Radus et Katherine concesser<sup>i</sup> pro se et hered et ipsius Katherine q<sup>d</sup> ipi<sup>i</sup> w<sup>arr</sup> ipsius Rici Bradeley ten'ta pred<sup>ca</sup> cum p<sup>e</sup>tin contra omnes ho<sup>i</sup>es in p<sup>p</sup>um. Et pro hac recogn remission<sup>i</sup> quiet clam<sup>i</sup> warrant fine et concord p<sup>d</sup>dict Ricus Thomas Thomas et Ricus deder<sup>i</sup> predictis Rado et Katherine viginti libras. Richard Legge p<sup>m</sup>e Edmond Sprott, Xrystouer Morrall Arthur Ottley.

10 Eliz. Henricus Cooke de Madeley, Joh<sup>es</sup> Broke, admissi sunt et jurati burgenses villæ Wenlok coram Joh<sup>es</sup> Broke ar<sup>i</sup> tunc Ball, Rolando Lacon, Rado Braddeley, Ric. Legge & Christophero Morrall aliis ad . . . ten't coram dicto Joh<sup>i</sup> Broke Ball et in anno Reginæ Eliz. 10.

10 Eliz. 1 Apl. A recognizance and execution by George Sillock of Huswinge in Coy Derby Esq<sup>re</sup> before Christopher Morrall bailiff of Wenlock and Thomas Salter gent<sup>n</sup> of a bond given by him to Roland Lakyn of Willey in the County of Salop esq<sup>r</sup> signed George Selyoke.

13 Eliz. 2 Oct. Election of Rich<sup>d</sup> Ryddeley Gent. bailiff, Wm. Hayes Coroner, Wm. Wylde treasurer.

N.B.—After this entry follows an ill-written memorandum in the same hand, apparently the admission of two burgesses coram Ric. Bentall, gen., Ric. Legg, Christoph. Morrall, Radulph Littlehales, and another.

A.D. 1575, xij die Martii. An ordinance in the handwriting of John Broke, bailiff, bearing his signature and those of Ric. Lacon, Francis Lawley, Thomas Ludlow, Richard Lutley, Rychard Rydley, Rich. Legge, per me Rich. Sprott.

Primo die Octobris anno regni Eliz. d'næ n'ræ Eliz. nunc reginæ xx<sup>to</sup> Mem that the day and yere last above written a patten of the Stewardshyppt of the town and liberties of Much Wenlock together with one small fee of x<sup>s</sup> was granted and confirmed by Morys Ludlow Esquier baylyffe of the towne and liberties afforesaid with the assent and consent of other the burgesses & commanty (i.e., commonalty) as also the syx men of the sayd town & libties unto George Lawley gent. for term of his natural life. Morris Ludlow, Jasper More, Lawrence Benthall, Christopher Morrall, Thomas Addams, Rychard Kydson, Rychard Addams, sen<sup>r</sup>, Richard Addams de Wyke, Edward Harwall, Will<sup>m</sup> Woode.

21 Eliz. 29 Sep. An order as to a defaulting serg<sup>t</sup> and an ordinance made in the time of Jasper More gent. and signed by himself, Rich<sup>d</sup> Lacon, John Broke, Francis Lawley, Rich<sup>d</sup> Legge and others. On the same date follows the election of Lawrence Benthall, Bailiff, Edm<sup>d</sup> Longley, coroner, Rich<sup>d</sup> Pychford, treasurer, in the presence of Jasper More gent. Bailiff in the same year.

22 Eliz. Thursday in the Feast of S. Michael Arch. Election of Thomas Lokr Bailiff, Rich<sup>d</sup> Kydeson coroner.

24 Eliz. 2 Oct. Election of Francis Lawley Esq<sup>re</sup> bailiff Treasurer W<sup>m</sup> Wood, Coroner Humfrey Strange.

25 Eliz. 5 Aug<sup>t</sup> Election of Christopher Morrall Gent. Bayliff till Michaelmas next in the place of Francis Lawley esq<sup>re</sup> deceased who died after the last Court.

Mem. in English of the surrender made by Francis Fox Esquier on the 4 Apl. 25 Eliz. of a letter patent of the Recordership of Wenlock granted to him by Richard Lacon esqr<sup>o</sup>, bailiff and bearing date 24 May 4 Eliz.

29 Eliz. 21 Aug<sup>t</sup> Rich<sup>d</sup> Rydley Bailiff.

A.D. 1587. 24 Sep. Villa Magn Wenlock. Mem quod Willm's Fowler armiger xxiv die Septembris anno regni nunc reginæ Angliæ &c. vicesimo nono per assenson. . . burg'en. . . electus fuit Recordator ejusdem vill francisciæ et libertat de Magnæ Wenlocke præd usque ad festu' Sancti Miches' Arch' ex tunc prox sequendum.

29 Eliz. 31 Aug<sup>t</sup> Wenlock Magna. Apud Wenlock Magnam vicessimo primo die Augusti anno regni dominæ Elizabeth dei gratia Angliæ Franciæ et hiberniæ reginæ fidei defensoris &c. vicessimo nono coram Rich<sup>d</sup> Ridlay geno'so Balliv villæ et libertatis de Wenlock magna &c. At which day it was appointed, ordered, constituted, granted and agreed by the sues, and burgesses of Wenlock aforesaid whose names be underwritten that yn consideration that George Lawley of Wenlock aforesaid Gent. hath surrendered and given up to the sayd bayliff and burgesses all and singular the patent grant and office of the recorder or steward of the town and liberties of Much Wenlock aforesaid to him the s<sup>d</sup> George for term of his lyfe heretofore given or graunted by any the Baylis or Burgesses of the sayd liberties. Therefore the said Richard Rydley gent. Baylie afores<sup>d</sup> and the sayd men and burgesses under named and other the burgesses now present do assent consent and agree & by this constitution it is fully determined that the sayd George Lawley Gent. or his sufficient deputie shall and may from henceforth have use exercise and enjoy the office of Town Clarke or chief clarke but nott steward of the Corte of her Majestie her heyers & successors of Much Wenlock aforesayd & the liberties of the same before the Baylie of the town & libties for the tyme being hereafter from tyme to tyme to be holden during the naturall lyfe of the sayd George and shall likewise have and enjoy all such advantage benefytt allowance fees persells duties & comodities for the exercise of the same as Thomas Salter gent. usually had enjoyed or toke lawfully by or for the exercise of the sayd office of steward or clarke aforesayd or by color or . . . thereof. Provided always & it is ment and agreed by all aforesayd that anything above wrytten shall nott in any wyse extend or be taken to exclude the Baylie or Burgesses or the Comynaltie of the town and libertie aforesayd or theyre hyers or successors hereafter from from namyng makyng or ordayning of recorder of the same

towne & liberties hereafter according to there Corporation charter in that behalf any matter meaning or thing to the contrary hereof in any wyse notwithstanding.

Lawrence  
Bentall.

Rychard  
Rydley Bayliff.

Rad Lacon  
J. Brooke  
Morrice Ludlow  
Will<sup>m</sup> Wood  
Rich<sup>d</sup> Wyke.

29 Eliz. 29 Sep. Election of Thomas Lawley, Esq<sup>re</sup> bailiff, Rich<sup>d</sup> Legge treasurer, Rich<sup>d</sup> Langley, coroner.

30 Eliz. 29 Sep. Election of Richard Wilcocks bailiff, Edw<sup>d</sup> Harwell treasurer, Wm. Dawley coroner.

N.B.—This entry has been erased, but repeated afterwards, when the name is spelt Wilcox, and he is styled gentleman.

Mem<sup>m</sup> of the admission of Francis Lacon esq<sup>re</sup> as burgess on the same day and year, also of John Lutwyche gent., Roger Farnolles, Henry Palmer, and John Pendelbury.

Account of Thomas Lawley esq<sup>re</sup> bayliff taken 29 Sep. 30 Eliz. in the presence of Rich<sup>d</sup> Wilcox gent<sup>n</sup> bailiff, Lawrence Bentall, Thomas Lockyer, Christopher Morrall Gent<sup>n</sup> and others.

31 Eliz. 23 Sep. Mem. of admission as burgess of Rich<sup>d</sup> Ould and also of Wm. Shyrbington alias Eyre.

31 Eliz. 29 Sep. Election of Wm. Wood gent<sup>n</sup> bailiff, Thomas Wever treasurer, and Rich<sup>d</sup> Kydson coroner. The account of Wm. Wood gent<sup>n</sup> was taken on Mich<sup>s</sup> day 32 Eliz.

31 Eliz. 24 Nov. The account of Rich<sup>d</sup> Wilcox gent. bailiff taken in the presence of Will<sup>m</sup> Wood Gen<sup>t</sup> then bailiff Thomas Locor & Christopher Morall Gent<sup>n</sup>. Among the burgesses admitted in the time of Rich<sup>d</sup> Wilcox gent. were, Simon Croft, Wm. Bushell, Wm. Wilcox, Thomas Bayly, Rich<sup>d</sup> Whitopp, John Garbett, Thomas Bushopp of Kynston, Rich<sup>d</sup> Wolde, Wm. Care, John Burmarshe, & Edward Kydson.

32 Eliz. 29 Sept. Election of John Langley gent. bailiff, Wm. Dawley treasurer, & Rich<sup>d</sup> Kydson coroner. The account of John Langley bailiff, was taken on Mich<sup>s</sup> day 33 Eliz. "in p<sup>n</sup>tia Jaspi More ba'll."

34 Eliz. 6 Nov. The account of Jasper More gent<sup>n</sup> Bailiff, which bears the signature inter alios of Thomas Lawley. The admission of William Hord gent. as burgess is recorded this year.

35 Eliz. Lawrence Bentall gent<sup>n</sup> bayliff. His account is taken next year in the presence of Thos. Loker, John Langley,



& Wm. Wood gent<sup>n</sup> and other bailiff's peers. It is signed by Thomas Lawley, Thomas Lacon and Rich<sup>d</sup> Willcock.

