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The Council of the Shropshire Archaeological 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 Alphabetical 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 Alphabetical 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.

CHANGES IN LAND OWNERSHIP IN SHROPSHIRE.

By STANLEY LEIGHTON, M.P., F.S.A.

"TEMPORA mutantur et nos mutamur in illis." Four hundred years ago, towards the close of the Feudal period, red deer and roe were running wild over the Forest of Clun. On the slopes of the Stiperstone range, before modern miners had recommenced the work of their Roman predecessors, Hockstow deer forest extended right up to Caus Castle. The antlers found in the meres round Baschurch and Ellesmere show the presence of red deer in North Shropshire also. What was the population of the county at that time we cannot accurately ascertain, but the inhabitants were not scattered as now broadcast over the land, but were gathered together for protection in the walled towns, or in villages which nestled under the battlements of castles. Few were the outlying residences, and these were usually surrounded by a moat. Contrasting with the wildness of the surrounding scenery (for there was then no model farming), some forty or fifty castles gave point to the landscape, some of them well-built, and covering several acres in extent; but more imposing than the strongholds of the landowners in scale and stateliness were the Abbeys of the Religious Orders, of which Shropshire had her fair proportion. An honest study of what remains to us of the past helps us to observe the continuity of change, both in the outward appearance of the land and the personality of its inhabitants. The twelve Abbeys and Priories of Shropshire, the hospital of the Knights Templars, and a number of friaries are all gone. The forty castles of Shropshire are all gone as residences of importance. I

can only recall three or four which have a vestige of roof left upon their walls. Stokesay is a beautiful but dismantled shell. Shrewsbury Castle, of which Leland said "it hath been a stronge thinge, but is now much in ruin," suffered still further disfigurement in the beginning of this century at the hands of Laura, Countess of Bath, and her architect Telford, the famous road engineer. Wattlesborough is used as a farm house, and its square Norman tower is covered with a modern roof. Apley Castle is used as a stable, and little but the foundation is left. Broncroft has been modernised. Of the four walled towns of Shropshire—Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, Ludlow, and Oswestry, hardly a vestige of gate or wall can now be traced. The original owners have passed away with their castles. Compare the feudal baronage of Shropshire with its modern peerage:—Fitzalan, Audeley, Boteler, Burnel, Charlton de Powys, Corbet of Caus, Fitz-Herbert, Fitz-Warin, Lacy, Mortimer, Pantulf, Say, Stafford, Strange, Montgomery. All these once-famous names are unfamiliar now. When Noel Hill, the eldest son of Thomas Harwood, was created Lord Berwick of Attingham in 1784 he was the only resident peer in the county. There were, indeed, two Irish peers, Kilmorey and Clive; but, as far as I know, no resident English peer, unless Earl Gower of Lilleshall be counted. In the appendix will be found lists of the Tudor, the Georgian, and the Victorian peers of Shropshire and it will be observed how short has been the family tenure of hereditary rank. But ruins and dismantled houses each have their own story to tell, which will generally repay the trouble of discovery. Stokesay points to the rise of commerce, one of the powerful factors in England's greatness. Its builder was Laurence, a clothier, of Ludlow, who adopted the name of his town, and erected this charming castellated mansion in 1290. "It was not," says Eyton, "till the reign of Edward I. that mercantile wealth could thus readily be exchanged for territorial importance." After passing by heirship to the Vernons,

Stokesay again fell into mercantile hands, and was purchased in the reign of Elizabeth or James I. by the aldermanic family of Craven, who sold it about 1870 again for money made in business to the family of Allcroft, its present owners. In feudal as well in modern times wealth often came through heiresses, and there are few families with large possessions which do not owe much to female inheritance—a fact which, I suppose, inspired the old punning legal rhyme—

“Fee simple, simple Fee,
And all the Fees in tail,
Are nothing when compared with thee,
Thou best of Fees, Fe(e)male”

Whether the duties and the dangers of feudal superiority brought its possessors more quickly to extinction than the conditions of modern pre-eminence is a problem worthy of consideration. Special advantages, whether social, political, pecuniary, or literary, seem perilous to the envied owners. Eytton concludes a notice of the Fitzalans with these words:—“Having now given some account of eight successive representatives of Alan Fitz Flaad, this retrospective observation suggests itself, viz., that not one of these eight Fitzalans attained the age of sixty years; only two passed the age of fifty; three died between forty and fifty; one between thirty and forty; and two others died under thirty.” The fate of the Staffords who inherited Caus Castle from the Corbets, and having inter-married with the Plantagenets stepped into the highest grade of nobility, is equally instructive. In the second generation Edmund, the fifth earl, having succeeded a brother who was murdered, and two other brothers, who died childless, was himself killed at the Battle of Shrewsbury in 1403. His son, who was made Duke of Buckingham, was slain at Northampton in 1460. His son was slain at St. Alban's. His son was beheaded at Salisbury in 1483, and his son was beheaded on Tower Hill in 1521. The Royal House of England for the last eight centuries has been represented by seven families, but never during

all that time by a purely English dynasty in the male line. The Conqueror William was a Norman; Stephen, a Frenchman; Henry II., an Angevin or Plantagenet; Henry VII., a Welshman or Owen; James I., a Scotchman or Stuart; William III., a Dutchman of the House of Orange; George I., a Guelph or Hanoverian; and the Prince of Wales represents the distinguished German House of Coburg. The feudal scheme of society, the outgrowth of surrounding circumstances rather than of settled policy, linked enormous duties with corresponding position. Recognised and customary obligations, which could not easily or safely be avoided, appertained to the ownership of land, almost the only form in which at that time wealth could be capitalised. There is danger to any State when the conditions of political service dissociate property from public responsibilities. In old England the castle represented military duty. The abbey represented religious, educational, and civil obligations. The towns, with their exclusive guilds and chartered privileges, were the guardians of municipal government and the protectors of trade. The custom of primogeniture, economical in its primary idea, is democratic in its direct consequences. While the eldest son of a baronial house was endowed with the land, almost to the exclusion of his brethren, he was at the same time laden with specific military and civil responsibilities. The cadets of the house, equally noble in blood, but according to our English custom, simply commoners, were obliged by the necessities of their position to seek a livelihood in trades or professions. There was no caste, and as the ranks of the barons and knights were ever and anon recruited from the professional and mercantile classes, so the trades and professions were as often recruited from the younger sons of the nobility. In the great Council of the nation, the Bishops and Abbots were life peers, as numerous and influential as the hereditary nobility, and they were summoned by a similar writ. Whether a summons was regarded, as a burden or a privilege, is not quite clear, nor is it certain

by what means an ecclesiastical or lay peer could assert his right if he failed to receive his summons. Certain it is that the Abbots of many Religious Houses, as well as the owners of land by baronial tenure, were sometimes summoned and sometimes passed over. The lesser landowners were represented by knights of the shire in the House of Commons, and the citizens of the towns by burgesses. Shropshire returned two Knights of the Shire, and Shrewsbury and Bridgnorth two burgesses each from 1295. In 1472 Ludlow was made a Parliamentary Borough, Wenlock in 1478, Bishop's Castle in 1585, so that the county returned in all 12 members to Parliament, instead of its present quota of 5. What a shrinkage of relative importance in the council of the nation!

In the Appendix I have given large extracts from Leland's *Itinerary*; here I will only give a few quotations. The Shropshire "Black" country, at present the most important area in the county, with its 50,000 inhabitants, he thus alludes to:—

Yerne is made yn certen Places of Shropshire and especially yn the wooddes betwixt Belvoys (Buildwas) and Wenloke.

Colys be digged hard by Ombridge (Wombridge) where the Priory was.

It will be remembered that the delimitation of the boundary between England and Wales was not finally completed till the 28th year of Henry VIII. A statute passed in 1537 introduced the shire system into what are now the counties of Brecknock, Radnor, Montgomery, Denbigh, and Flint. The parishes of Ellesmere, Oswestry, Chirbury, Clun, and others were definitely appropriated to Shropshire. Under Montgomeryshire, Leland writes—

Clune Castell longynge to the Erle of Arundel, somewhat ruinous. It hath been both stronge and well builded. Clune was a lordship itself a fore the new Acte. (28 Henry VIII.)

By Clune is a great Forest of redde dere and rois longynge to the Lord of Arundel.

All Chirbyri Hundred by the new Acte is adjecte to Shrobbshire. It apperithe in the Acte what Lordshipes be adjoyned to the v new Shires.

I am glad to note here that the Castle of Clun has lately been purchased by the present Duke of Norfolk, and thus a descendant of the famous Shropshire family of Fitzalan, and the holder of the Feudal Barony of Clun and Oswaldstree, is again a Shropshire man.

Leland gives a list of some of the landowners in Shropshire in his day. It is not a complete list, but it is instructive. He mentions only 29, and in 18 cases he adds an estimate of their incomes. The list is headed by the name of Sir John Talbot of Albrighton Park, without mentioning his reputed income.

Amongst the others occur the names of

	£
Corbet of Morton 800 merk of land	= 520
Sir Robert Needham of Shavington	260
Newporte of Archaul (High Ercall)	200
Vernon of Hodnet	140
Mitton of Cotton by Shrowsbyri	135
Oteley of Pitchford }	100
Lee of Langley }	

There are eight others who are credited with an income of between £50 and £100 a year, and three more with £40.

Comparing Leland's list with the modern Domesday Book of 1873, I can find only six of the same names; while the comparison of incomes shows the enormous relative depreciation in the value of money.

In 1873

	£
3 Shropshire landowners are credited with over 30,000	
	£
2 " " under 30,000 and over 20,000	
8 " " " 20,000 " " 10,000	
27 " " " 10,000 " " 5,000	
164 " " " 5,000 " " 1,000	

I pass now to another standard by which we may measure the progress of change. Christopher Sax-

ton's Elizabethan map of Shropshire marks twenty-four parks, not probably all deer parks, but fenced enclosures used for cattle as well as game, and in all cases indicating a residence of importance. There are now (1895), I think, ten deer parks in Shropshire, but only one, Oteley near Ellesmere, which I think was disparked at one time, is identical with any in Saxton's list. Eight, however, of his parks are still represented by mansions. Between the reigns of Elizabeth and Victoria several new parks have been made and have since been disparked. (See appendix.)

As illustrating the devolution in the ownership in land, the map of Basil Wood of the White Abbey is useful. It was made about the year 1715 and professes to mark the country houses in the county, and in the margin are the names and the arms of 200 owners. This map is not exhaustive of the subject, and there are mistakes as well as omissions; nevertheless it is astonishing to notice how many of the 200 names enumerated have disappeared, and how many new names and houses have sprung up in the interval. For instance, neither Hawkstone nor Attingham appear in this map, and three-fourths of the families whose names and arms are recorded are no longer represented in the male descent. I give the list in the appendix.

The names of those who, during the troubled period of the Civil War, took part on one side or the other, prove that the Rebellion was a struggle not of class against class, as was the French Revolution, but of the supporters of one Theory of Government and Religion against the supporters of another. Amongst those who in Shropshire favoured the Parliamentary side are to be found :—

The Earl of Bridgewater, President of the Court of the Marches of Wales, and a patron of Richard Baxter
The Earl of Denbigh
General Mytton of Halston, and his brother-in-law Myddelton of Chirk Castle

Corbet of Adderley
 Corbet of Stanwardine
 Matthew Herbert of Oakley
 Park
 Mackworth of Betton
 Clive of Styche
 Lloyd of Aston
 Powell of Park
 Baker of Sweeney
 Evans of Treflach
 Hunt of Shrewsbury, after-
 wards of Borreatton
 More of Linley
 Jones of Kilhendre (a Regicide)
 Charlton of Apley
 Mitton of Shipton
 Edwardes of Greet

Cotton of Bellaport
 Forester
 Harcourt Leighton of Plash
 Fowler
 Norton
 Pierpoint of Tong
 Young of Cainton
 Kinnersley of Badger
 Leighton Owen of Bragginton
 Botterell
 Waring
 Wingfield
 Betton
 Amongst the waverers were
 Lord Herbert of Chirbury
 and the Owens of Condoover.

I have pointed out how entirely the castles have disappeared as residences. It is difficult to put one's hand on an inhabited house of the fourteenth century, and not easy to find one of the fifteenth and the sixteenth centuries. The most ancient residence in Shropshire still used, I believe to be the Prior's house at Wenlock, and it is certainly one of the most interesting. Since the dissolution it has passed through many hands, and is now, happily, in the possession of Mr. Milnes Gaskell, who well knows how to preserve its character. I will mention a few other old houses: Plash, near Cardington, can show some remains of Tudor Gothic, intermixed with Elizabethan work, and it has not been much touched during the last two centuries and a half, until it was lately carefully restored. Condoover is the largest and best example of the later Elizabethan style in the county. The Whitehall, however, in Shrewsbury, is perhaps as a whole more characteristic, because its surroundings, its gate-house, its dovecot, its walled gardens and its stables are still pretty much as they were. There is a good example of an early seventeenth century dovecot and barn at Hodnet. Whitton Court, near Ludlow, Lydston, in Claverly, Madeley Court, Lutwyche, Belswardyne, Shipton, Upton Cressett, and

Plowden are among the sixteenth and seventeenth century houses which are still maintained as residences. But, generally, we must seek for old examples of domestic architecture in farm houses, and in many of these the original character is well preserved. Black and white timbered houses are to be found all over Shropshire, especially in the towns, and, above all other towns, in Shrewsbury. Pitchford ranks as the best specimen of a country house in this style as a whole, but the frontage of Park Hall, near Oswestry, will bear comparison with any façade of this class in England. Marsh or March, in the parish of Westbury, is a small black and white house, and has been excellently restored quite recently, and the same may be said of the Black Birches. Molverley Church, Halston Chapel, and Park Hall Chapel, are examples of the use of this style in ecclesiastical buildings. The stately but ruinous shell of Moreton Corbet is a fine Jacobean design of first-rate order. The house was burnt down before it was inhabited, and has never been rebuilt. I draw near to my conclusion, and return to the point from whence I began, that acquaintance with the local evidences of history makes us admit that there are fewer old things of man's contrivance in the world than some people think. Go into any house, and how little can you lay your hands upon which has been in that house for a hundred years. You may see, in any well-appointed mansion, books and furniture, and swords and armour, and lace and jewellery, and silver and pewter, linen and tapestry, and pictures, but how little, even though it be old, has been in the place for long; how little has been seen and handled by those who lived there centuries ago. There were few books, few pictures, few ornaments in a country house even in the eighteenth century. The old inventories testify to the simplicity, not to say ruggedness, of the lives of our ancestors. So when people bring treasures of art, and especially when they bring portraits to an old house, they should not be ashamed of labelling them, in order that old things

which have been purchased may not be mistaken for old things which were brought into the house when they were new, and have grown old in the same place. A mansion may be built in a year—a home cannot be made in a year or in a generation. When a man rebuilds his house by way of making a good job of it, instead of carefully repairing the existing habitation he destroys a homeliness which he will never see again. More harm has been done by too lavish reconstructions than by neglect. Shropshire has largely benefited in every generation from new comers, who have added to its material prosperity and pleasant associations.

“The fair new homes of England,
Homes of the strong and free,
Of a race that still for ever will
The new world’s masters be.”

I think that in this county the ancient and the modern fairly combine together and every day grow into closer harmony. Certainly people are not now so set upon pulling down in order that they may rebuild as they were in other days. There is greater reverence for the past, and a better reading of its story.

“The old-world homes of England,
What tales their walls can tell
Of hopes and fears in by-gone years
To those that read them well.”

APPENDIX.

EYTON'S LIST OF SHROPSHIRE CASTLES.

Alberbury
Bishop's Castle
Bridgnorth
Carrechova
Caus
Cleobury Mortimer
Corfham
Ellesmere
Holgate
Kinnerley
Knockin
Ludlow
Middle
Norton

Oswestry
Pulverbatch
Quatford
Red Castle
Ruyton
Shrawardine
Shrewsbury
Snead
Stapelton
Stretton
Wem
Wattlesborough
Whitchurch
Whittington

CASTELLATED MANSIONS.

Acton Burnell
Apley
Brace Meole
Charlton
Cheswardine
Dawley
Hopton
Longnor
Moreton Corbet
Stokesay
Tirley
Withyford
Wroxeter

RELIGIOUS HOUSES, with their value at the Dissolution, from Stevens's continuation of Dugdale's *Monasticon*.

	Gross.	Net.	
	£	£	
Shrewsbury Abbey	615	532	Benedictine
Wenlock Priory	434	401	Cluniac
Halesowen	337	280	Præmonstratensian
Haughmond	294	259	Augustine
Lilleshall	327	229	Augustine
Buildwas	129	110	Cistercian
Chirbury Priory	87	66	Augustine
Woombridge Priory	72	65	Augustine
Breewood	31	17	Cistercian.

To which may be added Alberbury, suppressed by Henry VI. as an alien Priory of the Grandimontensian order, and the House of the Knights of St. John at Halston.

The Abbots of Shrewsbury, Lilleshall, and Haughmond were summoned to the House of Peers from time to time.

TUDOR PEERAGE OF SHROPSHIRE IN HENRY VIII'S REIGN.

Stafford. Duke of Buckingham.	Dukedom extinct in 1521. Barony of Stafford in 1637.
Fitzalan. Earl of Arundel.	Extinct in male line 1580.
Grey Baron. Grey de Powis.	Extinct 1552.
Earl of Shrewsbury.	

The Baronies of Talbot, Furnival, and Strange of Blackmere fell into abeyance between 3 daughters and coheirs in 1616, and but a small portion of the Shropshire estates remained attached to the Earldom afterwards.

The Earl of Derby might perhaps be added to the list as owner, through the Stranges, of Knockin and Middle.

PEERAGE OF SHROPSHIRE IN GEORGE I.'S REIGN.

Newport. Earl of Bradford.	Extinct 1762.
Herbert. Marquess of Powis.	Extinct 1748.
Pierpoint. Duke of Kingston.	Extinct 1773.
Talbot. Duke of Shrewsbury.	Extinct 1718.
Earldom reverted to kinsman.	

PEERAGE OF SHROPSHIRE IN VICTORIA'S REIGN.

Noel Hill of Attingham. Baron	Wilson, Berners. Barony called out of abeyance 1832.
Berwick, created 1784.	
Clive. Irish Barony of Clive, created 1762.	Lawley, Wenlock. Created Baron 1839
Baron Herbert, created 1794.	Clive, Windsor. Barony called out of abeyance 1855.
Earl of Powis, created 1804.	Hamilton Russell, Boyne. Baron Brancepeth created 1866.
Bridgeman. Created Baron 1794.	Acton. Baron, created 1869.
Earl of Bradford 1815.	Gore. Harlech Baron, created 1876.
Hill of Hawkstone. Created Baron 1816, Viscount 1842.	Hill-Trevor. Baron, created 1880.
Forester. Created Baron 1821.	Corry, Rowton. Baron, created 1880.

The following peers have land in Shropshire, but are not resident, and are therefore not included in the foregoing list :—

Earl of Shrewsbury	Lord Barnard
Earl Craven	Earl Brownlow
Marquess of Bath	Duke of Sutherland
Earl of Tankerville	Lord Stafford

NAMES OF SHROPSHIRE LANDOWNERS MENTIONED IN LELANDS "ITINERARY," TEMP. HEN. VIII., with estimates in some cases of their incomes. Those

printed in italics are believed to be extinct in the male line or to have sold their Shropshire estates.

	£
Sir John Talbot of Albrighton Park	
Corbet of Morton Corbet, 800 merk of land ==	520
<i>Corbet of Lee, 100 merk</i>	75
<i>Corbet of Longnor</i>	40
<i>Sir Richard Mainwaring of Highfield (Ightfield)</i>	
<i>John Dodde of Cloverley, 100 merk</i>	75
<i>Sir Robert Nedham, 400 merk</i>	260
<i>Grosvenor of Bellaport</i>	
<i>Newport of Archaul (Brcall) a lordship with Park</i>	200
<i>Leighton of Leighton</i>	
<i>Leighton of Wattlesborough</i>	
<i>Leighton of Plash</i>	
<i>Leighton of Rodimer (Rodington)</i>	
<i>Milton of Colton (Coton near Shrewsbury)</i>	135
<i>Trentham of Shrewsbury</i>	50
<i>Thornes of Shrewsbury</i>	50
<i>Onestow of Onestow</i>	40
<i>Oteley of Pitchford</i>	100
<i>Skriwen of Frodesley, 100 merk of land</i>	70
<i>Lee of Longner (Langley)</i>	100
<i>Laken of Wyley</i>	170
<i>Gataker of Gataker 100 merk of land</i>	65
<i>Wolridge of Dudmestre (Dudmaston)</i>	65
<i>Haughton of Beckbyri</i>	40
<i>Young of Cainton, 100 merk</i>	65
<i>Vernon of Hodnet</i>	140
<i>Cotton of Cotton</i>	50
<i>Chorleton of Apley</i>	
<i>Chorlton of Wombridge</i>	

Amongst the other names to be found in Leland's "Itinerary" are

Brooke a lawyer at Church Stretton
Ld. Powys (i.e., Grey de Powis)
Duke of Buckingham of Oaus Castle
Earl of Arundel
Earl of Derby as owner through the Lords Strange of Knockin
Sandford of Sandford
Dudley

From Eman. Bowen's map of Shropshire, dedicated to Henry Arthur Herbert, Earl of Powis, Lord Lieutenant of the county, and published in 1751. The italics represent failure of male descent or disposal of estate.

SEATS OF NOBILITY, ETC.

Tong Castle. Duke of Kingston
Pepperhill. Earl of Shrewsbury
Shafnal. Earl of Stafford
High Arcot & Eylon. Earl of Brad-
Oakley Place. Earl of Powis [ford]
Shenton Park. Lord Kilmorey
Halesowen. Lord Dudley
Haughton. Briggs Bt.
Aldenharn. Acton Bt.
Hawkston. Hill Bt.
Longner. Corbet Bt. Montgomeryshire
Harnage Grange. Fowler Bt.
Wattlesborough. Leighton Bt.

SEATS OF NOBILITY, ETC.

Halston. Mytton Esq.
Morton Corbet. Corbet Esq.
Borreathon. Hunt Esq.
Morvil. Weaver Esq.
Wiley. Forester Esq.
Apley. Whitmore Esq.
Condover. Barnston Esq.
Porkington. Owen, Esq.
Park Hall. Charlton Esq.
Aston. Lloyd Esq.
West Coppice & Onslow. Powis Esq.
Chelwin. Pigott Esq.
Linley. More Esq.

Parks marked in Christopher Saxton's map, 16th century. They were probably not all deer parks.

Adderley	High Ercall	Oteley	Shrawardine
Blackmere	Hodnet	Plash	Staunton
Cardiston	Kenwick	Pepperhill	Tong
Cheswardyne	Langley	Shawbury	Upton
Cleobury	Lyleshall	Shavington	Wylley
Haughmond	Oakley	Shelvock	

to which Speed adds Dean, near Ludlow, Stokesay, Shifnall, Linley, near Bridgnorth, and Ighfield.

Eman. Bowen's Map, 1751, marks the following :—

Belserdyne	Haughmond	Oakley	Stokesay
Condover	Langley	Pepperhill	Tong
Cheswardyne	Linley, near Bridge-	Shrawardine	Weston (Stafford-
Ercall	north	Shawbury	shire)
Frodesley	Lilleshall	Shavington	Willely
Harnage Grange	Loton	Stanton	Upton Cresset

Present (1895) Deer Parks :—

Acton Burnell	Borreatton	Longner	Mawley
Apley	Chetwynd	Loton	Weston (Stafford-
Attingham	Hawkstone	Oteley	shire)

Disparked Parks :—

Condover	Frodesley	Langley	Walcot
Cound	Haughmond	Millichope	Whitton near Lud-
Eyton	Kinlet	Pitchford	[low

Basil Wood's Map 1715. List of 200 Shropshire gentlemen, to which in the margin of the map their coats of arms are added. Those whose names are printed in italics have disappeared in the male line, or have sold their estates.

<i>Astley, Bart.</i>	Corbet	<i>Fox</i>	<i>Hayward</i>
<i>Adams</i>	<i>Corbet</i>	<i>Fleetwood</i>	<i>Jenks</i>
<i>Adams</i>	<i>Cole</i>	<i>Fovns</i>	<i>Jones</i>
<i>Andrews</i>	Clyve	Forester, Kt.	<i>Jones</i>
Acton, Bart.	<i>Cornwell</i>	<i>Gosnell</i>	<i>Jones</i>
Acton	Cotton	Gardner	Jenkin
<i>Earl of Bradford</i>	<i>Charleton, Bart.</i>	<i>Grosvenor</i>	<i>Jobber</i>
Blount, Bart.	Charleton	<i>Grant</i>	<i>Ireland</i>
<i>Briggs, Bart.</i>	<i>Charleton</i>	<i>Hollings</i>	<i>Karver</i>
Bridgeman, Bart.	Coats	<i>Herbert</i>	<i>Kinaston</i>
<i>Boycott</i>	Clough	<i>Harnadge</i>	<i>Kinaston</i>
Baldwin (now Childe)	Chetwood, Bt.	<i>Harwood</i>	<i>Kinardsley</i>
<i>Baldwin</i>	<i>Church</i>	<i>Haynes</i>	<i>Llewellyn</i>
<i>Baldwin</i>	<i>Calcott</i>	Hunt	Lloyd
<i>Bentall</i>	<i>Cressett</i>	<i>Harris</i>	<i>Littleton</i>
<i>Biggs</i>	<i>Curtwright</i>	<i>Harris</i>	<i>Littleton</i>
Berrington	Clayton	Hanner	Langley
<i>Bird</i>	Davies	Hill	<i>Lloyd, Bart.</i>
<i>Bolevyle</i>	<i>Donne</i>	Hill	Lloyd
<i>Brown</i>	<i>Delves, Bart.</i>	<i>Hopton</i>	<i>Langley</i>
<i>Brown</i>	Eyton	<i>Holland</i>	<i>Langley</i>
<i>Brown</i>	Edwards	<i>Holland</i>	Lacon
<i>Burton</i>	<i>Edwards</i>	<i>Haynes</i>	Leighton, Bart.
<i>Corbet, Bart.</i>	<i>Fowler, Bart.</i>	<i>Hibbins</i>	<i>Lister</i>
<i>Corbet</i>	<i>Finch</i>	<i>Hosier</i>	<i>Lea</i>
			Lloyd

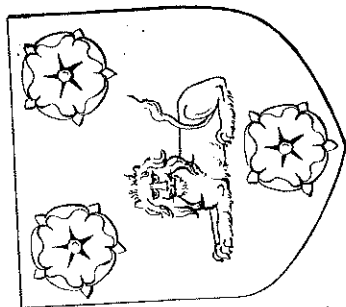
<i>Lutler</i> (query <i>Owen</i>	<i>Plowden</i>	<i>Scott</i>
<i>Lutley</i>) <i>Owen</i>	<i>Pope</i>	<i>Stanier</i>
<i>Middleton</i> <i>Ottley</i>	<i>Pygott</i>	<i>Weald</i>
<i>Mytton</i> <i>Ottley</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>White</i>
<i>Mytton</i> <i>Oakley</i>	<i>Prynce</i>	<i>Whitmore</i>
<i>Minshull</i> <i>Parke</i>	<i>Prestland</i>	<i>Wale or Waley</i>
<i>Mainwaring</i> (of <i>Powis</i>	<i>Pugh</i>	<i>Wingfield</i>
<i>Ightfield</i>) <i>Powis</i>	<i>Ridley</i>	<i>Woodbridge, Bart.</i>
<i>Mostin</i> <i>Powis, Earl of</i>	<i>Scarlett</i>	<i>Ward</i>
<i>Moore</i> <i>Phillips</i>	<i>Skrimshyre</i>	<i>Young</i>
<i>Mackworth</i> <i>Phillips</i>	<i>Yates</i>
<i>Ld. Newport</i> <i>Powell</i>	<i>Severn</i>	
<i>Newton</i> <i>Pulley</i>	<i>Shepherd</i>	

Additional names :—

<i>Aron (?)</i> <i>Jones</i>	<i>Ld. Pierpoint</i> <i>Vaughan</i>
<i>Acton</i> <i>Lea</i>	<i>Bryges (Briggs)</i> <i>Wylde</i>
<i>Acton</i> <i>Langley</i>	<i>Revell</i> <i>Weaver</i>
<i>Baugh</i> <i>Moseley</i>	<i>Duke of Shrewsbury</i> <i>Waring</i>
<i>Brooks</i> <i>Muckleston</i>	<i>Staney</i> <i>Wallcott</i>
<i>Botterell</i> <i>Moore</i>	<i>Smallman</i> <i>Waring</i>
<i>Child, Kt.</i> <i>Mirrick</i>	<i>Smith</i> <i>Weld</i>
<i>Bendy</i> <i>Newton</i>	<i>Spratt</i> <i>Walker</i>
<i>Jedd</i> <i>Owen</i>	<i>Soley</i> <i>Wilbraham</i>
<i>Griffiths</i> <i>Owen</i> <i>Bart.</i> <i>Williams, Bart.,</i>
<i>Griffiths</i> <i>Prince</i> <i>(now Williams</i>
<i>Gibbon</i> <i>Powell</i>	<i>Taylure</i> <i>Wynn)</i>

The test here adopted is whether the name is now to be found in Burke's *Landed Gentry*.

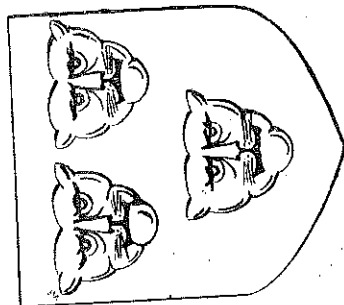
In Kelly's *Directory for Shropshire* for 1891 will be found a "list of the principal seats in Shropshire." He mentions 218, and I leave my readers to compare his list with Basil Wood's. I cannot identify 20, of the same names.



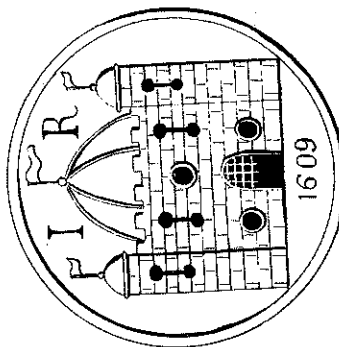
LUDLOW.



WENLOCK.



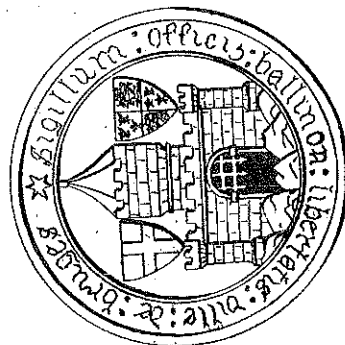
SHREWSBURY.



BISHOP'S CASTLE.



OSWESTRY.



BRIDGNORTH.

THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF SHROPSHIRE CORPORATIONS.

By A. C. FOX-DAVIES.

(Editor of "Fairbairn's Book of Crests" (Revised Edition), and author of "The Book of Public Arms" and "Armorial Families.")

WE Salopians are proud of many things, some rightly, some wrongly. Among those of the latter kind are the "three golden leopards' faces in an azure field," so familiar within the confines of the county. They are lovingly and colloquially referred to as cats' heads and logger heads and tiger heads, in fact almost anything rather than by their proper name.

"Azure, three leopards' faces or," by an incorrect practice which seems to have often conferred on the county the arms of the county town, are frequently spoken of and by many considered to be as much the arms of Shropshire as of Shrewsbury. And labelled as the arms of Shropshire, they occupy the largest and the central shield upon the present seal of the Shropshire County Council. By the laws of arms, a coat of arms can only be borne by an individual or by a Corporate Body having the power to use a common seal. A county formerly was simply a geographical division, and there was no administrative body capable of petitioning for or obtaining a grant of armorial bearings. And in spite of the highly coloured sheets of county arms which are to be bought, no county in England possessed armorial bearings or the right to obtain them prior to the passing of the County Councils Act.

With towns, however, it has been different. There are six corporate towns in the county of Salop:—

Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Bridgnorth, Oswestry, Bishop's Castle, and Much Wenlock. The two first-named alone possess the right to bear arms. Both these towns exhibited arms at the Visitations of the Heralds and had them duly confirmed and allowed for all time to come. The other towns let the opportunity slip by them, and their only way of now obtaining the right is by petitioning for a grant of arms in the usual manner.

The arms of Shrewsbury are *Azure, three leopards' faces or.* Of the origin of the charges I confess I am uncertain. The arms of Ludlow are *Azure, a lion couchant guardant between three roses argent.* The origin here is not far to seek. Edward of York was Earl of March, and we get the white lion of March between the white roses of York as the arms of Ludlow, one of the most important towns within the marches.

The limit within which the right to use the corporate arms of a town exists is well expressed by the clause which always figures in a grant of this character. The arms are granted "to be borne and used for ever hereafter by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the said Town of . . . and their successors in office in their corporate capacity on Shields, Banners, Seals, or otherwise according to the laws of Arms, without the let or interruption of any person or persons whatsoever." The older arms exist by the virtue of their usage, which was confirmed and legalised by their being recorded at the Heralds' Visitation, held by warrant from the Sovereign in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The visitations put an end to the assumption of arms by mere motion and such a practice has since been illegal. If no arms were allowed at the visitations a formal grant is now the only way in England of obtaining the privilege and right of bearing arms either in the case of individuals or corporate bodies.

Bridgnorth has no arms in spite of the fact that they are used and that arms are quoted for the town in Burke's *General Armory*. The two seals were recorded at the Visitations, but they were simply recorded as

seals and not as coats of arms. The legend upon the one is "Sigill communitatis de Bruges." The design upon this shews, issuing from battlements, an embattled gateway with a portcullis surmounted by three towers, the centre one taller than the others and triple-towered. The foregoing was of course at that time the common seal of the borough, though the design upon the other seems to have found greater favour. This has the legend "Sigillum officij ballivor' libertatis ville de bruges." At the base is a mount (or perhaps it may represent waves of the Severn as in the common seal of Shrewsbury) and thereupon is an embattled gateway with portcullis, and rising from the battlements, a tower pyramidically domed. On the dexter side of the tower is an escutcheon of St. George, and on the sinister an escutcheon of France and England quarterly. This is nothing more than the device upon a seal and is not a coat of arms. But the design is generally placed upon a shield to do duty as the arms of Bridgnorth. The motto is "Fidelitas urbis salus Regi," which of course bears witness to the gallant stand made by the town for the king during the Civil Wars.

Burke in his *General Armory*, doubtless copying from Berry's *Encyclopædia Heraldica*, whilst giving a note saying that the seal (evidently referring to the former of the two) shews a castle only, quotes a coat of arms for the town, "Azure, a castle argent, a canton of the last." But no use is ever made of such a design, it is not recorded at the College of Arms, and has clearly originated in a mistake somewhere. A rather interesting note is added to the drawings of the seals in the Visitation Books—"These are the seales now used by towne of Bruges in the countie of Salop, aunciently so called, but of late times corruptly nominated Brugge-north or Brugge-north, when indeed that attribute of North ought to be Morfe, as standing upon the side of the forest of Morfe in the said countie."

In like manner, but equally without authority, the design upon the seal of Oswestry is frequently placed

upon an escutcheon and denominated a coat of arms. "Oswald's tree" is the derivation of the name of the town, and the design upon the seal bears witness thereto. It represents a figure of King Oswald, crowned and seated upon a throne, holding in his dexter hand a sword and his sinister grasping the branch of a tree, presumably that upon which he suffered. The funny point is that only half the background of the seal (that on the dexter side) is diapered and the nature of the tree would puzzle a botanist. The legend runs : — "Sigillum commune de Oswaldestre."

The seal of Bishop's Castle is comparatively insignificant. It has no legend. It represents a domed castle with the letters I. R. (Jacobus Rex) above, and the date 1609 below.

Wenlock is the last, and its old time style was "The franchise of Wenlok." The older and larger seal bears the legend, "Sigillum comune burgi de Wenlok." It is very ancient, and is still in existence and in use. The design is a triple canopy. In the centre is a saint seated, crowned with a nimbus, and supporting in his arms a crucifix. On the dexter side is a *crowned* figure, the right hand holding a book and the left a crosier : at his feet is an animal, possibly a dog. The sinister compartment shows the figure of St. George standing upon the dragon, but the engraver has made the saint left-handed, for he holds the shield upon his right arm, and his sword in his left hand resting upon his shoulder. At the base of the seal are three escutcheons, the centre bearing a lion rampant, the dexter a stag trippant, and the sinister a chevron between three blackamoors' heads. The last-named is, of course, the coat of Wenlok of Wenlok, an ancient family now extinct in the male line, but represented through marriage with an heiress by the Lawley family, now Barons Wenlock. The lion rampant may be the arms of Fitz Alan or de Montgomery, Earls of Arundel, and anciently feudal lords of the district, but I can hazard no suggestion as to the stag.

The smaller seal of Wenlock is a pun upon the name, the design being a fetter-lock, and the letters W. E. N.

In colours of blue and gold the fetter-lock is set up as the badge of the Corporation in the old Council Chamber at Much Wenlock, but elsewhere, as the "arms of the town," an escutcheon, charged with the three inescutcheons from the seal, can be seen. This is what does duty upon the County Council seal.

To the present County Council seal there are many objections. It contains seven escutcheons, and the scroll which winds around it bears the names they are supposed to do duty for.

The central escutcheon, the largest in size, bears the arms of Shrewsbury, labelled Shropshire, to which they do not belong, and never will. Of the other six, Shrewsbury and Ludlow are of course correct. Of the remainder, Oswestry, Bishop's Castle, and Bridgnorth show the designs of their seals placed upon escutcheons and dignified into the semblance of coat-armour, which they are far from being. Wenlock has gone still further afield, for a coat of arms as quoted above has been invented for it. It is of no authority, and has not even the excuse to offer that it is the design upon the seal. Thus of the seven escutcheons, five are illegal, violating the laws of arms and the law of the land.

By crowding these seven escutcheons upon the limited field of the seal, the detail becomes minute and almost indecipherable. This is a fault a seal should avoid. The appearance of the seven shields would indicate that it was the intention to signify simply an associated body of the six corporations. But these corporations still exist as corporate bodies. The County Council is another body, representing the entire county.

But the most glaring error lies in the use and assumption by the county of the arms of Shrewsbury.

The County Council is a corporate body, and

capable of legally bearing arms, and upon its seal it should be typified by *one* shield showing a legal coat of arms *for* the county.

The proper and the legal way to obtain such arms is by petitioning for a grant of arms in the formal and usual manner. Such a grant could be obtained in which the leopard faces, so familiar to us, would be retained, but with the addition of some heraldic ordinary, which would constitute the design a separate coat of arms from the time-honoured insignia which belongs, and must always so belong, to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Shrewsbury for the time being.

THE MERCHANTS' GILD OF SHREWSBURY. THE TWO EARLIEST ROLLS.

TRANSCRIBED BY THE REV. C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A.