36 Eliz. 29 Sep. Compo'tus Laurencii Bentall Gen' ball d'næ Reginæ villæ suæ de Wenlock magna anno regni sui xxxvj<sup>to</sup> ha'iat cap't et fac't xxix<sup>o</sup> die Septembris dictæ domæ reginæ pro omnibus finibus amerciamentis prosiones estactis servitiis exitis perquisit curiæ et comoditat quibus cunque perven'int oper'ant et ermergent' de Festo S'eti Michaelis Arch Anno xxxv<sup>o</sup> usque idem Festum in anno xxxvj<sup>to</sup> Thomæs Lawley tunc ball villæ libertatis prædictæ coram Thomæ' Loker Joh'e Langley et Willmo Weal gen' ball sibi tunc et ibm assesiatis et Joh'e Waswolde Joh'e Cook Rado Wynne Rico Heynes Francisco Smallman et Willmo Dawley sex homines ejusdem villæ et libertatis secundum consuetudines ejusdem villæ.

	l	s	d		s	d
Fines et am'ement				Ffeod balliv ...	xxvj	vij
Gaolæ deliber ...	xxvij	x		Ffeod recordatoris	xxvj	vij
Profesina perquisit				Ffeod coronatoris	ij	iiij
curiæ ...	vij	x	iiij	Ffeod thesaur ...	ij	iiij
Feod burgen' fac't				Ffeod sex ho'ies 6 <sup>l</sup>		
hoc anno ...		liij				
Bona ffeloni de B						
de o d a n d i n						
manibus Ricci	xxx	iiij	x			
Olde ultimi co-						
ronatoris ...						
In thesauris						
Summe allocata						
Servientes per	iiij	vj	xj			
billam particu-						
lar apparet ...						
The servants a-						
low'ces for the	iiij	vj	vij			

Predictus Laurencius Bentall petit allocat de summa xv<sup>l</sup> solvebat Rico Old coronatori et etiam petit allocat xv<sup>s</sup> pro uno pollm . . . et sic remanet (*sic*) in debitat libertati in summa xxx<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup>.

36 Eliz. 29 Sep. In die festi Michis Archi viz. xxix Septembris anno regni Elizabethæ dei gratia Franciæ et Hiberniæ Reginæ fidei defensor &c. xxxvj coram Thomas Lawley ar ballivo ibm. R . . . Lacon ar Laurencio Benthall (*sic*).

36 Eliz. 29 Sep. Election of Rich<sup>d</sup> Old Bailiff, Rich<sup>d</sup> Cryppin Treasurer, and John Wossold Coroner. In the presence

of Thomas Lawley esq<sup>ro</sup> R. Lacon esq<sup>ro</sup> Lawrence Benthall, Thos. Locker, Rich<sup>d</sup> Wilcocks, W<sup>m</sup> Wood gent. and others. Among the burgesses admitted are Walter Ball of Burton, Ralph Littlehales of Wyke, Henry Old . . . Rich<sup>d</sup> Langley jun<sup>r</sup> Rich<sup>d</sup> Wilkynson of Wenlock, Evanus Davies clericus (Vicar of Wenlock), Francis Langley de le Tuckeys, &c.

The account of Thomas Lawley late bailiff was taken 1 Oct. in the presence of Rich<sup>d</sup> Old gent. then bailiff, Lawrence Benthall, Rich<sup>d</sup> Wilcocks, Thomas Locor gent. and many others. Computator prædictus onerat se cum v<sup>l</sup> iii<sup>s</sup> ij<sup>d</sup> recept per Indentur de Lawrence Benthall predict g'en supra compt suum de officio suo ball et cum xv<sup>d</sup> recept de Johes Eyer nuper serviens predict Laurencii v<sup>l</sup> v<sup>s</sup> v<sup>d</sup>

37 Eliz. The account of Rich<sup>d</sup> Old gent. Predictus Ric<sup>us</sup> Olde se onerat &c. et petit allocationem 57<sup>s</sup> solvenda Laurencio Benthall gener pro oneratis et expensis suis solutis in curiâ Dominæ reginæ se quiet esse de officio suo predicto. . . . 57<sup>s</sup>

Then follows a similar allowance of £3 6s. 8d. for his own expenses in curiâ dom reg se quiet esse de officio suo predicto.

38 Eliz. Mich<sup>s</sup>. Election in the presence of Thomas Holland gent. bailiff, Francis Smallman the Coroner, and Edw<sup>d</sup> Harwell treasurer, &c. of Thomas Adams of Broseley gent. Bailiff, W<sup>m</sup> Dawley Coroner, Rich<sup>d</sup> Morrall Treasurer.

39 Eliz. 20 Sep. Compotus Thomæ Holland gent. imper Ball villæ libertate de Wenlock magna fact in villa prædicta vicesimo die de Septembris An reg reg Eliz. nunc &c. 39<sup>o</sup> coram Thomas Addams gent. (tunc ball de vill et libertat predict) Laurencio Benthall, Thomas Locor, Radulpho Moore et Rico Wilcocks. Burgesses admitted in the time of Thomas Holland, gen. bailiff, Willm. Corfield of Longwalle, John Ashbery of Broseley, Francis Benbow of Much Wenlock, butcher, John Hayward of Wenlock afs<sup>d</sup> Taylor, Ralph Wellyns of Longville.

A.D. 1597, 27 Sept. Sets forth an order existing, which renders all persons ineligible for the office of bailiff who have not been admitted a Burgess a year, and proceeds thus:—

Forasmuch as it is well knowne that there hath been and nowe are dwellinge within the precincte of the same libties divers and sundry gentlemen that as well in regard of their wysdomes and knowledge as for their general abilities in wealth

and otherwise have byne and are fytt and able men to take in hand and execute the said office whoe respecting more their own private profit than the comon wealth of the said towne and libties and understanding of the said order have employed the same to ther owne perculyar benefite contrary doubtless to the good meaninge of those that devised and layd down the same order, & gentlemen have from tyme to tyme withholden and yet do with hould them selves from beinge burgesses of the same town and libties of a very sett purpose as seemeth thereby to keep them selves from bearing or executing the said office rather as may welbe intended for the avoyding of such travell and charges as to the same office is incydent than for any reasonable cause them thereto movyng and for that as well the same order as the same subtile desese if it should be longer continued may grow in some sorte to be prejudicial to the same libties and specially to such of the burgesses thereof as thereby shall happen the oftener hereafter to be charged with executing of the said office for reformacon whereof it is by the said Bayliff Aldermen burgesses and comynalty at this time being assembled together considered and ordered that it shall and may be lawfull to and for all such of the said Burgesses as hereafter from tyme to tyme shall happen to be charged with and for the electing of the Bayliff of the same towne and libties to elect and chose for executing of the said office any man being a burgess of the same towne and dwelling within the precincte of the same libties and being sessed of lands and tenements lying within the same of the cleer yearly value of c marks who shall in their consciences seem most fitt and worthy for the tyme then present to execute the same office although the same person have not been a burgess of the same town and libties for the space of one whole yere before the time of the same ellection . . . and that the order for all such persons inhabitants of these liberties as do so wilfully or polletickly refuse to accept and take the place of burgesses shall be refirred to be further advised of untill a farther tyme. And this order to stand in force in every branch and article in the mean tyme of the feast of Symon and Jude w'ch shall be in the year of our Lord God 1598 and untill other order shalbe in this behalf duly taken. Tho Addams Ball, Lone Lacon, Lawrence Bentall, Thomas Locor, Rychard Old, Wm. Hord, John Langley, Richard Richards, Richard Legge.

39 Eliz. Account of Thomas Addams gen. bailiff taken at Michaelmas signed by William Heyward Bailiff, Thomas Locor & Richard Oulde. Among the burgesses admitted in the time of Thomas Addams bailiff were Walter Hancox of Wenlock

Magna, William Sympkiss, William Brooke de Hughlye and others.

40 Eliz. 29 Sep. Election (in the presence of Thomas Adams gent<sup>n</sup> bailiff W<sup>m</sup> Dawley coroner and Richard Morrall Treasurer the six men and others) of Thomas Jukes of Caughley Esq<sup>r</sup> bailiff, Thomas Harwell coroner, Lewis Highway treasurer.

41 Eliz. Michaelmas. The account of Thomas Jeux esq<sup>r</sup> bailiff of the preceding year bearing the signatures of William Heyward bailiff, Thomas Lawley, Thomas Locor, Richard Wold, and Thomas Adams. Among the burgesses admitted are Francis Acton of Halton gent. Ricus Blakeway de Caughley, and Thomas Smallman de Wenlock magna.

Election of William Wood gent. bailiff, Roger Blakeway Coroner, William Hord gen. treasurer. Election in the presence of Thomas Locor deputy for William Wood gent. bayliff of William Hayward gen. bailiff Rich<sup>d</sup> Langley coroner & Thomas Clyveley treasurer.

The account of William Wood gent. signed by William Hayward bailiff Laurence Bentall, Thomas Locor, Rich<sup>d</sup> Legge & W<sup>m</sup> Horde.

41 Eliz. The names of all the Burgesses inhabitants within the franchise and liberty of Much Wenlock according as they were returned by the several constables of every allotment by virtue of precepts in that behalf unto them delivered taken at Much Wenlock upon Monday the 9<sup>th</sup> day of January anno reg Elizabethæ xij<sup>mo</sup> before W<sup>m</sup> Wood gent. then bailiff, the bailiff peers & six men at a publick assembly in the guild hall there.

#### MUCH WENLOCK ALLOTMENT.

W <sup>m</sup> Wood (gent. then bayliff of Moch Wenlock)	Thomas Clyveley de eadem butcher
Evanus Davies (C <sup>l</sup> icus professor Theologiæ Vicarius de Wenlock prædictæ)	Johnes Eyre alias Shervington de eadem smith
Willus Horde de eadem gen.	Ricus Morrall de eadem burnar
Ricus Legge de eadem gen.	Ricus Bradeley sen <sup>r</sup> de eadem burner
John Heyward de eadem, taylor	Radus Bradeley de eadem burner
Willus Sympkys de eadem labor'	Walterus Hancox free mason
John Prendlebury de eadem taylor	Ricus Wilkinson corviser
Lodov <sup>us</sup> Clyveley de eadem corviser	Ricus Byrde de eadem smith
	Ricus Cryppy de eadem weaver
	Willus Dawley sen <sup>r</sup> de ead <sup>m</sup> carpenter

Willus Dawley de eadem husbandman	X <sup>r</sup> per Heywood de eadem smith
Ricus Dawley de eadem taylor	Will <sup>m</sup> Lewes de eadem
Thomas Dawley de eadem carpenter	John Byard de eadem naylor
Launcelot Dawley de eadem	John Sotherne de eadem corviser
Ricus Dawley jun <sup>r</sup> de eadem weaver	Thomas Leghe de eadem yoman
Thomas Lawley de eadem armiger	Ricus Pinches (?) de eadem ca <sup>p</sup> ter
Georgius Lawley ile now in London gen.	Thos. Sutton de eadem dyer
Ricus Francis sen <sup>r</sup> de Wenlock, arg.	Thos. Legge de ead <sup>m</sup> smith
Joh <sup>i</sup> s Brooke de eadem myler	Willm's Porter de ead <sup>m</sup> husbandm <sup>n</sup>
Thomas Byll de eadem	Edward Harwell de eadem tanner
Will <sup>m</sup> Hayward de eadem	Thos. Smallman de eadem husbandman
Will <sup>m</sup> Fford de eadem weaver	John Bourinsh de eadem weaver
Ra <sup>d</sup> us Benbow de eadem	Walter Holland alias wydowes carver
Thomas Sympkys sen <sup>r</sup> de eadem husbandman	Thomas Holland de Pickhorne gen.
Thos. Sympkys jun <sup>r</sup> de eadem husbandman	Nicholas Smallman de Dytton, Farmer
Will <sup>m</sup> Ball jun <sup>r</sup> de le Hill	

## SHIPTON ALLOTMENT.

Joh <sup>i</sup> s Lutwich de Shipton gen.	Will <sup>m</sup> Brooke de Hughlye
Jasper More de Larden ar.	Willm's Parsons de Prestopp husb <sup>n</sup>
Willmus Hamond	Will <sup>us</sup> Sprott de Wigwigg y <sup>o</sup> m.
Edw <sup>us</sup> Wedgwood de Brockton yom.	Francis Taylor de eadem y <sup>o</sup> m.
Rogerus Farnold de Patton yom.	Willm's Taylorde Harele y <sup>o</sup> m.

## BURTON ALLOTMENT.

Richard Wilcox de Burton	Thomas Harriott de Gough's bradley
John Doughty de eadem	Thomas Arundell de Weston yeom'
Roger Wilcox de eadem	Willus Crowther de eadem yeom'
Jeremiah Wilcocks de eadem Ball de eadem yeom'	Thomas de Hopton
Edwardus Wilcocks de eadem	Edw <sup>us</sup> Kydson de eadem
Willus Heyward de Widdons-field	

Joh'is Weale de eadem	Willmus Enchmarsh de eadem
Thomas Reignolds	Launcelot Taylor de Walton
Francis Smallman de Munk-	Joh'es Taylor de eadem
hall	Peter Heley de ead <sup>m</sup>
Thomas Harte de Callaughton	Joh'is Tarte de Atterley
Thomas Doughty de eadem	Ricus Tarte de eadem

## STOOKE MYLBOROUGH ALLOTMENT.

Nicholas Heathe de Norme-	Thomas Bishopp de Kingston
cott	

## EATON ALLOTMENT.

George Jenckes de Newe hall	Thomas Lewies de eadem yeom'
gen.	Fulco Punches de eadem
Franciscus Acton de Halton	Ric'us Warde de Horton yeom'
gen.	Ric'us Englyke de ead <sup>m</sup> y'om.
Willus Adams de Eaton yeom.	Thomas Corfield de Longville
Joh'es Maddox sen <sup>r</sup> de Myl-	Franciscus Du'ne de eadem
linghopp	George Browne de eadem
Thomas Hamond de eadem	Thomas Gill de ead <sup>m</sup>
yeom'	Willms Corfield de ead <sup>m</sup>
Thomas Edwards Tycklarton	Joh'es Cookede Luchcott yeom
gen.	Willus Blakeway de eadem.

## WENLOCK PARVA ALLOTMENT.

Edm'us Downton Cli'eus de	Rogerus Haughton de Beck-
eadem	bury ar.
Will'us Hayward de Wenlock	Rogerus Charlton de Madeley
parva gen.	gen.
Roger Blakeway de eadem	Henr'us Cookede eadem yeom'
yeom'	Thomas Romeshedd de eadem
Willms Parton de eadem	

## BROSELEY ALLOTMENT.

Johes Langley de le Amyes	Willus Wilcox de eadem
gen.	Ric'us Yale de eadem collier
Thomas Langley de eadem	Joh'es Ashbury de eadem
Georgius Langley de eadem	taylor
Ricus Wilcox de Broseley gen.	John'es Garbett de eadem
Thomas Addams <sup>1</sup> de eadem	Johues Adams de eadem
gen.	Ric'us Oulde de Rowton gen.
Joh'es Uxley de eadem cli'eus	Ricus Langley de le Wood-
Edrus Pacey de eadem yeom.	house yeom.
Willmus Geares de eadem	Franciscus Langle de le
glover	Tuckeys
Ludovicus Rampes alias Pos-	Ricus Langley de Swynney
terne de ead <sup>m</sup>	Ricus Adams sen <sup>r</sup> de Barrow

<sup>1</sup> For the Pedigree of this family see page 283,

Ricus Adams jun <sup>r</sup> de eadem	Thomas Haynes de eadem
Thomas Juckes de Caughley	Laurencius Bentall de Bentall
ar.	armiger
Ricus Kydson sen <sup>r</sup> de eadem	Thomas Haynes de eadem
Ricus Blakeway de eadem	Ric <sup>us</sup> Haynes de eadem
Thomas Locor de la Marshe	Andreas Goughe de eadem
gen.	Ric <sup>us</sup> Adams de Wyke y <sup>om</sup>
Joh <sup>es</sup> Davies de Shurlett	Radus Littlehales sen <sup>r</sup> de
wood	eadem
Will <sup>us</sup> Burchall de eadem	Radus Littlehales jun <sup>r</sup> de
Johes Marshe de eadem	eadem
Launcelotus Stephens de Acton	Joh <sup>es</sup> Wossold de eadem
Scott gen.	Edwardus Ancox de eadem
Willus Wossold	y <sup>om</sup>
Radus Maune de Posenall	Joh <sup>es</sup> Simpkins de Bradeley
Ric <sup>us</sup> Haynes de eadem	carr <sup>r</sup>
Ricus Childe de eadem	

42 Eliz. Mich<sup>a</sup>. Account of William Hayward gent. bailiff signed by Rich<sup>d</sup> Legg, bailiff, Lawrence Bentall, Thomas Loker, William Wood, Raffe Bradeley, Wm. Horde. Election of Rich<sup>d</sup> Legg Gent<sup>n</sup>, Edw<sup>d</sup> Harwell Coroner, Ralph Bradley. Among the burgess admitted in the time of Rich<sup>d</sup> Legg are Francisus Salter gen., Francisus Legge . . . Rich<sup>d</sup> Wossolde de Wyke, Thomas Modlicott arm de Wyke, Johes Slaney gen. Londonii mercator Humphries Slayney Londonii mercator.

43 Eliz. 29 Sep. The account of Richard Legg gent. Election in the presence of Rich<sup>d</sup> Legge gen. bailiff of John Langley bailiff, Richard Slayney coroner, Wm. Dawley treasurer.

44 Eliz. The account of John Langley gent. bailiff signed by Thomas Holland Bayliff, Thomas Lawley, Thomas Locor, Rich<sup>d</sup> Wyleoks Rich<sup>d</sup> Legge. Among the burgesses admitted in the time of John Langley was Richard Leighton son of William Leighton of . . . arm.

Election before John Langley gent. bailiff of Thomas Holland gent. bailiff, Thomas Harryott Coroner, John Bradshaw treasurer. Among the burgesses admitted in the time of Thos. Holland are Stephen Smallman of Wildertopp arm., William Holland gent., Michael Holland gent., sons of the bailiff, and Richard Jenckes of Ludlow gent.

1 James j. Election of John Lutwich gent. bailiff, Thomas Elyveley coroner, Edward Harwell treasurer. Among the burgesses admitted in the time of John Lutwich gent., bailiff, are, Edrus Lawley gen., fil Thomæ Lawley de Wenlock magna ar., Francisus Locor de la Marshe gen., Thomas Wilcox de Broseley gen.

9 James j. Mich<sup>s</sup>. In the account of Richard Oulde gent. bailiff, mention is made of Rich<sup>d</sup> Lawley late Bailiff and Mr. Morrice Bentall. Among the burgesses admitted in the time of Rich<sup>d</sup> Oulde was Andrew Blakeway son of Roger Blakeway of Wenlock parva yeom. This Rich<sup>d</sup> Old was elected bayliff on 9 Sep. in the presence of Richard Lawley esq<sup>r</sup> Thomas Lawley esq<sup>r</sup> Stephen Smalman esq<sup>re</sup>, Francis Lacon gent., and Rich<sup>d</sup> Legge gent. At the same time Thomas Harryott was elected Coroner and Rich<sup>d</sup> Morrall, treasurer.

9 James. In curia Francisci Lacon mil vice comes Salop. S. Edrus Clud ar 'ld con cum Jasp More ar de plito con de manerio de Larden cum pertin in Com predicto xv acras de ter in Upper Larden, Nether Larden, Shipton, Brockton Morehouse Syfton Wall under Eylwood & Bentleyes xlv<sup>s</sup>. S. Rici Bagott Junior gen. 'ld con cu' Laur' Ludl' gen. de plito con[ventionis] de terr in Astwall Longwild et Rusbury xx<sup>s</sup>. Siliter pro manerio de Wenl parva inter Sack. & h vij<sup>l</sup> x<sup>s</sup>.

12 Jas. j. Election of Wm. Hayward bailiff. Among the burgesses are Joh'es Bradeley de Horsehall gen' Thos. Madoxe de Beckbury ar., Richard Leighton de Leighton ar. Ric. Littlehales de Wyke yeom.

A.D. 1616-17. Account of Thomas Corfield for that year.

A.D. 1617, 20 Feb. Copy of a letter sent from Sir Edward Bromley one of the Barons of the Exchequer Recorder of this franchise to Richard Lawley esq<sup>re</sup> bailiff from Serjeants Inn, Chancery Lane, remarking upon the decay of influence which the boro' formerly possessed and recommending a better system of managing the finances.

15-16 James j. On Monday 14 April, 1618, a meeting was held at Much Wenlock before Rich<sup>d</sup> Lawley esq<sup>re</sup> bailiff and other bailiff peers to reduce the accounts of the franchise into some order and to consider the answering of the letter of M<sup>r</sup> Recorder of 20 Feb. aforesaid. A precept is issued by the bayliff directed to John Eyre sergeant at mace and his deputies to summon the bailiff peers for a meeting w<sup>ch</sup> was holden on 11 August, 1618. Present, Rich<sup>d</sup> Lawley esq<sup>r</sup> bailiff, Rich<sup>d</sup> Ould gent., Rich<sup>d</sup> Slany, Launcelott Taylor and other bailiff peers. The accounts of some previous bailiffs were examined &c. The Serjeant was away with the ledger and could not be found.

A.D. 1618. Copy of an original direction sent by Sir Edward Bromley to be published on Michaelmas day in that year.

16 James j. Election of Francis Heyward of Monk Hopton bailiff in the presence of Richard Lawley esq<sup>re</sup> bailiff.