SOME five or six years ago I undertook the transcription of six very early rolls of the Merchants' Gild, which were then thought to be the earliest documents extant. (See vol. ii., 2nd s., p. 29, &c.) The careful collation and examination of the whole of the archives, which has since been made by the Record Committee appointed by the Corporation, have brought to light some still earlier in point of date, and consequently more interesting; in fact, the very documents which the Historians of Shrewsbury had examined, and to which they refer in their first volume (p. 102). The earliest of these now submitted bears date the 11th year of King John (A.D. 1209-10), and the other is of the 4th year of his son Henry (A.D. 1219-20). They are so well described by Owen and Blakeway that it would be presumptuous for me to add anything to what they have said. The following is their account :—

The (Merchants') Gild existed antecedent to the Charter of 1227, and the proof of this assertion is found in a set of parchment rolls preserved among the archives of the Corporation. They are nine in number, all sewed together, and are the earliest extant in those archives. . . . The first begins thus—(here follows the Latin heading, and after it this translation): The names of those who are in Gild Merchant in the burgh of Salop, and whose fathers were not before in the liberties of the Gild in the 11th year of King John and whose fine is 5s. 4d. Then follow thirty names, after each of whom is set viii^d and sometimes viij^d primo, importing either that they paid so much of their fine, or rather, perhaps, that 8d. was their first contribution to the burdens of the town.

They who first entered the Gild: Nine names. Hence it may be inferred that the gild had a previous existence, that the former thirty were previous members of it, and that these nine became so for the first time in the 11th year.

Of foreigners who entered the gild and of their fine: Fifty-six names. The fines paid by these foreigners vary: half a mark, eight shillings, ten shillings, and they are set down in the following manner.

There is no need to copy the two instances, as they will be found hereafter.

These entered at the last assize or session for the first time: Fifty-nine names. These appear to have been foreigners (i.e., non-residents) who now first became members of the gild, so that we may suppose the former fifty-six had been so before. The fines of both these classes are about the same, but very few payments are specified from the last. On this roll are endorsed upwards of three hundred other names, apparently in continuation of the list on the front of it.

SECOND ROLL.—Memorandum of a gild merchant of the burgh of Salop at the fourth session in the 11th year of King John, on the feast of St. Bartholomew. Of those whose fathers were in the gild on whom an assessment of 22d. (32d.) is set. . . . This second roll is endorsed: Memorandum of the last who entered the assessment of the gild for the first time in the 4th year of Henry III. Three hundred and fifty names: Of families who afterwards made a figure in the town or left their names to its streets, &c.

Yet, notwithstanding the general accuracy of the historians, some slight discrepancies will be observed between my renderings of the headings and what they have given, especially in their numeration, owing possibly to the extreme care I have taken to ensure verbal and literal accuracy. Every doubtful or obscure word has been scrutinized, not once only, but many times, and every word to which any the least suspicion could attach is now given in italics. In some places the ink has faded, and in others the parchment has suffered from either fire or some corrosive fluid. These places are left blank, the lines being indicated by dots, so that the number of missing names may still be calculated.

The description which Dr. Cunningham (*Growth of English Industry and Commerce*, University of Cambridge Press, 1890, p. 206, ff.) has given throws much light upon the objects for which these Merchant Gilds were formed. He says—

The object of these associations appears to have been the regulation of trade. Free tenants of all sorts had indeed the right to buy and sell victuals in all English towns without paying toll, but the members of the gild obtained a similar freedom in regard to goods of every kind, and as they paid for the privilege they were careful to secure it for themselves exclusively . . . none but members were to buy and sell, or, at any rate, the gild had such supervision over all buying and selling that those who infringed their privileges were liable to be fined by the gild. But while their privileges were thus exclusive, they were also inclusive; the members of the gild had a right to claim to have a part with another member in a successful bargain. If he fell into poverty he might count on their aid, and if he was imprisoned, or even unjustly accused, they would assist him. Through membership in a gild merchant the trader obtained a status which was recognised outside the limits of his own town; and each body of burgesses sought to obtain a "most favoured gild" clause, and to have its members put on the same footing for purposes of trade as those who carried on business to the most advantage. . . . These gilds had their own laws, and Courts in which civil causes might be determined; but it appears that mercantile business was more usually transacted in the ordinary burgh courts in which questions connected with the terms of payment and the recovery of debts could usually be settled.

Dr. Cunningham goes on to speak of the gilds increasing in power and so gradually overshadowing the burgh authorities, of their various privileges, of the filial relations between various towns, and of their growing importance, but as his remarks, fortified as they are by reference to documents and authorities, are somewhat lengthy, it may be sufficient to refer our readers to his most interesting and learned history for other details, which throw much light upon our own early Gild history and municipal commerce.

A few notes have been appended, and tables of Christian and Surnames, together with a list of places and trades, will be found at the close of the paper. The Historians of Shrewsbury have noticed that in the fifth roll, and in some of the earlier ones, a few female names occur. Unfortunately, in the two documents now submitted, the female names are only found in the damaged or faded portions, and we cannot ascertain what proportion they bore to the whole number. That these females were trading on their own account, and were persons of some consideration, is quite evident. The husband (vir) of one lady and her servant (homo) are only known by their subordination to her authority. These peculiarities will be more manifest in the lists, but they afford to the advocates of female emancipation precedents of a certain value. Much that was said in the latter part of my previous paper will be found applicable to this, and so no repetition is needed. It is very gratifying to find that a few of the early surnames have survived to our own times; that others have perished ought to be no matter of surprise when we consider the lapse of time between King John's day and our own, at least six centuries and three-quarters. The proportion of patronymics strictly so called, and surnames, will be a very interesting study. It was towards the end of the age of transition that these lists were made. Baptismal names were becoming surnames, and designations arising from localities or occupations fast hardening into names of families which eventually made a mark in the after history of our ancient town and county.

THE MERCHANTS' GILD OF SALOP.

THE TWO EARLIEST ROLLS OF MEMBERS IN THE POSSESSION OF THE CORPORATION,
A.D. 1209-10, AND A.D. 1219-20.

(1st Membrane)

§ D. itt qui sūt In Gilda M'cand in burġ Salop' et quoꝝ pat'es pri' nō fueft i liſtatib' Gilde Anno .xj°. Regni
Reg' I. et quoꝝ finis est .v. ſol .iiij. đ.

§ Rič fit Alured' de Chotes .viij. đ

Johes f' e' .viij. đ. p'mo.

Thomas Hoo (*or* Hot) .viij. đ

Rob fit Walt malier .viij. đ. p'mo

Wilt Serich .viij. đ. p'mo

Wilt de Cholehā .viij. đ

Roġ Tece .viij. đ

Elias m'cer' .viij. đ

Wař fit Swain' .viij. đ

Rob fit Jermāi mōach .viij. đ. p'mo

Hamd' Blūd' .viij. đ. p'mo

Rič ferthig .viij. đ

Walt fit Peel .viij. đ

Clemēs pellip' .viij. đ. p'mo

Roġ f' e' .viij. đ. p'mo

Wilt Satherei .viij. đ

Roġ fit Walt malier .viij. đ

Johes piscator .viij. đ

Johes Sullard' .viij. đ

Thurstan' Sullard' .viij. đ

Rič fit Rimild' .viij. đ

Roġ m'cer' fit Ade .viij. đ

§ Sā Sƿc Ass'it nob.

§§ D. itt q' p'mo int'ueft Gildā

§ Jord' Whitemō

Thom fit Helote

Joh fit Jacobi

Walt fit Sason

Robt' blūd' carnifex

Jord' kech

Galfr' fit Rob pisc'

Huġ fit *mayāce*

Jordn' fit Rob pisc'

THE MERCHANTS' GILD OF SALOP—ROLLS OF MEMBERS, *continued*

Gilb fit Wimud .viij. ð
 Regin blauet (*or* blanet) .viij. ð
 Ham Lorm .viij. ð
 Joh de Bruo'ne .viij. ð
 Ric mineator .viij. ð
 Ada fit Driw .viij. ð
 Rannulf clubbe .viij. ð
 Gilb' Bugi .viij. ð
 Robt' Leffi .viij. ð

§ D. forisecis qui int^uueft Gildā et de fin' eoꝝ.

§ Philipp' m'cer' Dimid m^a In pac' .ij. sof
 Adā Want' Dim m^a In pac' .xx. deñ.
 Wal' de Clun^a .x. sof In pac' .ij. sof
 Henric' q' fuit Serviēs hug de Wila Dim m^a.
 In pac' .xx. deñ
 Ric minur Dim m^a In pac' .xij. ð
 Luarch' Walesis. Dim m^a In pac' .xij. ð
 Jotes pistor .viij. sof In pac' .ij. sof
 Wata fit Thome .viij. sof In pac' .ij. sof
 Robt' Joye Dim m^a In pac' .xx. deñ
 Wiim de Clun^a .xx. sof In pac' .ij. sof
 Walter' de brainesford .j. m^a In pac' .xl. deñ
 Philipp' Serich' .viij. sof. In pac' .ij. sof
 Rað de Wigorn' .j. m^a In pac' .xl. ð
 Siward' de Newnha Dim m^a In pac' .xij. deñ
 Petr' pistor Dim m^a. In pac' .xij. deñ
 Simund' fit Ade de Lōgedō Dim m^a In pac' .viij.
 deñ
 Hug b'oliot (*or* foliot) Dim m^a In pac' .xij. deñ

Illi int^uueft ad vltimā Assisā p'mo.

Adā pistor de Sca Julian^a Dim m^a dabit .ij. s
 Adā fit thome Dim m^a dabit .xij. ð
 Ric fit thōe ext^unei Dim m^a dabit .xij. ð
 Robt' de Broy Dim m^a .xij. ð dabit
 Thom' de Bicedō Dim m^a dabit .xij. ð
 Lefwig' mineator Dim m^a dabit .xij. ð pacau
 Jōhes marscall' Dim m^a dabit .xij. ð
 Wa' de Bicedō Dim m^a dabit .xij. ð
 Ric de Westburi Dim m^a dabit .xij. ð
 Bnard de h'ef' .x. sof dabit .ij. sof
 Ernulf' de Acton^a Dim m^a dabit .xij. ð
 Driw Carnifex Dim m^a dabit .xij. ð
 Ric carpent' .x. s dabit .ij. s
 Ric Scissor Dim m^a dabit .xij. ð
 Ric vir Golde .x. s dabit .ij. s
 Polle Bide Dim m^a dabit .xij. ð
 Ric de D^aton^a Dim m^a dabit .ij. s
 Rob le tawere Dim m^a dabit .xij. ð
 Rannulf Aurif Dim m^a dabit .xi. ð

Robt mōach' Diñ m^a Iñ debg .ij. soť .vj. đ
 denal Diñ m^a Iñ debg .ij. soť .vj. đ
 de pariš Diñ m^a Iñ debg .ij. soť .vj. đ
 Biced . . . Diñ . . . Iñ pac' .xij. deñ
 Petr' Iñ pac' .vij. deñ
 Diñ m^a Iñ pac' .xx. deñ p'mo
 Diñ m^a Iñ pac' .xij. đ
 Acton^a .vij. soť Iñ pac' .xij. đ
 Hañ cā'nfex uñf Diñ m^a Iñ pac' .xij. deñ
 Nič cognat' andr' Diñ m^a Iñ pac' .xij. đ
 Joseph' turneator Diñ m^a Iñ pac' .xij. đ
 Walt cū pannis Diñ m^a Iñ pac' .xij. đ
 Roğ de Wig' Diñ m^a Iñ pac' .xij. đ
 Walt m'cer' inť pōtes Diñ m^a Iñ pac' .xij. đ
 Huğ de p'sor' Diñ m^a Iñ pac' .xij. deñ
 Roğ bō et mal' Diñ m^a Iñ pac' .xij. deñ
 Roğ carnifex Diñ m^a Iñ pac' .xij. deñ
 Roğ bacū Diñ m^a Iñ pac' .xij. đ
 Simiud' bacū Diñ m^a Iñ pac' .xij. đ
 Philipp' bailard .vij. soť Iñ pac' .ij. soť
 Rič m'cer Diñ m^a Iñ pac' .xij. đ
 Rič pede Diñ m^a Iñ pac' .xij. đ
 Petr' waggere Diñ m^a Iñ pac' .xij. đ
 Wñf le turn' .x. soť pac' .xij. đ
 Adā Scissor Diñ m^a pac' .xij. đ
 Adā m'cer de foriet Diñ m^a pac' .xij. đ
 Giłb cin'ard (*or* eu'ard) Diñ m^a pac' .xij. đ
 Waf vñiğ Diñ m^a pac' .xij. đ
 Wñf m'cer Diñ m^a pac' .xij. đ
 Roğ gangelard Diñ m^a pac' .xij. đ

Wali Cruselage Diñ m^a dabit .xij. đ
 Bald Eliot Diñ m^a dabit .xij. đ
 Wñf niğ m'cer' Diñ m^a dabit .xij. đ
 Hoel' furn' Diñ m^a dabit .xij. đ
 Alan' Loiboi Diñ m^a dabit .xij. đ
 Joñ de Glowc' Diñ m^a dabit .xij. đ
 Henric' citaredor ad citarizand
 Bradoc Diñ m^a dabit .xij. đ
 War' furū Diñ m^a dabit .xij. đ
 Swain' pistor Diñ m^a dabit .xij. đ
 Robt' furn' Diñ m^a dabit .xij. đ
 Rič clic' de pichfor Diñ m^a dabit .xij. đ
 Rič Vinēt .x. s dabit .ij. s
 Wñf de Cantelop' Diñ m^a dabit .xij. đ
 Wñf fit Roğ mōledū Diñ m^a dabit .xij. đ
 Rič halb'g Diñ m^a dabit .xij. đ
 Roğ lorim' Diñ m^a dabit .xij. đ
 Thom' m'cer' Diñ m^a pac' .xij. đ
 Adā de hadenat Diñ m^a pac' .xij. đ
 Joñ pistor sub Wila Diñ m^a pac' .xij. đ
 Wñf serrator Diñ m^a pac' .xij. đ
 Roğ carpent' Diñ m^a pac' .xij. đ
 Rič cruche .vij. s pac' .ij. s
 Hēric' de hef' .xx. s pac' .v. s p'mo
 Joñes Barū Diñ m^a pac' .xij. đ p'mo
 Rič niğ' carpent' Diñ m^a pac' .xij. đ
 Matilda de P'stoot^a Diñ m^a pac' .xij. đ
 Roğ fit Roğ B'ose .v. s .ij.ij. đ pac' .vij. đ
 Edda uñ *Aberit* v. s .ij.ij. đ pac' .vij. đ
 Clemēs piscator Diñ m^a dedit .xx. đ
 Ida filia Aldred .xxij. đ pac' .ij.ij. đ p'mo

THE MERCHANTS' GILD OF SALOP.—ROLLS OF MEMBERS, continued

Huġ turneator Diŋ m^a pac' .xij. đ
 Rič winepeni .x. sol. pac' .xij. đ
 Aleš pictor Diŋ m^a pac' .xij. đ
 Walf de St'etton^a Diŋ m^a pac' usq. ad .xv. den
 Wiŋt pistor Diŋ m^a pac' .xij. đ
 Petr' rossell
 Rič de Akes
 Roŋt m'cer' Diŋ m^a pac' .xij. đ
 Adā m'cer' de foriet Diŋ m^a pac' .xij. đ

Roġ le m'cer' eis Diŋ m^a pac' .xij. đ p'mo
 Adā fiť . . . v. s. .iij. đ pac' .viij. đ
 Julia . . . tor . . . pac' .iij. đ
 Agnes uŋ Wiŋti Aq^asolis . . . pac' .iij. đ
 Waf . . . tru . . . v. sol
 Petrxxij. đ
 Roġ Kech . . . v. s. .xxij. đ
 Siward' . . . tor . . . Diŋ m^a pac'
 . . . đ . . . bla

(In verso)

§§ D. fiŋ.
 Wiŋt fiť Jeruas .iij. đ
 Rič fiť b'n' .iij. đ
 Hēric' de Acto' .xij. đ
 Nichol de Chotes .iij. đ
 Wiŋt punch .iij. đ
 Rič de Westbur' .xij. đ
 Rob hag'was .iij. đ
 Godfr fiť Rič .iij. đ
 Rič fiť h'b'ti pellic .iij. đ
 Huġ scissor de Chotes .iij. đ
 Waf clech .iij. đ
 Wiŋt Ketto .iij. đ
 Rič fiť Galf' .iij. đ
 Hēric' Ket .iij. đ
 Wiŋt fiť b'n' .iij. đ
 Nich agat .iij. đ
 Wilcn' spruga .iij. đ
 Pain .iij. đ
 Roġ b'idi .iij. đ

§ Rein' fiť Rađ .iij. đ
 Lauř fridei .iij. đ
 H'b't' m'cer .xij. đ
 Philipp' fairwi .iij. đ
 Gilb' juŋ .iij. đ
 Roŋ blād' cam' .viij. đ
 Huġ fiť būg m'cer .iij. đ
 Gilb' seruicns Rič' Villā .iij. đ
 Nich fiť brū de Soltō .iij. đ
 Wiŋt fiť Gilb' .iij. đ
 Roġ p'de .iij. đ
 Adā Kēpe .iij. đ
 .th. menereť .iij. đ
 Roġ oulā .iij. đ
 Rič fairwi .iij. đ
 Joŋ fibel .iij. đ
 Hamō Lorin' .iij. đ
 Steph fiť Aleš .iij. đ
 Rič de Datō .ij. s

§ Roŋ Wisca'd' .iij. đ
 Alan' Wald .iij. đ
 Wiŋt pist' .xij. đ
 Bald eliot .xij. đ
 Wiŋt bulcheŋ .iij. đ
 Joŋ lād .iij. đ
 Alan' fiť Aleš .iij. đ
 Wiŋt barul .iij. đ
 Joŋ aurif .iij. đ
 Rān aurif .iij. đ
 Rein' fiť abeť .iij. đ
 Wiŋt mac' .iij. đ
 Roġ coch .iij. đ
 Roŋ borei .iij. đ
 Huġ fiť Ine .iij. đ
 Swei pist' .xij. đ
 Wiŋt fiť Ine .iij. đ
 Walf' pist .xij. đ
 Roġ wāt' .iij. đ
 Adā catok .iij. đ

Adā Joye .iij. đ
 Thādi .iij. đ
 Wiŋt t'nur
 Galf' pisc' fiť Roŋ .iij. đ
 Philipp' fiť Jord .iij. đ
 Huġ fiť ham' .iij. đ
 Rein' Lorim' .iij. đ
 Joŋ fiť huġ .iij. đ
 Hēric' vigit .iij. đ
 Petr' villā .iij. đ
 Adā de foriet .xij. đ
 Walf de b'nef' .xl. đ
 Wiŋt serrator .xij. đ
 .th. fiť helot .viij. đ
 Rič fiť Roġ brū .iij. đ
 Siward dodi .iij. đ
 Wiŋt fiť Walf .iij. đ
 .th. fiť huġ .iij. đ
 Andř tictor .iij. đ
 Adā m'cer .xij. đ de foriet

- Wilci bidi .iij. ð
 Rič halbg' .xij. ð
 Joā fit Alex .iij. ð
 Huğ colle .iij. ð
 Rič pede .xij. ð
 Rič calpi .iij. ð
 Adā Widyerd' .iij. ð
 Wař Vniğ .xij. ð
 Wař fit Wař fit *adon* .iij. ð
 Wař cruch .iij. ð
 Joā fit Joā fit marti .iij. ð
 Rein' ruff' .iij. ð
 Wiř fit pet' .iij. ð
 Alan' fit Ine .iij. ð
 Wiř fit turstan' .iij. ð
 Joā piscator .iij. ð
 Wiř fit Lemrick' .iij. ð
 Jorđ blank' .iij. ð
 Perr' bil .iij. ð
 Rob' *Lumtor* .iij. ð
 Huğ fit Wiř brā .iij. ð
 Adā fit Edwī .iij. ð
 Thoñ de bicedō .iij. ð
 Rič scissor forisek' .xij. ð
 Alured' Water' .vj. ð
 Nich fit Umfrā .iij. ð
 Roğ Rassel .iij. ð
 Rič Sitte .iij. ð
 Adā fit Wiř malā .iij. ð
 Cradoc .xij. ð
 Rob' Leffi .iij. ð
 Sinñ de lōgedō .viij. ð
 Nich fit pet' .iij. ð
 Wař de b'edō .iij. ð
 Joā de Glowc' .xij. ð
 Wilcin nope .iij. ð
 Sinñ hilat .iij. ð
 Hēric bibbe .iij. ð
 Roğ pictor .iij. ð
 Wiř fit Nich .iij. ð
 Wař fit Wař .iij. ð
 Wař *deunaw* .iij. ð
 Alan' Lētē .iij. ð
 Lucas fit Wař .iij. ð
 Roğ ff' el' .iij. ð
 Wilcin' fit Wiř Rassel .iij. ð
 Rob' de Broy .vj. ð
 Wiř hope .iij. ð
 Rob' Joye .xx. ð
 Rob' bunet .iij. ð
 Roğ bibbe .iij. ð
 Wiř Lunet .iij. ð
 hildeb'ad .iij. ð
 Wař Lunet .iij. ð
 Roğ faß .iij. ð
 Rič de Akes .xij. ð
 Roğ fit Alex .iij. ð
 Rič fit Rein' .iij. ð
 Hēmig fit Wař .iij. ð
 Galfr' fit Edd' .iij. ð
 Wiř cass *etc* .iij. ð
 Rob' scissor .iij. ð
 Huğ fit maiot' .viij. ð
 Roğ hadeb' .iij. ð
 Rob' pisc' .iij. ð
 Jorđ *saveli* .iij. ð
 Wař fairwi .iij. ð
 Wař furō .xij. ð
 Wiř fit Jeruās .iij. ð
 Rob' fit marti .iij. ð
 Roğ fit pain .iij. ð
 Huğ pist' .xij. ð
 Roğ ruff' .iij. ð
 Wař agat .iij. ð
 Rič Vinet' .ij. s
 Roğ fit edwī .iij. ð
 Alan' beñe .iij. ð
 Wiř fit Wař .iij. ð
 Marti Kēpe .iij. ð
 Adā fit Driv .iij. ð
 Joā pūche .iij. ð
 Adā pistot .xij. ð
 Andř tupet .iij. ð
 Hēric' de brustoll .iij. ð
 Reñ fit Reñ ruff' .iij. ð
 Rič cl'ic' .iij. ð
 Th. coch .iij. ð
 Andeg' .iij. ð
 Th. inians .iij. ð
 Nich scissor .iij. ð
 b'nard' m'cer .ij. s
 Rob' vīc .iij. ð
 Joā villā .iij. ð
 Alan' fit Jorđ .iij. ð
 Wiř fit el' .iij. ð
 Philipp' fit huğ focē .iij. ð
 Wiř furn' .xij. ð
 Huğ de psoner' .vj. ð
 Clemēs fit pet' .iij. ð
 Hēric' soet .iij. ð
 Gifb bugi .iij. ð
 Hēlic' fit Ine .iij. ð
 Wilcin' fit Wiř ple .iij. ð
 Wař tipet .iij. ð
 Jacob' fit marti .iij. ð
 Clemēs fit euerard' .iij. ð
 Galfr' kec .iij. ð
 Rič Brucche .iij. s
 Wiř fit sac' .iij. ð
 h . . . Bidi .iij. ð
 Petr' pist' .xij. ð
 Rob' de Westbir' .vj. ð
 Hēric' borey .iij. ð
 Rob' gāgelard .xij. ð
 Rič fit Rič Rim' .iij. ð
 Sinñ bacū .xij. ð
 Roğ bacū .iij. ð
 Thoñ hoc .viij. ð
 Joā Bruceřy .viij. ð
 Joā fit Rob't fillot .iij. ð
 p'mo
 Hoel' furn' .xij. ð

THE MERCHANTS' GILD OF SALOP.—ROLLS OF MEMBERS, continued

Gilb' b'sebā .iij. ā	Wilt putoc .iij. ā	Walt brū .iij. ā	Rič fi Rein scissoris .iij. ā
Philipp' fit ei' .iij. ā	Wilt vīc .iij. ā	Wilt pisc' .iij. ā	Joñ de Bruōne .viij. ā
Gilb' fit Wyn' .viij. ā	Wilt cochet .iij. ā	Petr' fit hēmig .iij. ā	Lefwig min' .xj. ā
Gilb' menerel .iij. ā	hēt fit Godfr' .iij. ā	Alan' fit hētt .iij. ā	Hēnc' paln .iij. ā
Wilt deubel .iij. ā	Jord' fit Rob' pisc' .viij. ā	Rič de Actō .iij. ā	Petr' fit pet' marti .iij. ā
Jacob' fit Jord' .iij. ā	Waf fit Swā .viij. ā	Walt cū panis	Rađ de Wig' .xl. ā
Wilt fit e'dan .iij. ā	th. echeaetor .iij. ā	Wilt fit Alar' .iij. ā	Roğ carpent' .vj. ā
Rob' fit Gilb' Wim .iij. ā	Driv .xj. ā	Wilt leg' .iij. ā	Philipp' bailard .xj. ā
Petr' coch .iij. ā	Rič carpent' .xj. ā	Joñ marscall' .xj. ā	Petr' Wagge' .vj. ā
Thurst' Sullard .iij. ā	Rič fit Andf' .iij. ā	Adā Wā .xj. ā	Siñ fit thurstā .iij. ā
Rič scissor fit Rāc .iij. ā	Joñ fit Jacob' .iij. ā	Alan' fit Siward .iij. ā	Roğ pent' .iij. ā
Joñ de Chotes .viij. ā	Wilt de Wīnē pist' .xj. ā	Adā de badē .xj. ā	Thom' fit Wilt Wim' .iij. ā
Wilt fit Rein' ruffā .iij. ā	Rein' m'cer .iij. ā	Jord' Kech' .viij. ā	Walt fit Derem
Steph' fit Rāc .iij. ā	Wilt ade sac' .iij. ā	th. borey .iij. ā	Ida filia yofian .viij. ā
Thurst' .iij. ā	Bert' m's saceli .iij. ā	Rič vit golde	Nichot fit Ine .iij.
bertam .iij. ā	Hamo frator .iij. ā	Wilt Sibel .iij. ā	Rič p'de .iij. ā
Rič fit thurstā .iij. ā	Nich' colle .iij. ā	Wilt pic'tor .iij. ā	Wilt
Thom' fit pet' .iij. ā	Wilt Sucherei .iij. ā	Rob' m'cer .xj. ā	Wilt
Thom' m'cer' .iij. ā	Joñ turnar' .iij. ā	Wilt cox .iij. ā	Joñ fit Ine po
Rič pouc' .iij. ā	Walt Sasō .iij. ā	Ern' de Actō .xj. ā	Rič fit Rāc Vill
Alan' fit Wilt Rassel .iij. ā	th. fit Wilt .iij. ā	Rob' furn' .xj. ā	Roğ fr' ei'iij. ā
Philipp' clech .iij. ā	Hug' de parus' .xj. ā	Hēric' Wildēg iun .iij. ā	Alan' fit Rob' de Seltō
Brū fit Rāc .iij. ā	Wilt blūd' .iij. ā	Wilt balle .iij. ā	Alan' fit Leurich .iij. ā
Wilt fit Rāc .iij. ā	Wilt oulā .iij. ā	Wilt fit hār' .iij. ā	Illi p'mo
Wilt cutt' .iij. ā	Rič bulle .iij. ā	Rič ferdhig .iij. ā	§ Alicia filia Rob' cal . .
Roğ Lolim .xj. ā	Wilt ple .iij. ā	Roğ fit Waf' .iij. ā	.iij. ā p'mo
Alan' Sirte .iij. ā	Jord' fit Hug' cach' .iij. ā	Joñ hagwas .iij. ā	Tibba filia pet'
Nich' fit Andr' .iij. ā	Joñ pistor sub Wila .xj. ā	Joñ fit Alder' .iij. ā	.viij. ā
Wilt m'cer .xj. ā	Roğ Vlūg .iij. ā	Adā pist' .ij. s .iij. ā	
Waf'iij. ā	Petr' fit Wilt .iij. ā	Laur' cox .iij. ā	

THE MERCHANTS' GILD OF SALOP—ROLLS OF MEMBERS, *continued*

Adā fit thurstañ .iiij. ā
 thoñ fit huḡ blād .iiij. ā p'mo
 Rič fit thurstañ .iiij. ā p'mo
 Joñ hag'was .iiij. ā
 Jorā fit Wař Botlā .iiij. ā
 Wiř Lunet .iiij. ā p'mo
 Andř fit ħm .iiij. ā
 Petr' fit Wiř palā .iiij. ā p'mo
 Herb' fit Walt .iiij. ā
 Petr' Villan' .iiij. ā
 Joñ fit Edward' .iiij. ā
 Joñ canut' .iiij. ā
 Godfr' fit Rič .iiij. ā secūdo
 Wař clech .iiij. ā
 Wiř fit Adelm .iiij. ā
 Roß fit marti .iiij. ā
 Wiř fit marti .iiij. ā p'mo
 Jacob' fit marti .iiij. ā secūdo
 Rein' m'cer .iiij. ā
 Roß hag'was .iiij. ā
 Wiř fit Regine .iiij. ā
 Nichol fit Vmfr' .iiij. ā
 Wiř fit Odoñ .iiij. ā
 Thoñ borey .iiij. ā p'mo
 Joñ fit Wiř pilche .iiij. ā p'mo
 Petr' fit brunig .iiij. ā p'mo
 Hildebrād iuñ .iiij. ā p'mo
 Robt borey .iiij. ā p'mo
 Rein' fit Abelot .iiij. ā p'mo
 Gilb iuñ de Cholehā .iiij. ā
 Philipp' fit Walt fairwi .iiij. ā p'mo
 Wař fit Wař botlā .iiij. ā

Wiř fit Alañ chci .iiij. ā
 Wiř Shitte .iiij. ā
 Roḡ coch .iiij. ā
 Gamel iunior .iiij. ā
 Joñ Simbet .iiij. ā
 Petr' fit Joñ .iiij. ā
 Robt' Lunet' .iiij. ā p'mo
 Siward' dodr' .iiij. ā
 Thoñ echenesot .iiij. ā
 Andř fit Segiñ .iiij. ā
 Walt de Chotes .iiij. ā secūdo
 Roḡ fit Alex carnif .iiij. ā p'mo
 Huḡ scissor de Chotes .iiij. ā p'mo
 Wiř fit Wiř fit pet' .iiij. ā s'no
 Heñig fit Huniḡ .iiij. ā
 Henric' bene .iiij. ā
 Robt' fit petr' ordwi .iiij. ā secūdo
 Clemēs wise .iiij. ā
 Rič Villan .iiij. ā
 Huḡ fit hadeb'and .iiij. ā
 Wiř p'le .iiij. ā
 Roḡ oula .iiij. ā
 Thoñ scissor fit Wiř .iiij. ā
 Petr' Bil .iiij. ā
 Adā fit Willi milesanā .iiij. ā
 Huḡ fit Godwiñ .iiij. ā
 Wiř fit Hugoñ .iiij. ā
 Jacob' fit Jorā .iiij. ā
 Wiř fit Gilb fit Wimud' .iiij. ā
 Roḡ fit Edwi .iiij. ā
 Wiřm' deubel .iiij. ā
 Wiř de hispan' .iiij. ā p'mo

Reim' Selt' .iiij. ð
 Joh' fit Joh' fit marü .iiij. ð
 Gilt' menerel .iiij. ð
 Hennic' midewint' .iiij. ð
 Joh' Villain .iiij. ð
 Witt' oula' .iiij. ð
 Riç poucer .iiij. ð
 Nichot' fit Iuoh' pouc' .iiij. ð p'mo
 Huç' fit hañ de fonet' .iiij. ð p'mo
 Alan' fit Iuoh' .iiij. ð p'mo
 Robt' de Soltö .iiij. ð
 Roç Jagow .iiij. ð
 Witt' Sprot .iiij. ð p'mo
 Witt' fit Ine .iiij. ð
 Witt' Buleheuet .iiij. ð p'mo
 Witt' fit Vler .iiij. ð p'mo
 Robt' Wischard .iiij. ð
 Lau' fit Jeruorä .iiij. ð secüdo
 Robt' fit Jeruorä .iiij. ð p'mo
 Roç f' ei' .iiij. ð secüdo
 Witt' fit Rob' Luffe .iiij. ð p'mo
 Witt' fit Rein' ruffi .iiij. ð p'mo
 Joh' de bosco .iiij. ð
 Rob' fillot ganta .iiij. ð
 Witt' fillot .iiij. ð
 Roç Seruies Hamon' Lorim' .iiij. ð

Waf barit .iiij. ð p'mo
 Waf puttoc iua .iiij. ð p'mo
 Roß clech .iiij. ð
 Hug fit Juon .iiij. ð
 Pain fit Seward .iiij. ð
 Swain fit Swein .iiij. ð p'mo
 Hug scissor fit pet .iiij. ð p'mo
 Thom infans .iiij. ð
 Clemes fit petr .iiij. ð
 Henric fit Iuoñ .iiij. ð
 Rog þ'de .iiij. ð
 Herbt fillot .iiij. ð p'mo
 N'ichol fit Ric clai .iiij. ð p'mo
 Joh fit With le t'nur .iiij. ð p'mo
 Jord fit euerard .iiij. ð p'mo
 Witt fit With fremud .iiij. ð p'mo
 Witt fit hug .iiij. ð
 Nigell' de Soltz .iiij. ð
 Robt cūpain iun' .iiij. ð p'mo
 Rein fit Godwi ruffi .iiij. ð p'mo
 Petr fit Godwi .iiij. ð p'mo
 Petir fit pet' fit martin .iiij. ð p'mo
 Rog fit .iiij. ð secundo
 Alan fit . ex ruffi .iiij. ð secundo
 iiij. ð p'mo
 iiij. ð p'mo
 iiij. ð
 iiij. ð
 iiij. ð
 iiij. ð
 pak .
 Witt fit Joh de forret .iiij. ð
 Henric Borey .iiij. ð

THE MERCHANTS' GILD OF SALOP—ROLLS OF MEMBERS, *continued*

Waſ fit Godwī .iiij. ā
 Petr' fit With Adelm .iiij. ā secūdo
 Andſ tictor .iiij. ā
 With fit Leurich .iiij. ā
 Ada pūchoſ .iiij. ā
 Thurstan' Bodi .iiij. ā
 Clemes fit Euerard .iiij. ā
 Huġ crucū .iiij. ā secūdo
 Roſ fit Galfriā cherri (*or* therri) .iiij. ā
 Simeon fit thurstañ .iiij. ā secūdo
 Galfſ fit Eddose .iiij. ā
 Hildebrōd iunior .iiij. ā
 Thandi fit Galfſ .iiij. ā secūdo
 Walt fit fairwyn .iiij. ā
 Rič fit f Walt .iiij. ā p'mo
 Rog' p'ctor .iiij. ā
 With fit Walt fit huġ .iiij. ā p'mo
 Rič fit h'b'ti pellip .iiij. ā p'mo
 Petr', fit martin .iiij. ā
 Rein fit marti .iiij. ā
 Rog' fit pain .iiij. ā
 With fit Walt .iiij. ā
 Roſ de Cholehā .iiij. ā
 Joh poucher .iiij. ā
 Rein ruff' .iiij. ā
 Alan' fit Alañ talpī (*or* calpi) .iiij. ā

(*In dorso*)

§§ D Vltimis q' intaueſt assisā Gilde p'mo. Anno .iiij.º Regni Reg' H. fit Reg' J. i caſtino Scti Jacobi Apli.
 § Petr' Scissor Hemming' fit Warun' | §
 Wilad fit Walt vic' Galfſ fit Eduse | §

Wilt putooc
Reiner le merc'
Wilt perle
Wilt hō Ade pistoris
Wilt Sunerei
Nichol' Colle
Helias cet'
Ric le crumpe
Huḡ de *Paris*
Walt fit Santon
Daret (*or* Baret)
Joh pistor sub Wila
Hamo ferrator
Alanus fit alexandri
Ric Hütte
henf de Selda
Philipp' le merc'
Thom' troit
Wilt albus
Thom' bennt
Wilt culkin
Petr' f Wilti
Jurden' f Galf' albi
Warinus fit Svein
Petr' fit Bruñgi
Roḡ de Westbur'
Joh fit Jacobi
Wilt crassus
Rein'us fit Abeloti
Nichot fit Joh
Ric hō Golde

Walt Brun
Ric scissor fit Ranulfi aurif
Roger Rassel
Wilt fit Roḡ pisc'
Ric fit Ric Rimilā
Hēric' Bibbe
Wilcin' fit War' ruffi
Alan' fit Wilt ruffi

(*A very recent endorsement*)
Baillifs Acco'ts 52 Hen 3

Henr de Actouna	Alanus fit Wilot
Roḡ fit Galf'	Joh turnator
Adā pistor	thurgar Bode
Ric fit Berneri	Roḡ fit Gilbert
Nichol de Soca (<i>or</i> Sota)	Hamo Lorimari'
Wilt fit Ernulf	Wilt fit Warini
Warinus clech	Petr' Le Waggere
Wilt fit Laur' molin	Petr' Coch
Roḡ bidi	Ric fit thurstani
Wilt f' suus (<i>sic</i>)	Petr' talliator
Huḡ Colle	Wilt le mercer
Huḡ cisor	Thurstan' Suilart
Ric de Westburi	Laurent' fit Regi'
Adā Witherwart	Ren'us fit Raḡ
War nus fit Wilti f <i>odō</i>	Barthot fit Barthot

Jurden'
Thom'
Wilt fit
Ric f
Wilt fit henf
Joh hagerwas
Roḡ fit palmer'
Ric f
Joh de Cruccern
Wilt Bil
Wic Seler
Roḡ vicet
Roḡ brun
Roḡ pictor
Rog
Hamon Wildegos Jun'
Ernulfus de
Petr' cisor
Adā de Westburi
Adā de foriet
Laurenti' cox
Huḡ cisor
Roḡ piscator
Joh fit Edwini
Roḡ fit Edwīn
Philipp' de
Roḡ le tawere
Wilt fab
Rondulf' de
Walt de Brainesford
Petr' fit Godwini

THE MERCHANTS' GILD OF SALOP—ROLLS OF MEMBERS, continued

Riç pede	Riç de Dretun	Rondolfus aurifaber	Petr' pistor
Rob' hagerwas	Huğ fit Huğ	Dña Johes alba mentula	Huğ fit Godwini
Witt le Kent	Gilbert Juuenis	Joh de Hib'nia	Joseph de Wila
Witt fit Bern'i	Ph Richemō	Rob' Wiscart	Huğ de psonra
Henr le Kent	Witt deunan	Alanus Wiledegos	Adā Joie
Pain fit Sewardi	Witt Beffe	Witt Bulchenet	Sandi fit Galf
Nichol Agā	Thoñ le merc'	Joh fit Andree	Rein'us fit Godwin
Godfridus fit Riç fit tirri	Herb de frankuila	Henr Sket	Warinus Furnator
Joñ fit Johis	Philipp' de Rumaldsha	Walf pistor	Joñ fit Gylwardi
Riç f Herberti pmutarii	Rob' cisor	Brunnus pistor	Witt Longus
Riç le hauburger	Riç winepeni	Riç bacun	Witt fit Alani
Riç tangi	Hildebront Juuenis	Ada le Want'	Warin' fit Witt
Witt Springan	Nich fit brun	Roğ coch	Thoñ fit Hefewis
Joñ fit Alexandri	Witt fit Gilbert	Roğ ulmig'	Riç fit Roği Brun
Warinus Vliug	Adā Kempe	Henr fit Iuoñ	Philipp' fit Jurdani
Reinerus rufus	Roğ pride	Riç Sakeli	Huğ de forieta
Witt fit pet'	Warinus de Bikeduñ	Adā Hareuot	Andr de forieta
Witt le crumpe	Nich f pet' f Joñ	Witt Bareil	Petr' uillanus
Rob' Lunekin(or Luuekin)	Wille f Rog'i cuti	Riç blundus	Johes de forieta
Petr' bil	Gilbert' hō Riç uillani	Adā Hareuot	Thoñ blundus de foriet
Aluric' le want'	Warinus fit Warini	Witt Bareil	Edwardus dodin
Philipp' clech	Riç fit Walf	Alanus Hennehet	Galf f Rob piscatoris
Nichol f Vmfrey	Thoñ menerel	Rog fit Edwini	Alani' fit Aveline
Thoñ de Bikeduñ	Riç fit Rein'	Andreas fit Herni	Witt fit suus (sic)
Adā f Witt	Roğ pictor	Rob' fit Martini	Philipp' hō suus (sic)
Adā fit Edwini	Roğ fit alexandri	Walf brun	Herb Coifarius
Warin' f huğ crucch	Steph fit Alexandri	Jurdanus Sakeli	Clemēs fit pet'
Riç Le Rusmongere	Witt Vicecoñ	Warinus agett	Johes villanus
Riç Sitte	Witt f Nich fit Huğ	Henr pistor	Witt furnator
Petr' fit Joñ	Joñ Sunbel	Rob' furnator	Galf Kek
Alanus fit Juoñ	Henr Bibbe	Roğ fit pain	Rob Gargelart

BAPTISMAL NAMES

WITH TIMES OF RECURRENCE (FEMALES MARKED "F.")

Abelard, 1; Abelot, 2; Ada, F, 1; Adam, 42; Adelm, 2; *Adon*, 1; Agnes, F, 1; Alanus, 31; Aldredus, 2; Alexander, 12; Alicia, F, 1; Alured, 2; Aluric, 1; Andegi, 1; Andrew, 15; Avelina, F, 1; Ayner, 1; Bald, 2; Baret, or Daret, 1; Bartholomeus, 4; Bernard, or Berner, 10; Bertram, 1; Bodi, 1; Bogge, 1; Bradoc, 1; Brun, or Brunnus, 3; Bruniger, or Brunigi, 2; Bungus, 1; Cherri, 2; Clemens, 9; Cradoc, 1; Cutt', 1; Derem, 1; Dorman, 1; Driw, 4; Edda, or Eddose, 3; Edda, F, 2; Edwardus, 2; Edwinus, 9; Elias, or Helias, 2; Everard, 4; Fierlin, 1; Galfridus, 15; Gamel, 1; Gilbertus, 21; Godfridus, 6; Godwinus, 8; Golda, F, 3; Gryffanus, 1; Gylwardus, 1; Hadebrand, 1; Hamon, or Hammond, 12; Hefewis, 1; Helote, 1; Henricus, 31; Hemming, 5; Herbertus, 14; Hildebrand, or Hildebront, 5; Hoel, or Howel, 4; Hufle, 1; Hugo, 44; Ivon, 8; Ida, F, 3; Jacobus, 8; Jermanus, 1; Jeruord, 2; Jeruas, 3; Ina, F, 4; Isabela, F, 1; Johannes, 77; Jordanus, or Jurdanus, 19; Joseph, 3; Julia, F, 1; Laurentius, 6; Lefwig, 2; Leurich, 3; Luarch, 1; Lucas, 2; Maiot, or Mayote, or *Mayace*, 4; Martinus, 14; Nicholas, 23; Nigellus, 1; Odo, 3; Ordwin, 1; Osbertus, 1; Pain, 6; Peel, 1; Petrus, 54; Philippus, 20; Polle, 1; Radulphus, 4; Ranulfus, 2; Reginaldus, 2; Regine (?) 1; Reinerus, 24; Richard, or Ricardus, 102; Rilot, 1; Rimild, 3; Robertus, 72; Rogerus, 77; Rondulfus, 2; Samson, 2; Sandi, 1; Santon, 1; Segin', 1; Seward, or Siward, 9; Simon, or Simand, or Simeon, or Suman, 11; Stephen, 3; Swain, or Swein, 7; Thandi, 3; Thomas, 37; Tibba, F, 1; Tirri, 1; Thurgar, 1; Thurstan, 12; Umfre, or Umfrey, 3; Vler, 1; Vincent, 1; Walter, 43; Warun, or Warinus, 47; Widie, 1; Wien, 1; Wilcinus, 7; Willelmus, 180; Wilot, 1; Wimond, or Wimmund, 5; Wiscard, 1; Ydanus, 1; Yohan, 1.

SURNAMES AND DESIGNATIONS.

Agam, 1; Agat, or Agett, 3; Alba mentula, 1; Albus, 2; Ascone, 1; Bacun, 5; Bailard, 3; Balle, 1; Bareill, or Barul, 3; Barsebas, 1; Barun, 2; Benne, 2; Benut, 1; Bibbe, 5; Bidi, 5; Bil, 5; Bille, 1; Blanet, 1; Blund, 8; Bodi, 1; Borei, or Borey, 7; Botild', 2; Brin, or Drin, 1; Brito, 1; Brose, 1; Brucche, 3; Brun, 7; Bruning, 1; Bulbef, 1; Bulehenet, or Buleheuet, 3; Bulle, 1; Bunel, 2; Bungus, 2; *Caok*, 1; Calpin, 1; Canut, 1; Cass', 1; Cet, 1; Cinerard', 1; Clech, 6; Clubbe, 1; Coch, 7; Cochet, or Cochot, 2; Cognatus, 1; Colle, 4; Cox, 3; Crassus, 1; Cruche, 4; Cruselage, 1; Culkkin, 2; Cumpain, 1; Cuti, 1; Deubel, 2; Deunan, 1; Deunard, 1; Dodin, 3; Echenefot, 1; Eliot, 2; Extraneus, 1; Fairwin, or Feirwin, 3; Ferthing, 2; Fillot, or Fillol, 5; Fimbel, 1; Foce, 1; Foliot, or Boliot, 1; Fremund, 1; Fridai, 1; Gangelard, or Gangelart, 3; Hadebr', 1; Hagerwas, 6; Hareuot, 1; Helot, or Hilat, 1; Hoo, or Hot, or Hoc, 3; Hope, 1; Imering, 1; Infans, 2;

Jagow, or Jagoe, 1; Joye, 6; Juuenis, 3; Kech, or Keck, or Kek, 5; Kempe, 4; Ketto, 2; Land, 2; Leffi, 3; Lenten, 2; Leye, 1; Lib', 1; Loiboi, 1; Lolim', 1; Longus, 2; Luffe, 1; Luneken, or Luuekin, 1; *Luntor*, 1; Lunet, 5; Marscallus, 2; Menerel, 5; Midewinter, 1; Niger, 2; Nope, 1; Oulam, 4; Palmer, 4; Pede, or Peden, 3; Perle, 5; Pilehe, 3; Pride, 5; Punchot, 1; Puttoc, 3; Quech, 1; Rassel, or Rossel, or Russel, 7; Richemon, 1; Ruffus, 13; Saceli, or Sac', 7; Saddoc, 1; Satherei, or Sacherei, 2; Scet, 2; Selo, 1; Seler, 1; Serich, 2; Shitte, or Sitte, 4; Slite, 1; Sprungan, or Springan, 2; Sprot, 1; Suilard, 4; Sunbel, or Simbel, 3; Sumerei, 1; Talpin, 1; Tangi, 1; Tece, 1; Tece, 1; Tipet, 2; Troit, 1; Uling, or Ulnig', 3; Voce, or Wos, 2; Waggere, 2; Wallensis, 1; Whitemon, 1; Wideryard, 2; Wild, 1; Wildegos, 2; Wildeng, 1; Winepeni, 2; Wise, 1; Wiscard, or Wiscart, 2; Witherwart, 1.

DESIGNATIONS AND TRADES.

Anglic', 1; Aurifaber, 6; Blank', 1; *Brech*, 1; Cach', 1; Camerarius, 1; Carnifex, 5; Carpentarius, 5; Cisor, 3; Citaredor, 1; Clericus, 4; Coifarius, 2; Crumpe (le), 2; Cum pannis, 2; Eschaetor, 1; Faber, 3; Ferrator, 2; Furner, or Furnator, or Furn', 10; Forinsecus, 1; Ganta, 1; Grocer, 1; Hauberger, or Halberger, 3; Infans, 1; Lorimarius, 8; Macer, 1; Mald', 1; Malier, 2; Mercer, 25; Milesand', 1; Mineator, or Minur, 4; Molinarius, or Molen-dinarius, 2; Monachus, 1; Parmentarius, 1; Pelliper, 3; Pictor, or Pinctor, 6; Piscator, 13; Pistor, 25; Poucer, 3; Puncher, 1; Rus-mongere, 1; Scissor, 14; Seller, 1; Serrator, 2; Tailiator, 1; Tannator, or Tanur, 4; Tawere, 3; Tinctor, 3; Turneator, or Turner, 5; Ulnig', or Ulniger, 3; Vic', or Vicecomes, 2; Vicer, 2; Vigiliator, 1; Villanus, 10; Vinetor, 2; Wanter, 7.

PLACES.

Actouna, 6; Akes, 2; Baden', 1; Bikedun, 6; Bispestan, 1; Boscus, 1; Brainesford, 3; Broy, 3; Bru'one, 2; Brustoll, or Bris-towe, 2; Cantelop, 1; Choleham, or Colaham, 5; Chotes, 5; Cluna, 2; Cota, 1; Crucern, 1; Dratton, 3; Foriet, 12; Frankenila, 1; Glowcester, 2; Hadenal, 1; Hereford, 4; Hibernia, 2; Hispania, 1; Inter-Pontes, 1; Kent (le), 2; Longedun, 3; Newnham, 1; Nortun', 1; Parus, or Paris', 2; Pershore, 1; *Personer*, 1; Pichford, 1; Presburi', 1; *Presona'*, 1; Prestcota, 1; Rumaldsham, 1; Selda, 1; Soca, or Sota, 1; Solton, 4; Soteplace, 1; St. Juliana, 1; Stretton, 3; Westburi', 6; Wigornia, 2; Wila, 6; Wing', 1; Yortun, 1.

BAPTISMAL NAMES.

Some of these are very curious. One can scarcely think of them as distinctive names given in baptism, yet we have no valid reason to entertain a contrary opinion. Many of them are found later as sur-names, and in that light only can we *extend* them. They are also

shortened in the text, and some appear in the genitive case. I give instances in alphabetical order.

Andegi may represent a nominative Andegus, or even Andegavius, and be connected with Andegavia or Anjou; *Bald* is for Baldus; *Baret*, (which in more modern times is found as a surname, Barrett); *Bodi* and *Bogge*, do not elsewhere appear; *Bradoo*, is still a surname on the Welsh border; *Bruniger*, *Bungus*, *Clarri*, *Cutti*, *Derem*, are only, as far as I am aware, found in this document; *Dorman*, afterwards a surname, Doreman or Doorman; *Drw*, Celtic; *Fierlin* not found later; *Gamel* is a surname at the close of this century, Gamul; *Golda*, a female name, but Ric' Golde is found *temp.* Ed. II., and John Golde, *temp.* Hen. I. It may be linked with Goldyn, Goldwin, and Godwin, and considered as the etymon of those more familiar appellations; *Hadebrand*, may be a shortened form of Handebrand, though Hugh Hathebronde is found among our Provosts *temp.* Hen. III.; *Hefewis*, *Helote*, and *Hufte* require explanation; *Lefwig* and *Maiot* are also inexplicable; *Polle* may be a rendering of Paul; *Regine* may stand for Reginaldi; *Rilot* and *Rimild* are unusual; *Sandi*', *Santon*', and *Segin*', do not elsewhere appear, it is much too early for *Sandi*' to be a familiar abbreviation of Alexander; *Thandi*, *Tirre*, and *Vler* may be equated with the preceding three; and so may *Widie*, *Wien*, and *Wilot*; *Wiscard* is a surname in 1280-1; while *Ydanus* may be intended for Jordanus.

SURNAMES AND DESIGNATIONS.

Some words included under this title are probably patronymics, and some merely agnomina or nicknames.

Agam and *Agat*, to which *Ascone* may be added, afford no clue to their origin; *Alba mentula* (with the white beard or chin, though *mentula* has another meaning) was mentioned by Owen and Blakeway; *Albus* has perhaps a similar descriptive reference; *Bailard* appears afterwards as Ballart; and *Bareill*, or *Barul*, may have the same origin; *Benue* and *Bennt* may be abbreviations of Benedictus; *Bibbe*, *Bidi*, *Bil*, and *Blanet* appear later; *Blundus* contains an allusion to the colour of the hair or the complexion; *Bodi* was found as a baptismal name, and may be a patronymic; *Borey* has come down to modern times; *Botild*', *Brin*, *Brito*, *Brose*, and *Bruceke* are of difficult etymology; *Browning* is the origin of our modern Browning; *Bulbef*, *Buleheuet*, and *Bulle* seem to have a common etymon, but if *Buleheuet* be the correct form, it would seem to be a 13th century way of writing Bullhead, or rather Bullheved; *Bunel* becomes Bonel in 1224 and 1280, and *Bungus* is Bungy; *Caioke* is a very queer word, but the reading is uncertain; *Calpin*, *Cass*', *Cet*, *Olech*, and *Clubbe* are not easily explained; *Cinerard* indicates the profession, a harp player; *Cock* is the same as rufus or ruffus; and *Cochot* some derivative of the same root; *Cognatus* implies relationship; and *Cox* may be a local form of Cocus, both Cox and Colle are still found;

Grassus implies good living, and is the opposite of *Macer*, unless the latter is a trade; *Crucke* may be connected with *Crux*; while *Cruselage*, *Culkin*, *Cumpain* (with which compare *Cum Pannis*), and *Cuti*, together with *Deuman*, *Deunard*, and *Dodin*, have not survived; *Deubel* is still a surname in Somerset; *Echeneſot* may be equated with *Hareuot*, and both be regarded as descriptive agnomina; of the rendering *Eliot*, as well as of the derivation (it may be read *Gliot*), I am rather doubtful; *Extranerus* afterwards became *L'Estrange*; *Fairwin*, *Ferthing*, *Fillot*, *Fimbel*, *Foce* (unless this be another form of *Voso* or *Woce*), *Foliot*, *Fremund*, seem more familiar; *Frudei* is Friday in 1280, without, perhaps, any reference to the week-day; *Gangelard*, or *Gangelart*, is not elsewhere found, and *Hadebr'*, which may be *Handebrand*, is found among the baptismal names and, as I have there said, appears as *Hathebronde* among the Provosts, *temp.* Hen. III.; *Hagerwas* may be of Celtic origin, and mean "ugly boy;" *Hareuot* (i.e., *Harefoot*) denotes swiftness; *Helot*, *Hoo* (or *Hot*), *Imcring*, *Jugow*, may be explained by others, I have nothing to offer; *Kech* and *Ketto* may be of Celtic origin; *Leſſi*, *Leye*, *Lib'* (unless it be for *libertus*), *Loiboi*, *Lolin'*, *Luffe*, *Lumtor*, and *Lunet* are beyond conjecture; *Luffe* however survives; if *Luekin* (*Lovekin*) be read aright, it conveys a laudable sentiment; *Midewinter* explains itself, but why it occupies the place of a surname is puzzling (as a season it meant Christmas in Anglo-Saxon); *Nope* is a bird in some districts, but here an inexplicable surname; *Oulam*, *Pede*, *Pilche*, and *Punchot* are not found later, but *Perle* and *Pride* are prominent names for many generations; *Puttoo*, afterwards *Pothoc*, may be intended for *Pot-hook*, but *Paddock*, pronounced locally *Puddock*, is a toad or large frog; *Quech* (six) must be fathered on our Celtic neighbours, for Saxon or Norman throats were unequal to it; *Richemon* does not stand for rich man, in spite of the similarity of sound; *Saceli* may be for *Sacelli*, and *Sac'* be an abbreviation of *Sacerdos*; *Sadoc* may have come from the East with *Barsebas*, but *Sacherei*, *Scet*, and *Silo* are probably of Saxon stock; *Seler* appears otherwise as *Celer*, *Celler*, and *Seller* (see below among the trades); *Serich*, *Shitte*, *Sitte*, and *Slite* afford scope for learned conjecture; *Springan*, or *Sprungan*, may refer to the mighty arbalest which in turn harassed besieger and besieged; the race of *Sprot* is not yet extinct, though *Suilard*, *Sunbel*, and *Sumerei* have disappeared; of *Talpin* (? *Calpin*), *Tangi*, *Tece*, *T'eece*, *Tipit*, and *T'iret* I can offer no explanation, but *Tecece*, as a surname, was well known 30 years ago; *Uling* or *Ulnig'* (for it may be read either way), seems to be a form of *Aulnager*, *Alnager*, *Ulniger*, a measurer of woollen cloth and an official sworn to enforce and observe the statutes aenent the *staple*; *Vose* may be a form of *Foce*, but we learn nothing from the change of initial; *le Waggere* is possibly an ancient way of spelling wagoner; and *Wallensis* is mediæval Latin for Welshman; *Whitemon* and *Wideryard* are tempting, but we must not presume; *Wilde* and *Wildegos* were in the first instance probably agnomina; *Wildeng* has survived; *Winc-*

peni was remarked by Owen and Blakeway and may be a way of spelling Winpenny, Richard Winnepeni was Provost, *temp.* Hen. III.; it is not, however, more amusing than *Wildegos*; *Wise* and *Wiscard* are not unknown to after ages; and *Witherwart* (a word of Teutonic appearance) can only have charmed away excrescences for a generation or two, as he does not afterwards appear.

DESIGNATIONS AND TRADES.

The index I have made of "Designations and Trades," because of the impossibility of separating them, invites a few remarks. *Anglic'* may stand for Anglicanus, but the last letter is doubtful; *Aurifaber* is a goldsmith, and it speaks well for the civilization of that day that as many as six are mentioned, though there may be repetitions; *Blanker* is not elsewhere found, but it may stand for blanketer, a maker of blankets; *Brech* lies under the same disability; *Cack'* may be the abbreviation of cacherellus, a "bum bailiff," which was afterwards shortened to cacherelo, a catchpole; *Cisor*, another form of Scissor, a cutter, or tailor; *Citavedor* is a harper; *Coifarius*, if for Coiffarius, a capper, or cap maker, or, just possibly, a dresser of hair, *Coiffeur*; *Crumpe'* for Crumper, a pouchmaker, cruma being a pouch or purse; *Cum pannis* is puzzling, though the meaning is not so, he may have been clad in patchwork, or have been a peddler of cloth, I have compared it above with Cumpain or Cumpaini; *Escheator*, an official who "observed the escheats due to the King in the county;" *Ferrator* is a farrier; *Furn'*, *Furneator*, an oven maker, or an iron founder; *Forinsecus* a foreigner, but here merely an *outsider*; *Ganta* is usually a green goose, but here a Glover (see *Wanter* below); *Grocer*, "originally a wholesale merchant (grossier) who speculated in various things at markets and fairs;" *Hauberger*, which I have coupled with *Halberger*, most likely a tavern-keeper, other meanings are—a maker of woollen cloth, a maker of coats of mail, which were called hauberks; *Infans*, as a designation, afterwards produced the surname le Childe, or Childe; *Lorimarius*, a maker of bits, spurs, and such-like small ironware; *Macer*, a spice-seller, but in *Piers Ploughman* he is one who carries a spear or club, he may notwithstanding have been only a *spear* man and the opposite of *crassus*; of *Mald'* I can make nothing, unless it be another form of *mailier*, which I take to be a maker of coats of mail; Halliwell, however, says, "Male, a budget or portmanteau, a box, or pack," and makes it an Anglo-Norman word, and then *mailier* might be a trunk-maker; *Mercar* is literally a trader, but was gradually restricted to dealers in wares suitable for clothing; *Milesand'* is a very strange designation, yet Millesant is another spelling of Millicent, a female baptismal name; *Mineator*, or *Minur*, an illuminator, a painter in minium, red lead, or vermilion, *recte* miniator, or possibly a miner; *Molinarius*, or *Molendinarius*, a miller; *Monachus*, a monk; *Parmentarius*, a parchment maker; *Pelliper*, pelliparius, a leather seller or skinner; *Pictor*, or *Pinctor*, a painter; *Piscator*, a fisherman; *Pistor* a baker; *Poucer* (which Owen

and Blakeway read Poncer), a pouch or wallet maker; *Puncher*, as a trade, is not found, it may be a designation, or an agnomen; *Rushmongere*, probably a dealer in rushes; *Seller*, a saddler, same as *sellarius*; *Serrator*, a sawyer; *Scissor*, a cutter or tailor; *Tailiator* the same, though there may have been some distinction; *Tannator*, a tanner; *Tawere*, a maker of white leather; *Tincter*, a dyer; *Turneator*, or *turner*, a turner, unless the former stand for *tunnator*, a cooper; *Ulniger*, or *Alnager*, an official who takes cognisance of the measurement of cloth; *Vie'*, or *Vicecomes*, is a sheriff; *Vicer*, for vicar, vicarius, a deputy; *Vigilator*, a watchman, a wakeman; *Villanus*, or villeyu, generally *homo adscriptus glebæ*, but here a designation without that strict original meaning; *Vinetor*, either a vintner or a vine-dresser, probably the former; *Wanter*, possibly a mole-catcher, want, wont, and oont mean a mole in the vernacular, but more likely a glover, for there would scarcely be seven mole-catchers in the Gild, whereas seven glovers would not be at all extravagant. The *F. Gant*, a glove, from *L. wantus*, makes *gantier* *ganter*, and *ganterie*; *wantus* is of German origin, answering to Swedish *wante*; *wantus* becomes *gant* by a common change of *w* into *g* (*Brachet*).

PLACE-NAMES.

Actouna, probably Acton Burnell; *Akes*, unknown; *Aqua Solis* and *Baden'* may refer to Bath; *Bikedun* is Bicton, 3 m. N. W. of Salop; *Bispestan*, Beeches Lane; *Boscus*, *Broy*, and *Brainsford*, unknown (a Brailesford in Derbyshire); *Bru'one*, possibly Broughton; *Brustoll* and *Bristowe*, Bristol; *Cantelop* is Cantlop; *Cotaham* and *Choleham*, Coleham; *Chotes*, or *Cota*, possibly the "island" of Coton; *Cluna*, Clun; *Cruccern*, unknown in Salop; *Dratton'*, Market Drayton; *Foriet*, Abbey Foregate; *Frankwila*, Frankwell; *Inter-Pontes*, a plot of land between the Eastbridge and another bridge nearer to the Abbey, now Merivale; *Longedun*, either Longdon, near Pontesbury, or near Lilleshall; *Newnham*, near Hanwood; *Norton*, indeterminate; *Pershore*, *Personer*, and *Presonra*, unknown in Salop; *Pichford*, now Pitchford; *Prestbury*, not in Salop, but in Cheshire; *Prestcota*, near Baschurch; *Rumaltesham*, a hamlet of which Barker Street forms a part, now within the borough; *Selda*, Mardol Head; *Soca*, *Sota*, probably represent Shoplach; *Wigornia* is Worcester; *Wila*, the Wyle; *Wing'*, unknown; and *Yortcn*, about 7 m. N. of Shrewsbury.

THE SHROPSHIRE LAY SUBSIDY ROLL OF 1327.

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

(Continued from 2nd Series, Vol. V., page 362).

CHIRBURY HUNDRED is the fourth of the Hundreds named in this, the earliest of the Shropshire Lay Subsidy Rolls. In the main it may be said to represent the Domesday Hundred of Witentreu. It contains nothing which that Domesday Hundred did not contain. When the Hundreds of Shropshire were re-arranged by Henry I., the better opinion is that the Hundred of Witentreu was then only changed in name. At a later period some few changes were made: Church Stoke, Leighton, and Montgomery were annexed to certain Hundreds in Montgomeryshire; several ancient members of Worthin were put into the Hundred of Ford; and Edenhope into the Hundred of Clun. Chirbury Hundred was, unlike that of Oswestry, an integral part of the County of Salop; it was governed by English law or custom; it owed suit to the County, and was in general responsible like other Hundreds. The Seigneury of Chirbury Hundred was conferred on Baldwin de Bollers, on his marriage with Sibil de Faleise, the King's niece; but early in the reign of Henry III. it was resumed by the crown.

It only remains to add that the notes concerning the persons named in the Subsidy Roll, as well as the historical matter relating to each place, which add so much to the interest of the Roll, are entirely the work of Miss Auden.

HUNDR' DE CHYRBUR'.

MARTONE.

[MARTON.¹—According to the *Domesday* book this manor was held before and after the Conquest by St. Chad's Church, Shrewsbury, and under it by a Saxon Alward, who held several other manors in this neighbourhood under Earl Roger de Montgomery. His property was afterwards escheated to the Crown, and St. Chad's lost its seignery over Marton, which became annexed to the Honour of Montgomery. The De Bollers, lords of Montgomery, held the overlordship till 1207, and later it passed to the Cantilupes. The manor was held under them by the Hunalds, lords of Frodesley. In 1240, William Hunald held half a knight's fee in Marton, but in 1248 he was dead, leaving a widow Loretta, and a young son Thomas. In 1255, William is said to have held two hides here, doing suit to Chirbury Hundred, and victualling the Guards of Montgomery Castle. Thomas Hunald appears in 1263 in a lawsuit regarding the land of six tenants at Marton. The Hunalds retained some connection with Marton in the 14th century, but the chief family actually in Marton seems to have been the Purcels, who were among their tenants early in the 13th century. In 1266, Muriel, widow of Richard Purcel, son of Richard, appealed against the alleged murderers of her husband, who was killed in an affray with Peter Corbet of Caus, and others.

Roger Purcel occurs in 1281, and Richard, son of Roger Purcel, in 1301 and 1318. Griffin son of Griffin also appears in 1318. He may be the Griffin Shyrreve of the Subsidy Roll. Richard de Wotherton and Thomas de Dudston took their names from neighbouring hamlets.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o Pu ^u cel	...	xij	Thom' Lax...	...	vj
Ric'o fil' Rog'i	...	xij	Ph'o fil' Griffini	...	vj
Joh'e de Aft'leye	...	xxq ^u	Will'o Pecokes	...	vj
Gryffyn Shyrreue	...	xij	Thom' Dunthull'	...	vj
Rog' fil' Ph'i	...	xx	Griffino de Howewor	...	xij
Joh'e le Hewewor	...	xx	Ric'o de Woderton'	...	xvj
Dauid Shyrrene	...	xx	s'bt' { Will'o fil' Rog'i	...	vj
Will'o Crose	...	vij	ibid'm { Thom' de Dode-	...	vij
Hekyn Curteys	...	x	stone	...	vij
Rog' Mabbemon	...	xvj			
Joh'e fil' Simonis	...	xij	p'b' Sm	xix ^s	vjdq ^u
Hawys...	...	vj			

WORTHYN.

[WORTHEN.²—This was at Domesday part of Roger fitz Corbet's

¹ Eyton xi. 80.

² Eyton xi. 95.

great estate, in which he had succeeded Earl Morcar the Saxon. It consisted of 14 hides, and comprised 13 berewicks, and possessed 2 mills, and a wood 2 leagues long, enough to fatten 200 swine. Roger held a portion in demesne, and his tenants, Picot held 3 hides, Reinfrid $3\frac{1}{2}$, Goisfrid $1\frac{1}{2}$, and Grento half a hide.

In 1236-7, Thomas Corbet withdrew Worthen from Chirbury Hundred, and established it on an independent footing. In 1256, 1272, it was represented at the Assizes by 6 Jurors. In 1270, Thomas Corbett received license from the King to hold a weekly market on Wednesdays at Worthen, and two yearly fairs, one on the eve, day, and morrow, of the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul (June 28, 29, 30), and on the eve, day, and morrow, of the Exaltation of the Cross (Sept. 13, 14, 15). He had as early as 1246 procured a grant of free Warren in his demesnes of Worthen and Forden. He died in 1274, leaving his son Peter his heir. It was stated on his death that he had appropriated to himself new Forests at Horsemor, Leluteley, Espeley, Wyrttenhall, Rotbeche, Woxsebeche and Calsbeche. In 1292, Peter Corbet's rights to these chaces and to other privileges in Chirbury Hundred were called in question by Hugh de Louthur, one of the King's lawyers, but the matter was finally decided in his favour.

Peter Corbet died in 1300, and was succeeded by his son Peter, who died in 1322, leaving Worthen among the estates settled on his widow, Beatrix, on whose death it passed to the Lords Staffords, co-heirs of the Barony of Caus. The name of Goodale occurs among the chief tenants of Worthen in 1300, and later a daughter of Richard Goodall and Anna Corbet is mentioned in the *Heralds' Visitation* as wife of one the Kerry family of Worthen.

Alice de Hampton took her name from a hamlet of Worthen, afterwards held by a branch of the Corbets. The original parish of Worthen seems to have been formed in Saxon times, and included Shelve, Buttington, Leighton, Trelystan, and possibly Ratlinghope. In 1349, Richard de Stafford was rector of Worthen, and Prebend of Lichfield. He was killed in 1372 by Thomas Watkyns, Richard Batkyn being an accomplice. He may have been a son of William of the Subsidy Roll.]

	s	d		s	d
Rog' fil' Petri	... ij		Ric'o le Barcar'	... xx	
Will'o fil' Walt'i	... xx		Alic' de Hampton'	... xvij	
Adam Brodeye	... xxq ^u		Joh'e Leuedymon	... ij	
Rog' Grobbe	... xvij		<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">s'bt'</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 3em; margin: 0 5px;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> Adam Molen- dinar' ... ibid'm { Dyeun de Wor- thyn ... </div> </div>	... xij	
Ric'o Godal'	... xvjq ^u			... xij	
Thom' de Lanton	... xvq ^u				
Galfr'o Sutore	... ij				
Will'o Batekyn	... ij	ob'			
Ypkyn Mauncel'	... xvij				
Adam Godale	... ij			p' Sm ^a xxv ^s	ij ^d q ^u

CHYRREBUR'.

[CHIRBURY.³—Before the formation of the Hundred of Chirbury, this was the head of that of Witentreu. It was held by Edward the Confessor in Saxon times, and passed at the Conquest into the hands of Earl Roger de Montgomery. It, probably later, formed part of the Honour of Montgomery, till the time of Henry III., when it again became a Royal Manor. In 1255, it was held as a manor of *Royal demesne*, but several tenants held land by tenures made by Godescall de Maghelines, Castellan of Montgomery from 1223 to 1227. John fitz Richard owed, among other things, a week's castle-guard at Montgomery, in time of war, and was bound to provide an attendant on the hunting expeditions of the Lord three times yearly. William fitz Richard owed the same two services, and in addition, was bound to convey Writs any whither in Shropshire, for the Lords of Montgomery. Possibly the David fitz William of the Subsidy Roll may have been son of this William. Beside three other larger holdings there were in 1255, 23 burgages in Chirbury, held at a rent of 9d. each, payable to the Lords of Montgomery.

The Priory of Chirbury was founded for Augustine Canons about the close of the 12th century, by Robert de Bollers, Lord of Montgomery. The Canons originally settled at Snead, near Bishop's Castle, then a member of Robert de Bollers' manor of Church Stoke, but they apparently very soon migrated to Chirbury. The two next succeeding Lords of Montgomery oppressed the Priory, but the King when the Manor came into his hands, treated the Canons more liberally. In 1227, Henry III. gave a Charter to the Priory, granting many privileges of free pasturage in the Royal pastures of Montgomery. Another deed of the same year gave the Canons the tithes of pannage of the woods of Montgomery, and the tithes of Montgomery mill, both in the parish of Chirbury. In 1254, the King gave 50 oak trees from his woods to Chirbury Priory, the Sheriff paying 75s. for their carriage.

In 1271 the Prior was prosecuting John Bernard, William de Lake, and others, for having come to the Prior's house in Shrewsbury, insulted the Canons, and carried away goods to the value of 100s. Ten years later the Canons obtained the King's license to remove back to Suead, on the ground that their ministry had been in many ways interrupted at Chirbury, but this license was not acted upon, probably as the Borders grew there peaceable after the Conquest of Wales. In 1285, Bishop Swinfield visited the Priory, and censured the laxity of discipline he observed there. Four years later, however, he commended the Canons for piety, charity, and hospitality. The following year, he was entertained by the Prior for two days, as he went from Alberbury to Bishop's Castle in the visitation of his diocese.

At the Dissolution of Monasteries, the income of the Priory was given as £66 8s. 7½d. including tithes from the Chapelries of Fordon,

³ Eyton xi. 57.

Hissington, Sneed, Church Stoke, and the Chapel of St. Mary's Well. The original parish of Chirbury included with the exception of Worthen, probably the whole of the Domesday Hundred of *Witentreu*, and several of its chapels are now in the Diocese of Hereford, though in the County of Montgomery.

In 1534-5 Oliver Middleton was Prior of Chirbury, and John Middleton was Vicar; apparently they were brothers, and of the family of Middleton, of Middleton, in Chirbury parish.

Walter and William de Wotherton took their name from the Manor of Wotherton in Chirbury parish, which as early as 1220 was held by Feoffees, bearing the name of de Wotherton.]

	s	d		s	d
Dauid fil' Will'i	... ij	iiij	Joh'e fil' Thom'	... ix	
Will'o Fabro	... xviiij		Margaret' le Somter...	vij	
Hug' fil' Math'i	... xviiij				
Thom' le Botiler	... xij		s'bt' { Walt'o de Wo-		
Ric'o fil' Hug'	... xij		ibert'on' ...	ix	
Ric'o Oweyn	... xij		ibid'm { Will'o de Wo-		
St'ph' Freund	... xij		dert'on' ...	viiij	
Walt'o Buncan	... ix				
Adam Dod	... xij		p' Sm ^a	xiiij ^s	vj ^d
Will'o Janitore	... ix				

BROMLOWE.

[BROMLOW,⁴ Parish of Worthen.—This member of Worthen has little history apart from that of the manor as a whole. Its tenants appear occasionally, but do not seem to have been of note. In 1256, William, son of Richard Pigot, occurs in a lawsuit concerning 11 acres in Bromlow.

Thomas de Locele and Thomas Whyspon took their names from Luckley and Whitsborn, near Bromlow.

The family of Aston of Aston Rogers held land here. In 1256, Margery, widow of Roger Aston, has three tenants of half a virgate each in Bromlow, and a rent of 5s. 4d. from Whitsborn and Lockley.

Later there was a family of Hagar at Bromlow, who intermarried with many of the neighbouring families, including that of Draper of Aston and Bromlow, one of whom, Humphrey Draper, is called Constable of Chirbury. The name Waring is to be found later at Onslow, when Richard Purcell of Winsbury married the only daughter of Thomas Waring of Onslow.]

⁴ Eyton xi. 108.

	s	d		s	d
Rog' de Mydelton ...	xij		Thom' de Locle ...	xij	
Rog' Hog'...	xij		Rog' de le Broke ...	xiii	j
Will'o Bulloc ...	xij		Will'o Bercar' ...	xiii	j
Ric'o Pygot ...	xij		Ric'o Waryng' ...	vii	j
Will'o Dulle ...	xij		Ric'o Alote ...	vii	j
Thom' Gogh' ...	xij		Thom' Whyspon ...	xij	
Rog' Geffes ...	xij				

WYLMYTON'.

[WILMINGTON,⁵ Parish of Chirbury.—This has very little history of its own. In 1255, a hide was held here under the Lords of Montgomery by Sibil and Margaret de Wilmington, and 5 nokes by David de Stockton. This latter held the land through Agnes de Montgomery and her second husband, Stephen de St. Albans, who had usurped the place of Matilda de Montgomery, the rightful possessor. Matilda and her husband, Robert Blundel, tried to oust him, but apparently with doubtful success.]

	s	d		s	d
Ph'o fil' Elye ...	xvii	j			
Rog' Joppe ...	xij				
Joh'e fil' Rog'i ...	xvj				
Rog' Brobbe (? Grobbe)	xv				
Ric'o de Lydom ...	xij				
Ric'o Goldwyr ...	x				
Joh'e le Palfreymon...	vj				
			Ric'o de Wyl-		
			s'bt' { myton' ...	ix	
			ibid'm { Ric'o de Long-		
			gedon' ...	vii	j
			p' Sm ^a	xxj ^s	vij ^d

WESTON' P'STES.

[PRIEST WESTON,⁶ Parish of Chirbury.—This was held at Domesday by Robert Corbet. It had been held in Saxon times by six thanes as six manors. It passed later to the Barony of Longden. In 1255, Lewellyn de Kolbeche (of Colebatch, near Bishop's Castle) "held Weston of the Barony of Longden, and owed suit to the Hundred of Chirbury, and was bound to victual the Guards of Montgomery in return for a right of pasturage which he enjoyed over the Fee of Montgomery."

William Botreaux (IV.), Lord of Longden, exchanged it with Robert Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and in 1315 rents from free tenants at Priest Weston were part of the estate of Edward Burnell. The Canons of Chirbury had a small estate here, and at

⁵ Eyton xi. 166.

⁶ Eyton xi. 92.

Hagley a member of Priest Weston, from which Adam de Hagley derived his name.]

	s	d		s	d
Walt'o de Weston' ...		xij	Ric'o Broun ...		xij
Thom fil' Hug' ...		xx	Ada fil' Ph'i ...		xij
Joh'e de Weston' ...		xvj	Adam de Haggeleye		xvj
Ph'o de Eggedon' ...		xviiij	Hogyn ...		xij
Ric'o fil' Ade ...		xij	Will'o Reuen ...		xij
Ric'o fil' Thom' ...		xij	Walt'o le Whyte ...		xij

WYNNEBUR.

[WINSBURY,⁷ Parish of Chirbury.—This is not mentioned in *Domesday*, and first occurs in 1227, when it was reported that it was held by the heirs of Walter le Fleming, of Walford and Stanwardine, under the King, and that two of them were not yet married. In 1240, Richard Purcell and his co-parceners held half a fee in Winsbury and Stanlow, and in 1248, there seem to have been five sharers in the estate. In 1255, Winsbury was “held by the heirs of Walter le Flamanc, as half a knight's fee, by doing three weeks' guard at Montgomery in war-time, and suit throughout the year to Chirbury Hundred, and by attending the Lords of Montgomery thrice yearly in the chace.”

One of the co-heiresses of Walter le Fleming married Hugh de Wotherton, and another Richard Purcel. In 1316, William de Wynesbury is alone mentioned as Lord of Winsbury, but the Purcel family continued to have an interest here till much later.

John de Wynnesbury of the Subsidy Roll was probably John, son of William de Wynnesbury, who succeeded his father in 1323.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e Brodeye ...		ij	Ric'o Dryt...		xij
Adam fil' Hugonis' ...		xviiij	Alano fil' Henr' ...		xij
Adam le Swon ...		xviiij	Walt'o fil' Rob'ti ...		xviiij
Joh'e de Wynnesbur'		xij			

BYNNE WESTON.

[BINWESTON,⁸ Parish of Worthen.—This was chiefly held in demesne by the Corbets. In 1295, Peter Corbet assigned it as the dower of Joan, the widow of Thomas, his eldest son. In 1303, the manors of Worthen, Shelve, and Binweston are treated as distinct, as they are also in 1316. In 1356, Binweston belonged to a Sir John Corbet, who left it to his son John, though the main line of the Corbets of Caus came to an end on the death of Peter Corbet in 1322, and the Barony was divided between Lord Stafford, who had one moiety,

⁷ Eyton xi. 167.