An assembly was held 26 Oct. 16 James j. at Much Wenlock before Richard Ould gent. bayliff, Richard Lawley esq<sup>re</sup>, Francis



Lawley, esq<sup>re</sup>, Francis Locker, Thomas Corfield, Bayliffs peers, Thomas Clyveley Treasurer, and divers others, among whom is John Bentall.

16 James j. 26 Oct. At this meetinge John Bentall of Bentall of (*sic*) John Bentall Esq<sup>re</sup> desired qualification of all his respits of homage synce he was returned tenant of his land in Bentall w<sup>ch</sup> is agreed and consented to be qualified to the eighth part for the tyme past in hope he will shortly become a burgess which being cast up came to 61<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup> which he payed instantly to the hands of Thomas Cleaveley, Treasurer. The serjeant is allowed xxv<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup> chardged upon him in the good money for M<sup>r</sup> John Bentall respect of homage in the tyme of M<sup>r</sup> Coates Sheriff of M<sup>r</sup> Edmond Bullock bayliff.

A.D. 1619, 31 Aug<sup>t</sup>. Record of a meeting at which regulations as to the accounts of the burgesses were made. Copy of an Order made for a rate on the borough as a contribution to the relief of maymed soldiers pursuant to the statute, the original signed by Rich<sup>d</sup> Ould gent. bayliff and Edward Bromley Kn<sup>t</sup>.

A.D. 1619 29 Oct. a list of armour belonging to the franchise.

17 James j. 29 Sep. Election of Robert Bullock esq<sup>r</sup> bayliff.

18 James j. 29 Sep. Election of Thomas Hassould de Pyckthorne gent. bayliff. Among the burgesses admitted was John Ball, son of John Ball of Preston.

2 Jan<sup>y</sup>. At a court held this day among those admitted burgesses were, Thomas Wolrich of Dudmaston, Franciscus Ould de Interiori Templo London Armiger filius et hæres apparens Ricci Oulde de Rowton infra has franchises.

A.D. 1621, Aug<sup>t</sup> 24. Copy of a Warrant from the Comiss<sup>rs</sup> for subsidy, Sir Edward Bromley, Sir Francis Lacon Kt., Humphrey Brigges, Walter Acton and Thomas Hoorde to appear at the town hall Bridgnorth at 8 o'clock before noon on the above day.

19 James j. 29 Sep. Election of Francis Loker of the Marsh Bailliff.

20 James j. 29 Sep. Election of Henry Mytton of Shipton esq<sup>re</sup> bayliff. Among the burgesses admitted is Edrus Harnage de Belswardyne, Ar.

A.D. 1623, 22 Jan<sup>y</sup>. Thomas Wolrich esquier & Henry Mytton Esq<sup>r</sup> elected Burgesses of Parliament.

21 James j. 29 Sep. Election of Robert Thorne gen. bayliff before Henry Mytton ar. bayliff, Walter Acton ar., Thomas Wolrich ar. and others.

Copy of Writ from the Sheriff of Shropshire for the election of Burgesses and memorandum of the election of Thomas Wolrich esq<sup>re</sup> and Henry Mytton esq<sup>re</sup> on 22 Jan. 1623.

Burgesses admitted in the time of Robert Thorne Gen., bailiff, Henricus Mytton de privato cubiculo dni reg, Harecourt Loughton de Plashe ar. Edr'us Acton heres et filius apparens Walteri Acton de Audenham ar, Ricus Newporte de High Arcoll miles, Ricus Fox de Whitecott miles (these two names written in a large text hand) Thomas Turnour in lege agitus (? peritus) ar Lodovicus Phillips de Ludlow gen' Franciscus Barkley in lege p'itus ar, Ricus Rydley Cl'icus villæ de Bridg-north gen'.

22 James j. 29 Oct. (*sic*). Election of Edw<sup>d</sup> Bishop de More gent., bayliff.

As usual, after the six men two persons present are nominated. Usually, if not invariably before, the one not nominated by the bailiff has been nominated by the representative of the Lawley family for the time being, but on this occasion the entry is thus :—

Ricus Edares de Broseley p'r Ball'm, Edmundus Taylor de Walton per Walterum arm nomine Henrici Mytton ar Gardian' Ursulæ filiæ et hered Edri Lawley militis defunct. Burgesses admitted amongst others, Will Smith de Wyke gen.

22 Feb. Election of Edmund Bullock of Bradley to be bailiff in the place of Edward Bishop (deceased) until Michaelmas. In the presence of Walter Acton ar, Stephen Smalman ar, Thomas Wolrich de Dudmaston ar, Thomas Turnour ar, Ric. Ould, gen., Franciscus Smalman de Wildertop ar, Fra. Lockor, gen., Edmund Bullock, gen., Thos. Langley gen., Rob<sup>t</sup> Bullock gen., Sam<sup>l</sup> Bowdler gen. and others.

Burgesses made in the time of Edward Bullock of Wyke gent. bayliff.

Arthur Warde of Shynton gen'  
Ric'us Clowes de Harnage  
grange gen'  
Ric'us Typton de Ponsard gen'  
Sam<sup>l</sup> Moore de Laverdon gen'  
W<sup>m</sup> Warren fil de John Warren  
de le Byrches  
Robtus Bullock de Wen Mag  
gen'  
Johis Parker serviens de Rici  
Lukener miles  
Edrus Horton de Buildewas  
magna yeom.

Jonas Charlnour vicarius  
Wenlock mag  
Franciscus Leighton fil Johis  
Leighton de Leighton ar.  
Ricus Wyke de Frynrslye<sup>1</sup> gen  
Franciscus Blakeway fil Willi  
Blakeway de Patton  
Roland's Lacon ar fil Francisci  
Lacon miles  
Silvanus Lacon de West Cop-  
pice in Com. Salop gen'.  
George Baxter of parva Wen-  
lock cl'icus  
Rog'us Moane de Posenhall  
Georgius Lacon de Ke[nley ?]

<sup>1</sup> Priorslee, near Shifnal.

1 Chas. j. 2 Ap. Copy of precept from the Sheriff.

7 Apl. Among burgesses admitted are, Thomas Lawley super de London nunc de Spoonhill armig. and Onthemus Lowkeuir de Wyke gen'.

17 May. Copy of a Warrant from Sir Richard Newport and Sir Richard Fox Knt<sup>s</sup> for the trained band both horse and foot to be at Salop 9 Oct. 1625, addressed To the worshippful the bailiff of the town and liberties of Wenlock, for levying men at arms in their bailiwick for the service of the King, signed Rich. Ffox, Rob<sup>t</sup> Leighton.

29 Sep. Election of Robert Bullock esq<sup>re</sup> bailiff. Warrants to raise an army for the King.

2 Charles j. 22 Aug<sup>t</sup>. Election of Sir John Bridgeman K<sup>t</sup> Justice, Justice of Chester as recorder of the town and liberties for life in the room of Sir Edward Bromley deceased. Signed by Robert Bullock, bailiff, R. Newport, Thomas Farnell, Thos. Otley, Thos. Wolryche, Walter Acton, Geo. Adney, Rowland Heines and others.

Among the burgesses admitted in the time of Robert Bullock gent. are, Thos. Otley de Pytchford ar., Johes Bridgman miles, Justiciarius Chester et Recordator villæ de Wenlock, Humfredus Lee de Langley Baronettus, Morton Briggs de Haughton ar., Will<sup>m</sup> Stevington de Dothill ar., Thos. Owen de Villa Salop ar. Pacis eliens villæ Salop.

2 Chas. j. Mich<sup>s</sup>. Election of Richard Jones Esquire of Much Wenlock for bayliff.

Mem<sup>m</sup> of an order for the expulsion of Thomas Kenrick an attorney from practising in the bayliffs' court for advising suitors to withdraw their suits from this court.

Mem<sup>m</sup> dated 18 Dec. 1626, of a legacy of £5 given by Sir Edward Bromley for the poor and now handed to M<sup>r</sup> Adney the preacher of Much Wenlock.

Among the burgesses admitted in the time of Richard Jones esq<sup>re</sup> Bailiff are, Georgius Bridgman ar. fil et hæres apparens Johis Bridgman mil, Recorder, Franciscus Houghton fil Ricci Haughton de Becbury ar.

3 Chas. j. Mich<sup>s</sup>. Election of Francis Adams de Broseley Gen. for bayliff.

Among the burgesses admitted in the time of Francis Adams are, Francis Kynaston de Otley, miles and Ricus Lee de Langley ar.

On 3 Aug<sup>t</sup> 1628 the ledger was read before Francis Adams bailiff and others and various sums were found to be due from previous bailiffs. Mr. Samuel Bowdler is mentioned as town clerk and Mr. Tarte the Curate, in Mr. Hassolds account,

4 Chas. j. Mich<sup>s</sup>. Election of W<sup>m</sup> Hayward gen., bailiff.

5 Chas. j. Mich<sup>s</sup>. Election of John Smalman gen. bailiff, Roger Moane of Posenhall gent<sup>n</sup> Coroner, Christopher Bradley, Treasurer.

Among the burgesses admitted in the time of John Smalman Gent<sup>n</sup> Bayliff are Rog<sup>us</sup> Bertie, knight of the honb<sup>le</sup> Order of the Bath, Benjamin Valentine Esq<sup>r</sup>, Edw<sup>d</sup> Smalman, Gent., William Page of Middleton gent., Audley Bowdler of Arlescott, gent.

Copy of an order made at the Quarter Sessions at Salop enabling the magistrates of the Wenlock Franchise to commit prisoners to the House of Correction at Bridgnorth. The original order was signed by Rob<sup>t</sup> Howard Knt, John Corbett Baronet, Robert Vernon, Rowland Cotton, Andrew Corbett, Knights, Richard Mytton and Rich<sup>d</sup> More, esquires.

8 Chas. j. Account of John Smallman gent<sup>n</sup> Bailiff, taken in the presence of Robert Bullock, gent<sup>n</sup> Bailiff, Richard Jones, Esquire, Francis Loker, Wm. Hayward and Francis Adams gent<sup>n</sup>.

Allowances, Imprimis given to Mr Recorder for his advice in the suit in the Exchequer against the franchise . . . . . Item deliuered to Christ<sup>r</sup> Bradley then treasurer to be bestowed in mending and hayling the Courte House and the market house. Mr Adney who was at this time Curate of Wenlock is always paid for reading morning prayers.

11 Chas. j. 35 Feb. (*sic*). Adam Littleton esq<sup>re</sup> one of her Majestys Justices of her Majestys Counsell in the Marches of Wales was and is elected and chosen Recorder of the Town and liberties of Wenlock for the term of his natural life in the place of Sir John Bridgeman Knt, Chief Justice of Chester, who refused the said office of Recorder by reason of his weakness and disability of body to travel and also by reason of the multiplicity of his occupations. Signed by Francis Houghton bailiff, and many others.