⁸ Eyton xi. 108.

while the other was divided between Robert de Harley and Edmund de Cornwall. Philip de Hockleton took his name from Hockleton near Chirbury, which throughout the 13th and 14th centuries was held by a family of de Hockleton under the Lords of Montgomery. The family of Hockleton, whose pedigree was entered at the Herald's Visitation of 1589, claimed descent from the de Hockletons.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o Cl'ico	...	xviiij	Adam fil' Ric'i	...	xv
Marg' relict' Rob'ti	...	xv	Thom' Crekes	...	xij ^u
Will'o fil' Rog'i	...	xxj	Ric'o fil' Ric'i	...	xx
Will'o de London'	...	x	Ph'o de Hokel'ton	...	xq ^u
Margaret' Eryd	...	xq ^u	Ric'o Toxtor'	...	xij

ASTONE PYGOT'.

[ASTON PYGOT,⁹ Parish of Worthen.—This member of Worthen was held as early as 1180 by a Ralph fitz Picot, and possibly it was in 1087 part of the three hides in Worthen held under Roger fitz Corbet by one Picot. Robert, son of Ralph Pigot, occurs early in the 13th century as making a grant to Haughmond Abbey of land at Medleycott, and the family continued for some generations at Aston Pigot. In 1255, Robert Pigot held Aston under Sir Thomas Corbet. Robert's son and heir, Howel Pigot, occurs frequently between 1292 and 1316. His chief estate seems to have been at Woolaston, near Alberbury.]

Richard Pas, who occurs among the tenants of Aston Rogers in 1256, was possibly of the same family as the Isabel Paas of the Subsidy Roll.]

	s	d		s	d
Henr' Sotrych'	...	xv	Will'o Dun	...	viiij
Edm'do de Longgedon'	...	x	s'bt' }	Math'ole Whyte	viiij
Gilb'to de Oke	...	xxj	ibid'm }	Ric'o fil' Joh'is	x
Isabell' Paas	...	xiiiij		Rog' Durauntes	ix
Will'o Sond	...	xiiij			
Will'o Broun	...	xij	p'b' Sm ^a	xlvij ^s	ij ^{do} q ^u
Will'o Magges	...	viiij			
Rog' Wylkyn	...	xviiij			

HOPE.

[HOPE.¹⁰—Hope near Worthen was originally within the limits of the Stiperstones Forest. It was early held by tenants bearing the name of De Hope, who were among the retainers of the Corbets of Caus. In 1255, Robert de Hope held the manor under Thomas

⁹ Eyton xi. 105.

¹⁰ Eyton xi. 114.

Corbet, but at the close of that century Hope was in the hands of Peter Corbet, and in 1370 it appears as still held by a branch of the Corbets.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e Valkes	...	ij	Lewelino —	...	xij
Will'o Bole	...	xviiij	Henr' Bouche	...	xj
Joh'e Ballart	...	xj	Thom' Bercar'	...	xvj
Adam Imbard	...	xvj ^q ^u			

WALTON.

[WALTON,¹¹ Parish of Worthen.—This member of Worthen was with Leigh held by the family of Hager under the Corbets of Caus. Henry Hager occurs in a deed relating to land here in 1199. He seems to have been succeeded by Hugh, and he in turn by Thomas Hager, who left two sons, Hugh and William. In 1255, Hugh held Walton under Sir Thomas Corbet. He is one of the witnesses of Thomas Corbet's charter to Alberbury Priory in 1262, and is mentioned in the following year as with him in the Border warfare. In 1267, mention is made of the Welsh having set fire to Walton and Leigh, to Hugh's great loss. William, the brother of Hugh, occurs constantly in connection with Thomas Corbet and his son Peter, as agent and accomplice of their doings. In 1274, Adam Hager held Walton, and occurs among the men-at-arms of the Barony of Caus. He seems to have been succeeded by John Hager, who is called Lord of Leigh and Mindtown in 1316, but the Priory of Chirbury is then said to hold Walton.]

	s	d		s	d
Adam fil' Rob'ti ...		vjq ^u	Rog' Bouche	...	ixob'
Will'o Passeauant		ixo'	Adam fil' Henr'	...	xiiijq ^u
Rog' fil' Ric'i ...	ij	vijq ^u	Ric'o fil' Ph'i	...	xviiijq ^u
Ric'o fil' Henr'	..	xiiijob'	Thom' de Wylmyn-		
Will'o fil' Ric'i ...		xiiijob'	ton	viiio'q ^u

MARYTON'.

[MARRINGTON,¹² Parish of Chirbury.—This was in 1086 among the manors of Robert fitz Corbet. The Saxon tenants had been two franklins, Elward and Aluric. A moiety of Robert Corbet's estates passed to the Fitz Herberts, who became lords of Marrington, with tenants bearing the name of De Marrington. Richard de Mereton occurs in 1203, and for four generations it was held peaceably by his descendants, till about 1260, when the three sisters of William de Marrington (I.) gained possession of his estates during the minority

¹¹ Eyton xi. 112.

¹² Eyton xi. 88.

of his son William (II.). This led to several legal proceedings, but in 1272 William's claim was made good. The son of his aunt Christina, wife of Baldwin de Bollers, held land also in Marrington and in Rorrington. That in Marrington was stated in 1299 to be held by service of providing one soldier in war time at the moat of Poole, with a bow, 2 arrows, and a bolt (*trivolo*), for a night and day; and by appearing thrice yearly at Pontesbury Manor-Court. In 1374, the whole of Marrington was held under John de Charlton of Powis by Hugh de Bollers.

According to the *Heralds' Visitation*, Margaret de Bollers, daughter of Hugh Bowdler, married Ralph Middleton, and their grand-daughter married David Lloyd, the ancestor of the family of Lloyd of Marrington, who built the fine half-timbered house there.]

	s	d		s	d
Thom' de Whateleye	ij		Marg' de Aldeport ...	xij	
Ric'o de Bromlowe	ij		David Molendinar'...	xij	
Thom' fil' Will'i ...	ij		Alic' Vidua ...	vj	
Edde Voil ...		xij	Heyne ...		xij

MOKELOWYKE.

[MUCKLEWICK,¹³ Parish of Hissington.—This, though in the parish of Hissington, is in the county of Salop. It is not mentioned in *Domesday*. In 1255, it was held as half a hide by the heirs of Robert de Overs at 2s. rent, payable to Montgomery Castle. In 1316, it was reported to be held by the King.

Hissington, the parish church, was held by the Priory of Chirbury. After the Dissolution of Monasteries, the tithes seem to have passed in some way to the Corporation of Shrewsbury. There is a note among the Municipal Records of Elizabeth's reign that the "tythes and landes in hyssington are in mortgage to Mr Foxe." Priam Lloyd of Marrington married Katherine, daughter of Edward Fox and Elizabeth Leighton of Wattlesburgh.

David de Broke probably from Brook's Hill near Mucklewick. The tithes of Broke and Mucklewick are mentioned with those of Hissington, but have been afterwards erased.

Shelve is the next parish to Hissington, and both lie almost under the shadow of Corndon.]

	s	d		s	d
Hug' Corndonn ..		xij	Ric'o fil' Ade ...		vj
Joh'e fil' Walt'i ...		xij	Adam Dun ...		xij
Walt'o de Shelue ...		vj	Howelo fil' David ..		xij
David de Broke ...		vj	Thom' fil' Ade ...		vj
Thom' fil Walt'i ...		xij	Hug' Dun ...		xij

ASTONE ROGER.

[ASTON ROGERS,¹⁴ Parish of Worthen.—This member of Worthen was held early by Henry de Aston, who was succeeded by his son Roger, who was a man of considerable note. In 1255, he held Aston under Sir Thomas Corbet, and the Hundred Roll notes that he had then been blind for seven years, and unable to walk or ride. He died that year, leaving John fitz Peter de Aston, his nephew, his heir. This John fitz Peter also held land at Eyton, near Alberbury. In 1316, Henry de Mortimer of Chelmarsh was lord of Aston-juxta-Caus, and in 1391 it was held by his great-grandson, William de Mortimer.

In 1429 William Bromshill held land here, which he gave by will, together with his land at Minton, to Haughmond Abbey. He directed that his lands in Hope, Aston Pigot, Worthen, Luckley, and Hampton should be sold, and the proceeds devoted to the building of Worthen Church and steeple, and he gave a tenement in Meadowtown to John Rodenhurst.

Richard Bagod of the Subsidy Roll may have been of the same family as Richard Bagot of Aston Pigot, who occurs in 1221. Several of the Pigot family, according to the *Heralds' Visitation*, seem to have intermarried with the Pauntons, who seem from the Roll to have been settled here.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o Bagod	..	ij	Thom' le Mareschall	ij	
Adam fil' Rog'i	...	xviiij	s'bt' { Rog' Bust ...		x
Will'o de Paunton	...	xviiij	ibid'm { Ric'o Bercar'		ix
Willo Wyse	...	ij	Madoco Shery		viiij
Isabell' de Ingwardyn		xij			
Henr' de Paunton'		xij	p' Sm ^a	lij ^s	ij ^d ob'
Ph'o de Aston'	...	xij			

RORYTONE.

[RORRINGTON,¹⁵ Parish of Chirbury.—This was a divided manor at Domesday, part being held under Robert fitz Corbet by a tenant Leuric, the other by Osulf under Roger fitz Corbet. The Saxon owners had been Ahuric and Elward. Robert Corbet's share passed to the Fitz Herberts. In 1255, William de Mariton held a half virgate in Rorrington, and Roger de Longedon another. Both tenants while they had pasturage of the King's land used to victual the watchmen of Montgomery, but when the right of pasturage was suspended they withdrew the service.

The Longedons were of Longden, near Pontesbury. In 1361, Edward de Longdon held land at Rorrington.]

¹⁴ Eyton xi. 106.

¹⁵ Eyton xi. 93.

	s	d		s	d
Rog' fil' Marger'	..	xij	Ric'o de Longgedon'		xij
Ric'o Shyrrene	...	xviiij	Isota ———	...	vj
Joh'e fil' Rog'i	...	vj	Rob'to fil' Will'i	...	vj
Cecil' Lucas	...	xij	Griffino Bercar'	...	xij
Jul' relict' Ric'i	... ij		Walt'o de Roryton...		xij

WODERTONE.

[WOTHERTON,¹⁶ Parish of Chirbury.—This was held at Domesday by Alward, son of Elmund. It had in Saxon times been held by a franklin, Elmund, and after the Conquest retained the same high value (£4) as in King Edward's reign. In 1087, it possessed a priest, and a valuable mill. Alward's manors seem to have escheated to the Crown, some time before the days of Henry I. The tenants of Wotherton, who took their name from the manor, were men of considerable importance, Hugo de Wotherton, in 1203, being a knight, and in 1206 security for Baldwin de Bollers, lord of Montgomery. In 1255, Wotherton was held by Henry de Wotherton as half a knight's fee, by doing three weeks' ward at Montgomery Castle in war-time, and hunting thrice yearly with the lords of Montgomery. He also held a messuage in the "town of Chirbury." The elder line of De Wotherton ended in 1296, on the death of John de Wotherton, in four heiresses, his sisters—Eva, wife of Richard Hord; Matilda, wife of Walter de Hockleton; Sibil, wife of Owayn de Brompton; and Amice, wife of William le Seneschal. Richard Hord bought the share of Amice in Wotherton, Dudson, and Rodenhurst in 1303, and later another share, as on his death in 1326 he was found possessed of three-fourths of the hamlet and mill of Wotherton. The estate remained with the Hords of Walford till the death of John Hord in 1398, when Wotherton, Walford, and his interest in Stanwardine-in-the-Wood, Chelmick, and Rodenhurst passed to his heirs, Fulk Sprenchose and John Gotmond of Yockleton. The younger branch of De Wotherton continued here for a considerable time. John de Wotherton occurs on a local jury in 1274.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o fil' Ade	...	xij	Joh'e de Woderton'...		xvj
Ric'o Martyn	...	vij	Ric'o de Brokes	...	xij
Ric'o fil' Rob'ti	...	xiiij	Griffino Brodeye	...	xij
Ric'o Gybbe	...	xv	Will'o Gogh'	...	xij
Thom' fil' Ade	...	xix	Will'o Brayn	...	xv

SHELVE.

[SHELVE,¹⁷—This member of Worthen was famous in the 12th and 13th centuries for its lead mines. In 1182, it furnished Henry II

¹⁶ Eyton xi. 74.

¹⁷ Eyton xi. 110.

with 110 cart loads of lead for the Convent Church of Amesbury, and in 1183 and 1185 with 60 loads more. In 1255, Sir Thomas Corbet was said to have withdrawn Shelve from Chirbury Hundred. In 1300, on the death of Peter Corbet, Shelve was valued at £1 14s. 10d. *per annum*. It possessed a water mill, 16 tenants-at-will, and several cottars. On the division of the Corbet estates, Shelve went to the Harleys, though the Earls of Stafford held the advowson of the Church.]

	s	d		s	d
Petro de Shelue ...	xvj	o'q ^u	Thom' le Stotherd ...	xo'	
Rog' Tappynch ...	xvj	o'q ^u	Ric'o de Castro ...	xx	
Will'o de Brykenhal' ...	xvij	job'q ^u	Ph'o de Shelue ...	xv	
Rog' de Greotemore ...	xvj		Will'o Reuen ...	xx	

MUNETONE.

[MUNETON.¹⁸—This Domesday manor is now lost, and its exact situation can only be guessed at. It was held by Elward in 1087, having been held by a franklin, Godric, and it had not depreciated in value since the Conquest. In 1221, Adam de Brerlawe and William Passavant occur in connection with land here, and in 1255 Adam de Brerlawe and Adam Passavant held a virgate at Muneton under William de Cantilupe, which together with part of Eyton, near Alberbury, owed service to Montgomery Castle. The same Adam de Brerlawe seems to have held land also at Wigmore and Brerlawe, near Westbury, under the Boterells of Longden. In 1316, John Hager was lord of Muneton in Chirbury Hundred. The overlordship passed from De Cantilupe to Zouche of Haryngworth, who in 1395 held *Moneton* and *Eyton Stokes* as half a knight's fee.

Richard Passavant was probably a descendant of William of 1221. Possibly the William Passavant of Walton of the Subsidy Roll was of the same family.]

	s	d		s	d
Thom' Aleokes ...	xvj		Ric'o de Mapeles ...	x	
Aleoke — ...	xx		Ph'o Molendinar' ...	vj	
Ric'o Passeauant ...	xij				

RYTTONE.

[RITTON,¹⁹ Parish of Wentnor.—This was a member of Wentnor in the Hundred of Rinlan, a manor of Roger fitz Corbet. It became the property of Buildwas Abbey by the gift of a Corbet, probably Robert Corbet. In 1354, the Abbey proposed to exchange Ritton with the Earl of Arundel, but the matter does not seem to have been carried out. The Abbey apparently retained an interest here till the Dissolution.]

¹⁸ Eyton xi. 78.

¹⁹ Eyton xi. 191.

	s	d		s	d
Will'o Alcockes	...	xij	s'bt'	Rob'to Champe-	
Martino	...	xij	ibid'm	neys	viii
Hug' de Rytton	...	vj		Nich'ode Brugge	x
Joh'e Martyn	...	vj		Daykynde Lutle	x
Ric'o fil' Ph'i	...	xij			
Henr' de Cote	...	vj	p' Sm ^a	xlvsob'q ^a	
Will'o de Actone	...	vj			

RYSTONE.

[RHYSTON,²⁰ Parish of Church Stoke.—This, like Church Stoke, in which parish it is, was held in Saxon times by Siward, and in 1087 by Elward. It passed early to the Crown, and in 1249 and 1254 was assessed to the Royal Tallages. In 1255, Rhiston was held by several tenants by service of doing ward at Montgomery Castle for three days in war-time; doing suit every three weeks to the Hundred of Chirbury and to the Court of Montgomery; of hunting with the lords of Montgomery thrice yearly, and of victualling the guards of Montgomery Castle. Yarford ap Cadogan also held land *in capite* at Rhiston by service of finding one archer in ward of Montgomery Castle for a day and night in time of any Welsh war. He died in 1300, possessed of 36 acres of land at Rhiston, and 2 of meadow, and 50 acres of land and 8 of meadow at Brompton. His heir was his son, Yarford.]

	s	d		s	d
Youan ap Heyne	...	xij	Yarefes ap Youan	...	xij
Youan ap Hychcokes	...	viii	Youan ap Yarefes	...	xij
Dauid ap Reryth	...	ix	Gryffyn Vaghan	...	x

BROMPTONE.

[BROMPTON,²¹ Parish of Church Stoke.—This is generally included with Rhiston, and has little separate history. In 1318, the two had a common grievance that the Custos of Montgomery obliged them to do suit at the King's Court of Halston, instead of at that of Chirbury, as their ancestors had done. The tenants of both manors seem to have been almost wholly Welsh. In 1224, Robert fitz Madoc was tenant *in capite* of Brompton, and left two sons, Owen and Meyrick.

In 1346, William de Bollers and certain co-parceners held land in Brompton which Meuric de Hope had held in 1240. The Thomas de Boudlers of the Subsidy Roll would be of this family. According to the *Heralds' Visitation* of 1623, the Bowdlers continued at Brompton

²⁰ Eyton xi. 71.

²¹ Eyton xi. 71.

into the 17th century, but they used the surname Gethin in place of that of Bowdler.]

	s	d		s	d
Rob'to Vaghan	...	viiij	Adam ap Youan	...	xij
Gorgonnou —	..	xiiij	Madoco ap D'd	...	xij
Dauid fil' Gorgonnou		x	Wautlyana ux' Wyn		xviiij
Thom' le Boudlers	...	xviiij	D'd ap Youan	...	xviiij
Briano —	...	xij	D'd ap Gwyn	...	viiij

DODISTONE.

[DUDSTON,²² Parish of Chirbury.—This was probably among the Domesday possessions of Robert fitz Corbet, as it belonged later to his heirs, the Fitz Herberts. About 1225, Hamo de Wotherton granted to Alan de Bollers a half virgate at Dudston, on payment of 3 merks down, and a yearly rent of 6d. Alan de Bollers also acquired from William de Milson another half virgate held by Simon de Dudston and a croft called Ham. Before 1227, Alan de Bollers, Clerk, gave all his land at Dudston, together with his body, to Lilleshall Abbey. This land the Abbot leased to Henry de Wotherton, son of Hamo, at 6d. annual rent, and to William de Milson for 20s. paid down, and a yearly rent of 12d. paid at St. Alkmund's Church at Michaelmas. In 1240, William de Milson was the sole tenant of Dudston, which he held as a whole knight's fee. He was prevented by infirmity from appearing at the Inquest of the Chirbury Hundred in 1255, and in 1260 he was dead. His heirs seem to have been John Godard and William fitz Hugh. The seignury of Dudston passed from the Fitz Herberts to the Barons Charlton of Powis. In 1374, Dudston was held under John de Charlton (III.) by two co-parceners, apparently by name Henry de Wynnesbury and Walter de Dudston.

The Prior of Chirbury held a messuage and land in Dudston, which remained to the Priory till the Dissolution.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o le Webbe	...	xviiij ^o	Ric'o Andreu	...	ij vjob'
Nich'o Virly	...	ij ^u	Thom' fil' Will'i	...	vj
Ph'o fil' Ade	...	xviiij	Ph'o de Caldemor'	...	xij
Thom' le Tayllour		xij			

MYDDELTONE.

[MIDDLETON,²³ Parish of Chirbury.—This was a divided manor at Domesday. Three virgates of it were retained under the Earl by the Saxon owner Ertein, while another three were held under the same over-lord by Robert fitz Corbet. The Saxon owner of these latter had been Edric Sylvaticus. The former portion came into the hands of

²² Eyton xi. 157.

²³ Eyton xi. 84.

Henry I. and became a parcel of the Honour of Montgomery, but later it was held directly under the Crown. In 1200, Robert fitz Madoc offered a fine of 15 merks to King John, that he might "have seizin of such lands as his father had held by right hereditary on the day when he put on the habit of religion." In 1203, Robert fitz Madoc sat as a Juror, and apparently a Knight, in some principal causes. In 1224, Baldwin de Hodnet, seneschal of Montgomery, was commanded to give Robert fitz Madoc such seizin of Middleton and Brompton as he had when he set out to see Llewelyn on the King's affairs. A little later Robert fitz Madoc was dead, and the King, at Llewelyn's request, ordered Godescall de Magheliner, Bailiff of Montgomery, to deliver to his widow such portion of his goods and chattels as was customary in those parts, she having been nurse to Llewelyn's daughter, the King's niece. Robert seems to have been succeeded by a son, Owen, but in 1250 the estate was in the hands of co-parceners. In 1255, Roger fitz Elyas, Adam Falk, Osbert and Philip, sons of Heylin, and Gytha, widow of Heylin, held it by service of providing a man with bow or lance in ward at Montgomery Castle for 15 days in war-time; going thrice yearly to hunt with the Lords of Montgomery, and victualling the Guards of Montgomery.

Roger fitz Elyas occurs on jury lists from 1250 to 1274, and Roger Elys of Middleton, his son, in 1292. Madoc Falk, mentioned in 1272, was probably a son of Adam Falk.

Robert fitz Corbet's portion of Middleton devolved to the family of Botreaux, under whom it was held about 1150 by Grenta de Middleton, son of Leuewine. A second Grenta de Middleton occurs in 1227, who was succeeded by his son Roger. In 1255, Roger fitz Grant held two-thirds of Middleton under Reginald Botreaux, Baron of Longden, and owed suit to Chirbury Hundred, and victualled the Guards of Montgomery in return for pasturage on the lands of Prince Edward, the Lord of Montgomery Castle. In 1274, Roger fitz Grant's estate at Middleton was apparently in the hands, by conquest, of Llewelyn. He died in 1281; Roger was dead, leaving his two virgates at Middleton and Kinton to his son, Philip de Middleton, who in 1316 appears as lord of the whole vill of Middleton.]

	s	d		s	d
Thom' lyghtfot'	...	xij	Howelo Andreu	...	xij
Rog' de kynton'	...	xv	Joh'e Breye	...	vij
Will'o Bercar'	...	xij	Leulino —	...	vj
Adam Seys	...	xij	Madyn le Crouther'	...	xij

WALCOT'.

[WALCOT,²⁴ Parish of Chirbury.—This was at Domesday simply a hide of waste land without a tenant. In 1252, mention occurs of Roger de Walcot, and in 1301 of William de Walcot. In 1249, there

²⁴ Eyton xi. 161.

was considerable litigation over a tenement at Walcot and lands in the neighbourhood, which Peter de Montgomery had left to his infant daughter Matilda, which had been misappropriated by her mother Agnes and her stepfather, Stephen de St Albans. Matilda became the wife of Robert Blundel, who in 1255 held land in Wilmington by service of a lb. of pepper, and who was then in the service of Prince Edward in Scotland. In 1256, Robert and Matilda bought 2 carucates and 25 acres of land and 3 mills in Bishop's Castle, Chirbury, Walcot, Lydbury, and Whitecote from Robert and Christina de Hamp . . ., paying £10, and granting a life tenure of such land as Robert and Christina had held in Chirbury and Walcot, at a rent of 2s. and a lb. of pepper. Robert Blundel became a knight, and occurs frequently in connection with the Barons of Caus.

A virgate and a half in Walcot was in the 13th century in the hands of the De Hockletons.

This Walcot must not be confused with that in the parish of Lydbury North, from which the family still remaining in Shropshire took their name.]

	s	d		s	d
Adam Oweyn	...	iiij			
Thom' de Walcot'	...	ij	s'bt'	{	Will'o ap Guyn x
Ph'o Oweyn	...	ij	ibid'm	{	D'd ap Phelyp viij
Walt'o Dod	...	xviiij		{	Rog'de Woderton' viij
				p' Sum ^a	xviijs iiij ^d q ⁿ

p'b' Sm^a Totius Hundr'.

xiiijⁿ ix^s vj^dob'qⁿ.

(To be continued).

SELATTYN: A HISTORY OF THE PARISH.

BY THE HON. MRS. BULKELEY-OWEN.

Continued from 2nd Series, Vol. VII., p. 234.

1678. *John Jones* S. T. B. The Bishop's
Certificates, St. Asaph,
record his presentation
to the Rectory of Selattyn, by Thomas Lloyd, Esq.,¹
upon 3 August, and the Register tells us "John Jones
successit, Aug. 6, 1678." Canon St. Asaph, 1681.

His early history is somewhat uncertain. Foster's
Alumni says he was the son of Richard Jones, of
Selattyn, and was born in 1650. There is no entry of
his baptism in the Register, nor in that of St. Martins,
to which parish, more likely, his family belonged.

We find in Selattyn Register, that in 1656 "Susanna
ye daughter of Mr. Richard Jones of Weston by Ellen
his wife was Christened ye 2nd day of October."

The Weston here mentioned is Weston Hall, a half-
timbered house, at Weston Rhyn, which was formerly
a part of St. Martins parish.

In the first half of the 17th Century there are a
number of entries of this family in Selattyn Register.
They are as follows:—

1613. Prudens, d. of Robert Johns by Sina his wife, chris.
28 Feb.

1618. Elizabeth d. of Thomas Johns of St Martyn's Parish
by Elizabeth d. of Robert, his wife chris. 14 Nov.

1623. Robert Johns gentleman, was buried 2 June

¹ Pub. Rec. Office.
Vol. VIII., 2nd S.

1624. Margaret d. of Thomas Johns Gent. and of Jane Davids his wife chris. 1 Oct^r

1627. Robert son of Thomas Johns Gent. & of Jane Davids his wife chris. 14 Oct^r

1635. Sina Jenings widow, late wife of Robert Johns Gent was bur. 26. April.

She was probably of the Dudleston family, who were then living at Daywell, par. Whittington; by virtue of the marriage of Philip Jennings, of Dudleston, with Jane, dau. and heir (1584) of Robert Lloyd, of Daywell.

Selattyn Register records the burial of Elizabeth, wife of Richard Jennings, 28 Dec., 1652. And the baptism of Christian, daughter of Phillip Jennings, of Duddleston, gent., by Christian his wife, 22 Feb., 1657.

1658. Rees ye son of Mr Thomas Jones of Daywell by Isabel his wife chris. 2 Feb.

1659. Elizabeth the Wife of William Johns of Weston bur. 13 March.

The family of Johns or Jones of Weston Rhyn claim descent from Gwynfrych, 2nd son of Cadell Deyrnllwg, Prince of Powis, through Jevan, 4th son of Ednyfed Gam, of Llys Pengwern, in Nanttheudwy¹.

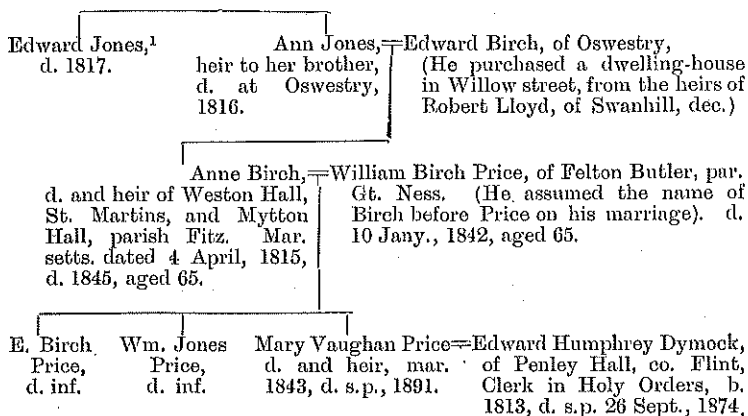
They were a Royalist family. On April 14, 1647, we have the "Petition of Edward Jones, of St. Martins, in the Lordship of Oswestry, co. Salop, to the Commissioners for compounding. That he has been in arms against the Parliament, by reason whereof he is rendered delinquent and his estate under sequestration. He is comprised within the articles agreed on at the surrender of Harley Castle in Salop. Prays to be admitted to a favourable composition according to these articles."

"Received 14 April, 1647, and referred to the sub-committee."² From the Catalogue of Compounders we learn that he had to pay £74 5s. 0d.

There is a Tablet in St. Martins Church, to one Edward Jones, of Weston Hall, so late as 1817. He was the last of his name.

¹ *Hist. Powis Fadog*, vol. 1, p. 316.

² *Calend. State Papers, Domestic*,



Edward Williams-Vaughan, of Broom Hall, Oswestry, Esq., is the present owner of Weston Hall.

But to return to our Rector. Foster says he matriculated at S. John's College, Oxford, 6 May, 1670, aged 20, and that perhaps he was a B.A. from St. Mary Hall, 9 Feb., 1674-5.

The name of "Johannes Jones, Salopiensis, pauperis filius," appears in the entrance book of S. John's under the year 1669, but the Principal says—"he may have been entered on our list before he came into residence or matriculated."

If the above facts are correct, Browne Willis must be wrong in stating that he was Vicar of S. Martins in 1665, of which he was deprived, and Vicar of Llan-silin in 1667. He was, however, Canon of St. Asaph, 1681.

We have no record of his marriage, the baptism of his two daughters, Margaret and Elizabeth, nor of the burial of his wife.

Their existence is proved by the following administration to his will:—

Vicesimo Octavo die emanavit commissio Margareta Gibson

¹ This is probably "Edward Jones, the son of Mr. Richard Jones by Elizabeth his wife, born 16 May, 1740."—Regist. of S. Martins.

(uxori Edmundi Gibson. S. T. P.) et Elizabethæ Jones, solute, liberis naturalibus et legitimis Johannes Jones, Sacre Theologie Baccalarii nuper Rectoris de Selattin, in Comitatu Salopiæ, vidui, defuncti, habentis, &c., ad administranda bona jura et credita dicti defuncti, de bene, &c., juratis.¹

Our Rector's daughter, Margaret, was the wife of "Edmund Gibson, son of Edmund Gibson of Knipe, co. Westmorland; pp. Queen's College, Oxford; Matric. 29 Oct., 1686, aged 17; B.A. 1691; M.A. 21 Feb., 1694-5; Fellow 1695; Librarian at Lambeth and D.D. 18 June, 1702; a student of Middle Temple 1694; Rector of Stisted, Essex, 1700; of Lambeth 1703; Precentor of Chichester, 1703, and Canon residentiary; Archdeacon of Surrey 1710; Master of St. Mary's Hospital (in the Deanery of Storington), Governor of the Charterhouse 1716, and of the Council of the King; Bishop of Lincoln 1716, and of London 1723 until his death at Bath 6 Sep., 1748, aged 79; bur. in Fulham Church Sep. 17."²

He is said to have had twelve children, seven of whom survived him.³ Their names are given in a Chancery suit between the Gibsons, Bettsworths, Thomas Turner, Humphrey and Mary Edwards, and John Jones, who appeared as plaintiffs against the Bishop of St. Asaph, Thomas Lloyd of Aston, and others, concerning Sir Nathaniel Lloyd's bequests to the poor of Oswestry and Whittington.⁴

Bishop Gibson's eldest son, Thomas, predeceased him, leaving a widow, Mary Gibson. The Rev. Edmund, second son, matric. at Ch. Ch. 11 Decr., 1730, aged 17, B.A. 1734, d. 17th April, 1771; George matric. 1732, Rev. William 1733 (Sinecure Rector of Llanfor 1746), and Robert 1739.⁵

¹ P. Ct. C. Admon. Act Book, 1710, March 28.

² Foster's *Alum. Oxon.*

³ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁴ Trial in Chancery, 19 July, 1745.

⁵ Foster.

The will of Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, together with the plaintiffs of this lawsuit, seem to point to some relationship between the Rector of Selattyn and the Lloyds of Aston, which may account for the bestowal of the living upon John Jones.

Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, Fellow of All Souls, and Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, was the son of Richard, fourth son of Andrew Lloyd of Aston.

His mother must have been a Jones, for in his will (1740) he gives "to the poor of Mortlake, Surrey, where my grandfather and grandmother Jones were buried, £25."

He states that he "gave to my cousin, John Jones, in 173-, £500 towards setting him up, he was specially recommended to me by my good Grandmother Jones."

He gives "to Mrs. Gibson, who is my Mother's God-daughter, £100 & the rest of my Plate." She was the daughter of the Rector of Selattyn.

I give to M^{rs} Turner of OldPort one hundred guineas.

She was the daughter of Rossendale, brother of Thomas Lloyd of Aston, who died 1754.²

I give the residue of my personal estate of what nature & quality soever to & amongst all the sons & daughters of the Lord Bishop of London, & the Dean of the Arches,³ Mr. Turner's children, the grandchildren of Cousin Tom Lloyd & John Jones; now I know where it goes, such who shall not accept their share, these to go to the Turners.

Executors—Dr Kinaston⁴ & M^r Greenley.

Selattyn Register states that "John Jones, Bachelour of Divinity, Rector of the Parish 32 years, died Feb. 15, & was buried 17th of the same, A.D. 1709."

² See chap. iv., Oldport.

³ John Bettsworth, Dean of Arches 1710—1751. I do not know their relationship to the Gibsons. The children were Thomas, Edmund, and Margaret.

⁴ Edward, third son of Edward Kinaston of Oteley, co. Salop, Advocate-General of the Arches Court of Canterbury. Bap. Ellesmere 1678. Will dated 23 July, 1745.

1710.



Born at Marlborough, Wilts, 1674. Educ. Marlborough School; Matric. Magdalen Coll.

Oxford, 28 Aug. 1689, "aged 15;" Demy of his Coll. 1689—1701; Fellow 1701—1713; B.A. 30 June, 1693; M.A. 16 May, 1696; Pro Proctor 1703; B.D. 4 Feb., 1707-8; D.D. 1 July. 1708; Appointed Delegate of Appeals 1706; Sen. D. of Arts 1708; Bursar 1709; Incorp. at Cambridge 1714¹; Vicar of Cannock, co. Stafford; Preacher at S. Saviour's, Southwark, 1705; Rector of Selattyn, 26 June, 1710—13; Rector S. Andrew's, Holborn, 13 April, 1713—1724; Died at Highgate 5 June, bur. 11th June, 1724, at S. Andrew's, Holborn.

The family of Sacheverell were of great antiquity in the counties of Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, Warwick, and Dorset,² and Doctor Sacheverell is stated to have belonged to the Dorsetshire branch of that family.

The arms of Cheverell only differ from those of Sacheverell in a tincture.

Those of Cheverell are—*Arg., on a Saltire az., 5 water bougets of the field.*

Those of Sacheverell are—*Arg., on a Saltire az., 5 water bougets or.* Crest—*A goat statant (sometimes passant) ppr.*³

Bloxam tells us that "Joshua Sacheverell died Rector of S. Peter's Church, Marlborough, leaving a numerous family, in very low circumstances," and that "Mr Edward Hearst, an Apothecary, who was his godfather, adopted Henry as his son and sent him to

¹ Foster's *Alum. Oxon.* Encyclop Brit. (Ed. 1888). Bloxam vol. iii. (Ed. 1879).

² Nichols' *Leicestershire*, vol. iii., pt. 1, p. 510; Hutchins' *Dorset shire*, (3rd Ed.) i., p. 414.

³ Burke's *Armory*.

school at Marlborough, and afterwards to Magdalen Coll., where he became a Demy, and where he soon distinguished himself by a regular observation of the duties of the House, by his compositions, good manners, and genteel behaviour, qualifications which recommended him to that Society of which he became a Fellow."

His enemies, on the other hand, accuse him "of ingratitude to his relations and of turbulent behaviour at Oxford."

Swift, in his *Journal to Stella*,¹ disproves the first of these accusations.

Janry 22, 1711. Did I tell you that Sacheverel has desired mightily to come and see me? but I have put him off; he has heard that I have spoken to the Secretary in behalf of a brother whom he maintains, and who desires employment.

. . . Last night, I desired Lord-Treasurer² to do something for that brother of Sacheverel's: he said he never knew he had a brother, but thanked me for telling him, and immediately put his name in his table-book. I will let Sacheverel know this, that he may take measures accordingly, but he shall be none of my acquaintance.

Janry 31, 1711. When I came home to-night, I found a letter from Dr. Sacheverel, thanking me for recommending his brother to Lord-treasurer and Mr. Secretary³ for a place. Lord-treasurer sent to him about it; so good a solicitor was I, although I once hardly thought I should be solicitor for Sacheverel.

March 17, 1711. Dr. Sacheverel came this morning, to give me thanks for getting his brother an employment. It was but seven weeks since I spoke to Lord-treasurer for him. . . . We dined together at my printer's . . . I little thought, and I believe so did he, that ever I should be his solicitor to the present ministry, when I left Ireland.

The accusation of "turbulent behaviour" was probably grounded upon the following rebuke:—

A.D. 1692-3. Janry. 31. Comparuit Sacheverell, Semicom. coram Vice-Præsidente et tribus Decanis, et admonitus est

¹ Vol. i., p. 477.

² Harley, Earl of Oxford.

³ St. John, afterwards Lord Bolingbroke,

propter contumacium et contemptum erga Decanum Artium V. P. Reg.¹

It must be remembered that he was then only a high-spirited lad of 18.

He must have profited by the admonition of his superiors, for we find the President of his College, Dr. Hough (afterwards Bishop of Lichfield), "had a great esteem for him and greatly assisted his advancement in life."

Joseph Addison was a contemporary and "Chamber-fellow," and one of the intimate friends of Henry Sacheverell. Addison dedicated to him one of his poems.²

Sacheverell translated from Virgil's first Georgic into English verse, beginning at "Imprimis venerare Deos." This he dedicated to John Dryden, Esq.³

A.D. 1703, July 17 Mr. Sacheverell electus est in Lecturam Academicam indotatum. V. P. Reg.

Probably about this time he became public tutor, and had "the care of the education of most of the young gentlemen of quality and fortune that were admitted of the College, and in that station trained many persons eminent for their learning and abilities."⁴

Amongst his pupils was Robert Lloyd of Aston (M.P. for Salop, 1710), the Patron of Selattyn, who presented H. Sacheverell to that living after his Trial.

We cannot do more than touch here upon the Trial. It will be remembered that it was the result of his two sermons on passive obedience and non-resistance, one of which was preached at Derby Assizes, 14 August, 1709, entitled "The Communication of Sin," which was dedicated to his kinsman, George Sacheverell, High Sheriff of Derby, and to the Gentlemen of the

¹ Bloxam, vol. iii.

² Ibid, vol. iii.

³ *Examen Poeticum*, London, 1693. See Wood's *Athen.*, vol. iv., p. 603.

⁴ Nichols and Bloxam.

Grand Jury. And the other before the Lord Mayor, Sir Samuel Garrard, the Aldermen and Citizens of London, at S. Paul's Cathedral, 5 Nov., 1709, entitled "The Perils of False Brethren both in Church and State."

Swift¹ asserts that the prosecution of Sacheverell was provoked by the Lord Treasurer, Godolphin, whom under the name of "Volpone" he had attacked in one of his sermons, and Burnet, Sacheverell's bitter enemy, gives the same reason for it.²

Before his trial the Doctor applied to the President and Fellows of Magdalen College for a testimonial, which was granted, and of which the following is a copy:—

Whereas our letters of testimonial have been desired by Henry Sacheverell D.D. and Fellow of St. Mary Mag. Coll. in Oxford we the President and Fellows of the said College do hereby certify to all persons whom it may concern that the said Henry Sacheverell is a person of sober life and conversation, well affected to the present Constitution both in Church and State, to her Majesty's person and government, and to the Protestant succession as by law Established. That he hath always expressed a laudable zeal against popery, and hath never in his discourses to the best of our knowledge manifested any ungrateful sense of the great blessings which the Church and State, the University, and particularly the College of which he is a member, gained by the late happy revolution. In witness whereof we the said President, and Fellows have hereunto set our Common Seal, the 18 January in the 8th Anne, 1709-10 (Ledger W., p. 47.)³

We see from this document that his College supported him loyally.