28 Feb. Election of Francis Houghton esq<sup>r</sup> bailiff before Adam Littleton esq<sup>r</sup> Recorder, who is requested to peruse and alter the constitutions.

Account of Francis Houghton ar. Bailiff from Mich<sup>s</sup> 11 Chas. j. to Mich. 12 Chas. j. One of the items is, Mr Adney for reading morning prayers 20<sup>s</sup>.

13 Chas. j. Lawrence Bentall arm. elected 'Justice' for the year. Mich<sup>s</sup> Day Election of Lawrence Bentall of Bentall esquire bailiff. Account of Lawrence Bentall Esq<sup>re</sup> Bailiff, from Mich<sup>s</sup> 13 Chas. j. to Mich<sup>s</sup> 14 Chas. j. John Deyes is mentioned as coroner and Roger Parsons as treasurer.

14 Chas. j. Mich<sup>s</sup> Day. Lawrence Bentall of Bentall esquire was sworn Justice of the peace for the liberties aforesaid for the following year.

15 Chas. j. Michas. John Huxley Gent. bayliff, Lawrence Bentall esq<sup>re</sup>, Edmund Bullock gent<sup>n</sup> and others, bailiffs.

15 Chas. j. Michas. Election (in the presence of George Langley bayliff, Lawrence Bentall esq<sup>re</sup>, Edmund Bullock gent<sup>n</sup>, Roger More gent<sup>n</sup>, Edw<sup>d</sup> Byssope gent<sup>n</sup>, preceding bailiffs called bayliffs' peers and many others, Andrew Blakeway being among the electors) of George Langley and Lawrence Bentall, who were sworn Justices of the Peace of the liberties for the following year.

In the account of Francis Haughton bayliff, M<sup>r</sup> Adney receives xx<sup>s</sup> for reading morning prayers. This is in accordance with the following ordinance:—Imprimis for the honor of God and maintenance of Divine Service within the sayd town of Much Wenlock, it is ordered that 20/- yerely be payed to the Curate there for the tyme being for saying of divine service at 6 of the clock every the morning throughout the whole year. Another Item is—for beer bestowed upon those that carried halberts before M<sup>r</sup> Bayliffe at the first fair. Item, for dinner on Midsummer Day £1 1 3.

16 Chas. j. Michas. Coram George Langley gen. ball, Lawrence Bentall armig, Edmund Bullock, gen., Roger More, gen., Edwo. Byssope gen. bailijs.

29 Sep. Monday at Much Wenlock. Mem<sup>m</sup> that at a general assembly of the bailiff, burgesses and commonalty of the said franchise and liberties by and with a full and general consent of the said assembly Lawrence Bentall of Bentall esquire was elected and chosen to be Justice of the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King for the said franchise in the place of Richard Jones esquire deceased. George Langley Bayliff, F. Bullock, Ri Cressett, John Weld, Roger More, Geo. Adney, James Lewes, Job Page, Thos. Moye (? More).

18 Chas. j. Michas. Day. Election of Henry Mytton of Shipton esquire bailiff, John Steenton, coroner, John Mason treasurer, Lawrence Bentall esq<sup>re</sup>, William Walker gent. justices for the following year.

21 Chas. j. 19 March. Mem<sup>m</sup> that Edmund Bullock, Francis Adams, John Huxley sen<sup>r</sup> and many others among whom was Andrew Blakeway, elected Andrew Bowdler of Arlescott sen<sup>r</sup> gent. to be Bailiff till Michaelmas Day following in the room of Robert Thorne of Spoonhill gent., defunct.

The account of Francis Adams Gent<sup>n</sup> Bayliff, made 29 Sep. 1645. Signed by John Huxley, Thomas Lockier, George Adney and George Langley.

N.B.—There is nothing in this account which bears on the civil war then going on around and even within the franchise. The residents at Wenlock appear to have been very cautious, but it would appear that the bailiff was obliged to do certain official work, in describing which he made many obliterations, and which eventually forms the following item:—

Item for sending forth all manner of warrants beside what are above mentioned £4 7.

This was a most extraordinary sum, compared with the usual disbursements for the purpose, and left the bailiff a creditor of £3 1s. 8d.

22 Chas. j. 27 June. Ordinance for making a list of burgesses, fees, &c. Among the burgesses present were Sir Morton Briggs Bart, Francis Adams, Francis Forster, Humfry Briggs mil and George Adney.

13 July. Ordinances as to the affairs of the Corporation, including one for a sermon being preached on Michas Day for the edification of the burgesses and a rule that no one shall vote at the election who was absent from hearing the sermon.

19 Sep. At a comon hall or assembly houlden at Much Wenlock the 19<sup>th</sup> day of September A.D. 1646 anno reg. reg. Caroli nunc Angliæ &c. xxij<sup>o</sup> by Audley Bowdlergent, Bayliffe, Bayliff peers and Burgesses of the town and liberties of Wenlock aforesaid w<sup>th</sup> an unanimous consent it was ordayned constituted and agreed as followeth—Whereas Francis Smith gent. is by ordinance of Parliament adjudged a delinquent and so represented to this common assembly of the Bayliff, Bayliff Peers and Burgesses for which he hath been committed and his estate real and personall sequestered to the use of the State—This assembly are agreed to displace and amove the said Francis Smith from his place and offices of Comon Clarke and Clark of the Peace of the said town and liberties of Wenlock for the causes aforesaid, And this assembly are also agreed and have choosen Michael Stephens of Ascott gent. to be Comon Clarke and Clarke of the Peace of the aforesaid Borough of Wenlock in the stead and place of the said ffrancis Smith who is displaced for the causes aforesaid. To have and enjoy the same by patent under the common seal of this franchise and liberty for term of his life according to the

charter of this liberty. This order constitution and election was subscribed with the names of the said Bailiff and Bailiff Peers and Burgesses underwritten, and the said Michael Stephens was sworn before the said Bailiff and Burgesses the time aforesaid to execute the said office,--Audley Bowdler, Ball, William Fowler, John Dawes, Francis Adams,

Robert Lee	Fran Cooke
Jo Mayer	Ffra Parsons
Rich Blakeway	Tho <sup>s</sup> Parkes
Andrew Blakeway	Edw Leighton
John Wedgwood	Jo Baldwin
Edw <sup>d</sup> Ffewtrell	Rich Wickstead
Andrew Bowdler	Tho Lockier
Edward Oxton	Roger Mone
Walter Carter	Edm Bullock
Andrew Langley	John Huxley
Rich <sup>d</sup> Habberley	Geo Langley
Humphrey Bowdler	John Hamond
Thos Adams	W <sup>m</sup> Hassould
William Nock	John Tilley
Rich Kenrick	John Davys
Jo Heynes	Many other Burgesses there what consented.

30 Sept<sup>r</sup>. In the presence of Andrew Bowdler gent<sup>n</sup> bailiff, and others. Election of Sir Humphrey Briggs, Knight as representative of the boro' in Parliament at Westminster in the place of Thomas Littleton. Here follow the signatures.

John Baldwyn	Oliver Richards	George Ludlow
Thos Adney	Rowland Haberley	W <sup>m</sup> Fowler
Francis Sprott	Andrew Bowdler Ball	Ric Cresset
George Adney	Morton Briggs	Jo Leighton
George	Francis Forester	John Corfield
Rich <sup>d</sup> Clowes	Fr Adams	John Dawes
John Wareham	John Huxley	Rich Ridley
John Littlehales	Roger Moane	Nich <sup>s</sup> Sleepham
Edw <sup>d</sup> Smalman	W <sup>m</sup> Walker	Edw Baldwyn

23 Chas. j. Michas. Day. Humfrey Mackworth esquire elected Recorder instead of Sir Adam Pointz Littleton deceased.

29 Sep. At a common hall held by Andrew Bowdler Gent., Election of John Huxley gent. Bayliff.

24 Chas. j. The account of Audley Bowdler gent<sup>n</sup> Bayliff for all fynes &c. which came to his hands and to the hands of Thomas Harwell his Serjeant otherwise during the tyme of his Bayliffwick . . . . Imprimis it is allowed for sending abroad

warrants upon divers occasions it being in the prime of the unnatural war between the King and Parliament £3 8.

A.D. 1651, 29 Sep. In the presence of Thomas Moore gent. and Thomas Lokier gent., Richard Taylor named by the Bayliff to be an elector, Ri Littlehales of Wyke named by the Lady of the Manor to be an elector.

A.D. 1652, 29 Sep. Election of John Mason of Much Wenlock gent. for Bayliff.

A.D. 1653, Michas. Account of John Mason gent. Bayliff. Election of Henry Langley gent. for Bayliff.

30 Jan<sup>y</sup>. Election of a bayliff in the place of Henry Langley gent. who died on Monday night last. Thomas Lockier gent. was elected bayliff for the end of the year of M<sup>r</sup> Henry Langley.

A.D. 1654, 29 Sep. Election of Audley Bowdler gen<sup>n</sup> Bailiff.

A.D. 1655, 29 Sep. Election of Thomas Howells of Larden gent., bailiff. Among the burgesses admitted this year was Rich<sup>d</sup> Moore of Linley gent.

A.D. 1656, 29 Sep. Election of Michael Stephens gent. bailiff. George Carter was the elector named by the Lady Bartie.

A.D. 1657, 29 Sep. Thomas Adams the younger of Barrow gent. elected Bailiff. Among the burgesses admitted in the time of M<sup>r</sup> Bailiff Adams was Thomas Synor of Bentall.

A.D. 1658, 26 May. A common hall was held to elect a bailiff in the room of Thomas Adams gent. deceased till Michas. next. Thomas Lokier gent. was elected. Burgesses admitted 18 Jan<sup>y</sup> 1658, Sir Francis Lawley, Bar<sup>t</sup>, Thos. Whitmore esq<sup>re</sup>, Adam Ottley esq<sup>re</sup>, Samuel Baldwin, esq<sup>re</sup>, John Wood gent., Thomas Blackway, Edw<sup>c</sup> Littleton gent., Rich<sup>d</sup> Littlehales and others. Account of Thomas Lockyer gent. bailiff, and Thomas Adams bailiff.

N.B.—At the foot of the page on which the above is entered is the following :—

Burgesses admitted in the fore sayd year Sir John Pershall, Bar<sup>t</sup>, Richard Fowler, Richard Scriven, Richard Hatley, Henry Sprott, esquires, John Lacon gent., John Seamer, John Blake-way, Gerrard Barnett.