His opinions were well known in Oxford, four years before his sermon at Derby. Hearne's Diary tells us:—

A.D. 1705. Dec^r 23.

This morning preached at S^t Mary's Mr Sacheverell of Mag. Coll. upon "*In Perils amongst false brethren*" in the prose-

¹ "Memoirs relating to the Change in Queen's Anne's Ministry, 1710."

² *Hist. of His Own Time* (Ed. 1734), Book vii., p. 538.

³ Bloxam, vol. iii.

cution of w^h words he did, with a great deal of courage and boldness, shew the great danger the Church is in at present (notwithstanding the Parliament voted it to be none) from the fanatics and false brethren, whom he set forth in their proper colours.¹

Hearne's description of the sermon at S. Paul's is very graphic :—

A.D. 1709. Nov. 11.

On Saturday last being the day of the Powder Plot, Doctor Sacheverell preached at S. Paul's where he thundered most furiously against the fanatics for condemning the King of high treason, against his supreme subjects, as he expressed it. He spoke very freely of the Toleration act, and charged the Mayors and Magistrates with want of zeal for the Church, and played particularly and expressly upon the Bishop of Sarum,² whom he hoped was no great friend to popery; but by his *Exposition*, he said, *on the Articles*, one would think he was half channelled over. There were about 30 Clergymen in the Choir, among the rest the minister of Battersea, who is lately come over to our Church. Sacheverell having heard of his conversion, levelled his arguments and anathemas most virulently against him and the whole tribe of them, insomuch that all the congregation shook again at the terrors of his inveterate expressions. The Whigs, says he, are conformists in faction, half-conformists in practise, and non-conformists in judgement; formerly they laboured to bring the Church into the Conventicle, but now they bring the Conventicle into the Church, which will prove its inevitable ruin.

Hearne then comments upon the rejection of the proposal to print the sermon, by the majority of the Court of Aldermen on 12th Nov., and gives it as his opinion that Sacheverell was "only a man of much noise but little sincerity." He says, however, that :—

A.D. 1709. Dec. 5.

Notwithstanding the great clamours raised against Dr Sacheverell's sermon . . . yet it is come out verbatim as it was preached. And to confirm what he said about the doctrine of non-resistance there are reprinted two old sermons of Bishop Burnet, in which the same doctrine is advanced as

¹ Bloxam, vol. iii.

² Bp. Burnet.

high, notwithstanding this Bishop for secular ends has since renounced this doctrine and declared against it, as severall others have done for the same ends; and Dr S. himself is not to be excused, he having taken the oaths; whereas resistance is allowed upon no account, and what is usually said about the abdication is all sham and trick, the King having no more abdicated, than his brother, King Charles II. did, when he was forced to retire out of his Kingdoms.

This Dr S. preached yesterday se'nnight at Lowthbury Church,¹ where there was so great a concourse of people, that they had asked to have pulled down the Church doors and windows to hear him. Here it must be remarked that Dr S., as he is a man of little or no learning, so he is remarked for severall blunders and odd mistakes in this Sermon, and particularly for making comets burst their orbs, which is reckoned absurd, as what he once observed in another Sermon about parallel lines meeting.²

The first motion against the two sermons was made on 13 Dec., 1709,³ by John Dolben, Esq., M.P. for Lescard, Cornwall, son of a former Archbishop of York. This gentleman figures as the "Knave of Hearts" in a set of playing cards about Dr. Sacheverell. Underneath are the lines:—

Here an Archbishop's son ye Church impeaches,
Whose Sire if living would abhor such speeches.⁴

On 14 Dec., Sacheverell was called before the Bar of the House, and ordered to be taken into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Dolben was sent to the Bar of the House of Lords to impeach him.

12 January, the Sergeant-at-Arms delivered up the Doctor to the Deputy of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

14 January, he was released on bail, himself in a recognizance of £6,000, and his two sureties (one of

¹ S. Margaret's, Lothbury.

² Bloxam, vol. iii.

³ The dates of procedure are taken from "Account of what passed most remarkable in the last Session of Parliament relating to the Case of Dr. Sacheverell." Printed 1710.

⁴ Satirical Prints and Drawings in Brit. Mus., No. 1546.

whom was Dr. Lancaster, the Vice Chancellor of the University of Oxford), each in £3,000.

25 January, he delivered his answer to the Impeachment in the House of Lords. Hearne tells us that it was contained "in 19 presses of parchment, and took three-quarters of an hour in reading." He says "the Dr. vindicated all his points from Councils, Fathers, the 39 Articles and Homilies, and from the most learned Bishops."

27 February his trial began, and continued till the 23 March, 1709-10.

It is unnecessary to describe here the enthusiasm it aroused on the part of the people. Crowds attended him daily from the Temple to Whitehall, striving to kiss his hands, shouting "Sacheverell and the Church for Ever," "God bless the Queen, God preserve the Church of England."

If such a demonstration appears strange to us, we must remember that only 50 years had passed since the Restoration of King Charles II., when the Church of England was restored to her people. Many still living could remember the bitter days of persecution, such as those described by Evelyn, in 1657.

I went to London with my wife to celebrate Christmas Day . . . Mr Gunning¹ preaching in Exeter Chapell . . . as he was giving us ye Holy Sacrament the Chapell was surrounded by souldiers, and all the Communicants and assembly surpriz'd and kept prisoners by them, some in the house, others carried away . . . As we went up to receive the Sacrament, the miscreants held their muskets against us as if they would have shot us at the Altar² . . .

Lady Wentworth, writing to her son, Lord Raby, Minister at Berlin, "24 Feb., 1709-10," tells him, amongst other gossip, that

Secheverel is to be tryed next Thursday: thear is very deferent openycons of him. Westminster Hall is full of Scaffolds.

¹ Afterwards Bishop of Chichester and of Ely.

² *Evelyn's Diary* (ed. 1813), vol. i., p. 308.

And on 6 March, 1709-10, she says—

Secheverell will make all the Ladys turn good huswivs; they goe at seven every mornin.¹

Daily services were much frequented in Queen Anne's reign, the hour for Morning Prayer in the London churches being often as early as six or seven o'clock, on weekdays.

Hearne tells us, "A.D. 1709-10, March 2," that the Doctor "was prayed for by name at St Bride's & severall other Churches in London . . . & in the Country;" and that "the Queen was present both on Monday & Tuesday" at his trial, and that "the mob both in London & elsewhere (as well as the most considerable persons of distinction that are famed at all for integrity) are altogether for the Dr."

Prayers were also desired in the Queen's Chapel "for Dr. Henry Sacheverell under persecution," by Mr. Palmer, for which he was removed from his post."²

March 4th. The managers against Dr S. finished all the articles on Thursday and the evidence was summed up by Mr Lechmore,³ a man of parts, but a most vile stinking Whig. . .

The sentence was pronounced on Thursday, March 23.

It forbid the Doctor "to preach during the Term of 3 years next ensuing," but was no bar to the performance of his other ecclesiastical duties.

The two sermons for which he was impeached were ordered to be burnt before the Royal Exchange, but Sacheverell's friends, wishing to justify his cry of "the Church in danger, easily succeeded in obtaining an order from the House of Commons, two days before, to burn five other books by Matthew Tindal and Clendon,⁴ which had given great offence by their aspersions upon the clergy.

¹ "Wentworth Papers," pub. 1883.

² Lathbury's *Hist. of Nonjurors*.

³ Nicholas Lechmere, Esq., M.P. for Appleby.

⁴ *Books Condemned to be Burnt*, by J. Farrer.

Lady Wentworth writes to her son, 7 April, 1710:—

The Saturday I got into the House of Lords . . . and truly from that day's debate I did not think the Doctor would have got off so triumphantly, for all that spoke then for the Dr were Lord Haversham, Nottingham, jernsey, and Lord North and Grey.¹

The voting was, as we know, 69 Peers voted him guilty, and 52 not guilty. The Bishops were almost equally divided, six voting in his favour, and seven against him.

The bonfires and illuminations and public rejoicings in London cannot be described here. In Shrewsbury those in favour of the Doctor were accused of causing riots, and were the occasion of a letter to the Earl of Bradford, dated 31 March, 1710, which was signed by Robert Corbet and others.²

Lady Wentworth tells her son, "Midsummer Day 1710¹":—

St Cheverel is very much adored, the Bissshop of Salsberry as much dispysed, which I am not sorry for, its justly come upon him.³

Doubtless she was amongst "the ladies who flocked in crowds to the Churches where he read prayers."

Salmon,⁴ a contemporary writer, makes the following comments:—

I do not pretend to any great intimacy with Dr Sacheverell, but being employed in compiling y^e first four volumes of State Trials, and receiving an intimation y^t there were some omissions and alterations in that of the Doctor, published by authority,⁵ particularly as to the Republican principles there advanced, and the scurrilous language given him by some of ye managers, I went to his house in Holborn, and enquired, if

¹ Wentworth Papers.

² *Bibliography of Dr. H. Sacheverell*, by F Madan, 1884.

³ Wentworth Papers.

⁴ *Abridgement and Critical Review of the State Trials*, p. 843.

⁵ *The Tryal of Dr. Henry Sacheverell*, pub. by Jacob Tonson by order of the House of Peers, 23 March, 1709-10. The publishing of Parliamentary Reports without an order was illegal until 1771.

he could furnish me with any materials that would set his case in a truer light: He answered, that the printed Trial was no more his Trial, than it was my Trial, etc., intimating, that the whole must be altered to do him Justice; and that the real Trial was preparing to be printed in Holland; but the turn of times prevented the Design.

He was a tall, fair, personable man and spoke gracefully: no man read divine Service better—to create in people a just veneration for y^e Service of y^e Church, and I have heard several excellent discourses from him in y^e Pulpit, his voice and action exceeding just.

The Dr had a good reputation at Oxford as to his Parts, Learning and Morals, and had some persons of Distinction under his Tuition at Magdalen College of which he was a Fellow.

That the Sermons for which he was impeached are far from being so scurrilous as Bishop Burnet's History (who abuses Dr Sacheverell) etc.

Sacheverell's trial may not have been printed in Holland, but his famous sermon was translated into Dutch, as we learn from the correspondence of Thomas Pitt, Governor of Madras for the East India Company, the founder of that illustrious family. Whilst on his way home from Madras, Thomas Pitt had a narrow escape from shipwreck in a Danish ship on the coast of Norway, and he was detained for a long time at Bergen.

He writes from there to his eldest son, Robert Pitt:—

1710. June 20th. Bergen.

We are alarmed by variety of news but none good for us. . . . Yesterday we had news by a Russ . . . that the Confederate Army was intirely routed (which God forbid) for from what I heare and inferr from the Sermon of Dr Sacheverell, which is printed in High Dutch, and makes a great noyse in these parts, our nation is ripe for confusion and destruction; which God prevent, and I hope no child or relation of mine will have a finger in it.¹

¹ Hist. MSS. Com. *13th Report*, Appen., part iii. The MSS. of J. B. Fortescue, Esq., preserved at Dropmore, vol. i., pp. 47, 48.

Robert Pitt, M.P. for the Borough of Old Sarum, and George Pitt, M.P. for the Borough of Wareham, co. Dorset, both voted in favour of Sacheverell.

The Sacheverell controversy was fruitful in literature.

The Library of S. Paul's Cathedral contains no fewer than 159 pamphlets on the subject.¹ Bloxam collected for the Library of Magdalen College, Oxford, no less than 107 sermons and pamphlets.

Both public and private libraries abound with them.

At the beginning of his trial the Doctor published a collection of "Prayers and Meditations on the Day of his Trial." Price one penny. Amongst the petitions was the following beautiful prayer:—

O Thou God of patience and consolation, grant me patience and resignation under my sufferings. Give me Christian courage to perform the cause which I have in hand.

Trimmel, Bishop of Norwich, one of Sacheverell's opponents, speaks of his publication of these prayers as presumptuous.²

At the close of the trial, he published "Prayers of Thanksgiving for his Great Deliverance out of his Troubles, 1710."

A number of satirical engravings concerning the High and Low Church parties were issued in the reign of Queen Anne. Many of these prints are very rare. The British Museum³ contains no fewer than 29 in which Dr. Sacheverell figures.

The first of this collection

No. 1495. "*The Jacobites Hopes on Perkin riding in Triumph.*" A.D. 1709, represents Dr. Sacheverell, habited as a Jesuit, riding as postilion upon one of two asses attached to a car in which Prince James Francis Edward is seated. The

¹ *Notes and Queries*, 6 January, 1894, "The Sacheverell Controversy," by W. Sparrow-Simpson.

² Lathbury's *Hist. of Nonjurors*.

³ Catalogue of Satirical Prints and Drawings in the Brit. Mus., vol. ii., 1689—1733.

Doctor is blowing a trumpet, the banner of which has the monograms "E.R." and "A.R." (those of the Prince and of Queen Anne). The asses are named "Non Res"[istance] and "Pass[ive] Ob"[edience].

No. 1496. "*Needs must when the Devil drives,*" represents the Prince riding in a coach with six horses. "H. Sach[everell]lio," blowing a trumpet "tantine hi Oh," rides as postillion.

No. 1498. "*The High Church Champion & his two Seconds,*"

represents Sacheverell seated at a table listening to the Devil, who flies in the air behind his seat, and receiving the Pope's benediction while he is composing his sermon "In Perils among False Brethren." On the table is a book "Ye Communication of Sin." Below are these lines :—

'Tis these False Brethren plague ye Church & State
Princes dethrone & Civil War create
And the just power, of Parliaments debate.
Such pamper'd Priests plead ye Pretenders cause
Support his Faction & despise the Laws,
And cry High Church is ruin'd & undone
If Persecution don't through Britain run.
What tho' this Emblem may have little in't
Yet since you bought ye Sermon, buy ye Print.

The reply to the above is

No. 1499. "*The High Church Champion Pleading his own Cause or the Pope & the Devil Vanquish'd by a Flurt from the Drs. Pen*" (No. 1.)

The Doctor is represented seated at a table, on which is a letter beginning

Most dread Sover-Having.

He is flurting his pen at the Devil, who is flying away; at his side is a Bishop, or probably Sacheverell wearing a mitre; on the ground are a Papal tiara and cope.

A trumpet, the banner of which is embroidered with a serpent's head, projects over the table. Below are the lines :—

I no such Seconds need to Plead my Cause,
Scoffs I contemn & trample on Applause
False Brotherhood's the object of my hate
Satan's the Prince on whom these mungrels waite
Him I dismis to his Dark Region Hell
With thousands of False Bretheren to dwell
And to the Triple-Crown I'll be as civil
And hence I'll kick it headlong to the Devil.
Whilst Wealth & Honour, Fame, & Great Renown
I wish the Queen, the Church, the Imperial Crown,
View well the Emblem, mind the Matter in't
And for the Sermons Frontspeice, buy Ye Print.

No. 1500. "*High Church Champion pleading,*" &c.
(No. 2.)

Sacheverell seated at a table, with a book before him, flurting his pen. None of the other figures in No. 1 are represented in this print.

No. 1501. "*To the Unknown Author of the High Church Champion,*" &c.

Nos. 1503, 1504, and 1507 contain allusions to Sacheverell.

No. 1510. "*Portrait of Henry Sacheverell, D.D., holding an Engraved Portrait of Charles I.*"

Below the portrait of the King are the lines :—

To preach up Truth, some say tis not a time
False Brethren allwaies think ye Truth a Crime.
But since ye Truth offends, I'll vex you more
And show ye face of Truth you' ve wronged before.

No. 1511 alludes to Sacheverell.

No. 1513. A satire on Sacheverell.

No. 1514. *A youth seated at a table apostrophizing the Portraits of "Car I. Rex. Ann Reg. & Hen Sacke."*

Below are lines written by a youth of 15 on the sight of the three pictures.

No. 1519. *Sacheverell Portraits* (Feb. 1710).

An oval woodcut of the Doctor in the centre of six other portraits, *i.e.*, five of his counsel and one of his solicitor.

No. 1520. "*Aliquid pro Nihilo Ducunt. Cic.*" (Feb. 1710.)

A plan of the House of Lords and a King enthroned, before whom stand Sacheverell and one of his counsel ; by the throne is another. Below are verses.

No. 1522. *Portrait of Six Bishops and Dr. Sacheverell* (No. 1). (March 20, 1710.)

The six Bishops who voted him "Not guilty." Those of York, London, Durham, Rochester, Chester, and Bath and Wells.

No. 1523. *Portrait of the Same* (No. 2).

A Dutch copy of No. 1522. It has inscriptions in English, French, and Dutch, and an alphabetical list of the Lords and M.P.'s in England and Wales who voted for the Doctor.

No. 1524. *Portrait of the Same* (No. 3.)

No. 1525. *A Historical Emblematical Fan in Honour of the Church of England.*

It was said that "when Sacheverell was the pet of the ladies, nothing would serve for fan-mounts but representations of the Church Martyr at the bar."

S. Paul's Cathedral, the Queen, six Bishops, and Dr. Sacheverell, Martyrs, and many other figures are represented on this fan.

No. 1527. "*The Living Man's Elegie or Dr. Sacheverell's much lamented Silence.*" (March 23, 1710.)

Lines on a scroll under an arch, over which is a portrait of Ben. Hoadley, D.D.

Epitaph

Here lies Sacheverell, who would have thought it
Jacks and Highflyers did not, tho' they wrought it.
From Fiercely Preaching in a railing way
He's now debarr'd, then laugh and go your way.

Sacheverell's advocacy of "passive obedience" had exasperated so many that they rushed into the opposite extreme of extolling Hoadley.

No. 1531. "*The Funeral of the Low Church,*" &c.

A funeral procession, in which Dr. Pede and three other men lead, saying, "Would we had let Sacheverell alone."

No. 1535. "*The 3 Pillars of ye Church,*"

Portraits of Sacheverell, of Francis Higgnis (or Higgins), M.A., Prebend of Christ Church, Dublin, who is mentioned in Swift's works, and of Philip Stubbs, M.A., Rector of Woolwich and S. Alphege, London Wall, Chaplain of Greenwich Hospital, and in 1715 Archdeacon of St. Alban's.

No. 1537. "*Aminadab, or the Quaker's Vision,*" contains allusions to Sacheverell and reflections on Sir Samuel Garrard, who denied that he had sanctioned the printing of the sermon preached before him as Lord Mayor.

No. 1538. "*The Whigs Unmask'd*" contains a portrait of Sacheverell.

No. 1539. "*The Coffeehouse Mob.*"

Allusion to the Doctor in the verses.

No. 1545. "*An Answer to the Liveing Man's Elegy.*"¹

Emblematical of the Church, of the six Bishops, and of Sacheverell.

No. 1546. *Cards about Dr. Sacheverell.*

Twenty-six cards, the suits of Diamonds and Hearts.² Most of them depict the career of Sacheverell.

The Six of Diamonds represents Sacheverell arriving at Selattyn, and being received by his parishioners.

¹ No. 1527.

² The Clubs and Spades "have fallen into the hands of Mr. William Frazer of Dublin." See *Notes and Queries*, April 7, 1894.

The goats on the mountain side may be typical of Wales, or may be an allusion to his family crest.

Selattyn is frequently spoken of as being in Wales, on account of its being in a Welsh Diocese.

The Ten of Diamonds. Sacheverell receiving from the Bishop of St. Asaph institution to the living of Selattyn.

This Bishop, William Fleetwood, was one of the seven who voted against Sacheverell. He was spoken of by Queen Anne as "My Bishop."¹

Queen Anne was known to be on the side of Sacheverell. The following anecdote in a letter of Peter Wentworth, Sep., 1710, confirms this :—

Lord Kent [*i.e.*, Henry Grey, 12th Earl of Kent, creat. Duke of Kent April, 1710] seem'd to be in great perplexity how to vote in the Doctor's tryal. Cornwall told him the surest way to know the Queen's mind was to ask her himself. He took his advice, and the Queen told him she thought the Commons had reason to be satisfied that they had made their allegations good, and the mildest punishment inflicted upon the Dr^r she thought the best. He went away and voted for the severist. Cornwall went to him the next day, and when he told him what he had done, Cornwall told him he might expect to have his key sent for very soon. The Duke said no 'twas the wisest thing he had done a great while, notwithstanding he knew he had acted against the Q—n's opinion . . . but Cornwall was in the right and his Lordship deceived, as he own to him afterwards, but told him the Q—n had dismiss him with all the marks of kindness² . . .

No. 1549. "*Wonder upon Wonders*" (1710).

An address presented to Queen Anne from the City of London. Amongst the clergy are Dr. Sacheverell and Dr. Atterbury.

Sacheverell is mentioned several times in the verses. Hearne tells us in his Diary that Dr. Sacheverell's "speech at his trial was none of his own, but was

¹ See Swift's "A Pretended letter of thanks from Lord Wharton to the Bishop of St. Asaph."

² Wentworth Papers, 1705—1739.

penned by Dr. Francis Atterbury" (afterwards Bishop of Rochester).

This may be true, but Nichol and Bloxam are both mistaken in saying that Dr. Sacheverell bequeathed £500 to Dr. Atterbury in his will.

No. 1570. "*The III. Oculists of Great Britain.*"

Portrait of Dr. Sacheverell as the principal oculist.

We now come to Sacheverell as Rector of Selattyn. The Bishop's Certificates, St. Asaph,¹ tell us he was presented to the living 26 June, 1710, by Robert Lloyd, Esq., his old pupil at Magdalen.

The sentence pronounced against him at his Trial merely concerned his suspension from preaching for three years, it being "carried by one voice that he be in that time capable of any further preferment; he is likewise to exercise any of his other priestly offices besides preaching."²

His journey to Selattyn was a great triumphal progress, as even his enemy Burnet was forced to admit "he was followed by such Numbers, and entertained with such Magnificence, that our Princes in their Progresses have not been more run after than he was."³

His route appears to have been a very circuitous one. The following extracts from an unsigned letter never before printed are very interesting:—

4London, June 29, 1710.

To Wm Robinson Esq.⁵

¹ Public Record Office.

² Hearne's *Diary*.

³ *Hist. of His Own Times*, vol ii., p. 553.

⁴ Brogyntyn MSS.

⁵ Son of John Robinson of Gwersyllt and Acton, by Elizth., d. and heir of Sir Gruffydd Jeffreys of Acton, Kt., and grandson of John Robinson, Vice-Admiral of North Wales. Col. in Royal Army, Knight of the Royal Oak, 1660; M.P. Beaumaris, 1661—1679. Went with Charles II. to the Continent. Parl. confiscated his property, restored by the King. Bur. Gresford 1680. (See *Hist. Powis Fadog*.)

at Gwersillt, near Wrexham
Denbighshire

(Chester post)

. . . My last left Dr Sachevell at Eccleshall in Staffordshire at Dinner, he was invited from thence to Newcastle,¹ where he was met by a good number on horseback & Greated by the Corporac'on, where he lay that night, the People shewing ye same demonstrac'ons of joy as they had done at all other places. The next morning at the Request of the whole Parish he Baptized a child by his own name, Captⁿ Dyot another Gent & a young Lady of ye best ffashion in ye place being gossips, & the Church was fuller than it has been in the memory of man. After which he left ye place & was rece^d at Nantwich, wth ye same herde, having refused sev^l invitations by ye way, to wait upon ye Bpp of Chester² at Broxton, where he was received by ye excellent Prelate w^h ye highest marks of Respect, & lay there [that] night, & proceeded on his journey next day, and was met at Holt, ye 1st Village in Denbighshire by Geo. Shakerley Esq. attended by a very numerous train of Gents, Clergy & Householders, who thanked him for ye g^t services he had done & conducted him to Crossfold, to M^r Shakerly's house, where he & ye Company were nobly entertained, ye Bells ringing in all places he past, proclaiming his Welcome & particularly at Holt, ye inhabitants excused ye ringing only one Bell, assuring ye Dr it was as ye ffanatick moderac'on & Reformac'on of 41. had left y^m, & thanked ye Dr for saving ye one Bel.

The rest I refer.

His reception at Wrexham and Shrewsbury is further described in a Tract entitled

"*Dr. Sacheverel's Progress from London to his Rectory of Salatin in Shropshire*," "in a letter from a gentleman that accompanied him." London 1710.³

Page 13 :—

We met with nothing out of the common course of civilities till we came to Wrexam, a Corporation Town in Shropshire,⁴ which being near the Dr's new Living, made unusual Preparations to Entertain us & burned effigies of M^r Hoadley etc in

¹ Newcastle-under-Lyme.

² Sir William Dawes.

³ Brit. Mus.

⁴ Wrexham, in Denbighshire.

the Bonfires w^h were lighted at our going through the Town. An Unchristian Practice, w^h the Doctor abhor'd & w^h made him make the best of his way out of it, for Salatin, the Place which his Rectory lies in, & within a Mile of w^h we were met by upwards of 3,000 of the best men of that side of the Country, who conducted us to Mr George Shakerly's House, where we lay & were handsomely entertained. So much for a Journey that has been the most grateful & pleasant I ever met with. . . .

Y^r assured friend & serv^t,
J. K.

The following letter from the same Tract describes his entry into Shrewsbury, and from thence to Bridgnorth, but this seems to have been subsequent to his Induction at Selattyn.

Bridgnorth, July 6th.

Sir . . . The Dr having been invited to Shrewsbury on the 3rd Instant was met at Monford Bridge, three miles off this Town by — Kinaston Esq.,¹ Corbet Kingston Esq.,² Mr Owen,³ Mr Cressit,⁴ Mr Cresswell,⁵ Mr Mitton⁶ & all the neighbouring gentlemen & others, & was conducted to the town by above 5000 Horse, after which he was nobly entertained there,⁷ as well as at Mr Owen's of Cundover from whence we arrived at this place⁸ . . . we were met with one of the Candidates⁹

¹ Probably John Kynaston, who, with Robert Lloyd of Aston, was M.P. for co. Salop, 1710. It is possible that the letters signed "J.K." are by him.

² Corbett Kynaston, M.P. Shrewsbury, 1713—20.

³ Roger Owen of Condover, Sheriff Shrop., 1708.

⁴ Edward Cressett of Upton Cressett and Counde, Sheriff Shrop., 1702.

⁵ Richard Cresswell of Sydbury Hall, Sheriff Shrop., 1711. M.P. for Bridgnorth.

⁶ Probably Richard Mytton, great-grandson of the Parl. General who mar. Letitia, d. of Roger Owen of Condover. He died 1731.

⁷ A letter from Rich. Cresswell, signed "R. C. Junior," says "Dr. Sacheverell comes from Condover on Wednesday, the 5th July, & doth me the honour to dine that day at the Cock & Castle in Bridgnorth. I beg the favour of all clergymen & others that are well wishers of him or his doctrine, to accompany him into Town about twelve o'clock." (*Sheriffs of Shropshire*, p. 167.)

⁸ Bridgnorth.

⁹ Richard Cresswell. In 1710, Sir Humphrey Briggs, Bt, was M.P. for Bridgnorth, who voted against Sacheverell.

for the next Parliament with ab^t 3500 horse & near 3000 foot with white knots edged with gold, & 3 Leaves of gilt Laurel in their Hats, & the Hedges 2 miles from the Town being dressed with the finest of Flowers, & lined with People; & the two Steeples Dress'd out with Fifty Pounds worth of Flags & Colours. On the morrow we shall likewise go to Ludlow,¹ whither we are likewise invited, & where there is not one Dissenter in the Town.

The Doctor was Instituted & Inducted, this day Sevensnight,² when he gave a handsome Entertainment to all that were present at the Ceremony, w^h is all from Sir

Y^r very humble servant

J. K.

It would be very interesting to know something of this Banquet. Selattyn Rectory at that time was so small, it could have held but few guests; perhaps the Doctor entertained them in the Tythe Barn. There is no record of him at Selattyn; his name does not appear in the Register; whether he ever officiated in the Church is unknown. Most of the services at that time were in Welsh, and probably the parish was left entirely to the care of the Curate.

His visit to Selattyn at this time could only have lasted for a day or two at the most, as his reception at Shrewsbury was between June 29th and July 3rd. Whether he ever revisited his parish is unknown.

His ride through Oswestry is described by Pennant³:

The crowd in Oswestry was so great, that a good old woman could only see a small part of the holy man, yet consoled herself with having a sight of his ever-blessed wig as he rode along.

At Shrewsbury "the public crier proclaimed his coming, and the bells rang out their loudest peals. . .

¹ Both Members for Ludlow, Sir Thomas Powys, Kt., and Acton Baldwyn, Esq., voted for Sacheverell. The Churchwardens' accounts of Ludlow have the following entry:—"1713. To the Ring^{rs} for Dr Sacheverell; sentence being expired 0. 5. 0." (Shrop. Arch. Trans., vol. v., p. 96.)

² June 29th.

³ *Tour in Wales*, vol. i., p. 361 (Ed. 1810).

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On his arrival he was conducted to the Raven and entertained after old Shropshire fashion." A characteristic reply is reported of him, with reference to some of the ministry who did not wish to make such a display, but who desired to wait upon him at night, "that he would have no Nicodemuses."¹

The practice of christening children after the Doctor appears to have prevailed in Shropshire, as well as in other places,² though I have found no record of it in the registers.

The author of the *Old Shropshire Oak* tells us that—

Wherever the Doctor went people were desirous to have their newborn infants christened with a name so revered, and having been transmitted through several generations, it is not yet extinct in this town [Shrewsbury, 1825.³]

A writer from Shrewsbury, who signs himself "R.E.D.," states that—

His popularity was so great in the Town that people continued to christen their children with his name . . . so recently that a respectable man, called Sacheverell Phillips, is still living in the prime of life. His unwieldy appellation is familiarly abbreviated into Shev."⁴

Before 20 July, 1710, Sacheverell was at Oxford. Hearne, writing under that date, tells us—

Last night the Judges came to Town, & a little before they came Dr Sachl returned from his parsonage (Salattyn) & was conducted into Oxford by the Sheriff of the County & a great many others, in all about 500. This was purposely laid, that he might by coming at such a time have the bigger numbers, & thereby add to the grief of his enemies.

Hearne also tells us that the Doctor stayed at Oxford "near a month."⁵

From Oxford he went to Marlborough, his old home.

¹ *An Old Shropshire Oak*, by Warter, vol. iii.

² At Pontefract, children were christened Sacheverell. (*Notes and Queries*, January 6, 1894.)

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Notes and Queries*, April 9, 1892.

⁵ Bloxam, *Hearne's Diary*.

Peter Wentworth, writing to his brother, Lord Raby, at Berlin, says—

5 Sep. 1710. They tell a Story which was lately happen'd when Dr Shachevel was at Marleborough & treated highly & presented by the people. The Duke of Summerset¹ being there invited him to come & dine with him the next day, but that night he received letters from Court w^{ch} did not please him, so he came early that morning in a pett for London & order'd his Steward to lock up his doors, so the Dr went away without a dinner.

Those that tell this Story most favourably, say the Dr sent to know what time his Grace wou'd give him leave to pay his respects to him, & he sent him word at ten the next morning & went away by six.²

After this rude behaviour on the part of the Duke, I have nothing to record about the Doctor until the following year, when he was probably residing in Southwark or London, and appears to have become much involved in politics.

Swift describes the situation sarcastically in his *Journal to Stella*, Aug. 24, 1711:—

And Sacheverell will be the next Bishop?³ He would be glad of an addition of £200 a year to what he has, and that is more than they will give him for ought I see. He hates the new Ministry mortally, and they hate him, and pretend to despise him too. They will not allow him to have been the occasion of the late change;⁴ at least some of them will not; but my Lord-Keeper owned it to me t'other day.

Two years after, 23 March, 1713, the Doctor's suspension expired. "The day was celebrated with great rejoicings in London and several other places.

¹ Charles, 6th Dnke K.G. He was commonly called "The Proud Duke of Somerset." (See *Burke's Peerage*.)

² "Wentworth Papers."

³ Of London.

⁴ The new Parliament, under a Tory Ministry, met 25 Nov., 1710. The satirical Print at the Brit. Mus. No. 1531 refers to this:—

"Triumphant Tories now assume their powers,
And Fill those Places which we once called ours.
Whilst we Poor Whigs our wretched Fate bemoan,
And wish we'd let Sacheverell alone.

On the following Sunday he preached at his Church in Southwark.¹ And Bloxam tells us "that at that time his reputation was so high that he was enabled to sell the sermon . . . for the sum of £100, and upwards of 10,000, it is said, were soon sold."² Swift says that Sacheverell told him the bookseller intended printing 30,000 copies.³

On the 13th April, 1713, he was presented by Queen Anne to the Rectory of S. Andrew's, Holborn, which was then valued at £400 a year.

The church had been lately rebuilt, and there was a "good Parsonage House in the Churchyard." The parish was very large, and, in the words of Stow, "from this Church of S^t Andrew, up Old-bourn Hill be divers fair builded Houses, amongst the which stand three Inns of Chancery."⁴ The gentry had at that time not forsaken that part of London. Dr. William Fleetwood, the Bishop who had inducted Sacheverell to Selattyn, followed him to Holborn in 1714, on being translated to the see of Ely.⁵ Ely House, formerly called Ely's Inn, then stood in Holborn.

Browne Willis tells a story of the way in which Sacheverell became Rector of S. Andrew's:—

When the impeachment was over, the Ministry took very little notice of him, & treated him with g^t indifference, but upon the Rectory of S. Andrew's, Holborn, being vacant, the Doctor applied to them for the Living, but they had no regard to his solicitation, upon w^h he wrote to Dr Swift, with whom he had a very slender acquaintance, to request his Interest with the Government for that Parish, & set forth how much he had suffered for them & their Cause. Dr Swift immediately carried the letter to Lord Bolingbroke, the Secretary of State, who railed much at Sacheverell, calling him a busy intermeddling Fellow, a Prig, & an Incendiary, who had set the

¹ *Hist. of Nonjurors*. This sermon was entitled "The Christian Triumph, or the duty of praying for our enemies."

² On Palm Sunday, Bloxam.

³ *Journal to Stella*, April 2, 1713.

⁴ *Survey of London*, bk. v., p. 251.

⁵ He died 4 Aug., 1723.

Kingdom in a Flame, w^h could not be extinguished, & therefore deserved Censure instead of a Reward. To w^h Swift replied, true my Lord, but let me tell you a short story.

In a sea fight in the reign of Charles II., there was a bloody engagement between the English & the Dutch Fleets: in the heat of w^h a Scotch Seaman was severely bit by a Louse in his neck, w^h he Caught, & stooping down to crack it between his nails, many of the sailors near him had their heads taken off by a Chain Shot from the Enemy, w^h scattered their brains & Blood about him. Upon this he had compassion upon the poor Louse, returned him to his place, & bid him live there at his Discretion, for as he had saved his Life, he was bound in gratitude to save his. The recital of this, put my Lord Bolingbroke into a Fit of Laughter, who, when it was over, said, "The Louse shall have the Living for your story," & soon afterwards Sacheverell was presented to it.¹

On the 29th May, 1713, Sacheverell was appointed by the House of Commons to preach before them at S. Margaret's, Westminster, which he did from I. Peter, ii., 16. He was thanked by them for his sermon.²

We next hear of the Doctor in October, 1714, when "on the Sunday before the Coronation of King George I., he preached a Sermon at Sutton, near Birmingham, for which he was severely censured" by Tindal.³

"The accession of George I. was scarcely acceptable to the County of Shropshire. The result in Shrewsbury was the burning of the Meeting-house in High Street, with the old party cry of 'Down with the Whigs. Sacheverel for Ever.' So firm a hold did the Rector of Selattyn's name still retain in the county."⁴

Dr. Sacheverell's proceedings against Whiston cannot be passed over entirely.

They began at his Trial. It will be remembered that the 3rd Article for which the Doctor was im-

¹ Browne Willis (Edit. 1801). Quoted from Supp. to Swifts Works, 1799, vol. ii.

² Nichols's *Leicestershire*, vol. iii.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Old Shropshire Oak*, vol. iii.

peached was "That the Church of England is in great Peril." One of the books produced to prove this was the "Sermons and Essays of Mr. Whiston," which had been condemned as containing erroneous teaching as to the Trinity.

William Whiston had formerly been Chaplain to Moore, Bishop of Norwich, and was Rector of Lowestoft 1698—1701, which he resigned to be Deputy at Cambridge to Sir Isaac Newton, whom he shortly afterwards succeeded as Lucasian Professor of Mathematics.

He endeavoured to prove that Arianism was the Creed of the Primitive Church until the 4th Century, and challenged Dr. Sacheverell to prove the contrary. His chief works were *An Essay on the Epistles of Ignatius*¹ and *Primitive Christianity Revived*.² His books were answered by Dr. Allix and others. His heterodoxy became so notorious that he was deprived of his Professorship and expelled from the University in 1710.³

His works were censured by Convocation for Arianism, under Dr. Atterbury in 1711.⁴

In 1718-19, he was living in Hatton Garden, which was in Dr. Sacheverell's parish, and appears to have done his best to annoy the Doctor. Dr. Whiston's own version of the proceedings is as follows :—

Upon Friday, Jan^y 23, 1718, Mr Whiston as usual attended the service at St Andrew's Church, & was permitted peaceably to do so till ab^t the middle of the service—Mr Bloxam then reading Prayers. But about this time Mr Whiston perceived that Dr Sach^l, who sat in his own seat close by the Desk & Pulpit, & at a great distance from him, stood up, & looked earnestly at him, as if he had a mind to speak or send to him . . . whereupon the Under-Clark, Mr Wood, was sent by Dr Sach^l to warn & Carry him out of the Church . . . he

¹ Cambridge, 29 Feb., 1709-10.

² In four vols.

³ *Encyclop. Brit.* (Ed. 1888.)

⁴ Smollett, vol. ii., p. 205 (Ed. 1820).

Came to Mr Whiston into his Seat where was his Wife & another Woman, & took him by the Arm & desired or required him to go out of Church for so was his Orders: saying "That it was better to go out peaceably & quietly than to make any disturbance." Mr W. told him that he did not intend to go out of Church; that it was his Parish Church & that he supposed it was lawful for him to come thither . . . that he would not go out of the Church without some legal Authority. At last Dr Sach^l called aloud to Mr Whiston two or three times "Go out of my Church, go out of my Church, Mr Whiston." To w^h Mr W. replied "That without some Authority he would not go out," whereupon Dr S. came in some Passion out of his Seat & came round very near to Mr W's seat (Dr Humphreys being a little behind him) & said, "I wonder Mr W. you come here when you Deny the Divinity of our Saviour & of the Holy Spirit?" To w^h Mr W. made no other answer than this, "That it was his Parish Church, & he hoped he might come & worship God there, & that he would not go out without some legal Authority?" Upon this Dr S. went away & said the Service should cease "& that he would see whether Mr W. or he should govern in that place."

Mr^s Humphreys then tried to make peace, to whom the Dr reply'd, "Madam, be pleased to meddle with your own Business." A woman then said to Mr W. "She wondred why he would affront the Rector in such a manner: That he was an old Rogue, & looked like an old Rogue," & a man said "That he had denied the Divinity of Our Saviour, that he had done a great deal of mischief, & he wondred how he could have the face to stay there & not go out of the Church?"

Dr Sach^l & Dr Humphreys then retired to the Vestry, but Mr W. continuing sitting in his seat, the Reader at last resumed the Service & they returned; the Service was no more disturbed & Mr W. stayed till the end.

The Tract further states that "On the Lord's Day following Mr. W. went according to his usual custom to the same Church," when the doorkeepers refused him a seat, so he stood through the morning and evening service.

Dr. Humphreys preached against him, whereupon Mr. Whiston wrote him "a very temperate letter," dated Cross Street, Hatton Garden, S. Paul's Day, 1718-19.

Hearing the doors of the seats were to be locked

against him, Mr. Whiston did not go to Church the rest of the week.¹ He went on Sunday, and had to stand both morning and evening as before.²

Doubtless Mr. Whiston describes his own conduct as favourably as possible, and unfortunately we are not in possession of Dr. Sacheverell's version of the affair.

Whiston's life was spent in controversy. In 1721, he wrote to the Earl of Nottingham upon his false views, and in 1747 he finally left the Church of England and became a Baptist. He died in London, 22 Aug., 1752.³

But to return to Dr. Sacheverell. He married in June, 1716, Mary —, the widow of his kinsman George Sacheverell, who, dying in 1715, had left him a considerable estate at Callow in Derbyshire.⁴

During the last years of his life he lived at a house of his own—The Grove, Highgate.⁵

His death appears to have been the result of an accident, as we learn from a News letter, amongst the Rawlinson MSS. at the Bodleian :—

1722-3, Jan^y 10. Last Monday the Rev^d Dr Sach^l sent a message to the Bp. of Rochester to enquire after his health, & to acquaint his lordship that on Friday last, after having given some Charity money to an indigent family, returning to his own house, he had an unfortunate fall on the stone steps leading to his door, whereby he broke two of his ribs, of which he is in hopes however of doing well.

1722-3, Jan^y 14. The Rev^d Dr Sach^l is in a fair way of recovery.

1724, June 1. The Rev^d Dr Sach^l is so ill that he is given over by his physicians.⁶

¹ Mattins was daily at six in winter and seven in summer, Evening at three; and there was a weekly Eucharist.

² Tract entitled, "Mr. Whiston's account of Dr. Sacheverell's Proceedings in order to exclude him from St. Andrew's Church in Holborn." Printed 1719.

³ *Encyclop. Brit.*

⁴ Nichols's *Leicestershire*, vol. iii.

⁵ Bloxam, quoted from Prickett's *Hist. of Highgate*, p. 111.

⁶ Bloxam,

"He died after a long indisposition, June 5, 1724, at his house in Highgate, and was privately interred on the 11th in the Vault of St. Andrew's Church,"¹ whence his coffin is said to have been stolen.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* tells us that on

Saturday 26 [Sep., 1747] Three men were committed to Wood Street compter, & the sexton and grave digger of St Andrew's, Holborn, to Newgate, for stealing 150 leaden Coffins out of that Church, amongst them that of Dr Sacheverell.²

The Doctor wrote his own Epitaph, which was revised by Bishop Atterbury, and so forbade the placing of any inscription on his tomb :—

Sepulchrale hoc Elogium
Henricus Sacheverell. S. T. P. scripsit,
Et ipsæ fermè moribundus,
Nec postea quidquam Scripturus,
Istos nimirum honores dulcissimo amico
persolutos voluit;
Quibus in Supremus tabulis
interdixit sibi.³

Sacheverell lived at a time when monumental tablets were a record of fulsome flattery. That he desired none such was surely a refutation of the charge of vanity, brought against him by his enemies.

Over the vault in the chancel of St. Andrew's is simply the following statement—

Infra jacet Henricus Sacheverell S. T. P. hujusce Ecclesiae Rector.⁴

His will is as follows⁵ :—

In the Name of God Amen. I Henry Sacheverell D.D. of St Andrew's Holborne do make this my last will & Testament hereby revoking & annulling all former & other will & wills by me at any time heretofore made.

Imprimis. I do commend my soul to my gracious and mercifull Creator & Redeemer hoping through his merits for

¹ Nichols.

² *Notes and Queries*, 25 Oct., 1890.

³ Nichol.

⁴ Bloxam.

⁵ Somerset House, Will Romney, 180.

pardon of all my sins & a joyful Resurrection of my body which I desire may be buried with all privacy in my vault at S. Andrew's Church with no other Inscription but this set upon a Plain Marble underneath the Communion Table viz^t (Infra jacet Henricus Sacheverell. S. T. P. hujuscæ Ecclesiae Rector obiit) with the Addition of the month & year when it shall please God I shall dye, & I do hereby subject & charge all my real & personal Estate whatsoever to & with the payment of all my just debts w^h I shall owe at the time of my decease & also to pay to my sister Susanna Banner what shall remaine due to her or her husband as was agreed upon their Marriage Also I do will & desire that my Estate & lands lying in or near the Parish of Wildon in the County of Bedford may be sold for payment of my Debts & to that use I do devise all my said Estate & lands in or near Wildon aforesaid & all my Interest therein to Charles Chambers¹ & Thomas Bayly both of the Parish of St Andrew Holborne Gents & to the Survivour of them & to the heirs of the Survivour In trust that out of the Rents & Profits of the said Estate till sale, or by the moneys arising out of the Sale thereof when Sold, they or the Survivor of them do pay my said Debts & I do hereby give & devise the surplus of the money arising by the said Estate in or near Wildon to my dearest wife Mary Sacheverell her executors, Administrators & Assigns, but my Will & Desire is that the said Mr Charles Chambers & Thomas Bayly & the Survivor of them & the heir of the Survivor be allowed all such costs, charges & Expenses out of the said Estate as they or either of them shall be at any ways relating to the trust so reposed in them & for the more speedy sale of the Said Estate I do request & desire my said dear wife to joyn in the Sale thereof, she having an Estate for life therein & to sell such life Estate. Also I do further will & devise all my Estate & Interest in the Mannor of Callow a^{ls} Cawley & Lands & Premises in the Co. of Derby to the said Charles Chambers & Thomas Bayly & the Survivour of them & to the heir of the Survivour in Trust that they or the Survivour of them or the heir of such Survivour do sell the same & out of the money arising by such Sale or out of the rents & profits of the said Estate till sale thereof raise & pay the sume of £200 to the President & Scholars of St Mary Magdalen College at Oxford; to be disposed of by the said President & Scholars as they shall think fit & afterwards to raise & pay the further

¹ "An attorney near Hatton Garden who mar. the rich relict of Dr. Sacheverell." *Gentlemen's Magazine* p. 275.

sum of £200 to the Rev^d Mr Joseph Trapp & then to pay the surplus, rents & profits of the said Estate in the said Co. of Derby or money arising by Sale thereof as aforesaid after payment of the said two severall sums of £200 to or to the use & benefit of my said dear wife, her Executors, administrators & Assigns. And whereas I have lately purchased a Copyhold Messuage or Tenement with a garden & appurtenances at Highgate held of the Mannor of Cantlers¹ wh^{ch} I have surrendered to the use of my will, now I devise & give the said Messuage & Tenement with its Appur^{ts} to my said dear wife Mary Sach^l & her heirs for ever. Also I give to the said Mr Trapp my Books & I do desire him to see all my writings & Compositions (except what are published or ordered in my lifetime to be so) destroyed. Also I do give to the said Charles Chambers & Thomas Bayly a Legacy of £50 apeece & I do also give & bequeath unto the said Mr Thomas Bayly my Gold Watch & Saphir Ring, & lastly I do give & bequeath unto my said dear wife all the rest & residue of my real & personal Estate whatsoever to the use of my said dear wife her heirs, executors & Administrators & do hereby make & appoint my said dear wife sole executrix of this my will, desiring the said Mr Chambers & Mr Bayley to assist her therein. In Witness whereof I have hereto set my hand & seal this tenth Feb. 1723.

H. Sacheverell, signed & sealed.

Witnesses John Abbot, Joseph Sayer, & Thomas Burnet.

Codicil. That my dear wife Mary Sach^l shall have & enjoy all such books & manuscripts as she usually kept in her own possession, & that she shall be at liberty to choose such & so many out of my other books as she shall think proper for her own benefit or use & whereas I have not in my said Will made any mention of my servants or such of them as shall live with me at the time of my decease, & the reason why I have not done so is in regard I think proper to recommend them to my said wife to give unto them or any of them so much or reward them in such manner as she after my decease in her discretion shall think fit, & save as aforesaid I do hereby ratify and confirm all & whatsoever is contained in my said

¹ Now called Cantlowes. Loftie's *Hist. of London*, vol. ii., Appen. E. "The Prebendal Manors of S. Paul's." Cantlers is the 10th stall on the right side. Probably named after Roger Cantelupe, or Cantlow, prebend 1249."

Will. In Witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand & seal this 28 May, 1724. H. Sacheverell.

Witnesses, Mary Simmonds, Thomas Bayly.

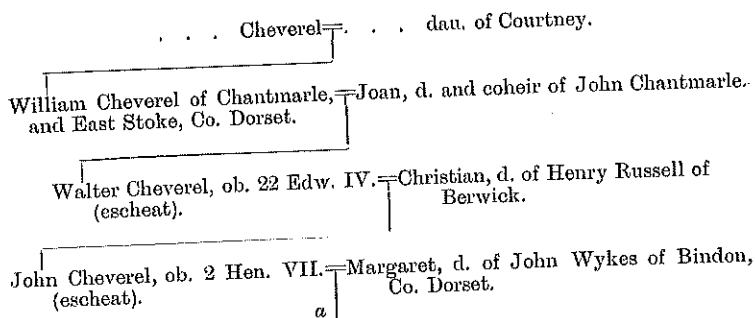
Proved, Will & Codicil, London, 3 August 1725, P. C. C.
by Mary Sacheverell, widow.

The portrait of Sacheverell now in Magdalen College Hall was bequeathed to the College by William Clements, Vicar of South Brent, Lecturer of S. Stephen's, Walbrook, and S. Benet, Sherehog, in 1742, and Librarian of Sion College, where he died, 8 April, 1799.

He was the son of Henry Clements of the Half Moon in S. Paul's Churchyard, bookseller, who published Sacheverell's sermons.

With this imperfect sketch we must leave the only Rector of Selattyn who won for himself a place in English history.

SACHEVERELL PEDIGREE.¹



¹ From Hutchins' *Dorset*, (3rd ed.), i., p. 414; Nichols' *Leicestershire*, vol. iii., pt. 1, p. 510
Visit. Dorsetshire, 1623. Harl. Soc., vol. xx., p. 81.

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Roger Cheverel leased tene- ments in Stoke Hyde, 3 Hen. VII.	— Anne, or Agnes, d. and coheir of Thomas Raves of Ditchford Media, Co. Worc., by Elizabeth, d. of David Brayles, by Agnes, d. and coheir of Urian de St. Pierre. ¹	Nicholas Cheverel of Owre Moyne, o. s. p. 1548.	— Jane, d. of John Gawen of Northing- ton, Co. Wilts, ob. 1548.	4 mar. daus., 1 a nun.
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Christopher Cheverel of Chant- marrell, ² ob. s.p. 1572.	— Isabel, d. and heir of William Wotton of Barton Davy, Co. Somerset, or . . . Walton of Walton, Co. Somerset.	3 mar. daus., 1 a nun.
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Christopher Sacheverell o.s.p.	Hugh Sacheverell of Chantmarrell.	— Anne, d. of . . . Deering.
Christopher—Anne, d. of . . . o.s.p. Fitton.	William.	Hugh. St. John.

Robert Sacheverell—d. of . . . of Barton, Co. Dorset. Guppie.	John Sacheverell—Anne, d. of Thos. of Buckland, Co. Jessop of Chil- Dorset, living 1623. ³ comb, Co. Dorset.
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Christopher— . . . d. of . . . Williams of Tina, Co. Dorset.	John Sacheverell, Rector—Deborah, d. of of East Stoke, 1615. . . . Dale. 1651, Rector of Lang- ton Maltravers, Co. Dorset, 1644, ob. 25 April, 1651.
A son and dau.	

John Sacheverell, born 1613, S. John's Coll., Oxford, pre- sented to Rectory of Brimp- ton, Co. Somerset, by Bishop of Winchester, which he quitted before the Restora- tion, and afterwards ob- tained the Chapelry of Win- cantan, Co. Somerset.	— 1st wife, . . . d. of John Smith the regicide. 2nd wife, . . . d. of William Harvey of Langton in Purbeck. (2 sons). 3rd wife, . . . d. of . . . Hussey of Shaftes- bury, widow of Henry Derby, attorney, o.s.p.
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Theophilus.	Timothy.	Philologus.	Anne.
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¹ Visit. Shrop., p. 425.

² The first mentioned in Visit. Dorset.

³ He entered Ped. at Visit. Dorset., 1623.

b |

Joshua Sacheverell, King's Coll. and St. Catherine's Hall, Camb., B.A. 1667, Rector S. Peter's, Marlborough.	living in 1711.
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Henry Sacheverell, D.D., born 1674, mar. 1716, died 5 bur. 11 June, 1724, o.s.p.	= Mary, widow of George Sacheverell of Calow and of New Hall, Co. Warwick, Esq. She mar. thirdly Charles Chambers of Holborn, gent., who died 20 May, 1749, aged 88. She d. 6 Sep., 1739, aged 75, and was bur. at S. George's, Bloomsbury.	a son ap- pren. to a London mercier, d. young.
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Thomas, appren. to attorney at Beaconsfield, lived ex- travagantly, d. abroad.	a dau. d. young.	Susanna lived at= . . . Banner. Worcester.
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HISTORY OF SHREWSBURY HUNDRED OR LIBERTIES.

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

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

Continued from 2nd Series, Vol. VI., p. 414.

MEOLE BRACE.

EDDID held Melam in the Confessor's time. The Norman commissioners are so succinct in their descriptions, and so unceremonious with respect to the most exalted personages of the Saxon period, that there is some reason to believe that under this brief designation is intended Queen Edith, that monarch's consort. The grounds for this opinion will be stated under the article of Cleobury Mortimer, which with Kinlet in that neighbourhood, and Pulley in this, had been also the property of this Eddid, and were become, by the time that Domesday was compiled, a part of the possessions of the powerful Ralph de Mortimer,¹ a near kinsman, and distinguished favourite of the Conqueror. The description of this manor in that Survey runs thus :—

The same Ralph holds Melam in the hundred of Sciropisberie: Eddid held it: Three hides are rated to the Dane geld: The demesne consists of three carucates;² and three carucates are

¹ [Queen Edith's estate near Shrewsbury, consisting of Meole, Edgebold, and a great part of Pulley, had probably passed from her hands to those of William fitz Osborn, Earl of Hereford, had been forfeited by his son Earl Roger de Bretolio in 1074, and had then been granted by King William to Ralph de Mortimer. *Cf.* Eyton, vi., 350.—ED.]

² [Not *carucates* in this and the two following places, but *ox-teams*.—ED.]

occupied by six servants, four female servants, six villeins, and three bordars: besides, half a carucate is holden by one radman. Six burgesses in the city are regardant to this manor. Here is a mill of the annual value of 20^s.

The manor was valued in the reign of the Confessor at £7, but at the time of the survey at £13 5s. 6d.

The church of St. Mary of Shrewsbury was possessed of a virgate (sixty acres) of land in this manor, during the Saxon times, and continued to hold it when Domesday was compiled. It was valued at 4s. at both these periods¹.

As the Mortimer family was not implicated in the revolt of Robert de Belesme, they appear in the very confined list of those Shropshire proprietors who continued to hold their estates in an uninterrupted series from the time of the Norman Conquest, and Hugh de Mortimer, who died in 1185, 32 Hen. II. (the son of Ralph, the first possessor), granted the advowson of Meoles Bracy (so the name is written in the chronicle of Wigmore priory preserved by Dugdale) to the canons of that house.

The part of that chronicle which relates to this donation was written, I conceive, about the beginning of the thirteenth century; and the manor had then, we see, obtained the distinctive appellation which it still retains: how much earlier it had received that addition I have not found. The name Bracy is derived from the family of Bracy: of whom Aldulphus de Braci, apparently a kinsman of Fulke fitz Warin,² attested that nobleman's foundation charter to Alberbury priory (Ashmol. MSS., 461, 462); and another of the same name, son of the former, lived in 9 Joh., 1207

¹ [Nothing further is known of St. Mary's virgate in the manor of Meole. The Church may have surrendered or exchanged the land. Cf. Eyton vi., 359.—Ed.]

² See the Gestes of Guarine and his sons in the 1st vol. of Leland Coll., in which the connection of Bracy and Fitz Warin is conspicuous.

In the *Testa de Nevill*, Robert de Bracy holds one hide in Hallefest of the see of Worcester.

(Dodsworth MSS., p. 140, Leland Collect., v. 234), and in 1241, when he witnesses a grant by Odo de Hodnet to the Abbey of Shrewsbury. He held this manor under the Mortimers,¹ and I presume aspired to hold it independent of that family, for in the former of those years, from Easter term at the end of the 9th of John to Trinity at the beginning of the 10th of that King (1207-8), Roger de Mortimer demanded against Audulf de Brasei the manor of Moles, whereof his (Mortimer's) ancestors have been seised from the time of the Conquest of England, as well as in the time of King Henry the grandfather (Henry I.) as afterwards to the time of King Henry the father (Henry II.), in whose time Hugh de Mortimer, father of the demandant, was seised. (Dodsworth's Collect., vol. 94, fo. 36.) I have not seen the result of this suit², but it evidently ended in establishing the superiority of Mortimer, under whom the great family of Cantilupe appears to have enjoyed one moiety of the manor.³ In 19 Hen. III. (1235)

¹ [Eyton thinks that, in Mortimer's hands, Edgebold and a great part of Pulley became so involved in Meole that all three manors were occasionally described as Meole. Hugh de Mortimer of Wigmore was seised of this collective manor of Meole in 1155, but subsequently enfeoffed William Martel, a knight, therein. William Martel gave the manor to Audulf de Braci, upon whose death Roger de Mortimer, son and heir of Hugh, seised upon Meole as his own demesne. *Ibid*, 350-1.—Ed.]

² [The litigation lasted from April, 1203, to January, 1211. In 1208 William de Cantilupe, the King's Seneschal, put in a claim to the manor. The result was that a fine was levied in January, 1211, between Roger de Mortimer and Audulf de Braci (son of Audulf named above), in which Roger recognizes Audulf's right to the manor, but so that William de Cantlup shall hold the whole manor under Roger at the service of a knight's fee, and Audulf shall hold under William de Cantlup a moiety of the manor at the service of half a knight's fee, but not the capital messuage which Cantlup was to hold. For this fine, Cantlup paid Mortimer 300 marks. There seems to have been some treachery on Cantilupe's part. This transaction, however, held good for ages. The whole proceedings are carefully given in Eyton vi., 350-5. It should be noted that Cantilupe's first wife was Mascelina, daughter of the first Audulf de Braci.—Ed.]

³ [At the Assizes of November, 1221, Gilbert de Meles, Roger

W^m de Cantelow answered for his fees in Shropshire by y^e hands of William reeve of *Mole*. (*Testa de Nevill*). In the escheats of 1 Edward I. (1273) is an Inquisition and extent of the lands and tenements which belonged to George de Cantelupo in the manor of Melesbracy, taken there Tuesday the feast of St. Lucy the virgin (December 13th), 2 Edward I., by which he is found to have died seised of a moiety thereof. The jurors upon this occasion were Roger de Pudeslawe, Richard de Ottenye, William Marscot, Engeland Forester of Poleley, *Adulph de Bracy*, Ranulf de Harpecote, Alan Sprenehose, John le Fraunceis, William de Tirlwoode, William de la Lake, Roger de Yarton, and Nicholas de Wodecote, gentlemen or yeomen chiefly of the vicinity.¹

William de Cantilupe,² governor of Pulverbatch Castle—Sibil, w. of Geoffrey
1 John, ob. 23 Hen. III., 1239. Pauncefote.

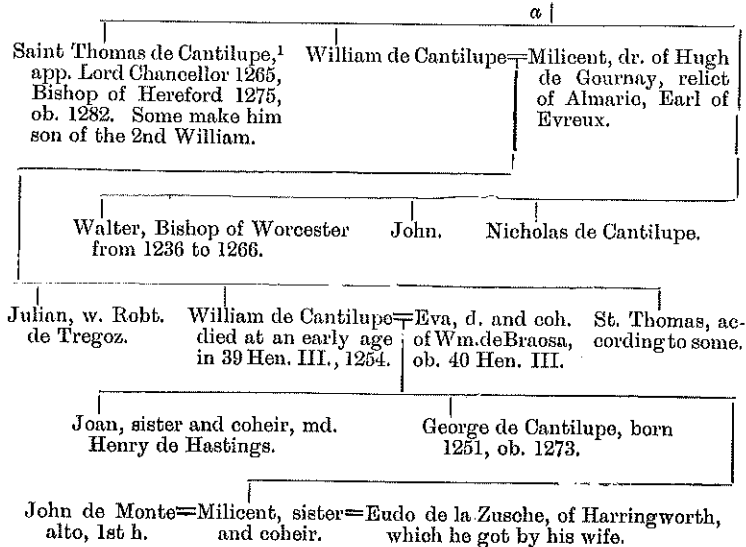
a |

Sergeant of Meola, and William Provost of Meeles are mentioned. The last occurs in 1235 as an officer of Cantilupe's (*Cf.* Assize Roll, 6 Hen. III., m. 1; *Testa de Nevill*, p. 61). In 1240, William de Cantilupe is recorded as holding Meeles under Ralph de Mortimer, by one knight's fee (*Testa de Nevill*, p. 45). In 1254, Henry III. grants free-warren to Robert de Cantilupe, who held under William, in all his demesnes at Meules (Rot. Vascon, 38 Hen. III., p. 2, m. 8). In 1262, John de Bracy of Mele occurs as dead. At the Assizes of 1267, William de Horton was found to have disseised Audulf de Bracy of six acres in Moles. *Cf.* Eyton vi., 356-7.—Ed.]

¹ [This Inquisition states that there was a fortified dwelling, called a Tower, at Meole, and other buildings very poor. The demesne lands realized £1 9s. 4d. per annum. The boscs of Hanleg and Haywode, though within the manor, were also within the forest. (*Cf.* Inquis. p. m. 32 Edw. I., no. 63b.)

On George de Cantilupe's death, the manor of Meole went to his sister Milicent, wife of Eudo la Zouche. In 1280 Milicent, then a widow, mpleaded Audulf de Bracy for half a knight's fee in Melesbracy. On the death of Edmund de Mortimer, it was found that William de la Zouche held a knight's fee in Meoles of the deceased. *Cf.* Eyton vi., 357.—Ed.]

² [William de Cantilupe's first wife was Mascelina, daughter of the first Audulf de Bracy.—Ed.]



A MS. in Dugdale's Warwickshire (art. Grey Friars of Coventry), apparently of the best authority, represents St. Thomas as brother of Ioan, the wife of Henry de Hastings; yet I see not how this can possibly be. George de Cantilupe, the eldest son of the third William, was not born till 1251, and fourteen years afterwards we find St. Thomas (who according to the supposition of the record in Dugdale must have been his younger brother) appointed to the office of Lord Chancellor.²

Eudo la Zusche, who married the co-heiress, was a younger son of Alan de Zusche of Ashby, descended from the counts of Bretagne—and, as his wife appears to have had no issue by her first husband, the property

¹ [St. Thomas de Cantelupe, who was born circa 1218, and died 1282, was a son of William de Cantelupe, second baron, and Milicent de Gournay. See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*—Ed.]

² *Ibid.*

descended to the children of her second marriage. On the 1st of March, 2nd Edw. I., 1273-4, the King certifies to his escheator on this side Trent that he has taken the fealty of the said Eudo who has married Melisenta, &c., as above, for her purparty, and directs him to give the said Eudo seizin of the same; viz., Eyton co. Bedford, Molesbracy co Salop, &c. (Dugdale MSS., B. 1); and in Dodsworth's MSS., vol. 71, is the partition of the inheritance of George de Cantelupo, enrolled in Chancery in the time of Edward I., in which Meoles Bracie is valued at £13 19s. 8d.ob.

The next record in which I find mention of this manor is a feodarium of the hundred of Shrewsbury of the 7th of Edw. I., in which it is stated that Audulph le Bracy (so it is written) and the heirs of George de Cantelowe hold the manor of Meole Brace of Roger de Mortimer by the service of one knight's fee. Audulph le Bracy holds in demesne one carucate of the annual value of forty shillings, and one mill and a half of the annual value of 25s., also possessions in Pulley, Newbold, and Newton (which will be inserted under their proper heads), and the heir of Cantelowe has half the manor of Mola, where is a carucate in demesne, and a mill, and possessions in Pulley, &c., as above.

From the tenour of these extracts it is nearly certain that Braci and Cantilupe were the heirs general of some family who held this manor under the Mortimers at an earlier period, but every memorial of such prior family has hitherto eluded all my enquiries.

In 40 Edw. III. (1366) Agnes, widow of Robert Bracy of Meole Bracy, conveys lands here to Philip de Lanelye, vicar of St. Alkmund, and another chaplain feoffee. (Bowen's MSS.)

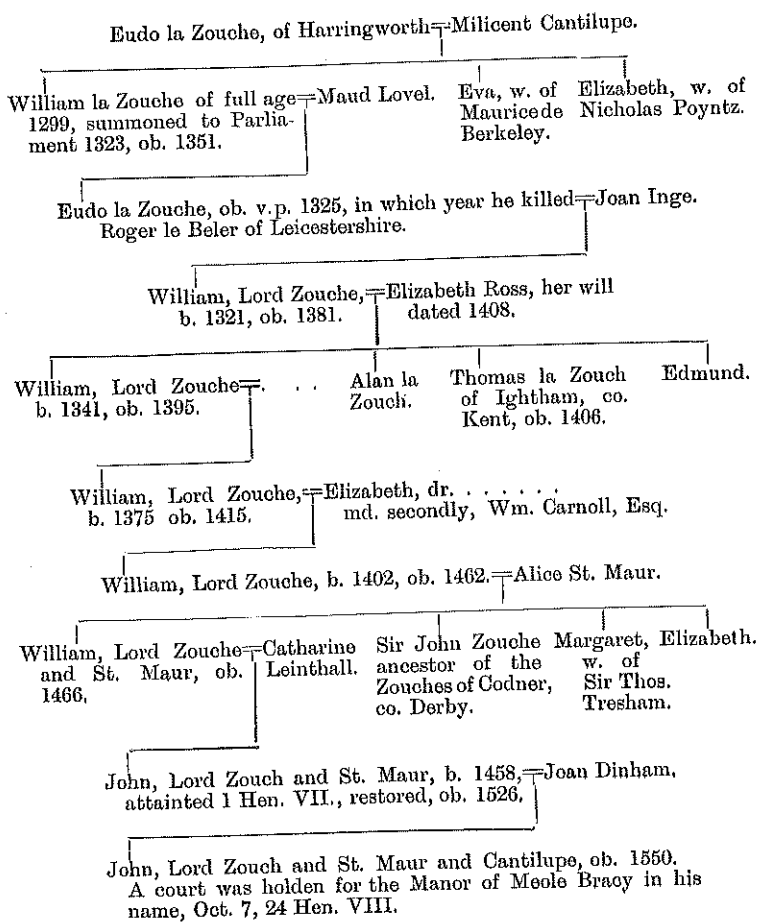
In 12 Edw. III. (1338) there was a fine between Robert Bracy and Agnes his wife, complainants, and Roger de Aston, chaplain, deforciant, of a moiety of the manor of Meolebracy. It is acknowledged to be the right of Roger, who grants it to Robert and Agnes in tail, remainder to John, son of Thomas Colle, in fee.

The Zouches appear in process of time to have acquired the whole of this manor, for in a Calendar of all the knight's fees which belonged to Edmund de Mortimer, late Earl of March (the third Earl), taken in 1414 (Harl. MSS., 704), one knight's fee is enumerated in Melers Bracy, which William de Souche holds, and which is extended to the value of 100s.; and in the following year, 3 Hen. V., the Inquisition after the death of William la Zouche finds that he died the 3rd day of November last past, seised of the manor of Meole Bracy, leaving his son and heir, William, aged 13 years. (Dugd. MSS., A. 1, in Ashm. Lib.) By an Inquisition *ad quod Damnum* of 7 Hen. V. it is found that William la Zouche held on the day of his death *a moiety* of the manor of Mulbracy in his demesne as of fee, valued at £18 a year. In the 10th year of the same King, however, John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon, and William Carnoll, Esq., and Elizabeth, his wife (late wife of William la Zouch, lord of Meole Brace), were joint lords of this manor, and held a court here, on the Friday after St. Barnabas. I can give no account of this joint-tenancy.

La Zouch was one of those sobriquets or nick-names which great men assumed when they set forth on a pilgrimage to Palestine. Mauduit (Ill-taught), Plantagenet (Broom-stalk), &c., were of this number. The ostensible motive to this was a principle of religious humility: but it was also of use to conceal their quality, and so to keep down the price of their ransom in case they were taken prisoners. Zouch is the stock or body of a tree. Moliere makes Arnulphe, in the *School for Wives*, call himself Monsr. de la Souche, from an old trunk of a tree on his estate.

Et d'un vieux tronc pourri de votre metairie
Vous faire dans le monde un nom de seigneurie.—A. 1, S. 1.

The noble possessors of Meole probably intended under this humble designation to imply that they were of the old stock, *de la Souche*, of the Counts of Bretagne.



In the beginning of the reign of Hen. V., a Mr. Venables, in the right of his wife, held land in the manor of Meole under the Lord Zouch: for among the rolls of Bailiffs' Accounts in the Exchequer of Shrewsbury is one, of which it is difficult to conceive how it has found its way into that repository, entitled, "Visus compoti Rogeri Skyle capellani, Resceptoris Willelmi Venables & Isabell uxoris sue de terris & tenementis infra libertatem ville Salop & com' ejusdem de anno r. r. Henrici 5^{ti} post conquestum primo & incipiente

secundo, in which after the receipts of rents¹ in Shrewsbury and the suburbs, amounting to £16 17s. 1½d., and of rents of Meolebracy, Neuton, Neubold, and Egebaldenham, amounting to £7 5s. 6d., and of William Wolascote, farmer, of Lynches, 33s. 4d., follow the payments and allowances, amounting to £22 7s. 8½d., among which is 12d. paid to lord de la Suche for rent of Assise of Meole & 2d. for parchment for the court of Meole.

Among these is :—

Paid to the abbot of Salop for Frydes forlong 2^s 6 To Robert Trentham pro dimid' toga empt' Johanni Perle 6^s 5^d

Solut' Johanni Dun pro alia dimid' ejusd' toga 6^s

[Why Mr. Venables should purchase half a gown at one shop, and the remainder at another, does not appear.]

For hedging (clausura) a garden in Mardesoll 7^d

Making a gate at le Conyngyorde 4^d

Expen' Will'i Arthour & aliorum de servientibus domini venient' ad Salop super negotium domini per diversas vices 12^d

Pro cariagio graminis usq' ad Blasebarne de Wyne milhull 5^d

Solut' Agneti Tour pro cervisio de se empto ad usum domine 18^s

Pro pargameno empt' per Johannem Schrardyn pro curia de Meole 2^d

Pro pastura unius equi in parco de Schrawardyn 12^d

Solut' Abbati de Hagmond pro redditu de Sturysesoles 3^s 10^d

Johi Glouere pro speciebus (spices) emptis domine 12^d

Vriano Senitpiare 6^s 8^d

Pro sirpis emptis pro aula in adventu domini 3^d

Pro pise & coda empt' sumtu domini 2^d

Solut' domine quos ipsa solvit pro debito suo apud Salop 6^s 8^d

Pro reparacione domorum d'ni in Colneham 3^s 10^d

Pro cirethecisempt' domine 1^dob.

Pro cariacione fimi ad Sabrinam 4^d [I suppose the emptying of a privy.]

¹ Among these are, of the abbot of Salop for rent of part of a garden in Colneham 40^s. Of the vicars of St Mary's for a tenement in Ratonslow—there is no sum set opposite to this item. Ratonslow is now the School lane. De Reginaldo de Mutton pro termino sancti Michaelis solut' pro 1 bovic' (?) 7^d vel unu' bovic' ad electionem domini. This is Raynold Mytton, the ancestor of the present family.

Pro falcacione de Sturiesoles 2^s 8^d

Pro expensis domini in essentia sua apud Salop. videlicet in pane, vino, cervis' & carnibus emptis eodem tempore 30^s 6^d

Pro pane vino cervic' carnibus, prebend' equorum, & aliis rebus emptis in essentia domine apud Salop 45^s 8^d ob.

Pro tabula Thome servientis domini custodientis placeam domini apud Salop 9^d

Solut' servientibus pro mundacione placie d'ni in adventu domine 2^d

Solut' pro expens' Willi Arthour & Marton & aliorum apud Salop de servientibus domini in adventu Justiciar' domini Regis 2^s 4^d

Solut' pro pilio [perhaps a hat] empt' magistro tuo de Roberto Horsley 2^s 6^d

Pro tabula Thome servientis domini magistri sui apud Salop 9^s a festo nativitate sancti Johannis Bap'te usque festo Sancti Michaelis Archangli, viz. pro qualibet septime 9^d

Pro factura ferri apud Sturysolds 4^s 9^d

Sol' pro redd' de Sturiesolds ballivis ville Salop 1^d

Pro antiquo debito domino Hans Goldsmyth 20^s [I suppose a Fleming settled at Shrewsbury.]

Pro 1 equo locat' equitandi usque cestriam quando districtio capta fuit per duas vices 20^d [There is frequent mention of hiring horses to Chester, marking the residence of this gentleman and lady in that county. They appear to have been much in debt, and to have lived beyond their means. Hence perhaps the distress just mentioned.]

Abbati Salop pro redditu de Fridayes forlong 3^s 6^d

Pro cariagio fimi ad Sabrinam quum Dominus Furnyvale fuit ibidem 3^d [This was, I suppose, the famous John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, who appears to have made use of the house of Mr. Venables, during some visit to this town.]

Pro reparacone domus magistri sui apud Mardesole 12^d

Pro stipendio 1 equi ad Edlaston per iii dies Rogero Skyle computant ad negoc' magistri sui 12^d

Pro mundacione fimi ex'poito aule magistri sui 4^d

Pro cariacione spinar' & trowys ad claudend' sepes magistri sui apud sturys clos & colneham & pro clausura eorundem 2^s 10^d

Sol' domine apud Edlaston 6^s 8^d

Ricardo Ellesmere corvis' pro sotularibus emptis domine & Willelmo Arthur & aliis 3^s 4^d

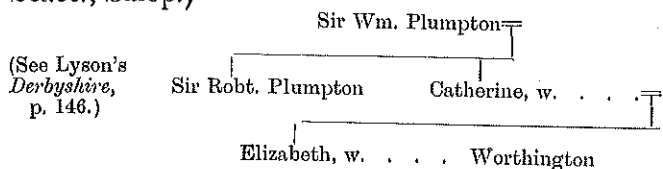
[On the back of the roll are receipts de Joh'e Schraward ballivo de Mulbracy, Newton, Neubald, &c.]

Received de Rob'to Lee de Uffynton 7^s 6^d

Solut' pro magistro suo collectoribus tax' domini Regis in ville Sal' 6^s 3^d

Pro speciebus & 1 speculo 8^d

On Thursday before the exaltation of the cross, 7 Hen. VII. (14th Sept., 1491), William Worthynton, esquire, as attorney to Robert Plumpton, knight, son and heir of William Plumpton, knight, delivered seisin of this manor with all the lands and tenements, &c., thereunto belonging, to Elizabeth Worthynton, widow, one of the daughters of Katherine, formerly daughter of William Plumpton, knight, and on the morning of the Friday after Michaelmas following, John Browne of Worfeld entered upon the said manor. (Lib. A. in Scacc., Salop.)¹



20 Dec., 10 Eliz. (1567), Edward Waturs of Salop gent. demises to Rich^d Owen of the same, mercer, for £30 for 21 years at a rent of throthene shillings & 4^d a leasow called Kenteseye lying between a lane called Theves lane & the water called Meole water within the liberties of Shrewsbury & now holden by Thomas Burnell, draper.

In a deed of the preceding year it is described to lye betwyn one lane leadynge from Meole fyld to the ferme ground of Sotton, which lane is commonly called Theves lane on their syde & meole brocke on the other syde, & extendynge in leinthe from a season fyld of Meole Brace, &c.

¹ Cantilupe left to Zouch, sold to Mackworth, sold to Edwards. In 1418, John Arthur occurs lord of Brace-meole; in 17 Edw. IV., 1477, Richd. Arthur occurs lord of Clopton and Brace-meole; in 1491, Plumpton and Worthington; in 1516, Richd. Hosey; in 1585, Richd. Grosvenor sells to Judge Owen, who sold in 1590 to Thos. Sherer, who sold in 1601 to Thos. Newport, who sold in 1601 to Berrington. This I take to be Bracy's manor.

27 Apr., 27 Eliz. (1585), Richard Gravenor,¹ otherwise Grosvenor, of Sholer in com' Salop, Esq., sells to Thomas Owen of Lincoln's Inn in fee the manor or lordship of Brace Meole, with all lands, rents, services, &c., also the woods called Heyward coppice, Handley coppice, and Gittins coppice,—three messuages, lands, &c., in or near Shrewsbury, holden by the bailiffs of that town, and all other lands, &c., in the town, parishes, fields, or hamlet of Shrewsbury, Meole Brace, Pulley, Newbold, and Cruck Meole.

18 May, 32 Eliz., Mr. Owen,² then serjeant-at-law, reciting that he was seised of the above premises in fee, and Thomas Shearer, gent., reciting that he was seised in fee of the manor of Oke, co. Salop, and of several messuages lying in the township, village, or hamlet of Oke,—and the said parties reciting that they had agreed that Owen should convey to Shearer the premises bought by him from Gravenor (except Heyward coppice and a tenement in Salop lately holden by one Wm. Weale) until he, Shearer, had paid Owen £1040,—It was now agreed, that they should levy a fine of the manor and lands in Meole Brace, &c., and in Oke, &c., to Langley and Cam, and that they the said conusees should render back to Owen an annual rent of £69,—and to Shearer the manors, &c., in fee, with a proviso that for every £100 paid by Shearer to Owen in his lifetime, £6 13s. 4d. of the annuity should cease, and so for every £100 of the £1,040.

21 Oct., 41 Eliz., "In cons'on of £1260, Gerard Shearer of the Oakes gent. covenants to convey the manors of Oke and Brace Meole to Francis Newport Esq^r of High Ercall [and William Wolley gent. and the heirs of Newport] subject to the payment of the annuity of £69 to Roger Owen Esq^r of Lincolns Inn."

¹ Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Gravenor, married William Mackworth.

² Judge Owen, in his will, 1595, mentions "one Annuall rent of Threscore & nyne pounds yssueing out of the Manor Lands & Ten'ts of Meole Brace, Pulley, & other things in the said County."

Same date. Articles between Mr Newport, and Thomas Berrington gent. of Moathall reciting the last mentioned articles: it is agreed that Newport and Wolley should (within 6 months after Shearer should levy a fine of Oakes and Brace Meole) assign over to Berrington the manor of Brace Meole and the premises in Pulley Newbold and Cruckmeole in fee: in consideration of which Berrington covenants to exonerate the Oaks from the £69 annuity, and to lay it upon Brace Meole, &c., and his capital messuage of Moathall in y^e p^{sh} of Pontesbury: and on a tenement in great Hanwood.

16 Nov., 41 Eliz., Gilbert Shearer conveys the manor of Okes otherwise Hooks, formerly the estate of his father Thomas,—and the manor and premises of Brace Meole, &c., to Newport and Woolley and the heirs of Newport.

In 1642 this annuity of £69 belonged to Sir William Owen of Condover, Knt., who then settled it on his second son Edward in fee.