1658, June xv. Margaret Harper of Willey and Christopher Morrall of Much Wenlock and Oliver Parsons of Bridgnorth vouchers for the said Margaret hath this day and yeare afores<sup>d</sup> in open flaire at Much Wenlock soulden unto M<sup>r</sup> Hugh Deakin of the Bould in the County of Salop gent., one bay mare about 13<sup>ten</sup> handfull high with a slitt in the left yeare of the price of ij<sup>l</sup> v<sup>s</sup>.

29 Sep. Election of Francis Huxley of Broseley gent., bailiff, Rich<sup>d</sup> Mynton coroner, Jasper Cliveley, treasurer.

A.D. 1659, 1 Nov. Account of Francis Huxley bailiff.



Election of John Warham gent. bailiff.

16 Chas. ij. 19 July. Account of Michael Stephens bayliff  
1656-7 taken before Henry Sprott Esq<sup>re</sup> then bayliff.

2 Jas. ij. Election of Francis Loker gent<sup>n</sup> bailiff.

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PEDIGREE OF ADAMS OF BROSELEY.

I.—William Adams of Cleeton, near Bitterley, Salop, had issue, with others, William and John, both called of Cleeton.

II.—William Adams of Cleeton, married and had issue.

III.—William Adams of Cleeton, married Isabel, daughter of Thomas Hopton of Bitterley, by Margaret Lutley, and had issue.

IV.—William Adams of Cleeton, married Ursula, daughter of William Gower of Ridmarley, Co. Worcester, and had issue.

V.—William Adams of Cleeton, married Frances, daughter of Richard Forster of Sutton Madoc, and had issue a sole heir.

VI.—Anne, sole heiress of Cleeton, died a widow, buried at Broseley 19 December, 1637, married Francis Adams, and had issue.

VII.—Charles Adams had Cleeton from his mother, and sold it. Married Mary, daughter of Francis Forster, buried 3 March, 1688, and had issue.

VIII.—William Adams buried 6 Oct., 1728, married Anne, daughter of Walter Grey, and had issue. 1. William, of whom hereafter; 2. Anne, bap. 19 May, 1684; 3. Mary, bap. 12 July, 1691.

IX.—William Adams married Mary, sister and coheir of Ralph Browne, and had issue. 1. William, of whom hereafter; 2. John, bap. 1 Nov., 1730, obt. infans; 3. Elizabeth, bap. 24 Aug., 1743; 4. John, bap. 5 March, 1739, who married and left issue.

X.—William Adams, bap. 8 July, 1733, married Eleanor, daughter of Henry Fermor, and had issue, a sole daughter, Eleanor, married 2 Feb., 1779, John Jones of Broseley, buried there 1820.

## PETITION OF THE CORDWAINERS OF THE TOWN OF SALOP IN A.D. 1323-4.

TRANSLATED AND EDITED BY THE REV. C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A.

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THE document following amply warrants the conclusion which Chancellor Burn of Carlisle was perhaps one of the very first to draw, but to which numerous writers of note have since given in that adhesion—viz., “that Gilds and Fraternities were in use in this kingdom long before any formal licences were granted to them.” It is, indeed, just possible that the Tanners of Salop, who are mentioned in this petition, were, in some way or other, formally recognised before A.D. 1479, which is the date assigned to their Charter by Walford and others, but as yet we have had no formal evidence of it. Formal recognition was, however, seldom claimed before necessity seemed to make it indispensable, so that, in this respect at least, the Cordwainers seem to have had a decided advantage over their adversaries: their petition for the King’s Charter *was granted*, and is still to be found in the Public Record Office. It is no doubt the same that is referred to in the Cal. Rot. Pat., and there said to have elicited from Edw. II. a Charter of Confirmation. The notice in the Calendarium, in the 17th year of that King, runs thus, “*Libertates confirmatæ cordewanariis villæ Salop.*” Now this is quite 156 years before the date assigned by Leighton, Walford, and others to the establishment of the Tanners as a Chartered Gild. This petition, moreover, states that the Cordwainers had “*libertates*” before this time, yea, “even from time immemorial.” It is, therefore, probable that the Cordwainers, as a

Fraternity, were anterior to the Tanners, and that the latter were, in the first instance, an offshoot from them, for the craft of the former involved the whole process from the dressing of the raw skins (*coria recentia*) to the finished slipper, boot, or buskin, while the Tanners were only concerned with the general preparation of leather, a commodity used in a very large number of handicrafts, and disposed of wholesale, in such form and such condition as was best suited to each, but which they themselves did not work up, as did the Cordwainers, into any article of personal use.

It is not easy to decide for how long a period the mandate issued in reply to this petition was reckoned as a valid licence, probably only during the reign of the then King, Edw. II. It seems to have been ignored in the very next reign by the Tanners, for 40 years later (A.D. 1361-2) the liberties of the Cordwainers seem to have required a further confirmation. Nor even then was the contention set at rest, for in the reign of Rich. II. (A.D. 1387-8) a third confirmation was granted, the index-title of this last being in much the same form as the two proceeding, "*Quod cordewannarii Salop' possint tanniare, et alia libertates.*" We may notice that the date even of this last confirmation is more than 100 years earlier than that usually assigned to the Tanners, and although we do not find in the "Calendars" any notice of their having obtained distinct recognition, we may not think that they had remained so long without some standing in the eye of the law when the Cordwainers had been more than once so distinctly recognised. It is quite plain that during the 14th and 15th centuries the Tanners had been increasing in wealth and influence, and having already broken away from the Cordwainers were assiduously using every effort to destroy their independence. Brentano, as quoted by Hibbert, puts this in a clear light when he says, "Sometimes the richer craftsmen withdrew from their poorer brethren into separate guilds, as for instance . . . . the Tanners from the Shoemakers." These latter

would be restricted by their proper handicraft from extending their business beyond the necessities of their occupation, while, as we have seen, the Tanners would find customers for their wares among a variety of other crafts to whom leather was in greater or less degree absolutely necessary:— Saddlers, Armourers, Blacksmiths, Glovers, Whittawers, Cappers, Cobblers, Girdlers, Harness-makers, and others, who used leather in one way or another in their various handiworks.

The separation alluded to may have been made in the previous century, 40 or 50 years before, and the friction which now declared itself affords palpable evidence of the envy and jealousy which had arisen between interests that were constantly clashing. It is, moreover, likely that the Bailiffs were more inclined to favour the Tanners than the Shoemakers, or were more under their influence. A certain amount of partiality seems to have been exercised by them, and they richly deserved the rebuke which the Mandate of the King, indirectly perhaps, but not less really, conveyed. Now the Bailiffs for A.D. 1322 and 1323 were Galfrid Randolf and John Baldwyn, while those of 1324 were John Reyner and Thomas Colle, junior. It was, probably, under the rule of the former, who were in office two successive years, that the acts complained of were perpetrated, for though the exact date of the Mandate is not given, new Bailiffs were not elected until the first Sunday after the 1st September in each year.

The Tanners seem to have been habitually liable to overstep their powers. Their refusal as late as A.D. 1656 to allow a Committee appointed by the Corporation to examine their "Composition" resulted in a prosecution being instituted against them.

The Petition itself, written on a slip of vellum, is in the technical Norman French, used in legal proceedings at that early period (afterward abolished by Edw. III. at the close of the 14th century). It is a curious mixture, not altogether free from Latin words and phrases, not difficult to understand, when the writing

is plain, but very puzzling wherever the scribe has spelled a word phonetically, or literally rendered the Latin legal-phraseology of the times previous to the Conquest.

A nostre Seigneur le Roi<sup>1</sup> et a son conseil prient les Cordewaners<sup>2</sup> de la vill de Salop' et par la ou eus et leur auncestres et tous ceux de leur mestier<sup>3</sup> en la dite ville de temps dont memorie ne court, ount usee de tanner quyr<sup>4</sup> a leur vol'nte sanz disturbaunce ausi avant com les tannours de mesme la vill et sur ce sire a vostre dreyn<sup>5</sup> estre illuges ascun debat fut de ceo entre les Tannours et les Cordewan'es de mesme la ville,

<sup>1</sup> Edward II. began his reign on the 8th July, 1307. The date of this petition must have been previous to the 17th year of this King, viz., in 1323, 4.

<sup>2</sup> *Cordewaners*, usually spelled in more modern English *cordewainers*. Spanish leather, from *Cordova*, was called *Cordevan*, corrupted also into *cordwayn* or *cordewayne*; whence a shoemaker is still technically called a *cordwainer*.

Puts on his lusty green, with gaudy hook,  
And hanging scrip of finest *cordevan*.

Fletch. Faithf. Sh. i. 1.

So Spenser:—

Buskins he wore of costliest *cordwayne*.

Spens. F. Q. 6., ii. 6.

(NARES' GLOSSARY).

<sup>3</sup> *Mestier*.—This word has been by some derived from *mysterium*, i.e., *vite modus*, a trade or occupation, an *artificium* (Cowel) or from *ministerium*, an office, or a service (Blount). In modern French it is *métier*, which Brachet thus explains: "*Métier*, trade. In the 10th century it was written *mistier* (see the poem of S. Leger) from L. *ministerium*, an office; then, employment: lastly, daily occupation, trade, and is so used in Carol. documents." Nares gives another definition, Perhaps, however, it is rather from *maistery*. An apprentice is bound that he may learn the "art and mistery" of such a trade.

<sup>4</sup> *Quyr* or *suys*: which latter seems a mistake. In modern French *cuir*, hide, skin, leather, from L. *corium*.

<sup>5</sup> *Dreyn*, same as *darrein*, *ultimus*, i.e., last, now *dernier*, which was formerly *derrenier*, *derrainier*, from O.F. *derrain*. So far Brachet, who does not seem to have met with *dreyn*. With the word next but one to *dreyn*, viz., *illuges*, as I read it, I am not at all satisfied. Mr. W. Boyd translates it "*there*," but I cannot warrant either the reading or the rendering.

sur quey sire vos mandastes<sup>6</sup> vostre bre sous vostre prive seal<sup>7</sup> as Bailiffs<sup>8</sup> de vostre dite ville q'eux enqueysont si les dites Cordewan'es avoient usee leur mestier de tannerie en la forme souz dite p' quele enqueste est trovee q' les Cordewan'es de la dite ville de tut temps avoient usee de tanner suyr<sup>4</sup> en leur mesons a lur volnte, la quele enqueste est retornee en Court souz le com'une seal<sup>9</sup> de la vill. Et sire nient contresteaunt cele enqueste les ditez Tannours ount attachez tous les biens trovez en leur mesons de tannerie et les destorbent ore q' eus ne poent le dit mestier useer. Par quez, sire, les ditez Cordewan'ers vous prient q' vous leur voillez graunter p' inspeccioun<sup>10</sup> de la dite enquestre b're sous vostre g'nt seal q' eus pussent user lur dit mestier<sup>3</sup> de Tannerie ausi com eus et leur auncestres et les gents de lur mestier<sup>3</sup> de tut temps avant ount usee et q' leur biens ore de novel attachez en leurs mesons de Tannerie leur soient deliv'ez.