In 1734 it belonged to William Owen, Esq., who then granted it to Corbet Kynaston, Esq., in trust for the use of himself and Anne, his wife, for their lives, remainder to the heirs of his body, and in default of such issue, remainder to the vicar of Condover for ever.

At the court of John Holand, Earl of Huntingdon, and Wm. Cornell, Esq., and Eliz., his wife, relict of Wm. la Zouche, lord of Meole Bracy, 10 Hen. V., the warden of the fraternity of the holy cross in the church of St. Alkmund was presented for lands in Meole called Prydesland, in the holding of Roger Mutton: as were the prior of St. John Baptist, Frankvile, and the vicar of St. Alkmund: Agnes de Peynton was presented for Peynton: John Perle was amerced 12d. for enclosing Gamelesfeld.

At a court holden Tuesday before St. John ante portam Latinam, 6 Hen. VI., John Conway of Peynton and Agnes, his wife, were amerced 2d. for non-appearance, and John Perle 12d. for keeping enclosed

Gameslesfeld and Priors close, which ought to be common from Michaelmas to Candlemas for 2 years: and y^e 3d year common from the time of carrying the hay to Michaelmas.

In the 35th of Eliz., Thomas Sherer, Esq., was lord of this manor; a little court and court baron being held by Richard Kalywell, gent., steward thereof, on the 23rd of May in that year. At this court it was presented that Anne Shearer, widow, had day at the last court to make a gate at the newe field, which she had not yet done, and the penalty is ordered to be levied. John Francke had day at the last court to repair his house, and the penalty is ordered to be levied. John Dager of Condover is amerced for fishing in the water of the lord. "Item presentant quod Arthurus Griffithes custod' & ligabat boves & vaccas suas & alia averia & catall' sua in camp' venal' in Anglie' did keepe and tye his beasts and cattells in the corne filds ad nocument' vicinorum suorum, ideo in misericordia domini 2^s 6^d." John Shearer, clerk, is amerced the same sum for a like offence.

At a court of John, lord Zouche and Seynt More, 7 Oct., 24 Hen. VIII. (1532), John Waters, gent., and Wm. Sherer are presented for houses out of repair: Richd. Blore for overcharging the common with cattle: George, Earl of Shrewsbury, for detaining 19s. 10d. which the lord of Mule used to have from the town of Edgebould.

Nevertheless, in the 7th of Hen. VIII., Richard Hosey was lord here: for then a precept issued from the Crown to Thos. Cornwayle, Knt., Sheriff of Shropshire, wherein reciting that it was found by an inquisition taken at Bridgenorth Tuesday after Easter in the said 7th year, before Sir Thos. Blunt, Knt., and others Justices of the Peace, that "Oliver Kynaston late of Mule Brasie gent, Tho. Kynaston late of Shrewsbury gent, Edw. Persys late of the same laborer, David Dee late of Powys in the march of Wales taylor, W^m Noryse late of Mule aforesaid myles (qu. miller)

Tho^s Norrice late of the same laborer, W^m Hotchkis late of Pulley husbandman W^m Nickolls of Salop schreiver and other evil disposed persons with force and arms to wit with swords staves bows and arrows on the 27th of December in the year aforesaid expelled th said Richard Hose senior out of the manor of Mule Brace whereof he was lawfully seised in his demesne as of fee, the king commanded the sheriff to restore the said Hose to his possession : whereupon the said sheriff by his writ, dated from Barford, reciting that the premises were within the liberties of Shrewsbury, commanded the bailiffs Rob^t Dudley and Rog^r Thornes to execute y^e kings precept in this behalf.

1 Jan., 29 Hen. VIII., The R^t Hon^{ble} John Zouche knight lorde Zouche Senior and Cant' (*i.e.*, Cantilupe) demises to Arthure Makworth of Mule brace the chief messuage, manor, castell, and ferme thereof, with all lands, woods, fishings, fines, &c., &c., thereto belonging. To hold to him, Mary his wife, Richard his eldest son now being of the age of 6 years and John his second son of the age of 5 years and the longest liver of them, yielding and paying to Lord Zouch yearly at his manor of Harryngeworth £11 7s. 11½d. Arthur Mackworth has paid £10 fine for this lease and exonerates lord Zouche of 2s. 6d. for suit of court yearly to the court of Shrewsbury, £1 6s. 8d. yearly to Thomas Bramley gent steward of the manor for his fee: and if the s^d Thomas Bramley shall die, or be lawfully avoided of his fee, and if that 19s. 10½d. of free rent goyng out of the manor of Egebolt now reteyned from lord Zouche by the erle of Shrewsbury be recovered, then Arthur Mackworth shall pay L^d Zouche either or both of those sums." John, late Lord Zouche, father of the present, had granted to Arthur Mackworth an annuity of £4 out of this manor. It is now covenanted that he shall not demand this as long as he, his wife, or two sons hold this lease, because he has had it better cheape in consideration of his agreement not to demand it.

From a MS. in the possession of Sir Digby Mack-

worth, Bart., drawn up by Thomas Mackworth, Esq., of Betton, in the reign of Charles II., I learn that John, Lord Zouch, conveyed the castle and manor of Meole Brace, and several other lands in Nobold and Newton, to Arthur Mackworth, "but he reserved to himself and to his heirs the royalties hereafter mentioned, viz., to have and give in armes and in conusance the Asse-head, which was before annexed to the said castle of Meole Brace." As the compiler of the MS. from which this extract is taken was of the family of Mackworth of Betton, he appears to have had no access to the ancient documents of his kinsmen of Meole Brace, which had before his time passed into other families. We are, therefore, left in ignorance as to the origin of this cognizance of the ass's head,¹ and are unable to ascertain the date of this alienation of the manor, or from which of the two Lords Zouch of the baptismal name of John it proceeded.

The gallant behaviour of Sir James de Audeley and his four esquires at Poitiers, when, following their master, they placed themselves in the front of the battle, and cut their way through the French army, even to the marshal's standard, is known to every reader of the history of those times. From one of these brave gentlemen the family of Mackworth claim to descend, the other three being Delves, Fowlehurst, and Hawkestone. Other accounts, however, substitute Dutton for Mackworth, and this I take to be the truth. All these five families do indeed bear the frett of Audley in their coat armour; but as the four esquires of Poitiers were all of them confessedly Cheshire men—to a connection with which county Mackworth can have no pretensions, being derived from

¹ An ass's head argent, tied round the mouth with a cord azure, charged on the neck with a fleur de lys vert, is given in Edmonson as the crest of Zouch of Wiltshire. From the terms of the grant above referred to, it appears that it could have belonged only to that branch of the family which was possessed of the castle of Meole Brace.

the castle of that name in Derbyshire, which continued in the Mackworths of Normanton till the middle of the 17th century—we must look elsewhere for their armorial bearings. Accordingly we find from the MS. already quoted that it was not till the year 1404, nearly half a century after the battle of Poitiers, that John Tuchet, Lord Audley, the heir general of the hero of that famous day, granted a coat of arms to John Mackworth and Thomas Mackworth, his brother, for that they and their ancestors had done brave service to him and his ancestors: quod illi & illorum majoris operam fortem sibi & suis majoribus prestitissent. This deed, which, says the MS., “is enrolled in the tower of London—the original being in the custody of Sir Thomas Mackworth [of Normanton, baronet]—and the other part was in the possession of my grandfather, Richard Mackworth, till it was burnt with his other writings at Sutton,” shews the true date of the arms of Mackworth, which are, in fact, ingeniously compounded of the two coats of Audley and Touchet blended together.

[The Arms of Audley, Touchet, and Mackworth, are here tricked in the MS.]

This John Mackworth (the grantee of the coat of arms) was Dean of Lincoln and Chancellor to the Prince of Wales, and gave his inn, now called Barnard's Inn, in Holborn, to the chapter of his cathedral church. An Harleian MS. (6,829, fol. 65) gives his epitaph from a marble tomb in that church:—

Joh'es Mackworth decretor' doctor, cancellarius illustrissimi principis Henrici filii Regis Henrici IVth & Decanus Eccle'ie b'e Marie Lincoln.

From the expression of the MS. it might be supposed that the John Mackworth of the text was an esquire and a military man, but this does not appear to be the case. The original grant is printed in Blore's *History of Rutland*, p. 224. It is in French, and the cause which Lord Audeley assigns for making this grant of arms to the two brothers is “that they are descended

from good and valiant persons, and that their ancestors had done good service to his ancestors."

"From a younger brother of the house of the Mackworths, supposed to be one of these armigers of the Lord Audleys, there descended one Thomas Mackworth, who was groome of the privy chamber to Henry VII., as appears from his petition to the King for a ranger's place in the chace of Sutton in the County of Warwick which I now have: and by the marriage with Anne a 2 cosen to the Lord Zouch hee first came into Shropshire and was possessed of the castle and lordshipp of Bracemeole." MS. *ut supr.* If by the word "possessed" in this extract it is meant that this Thomas Mackworth was lord of the manor, this assertion is inconsistent with the former one of John, Lord Zouch's conveyance of it to his son Arthur. He might, however, occupy the castle as tenant to that nobleman, his relation, as is said, by marriage. It is at least certain that he was resident and possessed of land here in that reign, as appears from an indenture of demise made at Meole brace, dated the 8th day of — in 22 Hen. VII., between Thomas Mackworth and Anne his wife, on the one part, and Elizabeth Worthington on the other part. This is all that is said of that deed in the MS., and it is impossible to conjecture what its import may have been, but Elizabeth Worthington occurs as lady of the manor by grant from another family several years before the date of this last mentioned transaction.¹

Thomas Mackworth, the groom of the chamber, must have been in much favour with his sovereign if it be true, as stated in the MS. so often quoted, that Prince Arthur, happening to lie at the Castle of Meole Brace on his way from Shrewsbury to Ludlow, stood godfather to his son, and gave him his own name,

Prince Arthur was born in 1486, in 1493 he was

¹ See p. 109 ante.

constituted Justice in the counties of Salop, &c., and the Marches of Wales. Two years later his father brought him to Shrewsbury, to introduce him, no doubt, to the subjects of his "new-intrusted scepter," and between this time and his death at Ludlow in 1502 he may have resided several times here, or passed between the two towns, of which our annals take no notice. (I find him at Chester in 1498.) So that this anecdote enables us to fix the birth of Arthur Mackworth with sufficient certainty within the compass of a few years.

Of his two sons, Thomas died before his father, leaving issue who "by the fraud of their grandfather were disinherited after their father's decease," says the MS. From Thomas, adds the same authority, comes the family of John Mackworth the dyer in Shrewsbury, who sold the Dayhouse and some lands in Nobold which he had by his father.

"William, the other son, mortgaged all his father's land in Meele brace, Nobold, and Newton to one Thomas Harris of Lincoln's Inn, the younger, as appears by his deed, 35 Eliz., most of which is since come to be the inheritance of Sir Francis Edwards, Bart., as bought by his grandfather, old Mr. Edwards, and some is possessed by Mr. Berrington of Motehall." *Ibid.*

Memorandum that Humfrey Mackworth upon New Year's Day, 1682, being treasurer at bar of the Christmas of the Middle Temple, together with Th. Montgomerie, Esq., treasurer under the bar, and the rest of the officers and gentlemen of that honourable society, waited upon his majesty (*ore tenus*) to wish him a happy new yeare, and to assure that as that society had in the worst of times by a loial address and abhorrence given an example of loialty to other inns of court, soe in all the changes of the government of theire society, the middle temple is still truly loiall, which, as lawyers he thought they were more obliged to declare publickly: and soe concluded with a hearty

prayer for his majesty and the royall succession in the right line.

Upon Jan. 15 after, though the *Gazette* says the 20th, his majesty was pleased to confer the honor of knighthood upon him. His Majesty was pleased to express that he heard a very good character of him, so bad him kneel down, &c., and with the sword of my Lord of Aran, D. Hamilton's son, conferred the honor of knighthood upon him. The sword my Lord Aran after, at the Dog Taverne in Drury lane, presented to Sir H. Mackworth, being one of the King's swords with eleven crounes upon it, which the King had formerly given my Lord Aran. He paid fees £81 13s. 4d. to Mr. Duppe, chiefe gentleman usher.

The words of his speech are as follows, viz. :—

“May it please your majesty, &c.”

[It is in the common style of such addresses. They refer to their abhorrence of the late traitorous and hellish association, and talk of their attendance at Westminster making them the best witnesses of His Majesty's great justice and clemency; of the presence of his most illustrious royal brother being the best security to His Majesty's person and government; and conclude with praying that there may never be wanting millions equally loyal to sacrifice their lives and fortunes for his safety, and for the preservation of the royal succession in the right line, &c.]

[Here follow in the Blakeway MS. four pages of short tabular pedigrees of the family of Mackworth, which however it is quite unnecessary to reproduce here, as a full Pedigree of Mackworth has already been printed, under BERTON STRANGE, in the *Transactions*, 2nd Series, vol. i., pp. 390—396, to which reference should be made. The short pedigrees here given add nothing to the full pedigree there printed.—ED.]

Arthur Mackworthe of Meole Brace, gentleman, was living in 1583, when his son William was admitted a burgess of Salop, and must have been a very aged man if he were indeed godson to the Prince of Wales.

Arthur Mackworthe, of Meole Brace, gent. = Mary Barker.

William Mackworthe, of Salop, gent. ; = Elizabeth, dau. of Nicholas
adm. of Salop School, 1562 ; adm. a | Grosvenor.
burgess of Salop 1583.

Mary, b. 1574.	Arthur Mackworthe, b. 1575 ; adm. of Salop School 1593.	Eleanor, b. 1576.	Martha, b. 1578.
Sisilia, i.e., Cicely, b. 1581.	Jane, b. 1582.	Edward, 2nd son.	Richard, 3rd son.
			Ursula.

On the 7th of March, 40 Eliz. (1597-8), William Mackworth, gent., of Brace Meole, Elizabeth, his wife, and Arthur, his son and heir, sold to Thomas Edwards of Shrewsbury, Esq., the manor of Meole Brace, and the manor house or capital messuage called the Castle of Meole Brace, and all houses, lands, tenements, &c., in Meole Brace, Nobold, Newton, Pully, and Edgbold.

30 Aug., 41 Eliz. (1599), Philip Draycott, Esq., son and heir-apparent of John Draycott of Paynsley, Co. Staff., Esq., and Wm. Blundell of Crosby, Co. Lanc., Esq., quit claim to Thomas Edwards of Shrewsbury, Esq., all their title in y^e rectory of Meole Brace and y^e advowson of the vicarage, and in a tithe croft and lands thereto adjoining lying in Jonesfield in y^e s^d parish of Meole Brace, also in various tenements in Shrewsbury.

27 Aug., 1702, Agreement between Robt. Harvey, junr., of the Inner Temple, Esq., and Thomas Edwardes of Salop, Esq. :—

Whereas Sir Francis Edward bar^t of Grantham cō. Linc., nephew of y^e s^d Thomas, did 21 Aug., 1700, convey the Manor of Meole Brace & its lands & appurts., & all his messuages in Newton, Nobould, Edgebold, Pulley, Coleham & Frankwell,—y^e farm called the Coates in Rushbury p^{sh},—the College in Shrewsbury,—to feoffees to y^e use of himself for life,—rem^r to his wife Susanna for life,—rem^r to their son & heir Francis in tail male, rem^r to himself Sir Francis in tail male, rem^r to the issue of himself & Susanna, & on failure of such issue, a moiety of y^e premises sho^d go to y^e r^t heirs of Sir Francis, or otherwise as he sho^d direct by will, & the other moiety in like manner to dame Susanna's heirs or devisees

And whereas y^e s^d Sr Francis & his wife are now dead, & Harvey is her eldest brother & heir, & as such entitled to ye reversion of y^e s^d moiety, It is agreed in cons'on that Thomas Edwardes make a settlement of his Manor of Greete,—that Harvey will levy a fine of his moiety aforesaid to y^e use of y^e s^d Thomas in tail male, rem^r to his brothers, Benjamin Edwardes of London, Herbert Edwardes of Salop, gents., & Jonathan Edwardes of Marton, clk., in tail male successively, rem^r to y^e right heirs of Sir Francis.

And whereas y^e s^d Thomas did 29 Feb., 1689, on his marriage with Mary his wife, settle his Manor of Greete, &c., to himself & wife for life, rem^r to his right heirs—This settlement of Greete is now extended to y^e children Thomas Edwards may have by any other wife.

In 1727, Sir Francis Edwards conveyed the tithes of Egebold and Newton to John Craig, gent., who, in 1744, conveyed them to Jonathan Scott. (From the title deeds of Scott of Betton).

Jonathan Scott had an estate at Edgebold in y^e p'sh of Meole Brace, which in 1672 he settled on his marriage with Elizabeth Stone, widow, daughter of Edw. Tong, gent. He further augmented this, in 1692, by a purchase there and at Newton from Joshua Ireland, gent., which was finally completed in 1718.

The elder branch of Mr. Edwards's descendants (who were raised to the baronetage in the person of his son, Sir Thomas) terminated in a daughter married to the Lord Viscount Malpas, who sold this manor in the year 1779 to John Bather of Shrewsbury, gent.,¹ whose

¹ [The Conveyance to Mr. Bather of the Manor of Meol Brace, otherwise Brace Meole, with the Court Baron perquisites of Court, and all and singular other members, rights, and royalties and appurtenances to the said Manor and the Advowson, is dated 25th March (19 Geo. III.), 1779.

This deed is made between the Right Honourable Lady Hester Malpas, otherwise called Hester Cholmondeley, of the City of Bath, widow and relict of the Right Honourable George Cholmondeley, Esquire, commonly called Lord Viscount Malpas, lately deceased, and also only child and heiress of Sir Francis Edwards, late of the Town of Shrewsbury in the County of Salop, Baronet, deceased, Dame

grandson, the Rev. Edward Bather, is now lord of the manor, and patron and incumbent of the vicarage.

"The Hanly in this p'sh."

W. Linden, M.D., published in 8vo. in 1768 "a medical and experimental history and analysis of the Hanlys spa saline purging and chalybeate waters near Shrewsbury."

[Amongst the Shrewsbury Corporation muniments is preserved a Writ of Right Patent, dated at Westminster 23 July, 8 George II., addressed to the Mayor and Recorder of Shrewsbury to do full right to John Adams of the Manor of Meole Brace otherwise Meel Brace, with the appurtenances, and of 40 messuages, 20 cottages, 2,000 acres of land, 400 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, 50 acres of wood, 300 acres of furze and beath, 40s. rent, and common of pasture for all manner of cattle, with the appurtenances in Meole Brace otherwise Meel Brace, Nobold, Edgmond, and Newton, Newton Common, Pulley, the town of Shrewsbury, and the parish of Meel; And also of Tithes of corn, grain, and hay arising in Meel, Nobold, Edgmond, Pulley, and Newton; And the Advowson of the Church of Meole Brace, which he claimeth to hold of us by fee service of one penny by the year for all services, which William Turner deforceth. A Court was held 23 July, and was adjourned to 25 July, 1734, when John Adams and William Turner appear, and demands against Sir Francis Edwardes, Bart., the manor of Meole Brace, &c., and doth call to warrant Thomas Jones, who claims to be tenant, but doth not appear, and is therefore in merey, &c.]

The descent of the Manor of Meole Brace in the families of Edwardes and Bather can thus be traced. I. Thomas Edwardes, Esq., of The College, Shrewsbury, the purchaser of the Manor and estates of Meole Brace in March, 1597-8, and of the advowson in the following year, died 19 March, 1634, and was buried at St. Chad's. By his wife Anne, dau. and heiress of Humfrey Baskerville, and relict of Stephen Duckett, he had issue a son Thomas Edwardes, who was created a Baronet on 21 March, 1644. II. Sir Thomas Edwardes, Bart., died in April, 1660, and was bur. at St. Chad's, leaving by his 2nd wife Cicely, dau. of Edward Brooke of Church Stretton, with other issue three sons: (1) Francis, 2nd Bart., who succeeded him in the title and estates; (2) Thomas, ancestor of the 5th and 6th

Hester Edwards, otherwise Wyse, of the City of Bath aforesaid, widow of the late Sir Francis Edwards, and mother of the said Lady Hester Malpas, of the first part, Thomas Mason of the Town of Shrewsbury aforesaid, Merchant, of the second part, and John Bather of The Bank in the said County of Salop, Gentleman, of the third part.—Ed.]

Baronets ; and (3) Rev. Jonathan, Vicar of Meole Brace, ancestor of the present line of Baronets. III. Sir Francis Edwardes, 2nd Bart., b. 13 May, 1643, was a Colonel of Foot in King William III.'s service, and died in Ireland in 1690. By his wife Eleanor, dau. of Sir George Warburton of Arley, Bart., he had issue a son Francis, 3rd Bart. IV. Sir Francis Edwardes, 3rd Bart., b. 29 Nov., 1670, resided at Grantham, and died in Oct., 1701. He married Susanna, sister of Robert Harvey of Stockton, and left issue, (1) Francis, who succeeded him as 4th Bart., and (2) Eleanor, who married her cousin, Sir Henry Edwardes, 5th Bart., of Greet and The College in Shrewsbury. V. Sir Francis Edwardes, 4th Baronet, b. 1698, died 5 August, 1734, and was bur. at Meole Brace. He married, 20 June, 1726, Hester, daughter and coheir of John Lacon, Esq., of West Coppice, and had issue an only daughter and heiress,—VI. Hester Edwardes, who mar. 19 Jan., 1747, George Viscount Malpas, and sold the Manor, Advowson, and estates of Meole Brace 25 March, 1779, to John Bather, Esq.

See Pedigrees of the Family of Edwardes in the *Vis. of Salop*, 1623, the Baronetages, and Owen and Blakeway's *Shrewsbury*, ii., 259. The Arms of Edwardes are, Gules a chevron engrailed between three tigers' heads erased at the neck argent. This family is descended from Tudor Trevor, Lord of Hereford, Whittington, and Both Maelors, and Founder of the Tribe of the Marches, by his wife Angharad, daughter of Howell Dha, King of South Wales, A.D. 907.

I. John Bather, Esq., who purchased the manor, advowson, and estates of Meole Brace in 1779, was the son of Edward Bather of Walford, by Katherine, dau. of John Edwards of Great Ness ; he married Elizabeth Hawkesford, and dying 31 Jan., 1810, was succeeded by his grandson,—II. The Venerable Edward Bather (son of the Rev. John Bather, who died in *vita patris*, 26 Oct., 1796), Vicar of Meole Brace and Archdeacon of Salop. On the Archdeacon's death without issue, 3 Oct., 1847, the estates came to his nephew,—III. The Rev. Edw. Bather (son of John Bather, Esq., of Dintill, Recorder of Shrewsbury, who died 8 Nov., 1839), Vicar of Meole Brace. He died without issue, 15 March, 1851, and was succeeded by his brother,—IV. John Bather, Esq., of the Day House. He married Isabella Beilby, and died 21 May, 1886, leaving, with other issue a son,—V. Edward William Bather, Esq., Barrister-at-law, of Davenham Cottage, Northwich, Co. Chester, and The Hall, Meole Brace, the present Lord of the Manor, and owner of the estates, and Patron of the Advowson of Meole Brace.

The name Bather, or Bathoe, is of some antiquity in Shropshire, and at an early date occurs as Ap Atha. The following Pedigree, which is compiled from various sources, shows the position of the several members of the family who have been Lords of the Manor and Vicars of the Church of Meole Brace. The Roman numerals prefixed show the Lords. For several dates in it, the Editor is indebted to the kindness of E. C. Peele, Esq.—Ed.]

ROBERT BATHER, or Bathoe, of Adcott Hall, co. Salop; Jane,
died 12 Nov., 1720; bur. at Great Ness.

Edward Bather, of Walford, parish of Baschurch; b. 1703; d. 9 June, 1776; bur. at Great Ness. Katharine, dau. of John Edwards, Esq., of Great Ness; bur. there 9 Dec., 1773, aged 80.

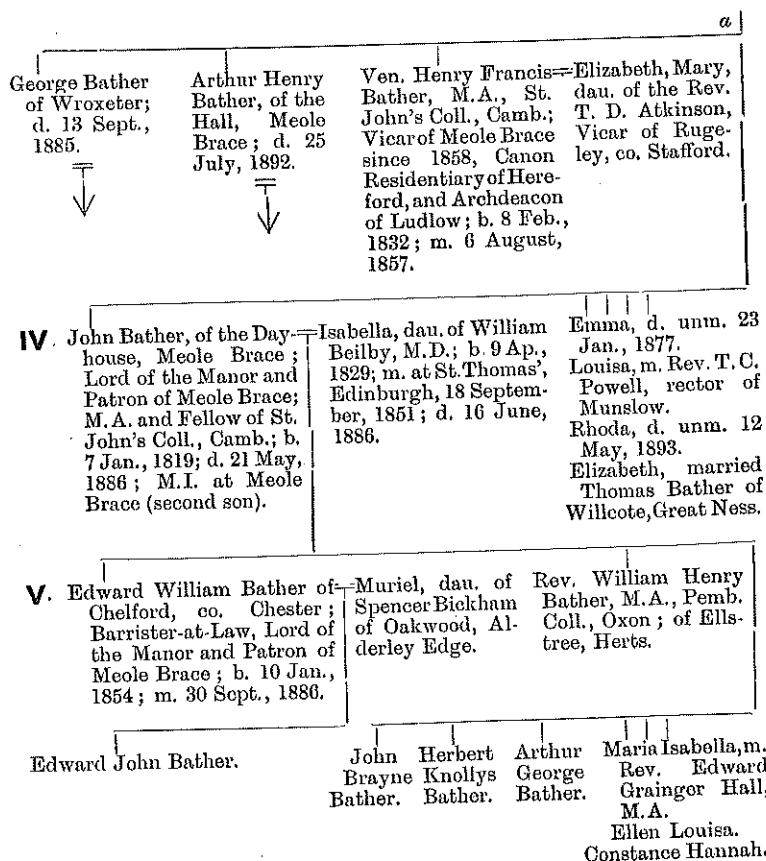
I. John Bather, of Meole Brace, Esq.; a noted carrier; purchased the Manor of Meole Brace in 1779; bapt. 30 June, 1726, at Little Ness; d. 31 Jan., 1810; bur. 5 Feb. at Meole Brace, M.I. Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Hawkesford, of Shrewsbury and Ivetsey; m. 1 Jan., 1750, at S. Julian's, Shrewsbury; d. 6 April, 1785, æt. 52. Margaret, m. at Baschurch, 27 June, 1754, John Brayne of Shrewsbury.

Rev. John Bather, M.A., Ch. Ch., Oxon; Vicar of Meole Brace 1778-1796; bapt. 23 Oct., 1751, at St. Chad's; d. 26 Oct., 1796; bur. 1 Nov., at Meole Brace, M.I. Martha Hannah, dau. of Rev. James Halifax, D.D., Rector of Whitechurch; b. 2 Sept., 1757; d. 30 Aug., 1824; bur. 4 Sept., at Meole Brace, aged 66; M.I.

Emma, dau. of Rev. Robert Hallifax, M.A., J.P., Vicar of Standish with Hardwick, co. Gloues.; d. 14 Dec., 1825, æt. 42. (1st wife). II. Ven. Edward Bather, M.A., Oriel Coll., Oxon.; Vicar of Meole Brace 1804-1847; Prebendary of Lichfield, and Archdeacon of Salop, 1828; Lord of the Manor of Meole Brace; b. 1780, and bapt. 2 Ap., 1780; d. 3 Oct., 1847, bur. 8th, at Meole Brace, M.I. Mary, dau. of the Right Rev. Samuel Butler, D.D., Lord Bishop of Lichfield m. at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, 27 March, 1823; d. 26 Dec., 1853, æt. 54. (2nd wife).

John Bather, of Dinthill, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and Recorder of Shrewsbury; bapt. 30 Sept., 1781; m. 20 Dec., 1814; d. 8 Nov., 1839, at Cheltenham, bur. 15th, at Meole Brace. Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. George Gipps, M.A., Rector of Ringwold, co. Kent; d. 6 Oct., 1880, æt. 93. Martha, bapt. 16 Jan., 1783; bur. 5 April, 1823.

III. Rev. Edward Bather, M.A., Merton Coll., Oxon; Vicar of Meole Brace 1847-1851; Lord of the Manor of Meole Brace; b. at Dinthill, 2 July, 1817; d. at Bournemouth, 15 March, 1851, æt. 33. Maria, dau. of Rev. Charles Powell, Rector of Munslow; m. there 14 Nov., 1848.



THE CHURCH.

[Sir Hugh de Mortimer, some time between 1155 and 1174, gave the advowson of the Church to Wigmore Abbey. The Taxation of 1291 states that the Rectory was worth £12 per annum, and the Vicarage £5.—*Cf.* Eyton vi., 357-8.—*Ed.*]

9 May, 5 Hen. VI. [qu. VII., 1489] Sir Owin ap Gruff, vicar of Mele Bracy, demises to Sir David ap Jevan Lloit, rector of Wentener, Hugh Walker of Salop, merchant, and Roger Montgomery of Salop, literate, the whole vicarage of Mele Bracy, with all profits, tithes, &c., for 7 years, at a rent of £6. The Vicar covenants to celebrate daily in y^e s^a church during the term, and duly and honestly to keep the care of the

parishioners (curam parochianorum debite & honeste custodire); if he refuse so to do, the lessees to hire (conducere) a fit chaplain for those purposes, and to retain the portion of his salary out of y^e rent of £6. The lessees to bear all the ordinary burdens of the church. H. T.: Johes Poyns', Roberto Scherer, Will'mo Herde, & M. A.

It should seem as if the vicar had got into debt.

By indenture of 22 Aug., 11 Hen. VIII. (1519), between John, abbot of S^t James of Wygmore and the convent of the same place, rectors of the parish church of Meolbracy, on one part, and master John Constable, dean, and the chapter and vicars of S^t Chad in Salop, Robert Bayley, John Foster, and Richard Maunsell of the other part, reciting that William, late abbot of the said monastery, and his convent demised to one John Styche, chaplain, John Charnoll, and Katherine his wife, all tithes of sheaf and all other profits belonging to the said abbot and convent, in right of the church of Meole bracy, to hold for three years and so from three years to three years during the life of Charnell and his wife, and the longest liver of them, at the yearly rent of 100^s,—now the present abbot and convent demise to the said dean, chapter, and vicars, and Bayly, Foster, and Maunsell, all the said tithes of sheaf, and the rectory aforesaid, with all appurtenances except the presentation of the vicarage, to hold for 99 years, to commence from the expiration of the former lease, at the same rent. [Seal tricked.]

The tithes were afterwards demised to Reginald Corbet gent.; and Edward VI., on 14 Dec^r 3^{to} regni, granted them (*inter alia*) to Hugh Edwardes and W^m Knight of London, mercers, who on y^e 8th of Febr., 4 Edward VI. (1550), granted them to Robert Alen of Salop, draper.

30 Aug., 1599, Philip Draycott, Esq., son and heir of John Draycott of Paynsley, Co. Staff., Esq^r, and W^m Blundell of Crosby, Co. Lanc., Esq^r, release to Tho. Edwards of Sal., Esq^r, their right in the rectory and church and advowson of the vicarage of Meole Brace, with all tithes, &c., and divers tenements in Shrewsbury.

7 Sept., 39 Eliz., Richard Banister of Wem, Esq., granted to W^m Adams of the same, yeoman, the next presentation to the vicarage of Meole Brase; and 11 Nov., 1598, Adams assigns it to John Raynolds of Forten, Co. Sal., yoman.

Ponsbury Deanery.

V. Brace Meol. Harl. MSS., 6,826.

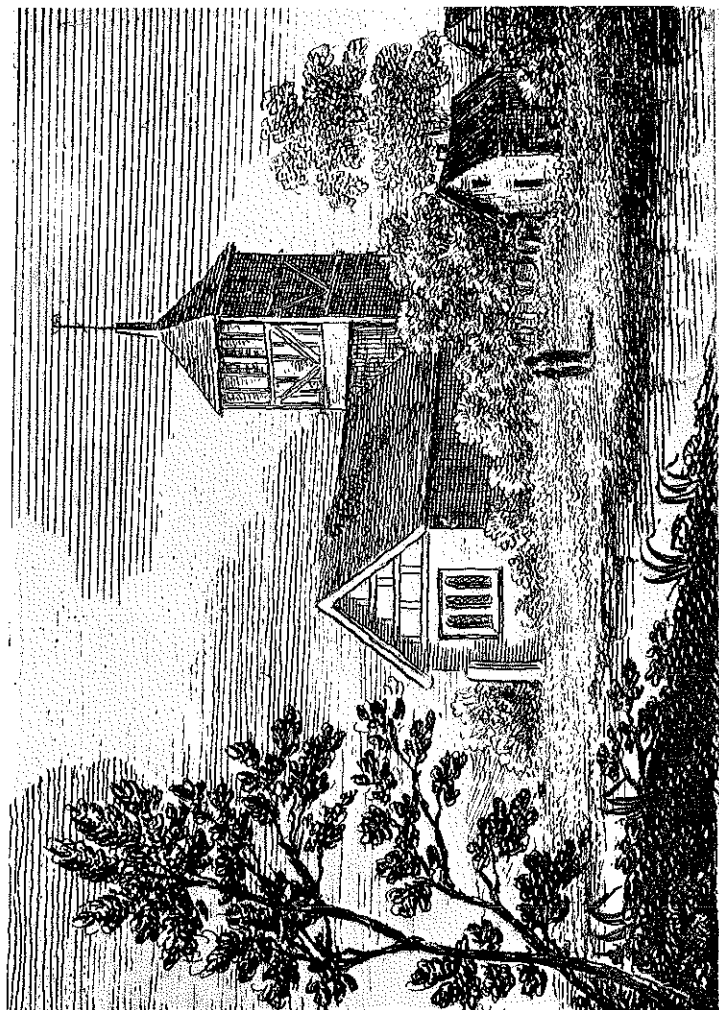
The tithes of corn are all impropriated to the patron Sir Francis Edwards, except in some certain closes, where the

vicar has the whole tithes: who also enjoys all the small tithes of the parish, and several acres of glebe worth about £6 or £7 per annum. The value of y^e vicarage is about £40 a year.

Extracted out of the Registry of the Consistory Court of the Diocese of Hereford:—

Brace Meelle

The presentment of the Vicar ther of the Terrier of the Glibe Land made the xixth day of July 1607. I say fyrst that the p'sonage ys reputed to have byn impropriated to the Abbey of Wygmore And ys now the inherytance of Thomas Edwards of Salop w^{thin} the Liberty of the Towne of Salop Esquyre Whom I do repute & take to be the Patrone of the Vicaredge Also there belongeth to the sayd Vicaredge of Glybe Land to the Quantity of xvi^t bushells sowynge Salop Met or thereabowts w^{ch} I suppose to be abowte viii acars or therabowts whereof three Bushells Sowynge or thereabowts lieth in one Inclosure called by the Name Bradwall Hill. Also there ys three lyttle Pyckes beyng half a Bushell sowynge or thereabowtes old Salop Met w^{ch} lythe in one Inclosure in Wythmore ffyld Wylde ynge uppon a croft called Outlars Croft w^{thin} the Township of Newton. Also there ys on Land in Inclosure adjoynynge to a Place called the Yeld towards Wytley beyng vii^{en} Peckes or therabouts old Salop met beinge w^{thin} a Pasture of the Township of Newton forsaide old Salop met Also ther ys one p'cell of Land to the Quantyte by Estymac'on of on Bushell & a half sowynge or therabowts lynge in Inclosure wth a Pasture called Snelson Fyld w^{thin} the Township of Newton Also ther ys viii Bushells Sowynge or therabowtes ould Salop Mett lynge in the Myddill fyld of Brace Meelle as the Fiild dothe lye Also there ys in Pulleys Filde on Bushell and a half sowynge Salop Mett or thereabowts beyng two Buttes of Glybe Land, On But, beyond a Place called the More the other Rudge ys beyond a Croft called Mony Bridge Croft No pasture in Inclosure but the Croft aforesaid called Bradwall Hill wth the Churchyard & Orchard And a lytle lytle (*sic*) inclosure at the Churchyard syde towards the Water Smale fedyng but the Com'on Fildes A Very lytle Com'on beyng to the Towne of Brace Meele Also I say that ther belongeth to the Vicaredge One howse wherein the Vicar now dwelleth, on barne Moreover ther belongeth to the sayd Vicaredge the Teyth Corne of all the Whom Closses throughout all the Parish of all Man'er of Grayne that ys sowed uppon them wth the Teyth Wole & Lamb, Teyth Hempe & Flax, Teythe Gysse, Teyth Pyges, The



Old Church at Meole Brace, taken down MDCXCIX

Ester Booke, Teyth Egges All the Teyth Hay belongynge to the Parish, Herbach, The Teyth Wod of all the Cop'ces w^{thin} the p'ish of Brace Meole, Teyth Garleck & Iny'ons, Teyth Aples Teyth Pers, Teyth Wardens Mortmains & of ev'y stalles of Bees in Lew of the Teyth 2ij^d Also ther belongeth to the Vicar for every Buriall w^{thin} the Chansall vi^s viii^d and what Privates belongeth to the sayd Vicaredge as yet I know not.

Jo Sherer vicar ib'm

Arthur Jeffes }
Arthur Hicken } Churchwardens

Examined

Tho^s Clarke Rég^{ar}

[The old Church, of which an illustration is given, was taken down in the year 1799. In 1724, its roof was ceiled, the walls new plastered, and a gallery erected. In 1789, its roof and the inside of the Church were repaired, the south side of the chancel cased, and the windows enlarged and glazed. On taking down the old Church, a sepulchral stone of rude sculpture, 2ft. 8in. in length, was found under the gallery staircase. (See an engraving in *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1807, vol. 77, p. 809.) A new Church was erected in 1799, an ugly, red-brick, cruciform structure, consisting of nave, chancel, and transepts; this in its turn was taken down in 1869; it lay to the south-west of the modern Church, and its site is marked by stones. The two stones to the Edwardes family were in the chancel of the Church. The dedication is doubtful, whether to All Saints or Holy Trinity.

The present Church was erected in 1867, and was consecrated on Trinity Sunday, May 19, 1869. It consists of nave and apsidal chancel, with tower at the north-west corner containing three bells, vestry on the north-east side, and porch on the south side. The windows are as follows:—

In the chancel: Three windows.

The subject of the centre one is Christ on the Cross, with representations of Angels, Apostles, and Kings on the north side, and Prophets, Apostles, and Martyrs on the south side. This was the gift of Edward Haycock. The north chancel window depicts Old Testament scenes, and was given by George Burr in memory of William Burr. The south chancel window has New Testament scenes, and was erected by subscription. These windows were the work of Morris and Co.

In the nave: On the south side:—

(1) Faith in the centre, with Enoch and Elias on either side. Below is this inscription on a brass:—"In memory of Arthur Henry Bather, late Assistant Accountant General of Navy, died July 25, 1892, æt. 62, erected by Henry F. Bather, Vicarius."

(2) Hope in the centre, with Noe and Simeon on either side, and this inscription:—"In memory of Mary Flavel of Pulley, died March 11, 1868, æt. 85."

On the east wall of the south aisle :—

The Annunciation : In memory of Emma and Rhoda Bather, 1894.
By Kempe.

On the south side :—

Martha and Mary : "In memory of the sisters Sarah and Mary Ann Peake, 1887." By Powell, White Friars.