Mandetur ball's Salop' q'd p'mittant Cordewanarios infra scriptos coria in villa Salop' p' voluntate sua tannare prout &c. et destructiones ad nos &c.<sup>11</sup> quas &c. relaxari faciant.

There is no signature or seal subjoined to this document, which may therefore be regarded as an "office

<sup>6</sup> *Mandastes*, the Latin would be *mandāstis*, contracted from *mandavistis*.

<sup>7</sup> *Seal*, now *sceau*, another O.F. form was *séel*, which afterwards became *scel*, whence *sceau*. In Italian the word is *sigillo*, which preserves the Latin *sigillum*.

<sup>8</sup> *Bailiffs*.—These, as noted in the introduction, in A.D. 1322, 3, were John Rondulf and John Baldwyn. If we could discover the *mystery* of these men, light might possibly be thrown upon the motive for their zealous partisanship.

<sup>9</sup> *Commune seal*.—"Before the time of William the Conqueror the English did not seal with wax, but they usually made a golden cross on the parchment, [or] an impression on a piece of lead, which hanged to the Grant with a string of Silk, and this was held a sufficient confirmation of the Grant itself, without Signing or any Witnesses" (Blount).

N.B.—This is a very early instance of the town having a common seal.

<sup>10</sup> *Inspecioun*.—*Letters patent* were called an *inspeximus* because they usually began with this word after the King's title.

<sup>11</sup> These *etceteras* are very perplexing, but although we cannot extend the passage, we do not doubt of the meaning, for they refer to separate clauses in the body of the petition.

copy," the original having been transmitted to the Fraternity and carefully preserved in their chest. The following is a translation:—

"The Cordwainers of the town of Salop present their-petition to our Lord the King and his Council in behalf of the town or themselves and their ancestors and all those of their mistery in the said town from time out of mind who have used to tan skins at their pleasure without disturbance ever before, just as the Tanners of the same town and upon this Sire at your last being there without any question made of it between the Tanners and the Cordwainers of the same town, accordingly, Sire, you issued your writ under your privy seal to the Bailiffs of your said town enjoining them to make enquiry whether the said Cordwainers had used their mistery of tannery in the form submitted, by which inquest it was found that the Cordwainers of the said town had from all time been used to tan skins in their houses at their pleasure which inquest was returned into Court under the common seal of the town And, Sire, notwithstanding that inquest the said Bailiffs have seized all their goods found in their houses of tanning and at this time hinder them so that they cannot use the said mistery. Wherefore, Sire, the said Cordwainers pray you that you will grant by an *inspeximus* of the said inquest a writ under your great seal that they may be able to use their said mistery of tannery just as they and their ancestors and the people of their mistery from all time previous have used and that their goods now lately seized may be delivered to them."

[Then is added an endorsement or subscription in Latin as follows:—]

[Mandamus]. "Let it be a mandate to the Bailiffs of Salop that they permit the Cordwainers within-written to tan skins in the town of Salop at their pleasure as heretofore &c. and that they cause the distrains on our behalf if any &c. to be relaxed."

The lack of personal names in this document, only perhaps an "office copy," is much to be regretted. The petition itself would, no doubt, have been signed and sealed by the office bearers and the principal men of the Cordwainers' Fraternity, and from the seal we might have gathered how far recognition had previously been given to them. We must, however, content ourselves with the few facts which may legitimately be gathered from the petition itself, hoping that some document will hereafter be brought to light which will clear up the difficulties arising from insufficient data.

The meagre notes appended will be found useful to those who have not had previous experience of this kind of writing. I have not been able to extend the two *etceteras* in the Mandamus from want of the legal technical knowledge of that period. I may here add, in corroboration of the importance of the two trades at that period, that no persons other than resident householders could engage in either of them, for we have the notice of an ordinance of the 11th year of Henry III., 1226, 7, addressed to the "Burgenses de Salopia," which runs thus:—"Quod non emant infra Burgum Salopiæ coria recentia vel pannum crudum nisi sint in lotto et scotto &c."

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## SELATTYN: A HISTORY OF THE PARISH.

BY THE HON. MRS. BULKELEY-OWEN.

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*(Continued from 2nd Series, Vol. VI., Page 98).*

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## THE RECTORS.

THE Clergy Institution Book in the Diocesan Registry at S. Asaph only dates from 1681. We are therefore unable to give the early Rectors of Selattyn.

In a MS. in the Bodleian numbered "MS. Blakeway 15'," we find :—

"*William Spark*, persona, ecclesie de Solatten 7 Ric. II. bound to pay 60<sup>s</sup> towards the relief of John le Strange of Blakmere, Chivaler."

It is impossible to say if "Solatten" of 138 84 is the same place as "Sulatton" of 1391, but it seems highly probable.

It is also difficult to see what connection it had with John le Strange; moreover, the last John le Strange of Blackmere died in 1375.

His daughter and heir, Elizabeth, married Thomas Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, and she died s.p. 23rd Aug., 1383, leaving her aunt Ankaret (sister of John le Strange, her father) her heir.

Ankaret married Richard Talbot, son and heir of Gilbert Baron Talbot, who was summoned to Parliament from 3rd March 7 Rich. II. as "Ricardo Talbot de Blackmere."<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> *Historic Peerage*, Nicholas, p. 454.

There may have been some connection between the families of Le Strange and Fitz Warren, for we read in Eyton that John, great great uncle of the last John le Strange of Blackmere, was born and baptized at Whittington, Sept. 16, 1266; and that "in Septr., 1287, being then in the custody of Anian, Bishop of St. Asaph, he made proof of his age, and had livery of his paternal inheritance." (Inquis., 15 Edw. I.)<sup>1</sup> His mother was Alianore, daughter and coheir of William de Warren, Lord of Album Monasterium or Whitchurch.

In all probability John le Strange, to whom William Spark had to pay relief, was a cousin of John le Strange of Blackmere. He was Lord of Knocking, which, together with Selattyn, were both in the Deanery of Marchia.

He was summoned to Parliament 20 Aug., 7 Richard II. (1383), and died about 1398,<sup>2</sup> or before 1404.<sup>3</sup>

*Robert ap Howel.* Ob. 1518.<sup>4</sup>

*John ap Robert.* No date.<sup>5</sup>

*Robert Staney.* Inst. by Bishop Warton, 1537.<sup>6</sup>

The Staney family were of considerable importance amongst the Burghers of Oswestry in the 16th and 17th centuries.<sup>7</sup>

They were granted the right to bear Arms upon the Herald's Visitation of Shropshire in 1623, which had been refused by the previous Herald in 1584, who denied to Robert Stanney of the Liberties of Oswestry, and to John and Roger Stanney of the Town of Oswestry the "name, title, and Dignitie of Esquiers and Gentlemen."

<sup>1</sup> Eyton, vol. x., p. 23.

<sup>2</sup> *Hist. Peerage.* <sup>3</sup> Eyton, vol. x., p. 263.

<sup>4</sup> *Hist. S. Asaph*, p. 669.

<sup>5</sup> Browne Willis's *Survey of St. Asaph*.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* Robt. Warton, Bishop of St. Asaph 1536-1554, also Abbot of Bermondsey until the Dissolution in 1539.

<sup>7</sup> They, probably, originally came from Stanney, in Cheshire.

Robert Staney, rector of Selattyn, was the son of Richard Staney the elder, mercer, who died in 1540, and whose Will, together with those of the rector and his brothers David and Richard, have fortunately been preserved for us and are in Somerset House.

Robert Staney must have been educated at Oswestry Grammar School which was founded by David Holbache in 1404.

He was admitted to Oxford University on Feb. 7, 1529-30.

His first preferment that we have any record of, was that of rector of St. Christopher le Stocks in the city of London, 28th March, 1536.

He probably owed his appointment to the marriage of his eldest sister Blanche with a wealthy London citizen, Richard Raynolde, Sheriff of London in 1532. He expresses his gratitude for "her kindness to me shewed" in his Will.

We learn from Stow that the value of St. Christopher's before the fire was £62 1s. 4d.<sup>1</sup>

It was called "le Stocks" from the market of that name near which it stood, which was founded about 1282 by Henry Walleis, Lord Mayor, who "caused divers houses in this city to be builded towards the maintenance of London Bridge, namely, one void place near unto the Parish Church called Wooll Church on the north side thereof, where sometime (the way being very large and broad) had stood a pair of stocks for punishment of offenders. This building took the name of those stocks, and was appointed by him to be a market place for fish and flesh in the midst of the city."<sup>2</sup>

We cannot enter into the whole history of St. Christopher's, that belongs to the history of London. Suffice it to say that Robert Staney must have seen it at the height of its beauty, with its chantries un-

<sup>1</sup> Stow's *Survey*, Book v., p. 11.

<sup>2</sup> Stow's *Survey*, Book ii., p. 194.

touched,<sup>1</sup> and its wealth of church plate, ornaments, jewels and vestments.

It was rich in the bequests of the citizens. No fewer than three Lord Mayors and many rich aldermen and citizens had been buried within its precincts.

I would refer my readers, to enable them to judge in some degree of the magnificence of S. Christopher's, to the Inventory of its possessions in 1483.<sup>2</sup>

The Church and the Parsonage in which Robert Staney lived were burnt in the great fire. The former was re-built in Threadneedle Street, but was taken down in 1780 to make way for the Bank of England.

The present private drawing office of the Bank stands upon the site of the Church. The old churchyard is now an enclosed garden.<sup>3</sup>

When the Church was removed the parish of S. Christopher's was joined to that of S. Margaret, Lothbury.

The Registers of St. Christopher's do not begin until 3 Elizabeth, and as Robert Staney died in the last year of Phillip and Mary, his name does not appear therein.

In the book of Records in which the parish leases are entered it occurs:—

28 Henry VIII., 22 Dec., 1536. Robert Stanney Clark, parson with the Churchwardens lets certain premises.

30 Henry VIII. Sir Robert Stanny Clark and the wardens let other premises.

31 Hen. VIII., 11 Febry. Robert Stanny Clark, parson and the wardens let other premises.

<sup>1</sup> The Chantry Act was passed 37 Hen. VIII.

<sup>2</sup> "S. Christopher le Stocks. Minutes of the Vestry Meetings, E. Freshfield, 1886." (British Museum Press Mark 10,350, h. 16); also S. Christopher le Stocks, "Accompts of the Churchwardens," E. Freshfield, 1885. (Press Mark 10,350, h. 12); and "Parish of S. Christopher le Stocks," E. Freshfield, 1882. (Press Mark, 10,350, h. 2).

<sup>3</sup> We are indebted for this information to the Rev. Arthur Ingram, Rector of S. Margt., Lothbury.

And so on until the 35 Hen. VIII. After this date no more entries of leases occur until the reign of Elizabeth.<sup>1</sup>

Brown Willis says that Robert Staney was appointed to the Vicarage of Meifod in 1537, the same year as to Selattyn.

It may seem strange that as witness to his father's Will he is only named as "Clerke and person of Sullatton," but the Will being written at Oswestry would account for this.

We have no record of his management of the parish of Selattyn or of Meifod, being a pluralist, he was doubtless a non-resident.

His name appears but once as signing the Inventory, 7 Edward VI.

It is, however, greatly to his credit that he resigned the Vicarage of Meifod in 1540, in favour of David Edwards, son of William Edwards of Plasnewydd, Constable of Chirk; and that he resigned Selattyn in 1553.

He was doubtless buried at St. Christopher's according to his desire.

Below I give the Wills and those of the Draper family to which they allude.

*Richarde Stanye the Elder of Oswester Marcer.*

*(Will 5 Alenger.)*

15 November, 31 Hen. VIII.

To be buried in the Parische Church of Oswester, in the Chapell of o'r blessed lady<sup>2</sup> even against & before the Image & picture of Saint Margaret the Virgine.

Item I will that my executors incontynent after my decease shall prepare & by a Marbill Stone graven to cover my grave wall & that to be substanciall after an honest sort. . . I

<sup>1</sup> I am indebted for this information to Dr. Edwin Freshfield.

<sup>2</sup> "The Service of Our Lady, founded off certen lands and tenements heretofore given [by Thomas, Earl of Arundel] to the findinge of two prestes to celebrate att the autler off Our Lady wythin the parishe church of Oswestre." (Chantry Certificates Salop, 40, 41).

geve & bequeth xiiij gownes in the Honour of God & the twelfe apostilles whiche gownes my will is that they be bestowed to iij old auneyent & discrete poore men . . . to every sonne & doughter of my loving brother John Draper xx<sup>s</sup> sterling a pece . . . Item I will & charge my sonne David Staney & his heires. . . that he finde observe & kepe an anuall dirige or obite duringe the space of a hunderth yeres . . . painge yerely therfor xiiij<sup>s</sup> iij<sup>d</sup>. . . I geve & bequeth to the hyght altare of the aforenamed parische Church of Oswester for my tithes negligently forgotten or unpaid at sundry tymes vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> to the mayntenaunce & reparacon of the said Church of Oswester v<sup>li</sup> sterlinge.

Item. I wyll that in all goodly haste after my decease an inventory be taken & made by my loving cosing John Price, clerke & person of Whitton & that they be equally & indifferently devyded & partyd at the oversight of my executours & my weddid wife Jafi verch David lloid app Owen. . . in three severall partes. . . the firste parte to pay my debtes legacies. . . Item the seconde parte so devyded I do give & bequeth to be equally & indifferently devyded in several parte betwixte my wel beloved sonnes, that is to say Thomas Staney, David Staney, Mr Robert Staney & Richard Stanye ye yonger, & that they & every of them do aggre & content themselves to his por'con bymitted & equally devyded without any gruge, malice, hatridde or debate one to another for the especiaall love & kindnes that I being ther father naturall thereunto have shewed & bestowed upon them.

Item the 3<sup>rd</sup> parte I bequeth to my loving wedded wife Joanne as her dower . . . Blanche my eldest doughter & wife to Master Richard Raynolde, citizen of London . . . my doughter Jane being wif to one Master Watson Citizen of London . . . Johan my doughter being wif to Jenn lloid . . . my doughter Elizabeth being wif to Edwarde lloid . . . my welbeloved Newewes John Price & person of Whitton & Hughe ap John of the same towne draper.

Item I will that my sonne Thomas Staney may have his election of my best standing Cupp with his cover double gilt . . . David Staney have upon his election the neest of gilding bolle.

Witnesses John Price clerke & person of Whitton<sup>1</sup> Owen

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<sup>1</sup> Witness also to the Will of Robert ap Howell, 1541. See Chap. IV.

app David curate<sup>1</sup> Robert app Howell Alderman, John app Thomas, Edward ap Meredith alderman of the same towne of Oswester, Richard Baker, Borges, & me Thomas Stanney & me David Staney Robert Staney Clerke & person of Sullatton & me Richard Staney the younger."

Proved 15 April 1540, P.C.C.

*Will of Richard Staney of Oswestre, Draper.*

1542. (13 Spert).

"To be buried in the p'yshe Church of Oswestre wthin the grave of my brother parson Staney yf it may be conveniently ells ymmedyatlye adjoynnyng the same . . . to Sir Owen my gostly father xx" . . . to the reparcion and buylding of the Church fyve poundes sterling . . . to the buylding of a new scole within the Church yarde fyve poundes sterling . . . unto myne Eldest sone Richard Staney one hundreth poundes starling . . . to my daughters laufully begotten betwixte me and my wyddyde wyfe that ys to seye Katheryn, Margaret, Jane, Dowce and yf it be Goddes pleasure that she be lighted of a childe where w<sup>t</sup> she goith nowe to every one of theyn threescore poundes sterling apece" (to his "basterd children" Thomas Staney, Elizabeth and Margaret "ten poundes" each) to Elenour my weddyd wife three hundreth markes starling . . . my Suster Jenett lloyed Jev'n lloid is wyfe fyve poundes . . .

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<sup>1</sup> Owen ap David was Curate of Oswestry as early as 1521, for he is mentioned in the Will of "David Edmonde clerqus. Oswester dated 5 Nov. and prov. 22 Nov., 1521." He leaves to "Dom. Roberti Baker 5s" to celebrate a trental for his soul; "to Dom. Owine ap David curat ii"; his goods movable and immovable he leaves to "Richard Hanmer cleri." (Will Somerset House, "Maynwaryng 18.")

Peter Brereton, fifth son of Sir Randle Brereton of Ipstones, Shocklach, and Malpas, Kt., Chamberlain of Chester 21 to 23 Hen. VIII., Kt. Banneret and Kt. of the body to Hen. VII., was Vicar of Oswestry as early as 20th Hen. VIII. (1528-29), and 22 Hen. VIII. (1530-31), when he is the defendant in a suit with Thomas, Abbot of Shrewsbury, concerning the tithes of the Parish Church and Parsonage of Oswestry. (Star Chamber Proceed., Bundle 17, No. 380, Bundle 18, 242, Bundle 20, 76 and 80, Bundle 24, 223, Bundle, 25, 8).

Peter Brereton, Vicar of Oswestry, was the plaintiff in a suit concerning collecting tithes and offerings in the Church of Oswestry at Easter without his authority. 29 Hen. VIII. (1537-38), Randall Ireland, Richard Baker, Robert Lloyd and others were the defendants. Star Chamb. Proceed., Book 6., No. 294, and Bundle 24, 359.

to every childe of my Syster Jonet lloide xx<sup>s</sup> . . . xx<sup>s</sup> to every childe of my Nevewe Robert lloide . . . . . xx<sup>s</sup> to every childe of my Syster Elizabeth Staney wyfe to Edward lloide<sup>1</sup> . . . to Gruff lloide his doughter xx<sup>s</sup> now being unmarried . . . to every child of my Nevewe Thomas lloyd<sup>2</sup> xx<sup>s</sup> . . . to every childe of my Cosyn Edward Draper xx<sup>s</sup> . . . to every childe of myn uncle John Draper xx<sup>s</sup> . . . to the childe of my Nece Cicelye doughter of Jev'n lloyde xx<sup>s</sup> . . . xx<sup>s</sup> to be devyded betwixte Dowce Drapery's children . . . xx<sup>s</sup> to be devyded betwixte Margaret Drapers children . . . to my Cousyn John price parsons of Wittenton xx<sup>s</sup> . . . Elenour Verch David my weddid wife . . . John ap David lloyde my brother in lawe. . . .

In witness John Price, Owen ap D'd Clarke etc.

*David Stanney's<sup>3</sup> Will. (47 Alenger).*

1547.

I, David Stanney . . . to be buried in or lady Chauncell by my mother in the Church of Saint Oswalde King & Martir . . to John Wynn Stanney my nephewe & to his heires in fee simple all my landes wt'in the towne & Lordshipp of Osestree . . . Elizabeth my sister . . . myne uncle Richarde Blodwell<sup>4</sup> . . . my brother Thomas Stanney<sup>5</sup> . . . Margaret ap Hewe my wiffe.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Of Llwynymaen.

<sup>2</sup> Second son of Ievan Lloyd of Park Promise.

<sup>3</sup> Another "David Stanney, Gent." occurs in the Oswestry Register as "buried May 29, 1596."

<sup>4</sup> Son of John Blodwell of Oswestry, by Margaret Lloyd v. — Lloyd ap Thomas Lloyd o Fodlith. Llyfr Silin, *Arch. Camb.*, Series v., p. 119. The names of John and Richard Blodwell occur amongst the earliest list of Burgesses. Richard Blodwell was supervisor to the Will of Ed. Lloyd of Llwynymaen, 1544. In the Oswestry Corporation Records we find 8 April, 2 Ed. VI., "M<sup>d</sup> That this day Richard blodwall gent. lyften'nt of Osestrie delyv'ed on gret Crosse of Selver & gylt unto the said elecc'on" [house]. See *Bye-Gones*, Feb. 28, 1877.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. "M<sup>d</sup> that the said day Thomas Staney gent. on of theldr men of the said Towne delyv'ed xv<sup>li</sup> sterling to thys of the towne to be kept in the com'yn coffre of the townes money."

<sup>6</sup> In the sentence confirming the Will, the widow is described as "Margareta Stanney alias price," the inference being that she had re-married one Price



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### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

#### INDEX TO SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL TRANSACTIONS.

The Council of the Archæological Society propose to publish an Index Volume to the first eleven volumes of the Transactions (Series I.). It will contain full Index of Names, Places, Papers, Authors, Plates, &c., and a detailed General Index, &c. A limited number of copies only will be printed, and will be offered to none but Subscribers, at a price not exceeding Fifteen Shillings. Intending Subscribers are requested to send in their names as early as possible to the Secretary, Mr. F. GOYNE, Dogpole, Shrewsbury.

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