In the Tower of the Church are these mural tablets :—

John Bather, Vicar of this Church, died 26 Oct., 1796, æt. 45.
Erected by Martha Bather, his widow. [*Latin Inscription.*]

Martha Hannah, widow of the Rev. John Bather, M.A., late Vicar of this parish, and dau. of the Rev. James Hallifax, D.D., Vicar of Whitchurch, born Sept. 2, 1757, and died Augt. 30, 1824.

Martha, their dau., died Ap. 2, 1823, æt. 40.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bather, wife of John Bather, Esq., died 6 April, 1785, æt. 52.

John Bather, Esq., died 13 Jan., 1810, æt. 83.

John Bather, of the Day House, born Jan. 7, 1819, died May 21, 1886.

Isabella Bather his wife, born Ap. 9, 1829, died June 16, 1886.

Emma, wife of the Rev. Edward Bather, M.A., Vicar of Meole Brace, and dau. of the Rev. Robert Hallifax, of Standish, Co. Gloucester, died Dec. 14, 1825, æt. 42.

Edward Bather, M.A., 20 years Archdeacon of Salop in the diocese of Lichfield, and 43 years Vicar of this parish, died Oct. 3, 1847, æt. 67.

Mary, 2nd wife of Edward Bather, and dau. of Samuel Butler, D.D., Lord Bishop of Lichfield, died Dec. 26, 1853, æt. 54.

John Bather, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and Recorder of Shrewsbury, died Nov. 8, 1839, æt. 58. He was second son of the Rev. John Bather, M.A., Vicar of this parish, and married Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. George Gipps, M.A., Rector of Ringwold, Kent, by whom he left 5 sons and 4 daus.

Also Elizabeth, wife of John Bather, died Oct. 6, 1880, æt. 93.

The Rev Edward Bather, M.A., Vicar of this parish, died at Bournemouth March 15, 1851, æt. 33.

John Allen, A.M., 20 years Vicar, died March 20, 1778, æt. 70.

Katherine Octavia Powlett, born Oct. 27, 1806, died Feb. 15, 1810.

Charles Armand Temple Powlett, born March 11, and died Aug. 26, 1809.

Children of Rev. Charles Powlett and Anne his wife.

John Evans, M.D., of Shrewsbury, died 1 March, 1821, in his 70th year.

Jane, his wife, died 2 July, 1826, in her 62nd year.

Penelope Seddon, his sister, died 22 Sept., 1805, in her 50th year.

Elizabeth Bishop, wife of John Bishop, of Shrewsbury, died Dec. 24, 1805.

John Bishop of Shrewsbury, died Dec. 4, 1812, æt. 68.

Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Robert Richards of Edgbolt, died 21 Jan., 1802, æt. 78.

Sarah, wife of Allan Cunningham, died 9 Aug., 1794, æt. 41.

Erected by her sons Allan and Richard.

Elizabeth Powell, of the Abbey in Shrewsbury, formerly of Bridgnorth, died 26 June, 1834, æt. 76.

Elizabeth, relict of Rev. Charles Peters, died in Shrewsbury, July 2, 1863, æt. 84.

Rev. Charles Peters, A.M., Rector of the 2nd portion of Pontesbury, formerly Fellow of Queen's Coll., Oxon, and Rector of St. George's and Roseau, Dominica, died Ap. 7, 1824, æt. 56.

George Peters, 2nd son of Rev. Charles Peters and Elizabeth, died May 20, 1824, æt. 15.

Elizabeth, widow of Rev. Jonathan Peters, Vicar of St. Clement's, near Truro, Cornwall, born July 21, 1736, died Jan. 22, 1814.

Mary Floyd, died 8 Nov., 1782, æt. 69, widow of John Floyd, Esq., 1st Dragoons, who died in Germany Sept. 12, 1759. They had issue 4 children; the youngest, Thomas Floyd, was Lieutenant R.N.

Sarah Reynolds, died Nov. 24, 1798, æt. 81, for 41 years a friend of Mary Floyd, buried at Sidmouth.

Elizabeth, dau. of Richard and Elizabeth Juson, of Nobold, died May 12, 1807, æt. 6 months.

Elizabeth, wife of Richard Juson, died Jan. 16, 1808, æt. 25.

Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Juson and Elizabeth Dicken his 2nd wife, died March 30, 1817, æt. 2 months.

Elizabeth Dicken, 2nd wife of Richard Juson, died Ap. 27, 1853, æt. 63.

William, youngest son of Richard Juson and Elizabeth Dicken of Red Hill, died Feb. 18, 1857, æt. 36, and was interred in the Shrewsbury General Cemetery.

Mr. Thomas Hiles, of Pulley, died 31 Jan., 1804, æt. 54.

John, son of Thomas Hiles, died July 15, 1809, æt. 21.

Sarah, relict of Thomas Hiles, died 18 Jan. 1831, in her 81st year.

Rev. John Cotton, M.A., 47 years Vicar of this parish, and 24 of St. Alkmund's, died Dec. 26, 1757, æt. 73.

Elizabeth, wife of John Cotton, died Nov. 11, 1742, æt. 51.

Also eleven of their children.

Mr. John Cotton, Alderman of Shrewsbury, died May 14, 1766, æt. 51.

(On Flat Stones in the Chancel of the Old Church, now part of the Churchyard.)

Sir Francis Edwardes, 4 Bart.,
 Lord of the manor & Patron of this Church,
 died 5 Aug., 1734, æt. 36. Also
 Hester his widow, daughter of John Lacon, Esq., of
 West Coppice, died 10 Oct. 1805, æt. 98.
 Hester, their only child, relict of George Viscount Malpas,
 died 1 Sept., 1794, æt. 67.

Sir Henry Edwardes, 5 Bart., of Greet, and The College
 in Shrewsbury; died 26 March, 1767, æt. 74.
 Eleanor, his wife, daughter of Sir Francis Edwardes, 3rd Bart.,
 died 23 Feb., 1759, æt. 59.

In the Churchyard are monumental inscriptions to the families of
 Bather, Beck, Blunt, Crane, Edwards, Evans, Flavel, France, Harper,
 Harris, Harrison, Hiles, Homfrey, Hotchkiss, Hughes, Lloyd, Min-
 shull, Parker, Prichard, Scarth, Southam, Sutton, &c., &c.

(In the Shrewsbury General Cemetery.)

Arthur Henry Bather, died 25 July, 1892.

Lucy Elizabeth, his 1st wife, dau. of Charles James Blomfield,
 Bishop of London, died 5 Sept., 1864.

John Bather, of the Day House, born 7 Jan., 1819, died 21 May,
 1886.

Isabella Bather, his wife, born 9 April, 1829, died 16 June, 1886.

Margaret Elizabeth Bather, died 26 May, 1862, æt. 3½ years.

Emma Bather, died 23 Jan., 1877, æt. 60.

Rhoda Bather, died 12 May, 1893, æt. 68.

The old Vicarage House was rebuilt in 1670, and the present
 Church stands on its site. The present Vicarage was erected in
 1869. The Register Books commence in 1681.

The following Certificates of Church ornaments and goods, &c.,
 belonging to the Church of Meole Brace in the year 1553, are
 extracted from the originals in the Public Record Office:—

(Exch. Q.R., Church Goods, 6 Edw. VI., Salop, 8-10, m. 8.)

These be the ornaments and goodes of the chirche of Meolle Brace
 p'sentyd by the Vicar and the ij Wardens wyth ij onest men of the
 pareshe.

In p'mis a challysse of sylvyr weying v ounces & di.

It. a Crosse of brasse.

It. a Cruett of pewtur

It. ij chandylstykes of brasse

It. iij peyr of vestments on of greyn satten on of dornyx and on of
 Red wosted and dornyx

It. a cope of sylke

It. iij awter cloythes

It. iij belles

George Mybroad and Robert Sherer Wardens

Robert Sherer clerk Vicar ther

Rychard Medlycott John Sherer

D. Dñs Robert' stherer Vicari'

Rychard Medlycott

(Exch. Q.R., Church Goods 7 Edw. VI., Salop 8-12, m 8.)

Thys Byll indentyd made the xxiij day of May A^{no} R.R. Edr. Sext. vij^o betwen S^r Adam Mytto' Kuyght John Corbet of lye esquier & Rog^r Lewys comysshioners by v^{tue} of the Kyng's ma^{tes} lres of comysshion to them amongst other directed of the ou p^{tye} and S^r Robart Stherer clerk Vicar of Meolle Brace, Rychard Medelycot, Rychard Stherer, Warden of the parish Church of Meolle, Arthur Macworth, John Stherer, P^{ishioners} of the sayde p^{ishe} of the other p^{tie} Wytnessyth that ther be remaynig w^{hyn} the seyde Church on chalice w^t pate't weyeng v owencs And iij small belles, w^{ch} Chalie & bells the sayd comysshioners on the Kyngs ma^{tes} behalf Straytly chargeth and commandyth them savely and suerly to kepe unsolde no other wyse beselyd untill sucche tyme as the Kyngs ma^{tes} pleasure be unto them further signified And declaryd.

ROBAR. STHER. clerke

ARTHUR MACKWORTH

RYCHARD MEDLYCOTT

* * * *

—Ed.]

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH BOOK OF MEOLE BRACE.

168.. For two bookes for the Queen & Prince—1^s Meole Brace—Ould Pulley—Nobould—Newton & Edgbould

1681. For the King's decl' 6^d

1684. For a booke of Hommiles 7^s 6

1745. Aug. 8. Lancelot Taylor cur. of Ditton Priors & Hannah Broughton of Abdon m.

1746. M^{rs} Mary Staunton wid. bur: from S^t Chads May 18

1749. Aug. 31. Thomas Natchett, a soldier in Lord Rothes's reg^t of dragoons quartered in Shrewsbury, & Elizabeth Adams of Leominster widow, married

1749. 26 Dec. W^m Urwick of S^t Julian's p^{sh} & Elinor Eddowes of this p^{sh} m.

1750. 19 Nov. Sarah Cotton d. J. C. v. s.

1751. 3 Sep. M^r Edw. Bright of Montg^v p^{sh} & M^{rs} Anne Marie Price of Forden p^{sh} m.

1752. 31 Aug. M^{rs} Eth Dawes spinster æt. 72. s. from S^t Marys (she was dau. of y^e Rev. M^r Tho. Dawes, B.D., sometime min^r of S^t Marys.)

11 Dec. M^r Tho. Anderson was shot to death in Kingsland within this p^{sh} & was bur. y^e same day in S^t Mary's ch' y^d. He was y^e youngest son of Geo. A. Esq^e a Yorksh. gent. & suffered for desertion from gen. Ligoniers reg. of drag. quartered in Shrewsb.

1757. 29 Dec. Rev. Mr John Cotton vic. 49 y^r sep.
 1758. 27 Jan. John Allen M.A. vic. of Lyons hill cō Heref.
 instit. Induct. 14 Feb.
 1759. 27 Feb. Dame Elenor Edwards w. of Sr Henry
 Edwards bar^t sep.
 1778. Allen rev. Jn^o sep. 23 Mar.
 1 Apr. John Bather inst. 4th pres. by Jn^o B. of y^e
 Bank who purchased y^e adv. from L. Malpas
 1789. Ch^r beautified & repaired
 1794. In y^e spring of this year an exact enumerat^on was
 taken by y^e vicar y^e males 379 females 390. total 769
 without including any residents in the house of ind:—
 our own poor in wch were 13. This population the
 vicar has reason to believe is nearly double to what
 it was 50 y^{rs} before.
 1796. Rev. Jn^o Bather y^e much respected vicar for 18 y^{rs} s. 1
 Nov.
 27 Dec. Hen. Cay Adams M.A. inst. ind. 31 Dec.
 1780. 2 Apr. Edw. s. John & Martha Hannah Bather bapt.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM MEOLE PARISH.

	Christenings.	Weddings.	Burials.
1710.—	4	3	8
1711.—	6	3	8
1712.—	7	3	8
1713.—	6	1	9
1714.—	3	4	6
1715.—	5	5	11
1716.—	4	3	8
1717.—	8	2	5
1718.—	6	4	11
1719.—	8	6	15
1720.—	8	8	10
1721.—	6	9	10
1722.—	11	6	12
1723.—	11	19	9
1724.—	13	18	6
1725.—	7	20	9
1726.—	8	24	14
1727.—	9	24	17
1728.—	8	32	14
1729.—	7	30	20
1730.—	14	28	20
1731.—	9	31	13

	Christenings.	Weddings.	Burials.
1732.—	18	31	6
1733.—	8	44	7
1734.—	17	32	10
1735.—	8	31	3
1736.—	13	22	10
1737.—	6	27	15
1738.—	11	17	11
1739.—	10	28	6
1740.—	9	36	13
1741.—	8	29	13
1742.—	11	22	13
1743.—
1744.—	7	31	6

INCUMBENTS OF MEOLE BRACE.

(From MS. Blakeway 15, fo. 4.)

MEOLE BRACE.

[Temp. Richard, chaplain of Moles, S.D.
King John, This appears from two deeds in
1199—1216.] the chartulary of Shrewsbury
Abbey, 167 and 186. By the first
of these, Richard, chaplain de
Mola, sells to William Talpeny, clerk,
of Salop, " & to whomsoever he shall
assign it, & to whomsoever his assign
shall assign it," and their heirs,
his land in the street of Colnham;
paying to the king at the term of
Hoketisday one obolus. By the
second the said Talpenni grants
the above land, which he acknow-
ledges to have purchased of Richard,
chaplain of Moles, with the money
of Nicholas de Coleham, to the
said Nicholas and his Assign. H.
T.: Luke son of Walter, and Wala'
Poncer,¹ provosts of Salop. This
land afterwards became the pro-
perty of the abbey.

[Lucas de Coleham, son of Walter, and Walam Poncer occur as Provosts of Shrewsbury, probably in the reign of King John. See Owen and Blakeway i., 523.—Ed.]

1277.	Sir Adam de Berecroft, chaplain.	Abbot & Convent of Wigmore.
1284, 5 id. Ju.	Adam de Sutton, chaplain.	The same.
1300, 14 Cal. Mar.	Sir Gilbert de Humbr', priest.	The same.
1320, Sep. 6.	Walter de Bokenhull, priest.	The same.
1320, Jan. 22.	John de Kynton.	The same.
[1333-4.]	Ralph Braci, 7 Edw. III.	
1349, Aug. 7.	Sir John de Ellesmere, priest Sir William de Emynchope: on his death, 1359.	The same.
1359-60, Mar. 2.	Sir John Portz; resigned 1361, then called Purs. See BUCKNELL.	The same.
1361-2, Mar. 11.	Thomas Everard, priest.	The same.
	Sir Owin ap Gruffudd.	
	Sir John Montgomery, res. 1421.	
1421-2, Feb. 6.	Sir William Phelyppes, chaplain.	
	Sir Will. Shelve, probably the same; res. 1421.	
[William Shelve occurs vicar of Meolbracy 7 Hen. VI., e cartis Joh. Cotes arm.]		
1425, Aug. 10.	Sir Richard Worthyn, chaplain, res. 1427.	The same.
1427, Oct. 16.	Sir John Turnour, chaplain (see BURWARTON); res. 1428.	The same.
1428-9, Mar. 12.	Sir William Phelyppes, chaplain.	The same.
	Sir William Chyld (qu. if the same), res. 1442.	
1442, Nov. 9.	Sir William Schelve, chaplain.	The same.
	Sir William Phileppes, apparently the same, res. 1460.	
1460, May 2.	Sir William Shery, res. 1460.	The same.
1460, Nov. 31.	Sir John Glover, chaplain, deprived Jul. 13, 1474, ob' incontinentiam fornicationem & incestum cum quadam Agnete quondam serviente tua, Sibilla Greney, & aliis tuis spiritualibus filiabus.	The same.
1475, Ap. 9.	Sir Owen ap Griffith.	The same.
	In 5 Henry VII, he grants a lease of his vicarage, with all oblations, &c., for 7 years, at a yearly rent of	

£6, and he is to celebrate divine service and take the cure of the souls of the parish, or else the lessees shall pay a fit chaplain out of the rent.

Robert Sherer occurs vicar in 1534-5. (Valor Eccl. Hen. VIII.) sep. Dec. 18, 1573.

1571, John Sherer (see HANWOOD), sep. Patr. Laur.
Dec. 3. 16 Apr., 1618. [His wife was bur. Bannester,
9 Nov., 1597. He had 5 children, Esq. of Wem,
the eldest bapt. at Meole Brace, ut creditur.
15 Dec., 1573.]

W.V. [In 1589 Elizabeth
Bannister of Wem
widow

1618. Richard Poole (see HANWOOD and St. CHAD'S), sep. at St. Chad's 7 March, 1643-4. Rector of Hanwood 1627-37, and vicar of St. Chad's 1637-44. On 2 Nov., 1627, he has a dispensation to hold with Meole Brace the rectory of Hanwood, distant not more than 5 miles. Rymer, viii., 252. [He was b. at Salop, 1594, "filius plebeii," matriculated as "pauper scholaris" at Gloucester Hall, Oxon, 24 Jan., 1611-12, then aged 17; B.A., 1615; M.A., 1618. See Owen and Blakeway's *Shrewsbury*, ii., 215. By Elizabeth his wife he had 2 daughters, Rebecca and Abigail, both bapt. at St. Chad's.]

1644. Nicholas Prowde (see DIDDLEBURY). After 11 or 12 years he removed to Diddlebury, and afterwards was preferred in Ireland, where he died. [He was Archdeacon of Cashel in Ireland, but left on account of the rebellion there; and in 1644 was appointed Minister of St. Mary's, but was ejected when Shrewsbury fell into the hands of the Parliamentarians. He was B.D. See Owen and Blakeway, ii., 378.]

1655. Brian Ambler (see LIDBURY and LIDHAM), removed to Lidbury. [He

- was postmaster of Merton Coll., Oxon, 1650; rector of Lydham, 1661, and vicar of Lidbury North, 1667, where he was buried 18 Sept., 1686. By Mary his wife he had 2 children, and by Frances 10 children, all bapt. at Lidbury North. He was, perhaps, son of John Ambler, vicar of Lidbury North, who was bur. there 21 Sept., 1627, aged 82.]
- 1661,
Oct. 28. Richard Warter, sep. 3 Oct., 1678, under ye Communion Table in ye Church, aged 41. A native of Shrewsbury. In his time ye Vicarage House was burnt down and rebuilt. [He matriculated at Merton College, Oxford, 10 March, 1656-7; B.A., 1661; M.A. from Queen's College, Cambridge, 1665. He married Martha, dau. of John Offley, of Ince, Co. Chester, gent.]
- 1679,
March 31. John Lowe, B.A. (see ST. ALKMUND), resigned 1680. Curate to Dr. Hayward at St. Chad's, and afterwards vicar of St. Alkmund's [from 1684, until his death 29 April, 1734. He was buried at St. Alkmund's May 1st, aged 82 years and 9 months. His widow, Mary Lowe, was buried at St. Alkmund's 29 Nov., 1735, aged 84. Their son Robert was bapt. at St. Alkmund's in 1684, and their daughter Mary bur. there in 1688. He was son of Jeremiah Lowe; born at Bridgnorth, 1651; matric. at All Souls', Oxon, 11 Dec., 1668, then aged 17, as "pauper puer;" B.A., 1672.]
- 1680,
Nov. 9. Jonathan Edwards (see WESTBURY), ob. 1705. Brother to Sir Francis Edwards, Patron of the Vicarage. Afterwards rector of the second portion of Westbury. He lived at Marton, in the parish of Chir-
- Dame
Cecilia
Edwards,
widow,
mother, and
curator of
Sir Francis
Edwards,
Bart.
- Sir
Francis
Edwards,
Bart.
- Sir
Francis
Edwards,
Bart.

- bury. [He was the son of Thomas Edwards, afterwards created a Baronet; born at Shrewsbury c. 1657-8; matric. at Balliol Coll., Oxon, 26 March, 1675, æt. 17; B.A. from Hart Hall, 1678. He married, in 1691, Mary, dau. and coh. of Thomas Bray, of Marton, and had 2 sons. His grandson, Sir Thomas, became 7th Baronet.]
- 1705 Richard Cock, ob. Aug. 9, 1709, at Brompton, where he was born; buried at Berrington Aug. 13th. Curate here for 10 years.
- 1709-10, Mar. 6. John Cotton, M.A. (see HANWOOD and ST. ALKMUND'S) sep. 29 December, 1757. [Rector of Hanwood 1716-34; and vicar of St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury 1734-57. He married, at Sutton, 26 May, 1712, Elizabeth Marigold, and had issue 14 children, bapt. at Meole Brace. His wife Elizabeth died 11, and was bur. at Meole Brace 14 Nov., 1742, æt. 51. He was son of Richard Cotton and Sarah, and was bapt. at St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, 24 Feb., 1685. He died 26 Dec., 1757. In the tower of the present Church are two monuments to his family.]
- 1758, Jan. 27 John Allen, M.A. Vicar of Lyons-hall, Co. Hereford; sep. 23 March, 1778.
- 1778, April 1. John Bather, sep. 1 Nov., 1796; son of John Bather, of Shrewsbury, gent. [Inducted 4 Ap., 1778; matriculated at Christ Church, Oxon, 6 June, 1768, then aged 16; born at Shrewsbury, 1751; d. 26 Oct., 1796, aged 45; Mon. Inscr. in the tower of Meole Brace Church. He married Martha Hannah, dau. of the Rev. James Hallifax, D.D., vicar of Whitechurch. His widow died 30 August, 1824.]
- Sir Francis Edwards, Bart.
Sir Francis Edwards, Bart.
- Lord Malpas.
John Bather, of The Bank.

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|--|
| 1796,
Dec. 27. | Henry Cay Adams, M.A. [Vicar of Stoddesdon 5 Aug., 1804; son of John Adams, gent.; born at Shrewsbury, 1763; matriculated at Pemb. Coll., Oxon, 15 Dec., 1781, then aged 18; B.A. from Ch. Ch., 1785; M.A. 1788.] | Martha
Hannah
Bather,
widow and
executrix of
Rev. John
Bather. |
| 1804,
May 20. | Edward Bather [inducted 22nd; son of the Rev. John Bather vicar of Meole Brace; born at Shrewsbury, 1780; matric. at Oriel College, Oxford, 15 June, 1798, then aged 18; B.A., 1803; M.A., 1808; Archdeacon of Salop, 28 Jan., 1828; Prebendary of Lichfield, 15 Nov., 1828; died 3 Oct., 1847, æt. 67; bur. at Meole Brace; Mon. Inscr. in the tower of Meole Brace Church He married 1st, Emma, dau. of the Rev. Robert Hallifax, of Standish, Co. Glouc., and 2nd, Mary, dau. of the Right Rev. Samuel Butler, D.D., Lord Bishop of Lichfield. He was Lord of the Manor of Meole Brace, and Patron of the Vicarage. He was the author of "Hints on the art of Catechizing, to which is prefixed a Charge on Scriptural Education delivered in 1835," "Sermons on Old Testament Histories," &c. | Martha
Hannah
Bather. |
| 1847. | Edward Bather, M.A., Merton Coll., Oxon; son of John Bather, Esq., Recorder of Shrewsbury, and nephew of the preceding Vicar; b. at Dinthill, 1817, d. at Bourne-mouth, 15 March, 1851, aged 33; Lord of the Manor of Meole Brace, and Patron of the Vicarage. He mar. Maria, dau. of the Rev. Chas. Powell, rector of Munslow. | Edward
Bather. |
| 1851. | Thomas Bucknall Lloyd, M.A., St. John's Coll., Camb.; son of John Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Shrewsbury, by Harriet, dau. of the Right Rev. | John
Bather,
of the
Day-house. |

- Samuel Butler, D.D., Lord Bishop of Lichfield; Vicar of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, 1854-88; Incumbent of Berwick, 1876-77; Rector of Edgmond, 1888; Prebendary of Lichfield, 1870; Archdeacon of Salop, 1886. He mar. Sophia Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Percival Spearman Wilkinson, of Mount Oswald, Durham.
- 1854, James Bell, M.A., St. Cath. Coll., John
Nov. 28. Camb.; resigned Meole Brace, 1858; Bather.
Warden of Holy Trinity Hospital and Curate of Chapel Lawn, Clun, 1863-68; Rector of Brotton Parva, Co. York, 1868-94; died 1894.
1858. Henry Francis Bather, M.A., St. John's Coll., Camb.; youngest son of John Bather, Esq., Recorder of Shrewsbury; b. 1832; Rector of Sutton since 1887; Prebendary of Hereford, 1878-92; Rural Dean of Pontesbury, 1883-92; Prebendary of Eau Withington; Canon-residentary of Hereford, and Archdeacon of Ludlow since 1891. He mar. 1857, Elizabeth Mary, dau. of the Rev. T. D. Atkinson, vicar of Rugeley, Co. Stafford. The present Vicar of Meole Brace.

For many of these additions I am indebted to the Ven. Archdeacon Bather.—Ed.]

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTERS OF MEOLE BRACE.

(From the late G. Morris's Shropshire Registers, &c.)

N.B.—The old Register is lost.

- 1678, Oct. 3. Richard Warter, Vicar, bur.
1681, Ap. 3. Mrs. Martha Warter, bur.
1689. Collected for y^e Irish Protestants, £1 17s. 2d.
1690, July 3. Collected for y^e Irish Protestants, 17s. 3d.
1689, Oct. 15. Mr. Thomas Owen and Mrs. Mary Walthol, both of Pontesbury, mar.
1690, Sept. 17. Henry Purslowe and Anne Corbet, both of Worthin, mar.

- 1694, Sept. 17. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Robert Whittingham, Curate, bur.
- 1694, Sept. 18. Mary, dau. of Mr. Robert Whittingham, bur.
- 1701, Nov. 1. Robert Jones, of y^e Dairy house, bur.
- 1708, July 20. Mr. Edward Lloyd bur.
1709. Mr. Richard Cock, died at Brompton Aug. 9, bur. at Berrington 11th.
- 1709, Mar. 6. John Cotton, A.M., Vicar, instituted, inducted 13th, æt. 24.
- 1711, Oct. 12. Mrs. Elizabeth Webb, widow, bur., aged 50. She bequeathed £5 to be distributed to the poor at her burial.
- 1711, Jan. 13. Mrs. Jane Lloyd bur., aged 84.
- 1712, May 26. John Cotton, Vicar, and Elizabeth Marigold, of St. Chad, mar. at Sutton chapel.
- 1713, June 8. Robert Betton, of Pulley, yeoman, bur., aged 74.
1713. Elizabeth, dau. of John Cotton, Vicar, and Elizabeth, b. Nov. 9, bapt. 28; bur. 1752.
1714. Thomas, son of ditto, b. Nov. 5, bapt. 26; bur. 1734.
1715. John, son of ditto, b. Nov. 23, bapt. Dec. 14.
1717. Sarah, dau. of ditto, b. April 6, bapt. 12; bur. May 6, 1719.
1718. Martha, dau. of ditto, b. April 28, bapt. May 20; bur. 1735.
1719. Mary, dau. of ditto, b. Aug. 8, bapt. 28.
1720. Sarah, dau. of ditto, b. Oct. 25, bapt. Nov. 15; bur. 1750; being the 7th child born, and 6th now living.
1721. Jane, dau. of ditto, b. Dec. 5, bapt. 27; bur. 1740; being the 8th child born, and 7th now living.
1716. John Cotton, Vicar, inducted to Rectory of Hanwood, Sept. 4.
1719. N.B.—4 Dutch Elms were planted on y^e West side of y^e Vicarage.
- 1722, Jan. 29. Mr. John Topp, of Westbury, and Mrs. Ursula Offley, of Pontesbury, mar.
1723. William Hurred, a souldier of Brigad' Stanwix's Reg^t was encamped in Kingsland within y^e p^hsh, mar. Sept. 23. This Reg^t was encamped from y^e latter end of June till y^e last day of Sep^r.
1723. Edward, son of John Cotton, Vicar, and Elizabeth, b. June 26, bapt. July 17; bur. 1724; being the 9th child born, and 8th living.
1724. Edward, son of ditto, b. July 1, bapt. 23; being the 10th child born, and 8th living.

1725. Richard, son of ditto, b. Nov. 1, bapt. 22; being the 11th child born, and 9th living.
1727. Elinor, dau. of ditto, b. April 28, bapt. May 19; bur. 1730.
1728. Priscilla, dau. of ditto, b. Jan. 30, bapt. Feb. 24 at St. Julian, where her father was bapt. upon the same day of the same month 43 years before, viz., Feb. 24, 1685.
1730. Elinor, dau. of ditto, bur. Jan. 14; d. 12th.
1732. Jonathan, son of ditto, b. June 5, bapt. 28; bur. 1740.
1734. John Cotton, Vicar of this parish, and Rector of Hanwood, was inducted to St. Alkmund's June 15.
- 1734, Aug. 8. Sir Francis Edwards, Bart., Impropriator and Patron of y^e Vicarage, bur., aged 36.
1734. John Cotton, Vicar, resigned Hanwood Rectory, Oct. 17.
- 1734, Jan. 8. Thomas Cotton, son of John Cotton, Vicar, and Elizabeth, bur., æt. 20: a Student of Magd. Coll., Camb. (bur. from St. Alkmund's.)
- 1735, May 8. Martha, dau. of ditto, bur. from St. Alkmund's.
- 1740, Dec. 20. Jonathan, son of ditto, bur. from St. Alkmund's; d. 17th.
- 1740, Jan. 20. Jane, dau. of ditto, bur. from St. Alkmund's d. 17th.
- 1742, June 1. Richard Corbet of Much Wenlock, and Mrs. Mary Skrymster of St. Chad's, mar.
- 1742, Nov. 14. Elizabeth, wife of John Cotton, Vicar, bur., æt. 51.
- 1745, May 21. Mrs. Francis Waring, spinster, bur. from St. Chad.
- 1589, 31 Eliz. The Patronage and Impropriation of Meole Brace was in the hands of Elizabeth Bannister of Wem, widow.
1663. Mr. Joseph Offley lived at y^e Dairy house, whose niece Mr. Richard Warter married.
1669. The Castle House at Meole burnt down.
1722. A short account of some of my Predecessors in the Vicarage of Brace Meole alias Meole Brace, collected partly from y^e Register and partly from information of ancient parishioners and others.

JOHN COTTON.

1. SHERER, Mr. John, had 5 children bapt. here, the eldest of them Dec. 15, 1573, from which time to his death was upwards of 45 years, tho' 'tis uncertain when he became Vicar, yet it is probable that he was so for that space of time, and Mr. Robert Sherer, clerk, buried Dec. 18, 1573, might be his father and possibly his predecessor. He bur. his 1st wife Nov. 9, 1597, married another April 16, 1618, being succeeded by

2. POOLE, Mr. Richard, who continued Vicar 25 years, he was also Rector of Hanwood, which benefice he held together with this during 10 years, viz., from y^e latter end of 1627 to y^e latter end of 1637. He afterwards became Minister of St. Chad, which he held together with Meole Brace to his death. He was buried in St Chad's Church, March 7, 1643-4.
3. PROWDE, Mr. Nicholas, succeeded in ye beginning of 1644. After 11 or 12 years he removed to Diddlebury, which place he held with another in that neighbourhood, and was afterwards preferred in Ireland, where he died.
4. AMBLER, Mr. Brian, followed about the latter end of 1655, and about 7 years after became Vicar of Lidbury North near Bishop's Castle, being succeeded here by
5. WARTER, Mr. Richard, a native of Shrewsbury. In his time the Vicarage House was burnt down and rebuilt. After about 16 years he died here aged 41, and was buried Oct. 3, 1678, under y^e Communion Table in y^e Church.
6. LOWE, Mr. John, then Curate to Dr. Hayward at St. Chad's, and afterwards to this day Vicar of St. Alkmond's, was instituted Vicar of y^e Church to prevent a lapse, and continued so for about 3 months till y^e intended Vicar obtained Deacon's orders and Priest's, and yⁿ resigned [he died April 29, 1734, æt. 83, bur. St. Alkmond's.] for y^e benefit of
7. EDWARDS, Mr. Jonathan, brother to Sir Francis Edwards, Bart., Patron of the Vicaridge. After some time he became Rector of y^e 2nd Portion of Westbury. Mr. Robert Whittingham and Mr. Richard Cock were successively his Curates here; he lived at Marton, on an estate of his own, in y p'sh of Chirbury, and there died 1705.
8. COCK, Mr. Richard, succeeded, having been Curate for about 10 years. He continued Vicar but 4 years, dying at Brompton, y place of his nativity, Aug. 9, 1709, and was buried at Berrington, Aug. 11.

These were all married men; and had all of them issue, except Mr. Warter and Mr. Cock. None of them were buried here, but Mr. Sherer and Mr. Warter.

The Monumental Inscription on Mr. Warter, as copied on the first page of the Register, states that he married Martha, dau. of John Offley of Ince, in Co. Pal. of Chester, gen., and

Jane his wife. He died Oct. 3, 1678, æt. 41. Stone under Communion Table.

On stone next adjoining :—Jane, relict of Reece Lloyd of Counce in the p'sh of Llangadva, Co. Montgomery, gent., and dau. of Peter Middleton of Middleton in Co. Salop, Esq. Also Edward Lloyd, gent., son and heir of s^d Reece Lloyd. He was bur. July 20, 1708, and she Jan. 13, 1711-12, in the 85th year of her age.

OTHER EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS.

- 1734, August. Sir Francis Edwards, Baronett, Impropriator and Patron of this Vicarage, buried the 8th, aged 36. He lies in a large vaulted grave within the Chancell Rails. He was the ffourth Baronet of the Family, and the first that was buried in this Church. His Estate goes to his Lady, and for his only Daughter : but the Title, for want of Male Issue, goes to Henry Edwards, Esq., Town-Clerk of Shrewsbury, his Grand-father's Brother's Son, now Sir Henry Edwards, Bart. Lady Edwards sent the Vicar two Guineas for the ffuneral and Chancell Ground.
1759. Dame Elenor Edwards, Wife of Sir Henry Edwards, Bart., buried Feb. 27.
1767. Edwards, Sir Henry, from St. Chadd's, buried Mar. 31.
1778. Allen, The Rev. John, of The Castle, St. Mary's, Vicar of the Parish of Meole 20 years, and likewise of Lyonshall in the County of Hereford, bur. March 23.
1780. Bather, Edward, son of John and Martha Hannah, bapt. April 2.
1781. Bather, John (son of J. and Martha H.), bapt. Sept. 30.
1782. Bather, John, son of J. and Martha H., bapt. Sept. 30.
1783. Bather, Martha, bapt. Jan. 16.
1796. Bather, Rev. John, the much respected Vicar of this Parish for 18 years, buried Nov. 1.
1810. Bather, John, buried Feb. 5.
1823. Miss Martha Bather, Meole Brace, April 5. 40. buried by Hugh Owen.
1824. Rev. Charles Peters, Rector of Pontesbury, 2nd Portion, Pontesbury, April 13. 56. E. Bather, Vicar.
1824. Peter Beck, Esq., Kingsland, June 4. 63. John Langley, Officiating Minister.
1824. Mrs. Martha Hannah Bather, relict of the late John Bather, Vicar, Meole Brace, Sept. 4. 66. Hugh Owen.
1832. Samuel Beck, Shrewsbury, March 5. 22. E. Bather, Vicar.

1836. John Yerrow Arrowsmith, of the Parish of St. Chad in Shrewsbury, and Frances Scarth of this Parish were married, Sept. 6.
1839. John Bather, Esquire, Dint Hill, Nov. 15. 58 years. M. Kinsey.
1839. Mary Eleanor Scarth, Meole Brace, Oct. 12. 19 years. M. Kinsey, Curate.
1847. Edward Bather, Vicar of this Parish, and Archdeacon of Salop, Meole Brace, Oct. 8th. 67 years. Wm. S. Burd, Curate.
1853. John Bucknall, son of Thos. Bucknall and Sophia Elizabeth Lloyd, Meole Brace, Esq., bapt. March 27.
1854. Edward William, son of John and Isabella Bather, Day-house, Esq., bapt. March 5, by C. Wilkinson, Curate.

The parish of Meole Brace includes the townships of Pulley, Nobold, Newton, and Edgebold. Some alteration was made in the parish boundaries in 1885. The population at the census of 1891 was 1,608, exclusive of the Schools. A census taken by the Vicar in the spring of 1794 gave 379 males and 390 females, total 769, exclusive of the residents in the House of Industry—nearly double the population 50 years previously. The area is about 2,488 acres. Meole Brace probably takes its name from the Mill which anciently stood on the banks of the Meole brook (or Rea river), which flows through the parish. Mr. Duignan connects it with the Welsh word *moel*, a hill; but this derivation scarcely seems probable, looking at the nature of the ground. (See Owen and Blakeway, ii., 5n; Shrop. Arch. *Trans.*, N.S., vi., 12). Brace is of course taken from the de Braci family, who held the manor.

The following inhabitants were taxed to the Lay Subsidy of 1 Edw. III., 1327, and paid the sums set against their names:—MEOLE BRACY. Madyn de Meole 2s. 6d.; Regin. de Lutle 12d.; Adulph de Bracy 5s.; Walter le Foremo' 18d.; William la Souche 8s.

From an early date Meole Brace occurs amongst the "*Libertates Wardæ Lapidæ.*" In a Court Roll of 1392-3 it is called "*Mole Bracy.*"

The old Castle House and the Tithe Barn adjoining were burnt down in 1669. The Castle Bank, where it probably stood, lies in the Hall grounds. A mulberry tree was planted during the incumbency of Archdeacon Edward Bather, and marks the place where some remains were found. The present Hall was rebuilt and enlarged by Archdeacon Edward Bather. The Day House (or Dairy House, as it was formerly called) also belongs to the Bather family.

A Hospital for nine inmates, who each receive yearly £8 and a ton of coal, was erected in 1844 by John Evans of Shrewsbury. It has the inscription—"EVANS'S HOSPITAL, ERECTED A.D. 1844."

The Shrewsbury School was removed to Kingsland in the parish of Meole Brace in 1882. The School-house was originally erected in 1765.

as a Foundling Hospital, for the reception of orphans from the Foundling Hospital in London, at the cost of £12,000. This was, however, discontinued in 1774, and it afterwards served as a place of confinement for Dutch prisoners of war. In 1784, it was sold for £5,500, for the purpose of a House of Industry or Workhouse, the average number of inmates in 1824 being about 340. It was finally sold to the Governing Body of Shrewsbury School, and was converted into a School-house in 1882.¹ The suburb of Kingsland (or Chingsland, as it is written in a Norman grant) was long used by the freemen of Shrewsbury as a pasturage for their cattle, and part of it by the various Trades Gilds of Shrewsbury, who resorted in procession to their various Arbours erected upon it on the second Monday after Trinity Sunday. Since the removal of the School to Kingsland, the suburb has become a fashionable neighbourhood, a number of large dwelling-houses having been erected upon it.

MEOLE BRACE CHARITIES.

The Report of the Charity Commissioners for Salop, vol. xxvii., pp. 447-8, mentions the following Charities belonging to the parish of Meole Brace:—

John Chessus, who died 19 June, 1762, left £10 for bread for the poor, to be given on St. John's Day.

Samuel Povey, who died 19 Jan., 1770, left £10 10s. for bread for the poor, to be given on Easter Sunday.

Mary Jones, widow, left by her will in 1758 a rent-charge of £5 to the poor, which was void under the statute of 9 Geo. II., c. 36.

Jean Penaud, who died 25 Jan., 1828, left £50 to the poor, the interest to be given annually by the Minister and Churchwardens.

The Benefaction Boards in the tower of the Church record the above, and also the following:—

John Evans, of Shrewsbury, in 1842 left £100, the interest to be given to the poor.

Mrs. Bather, widow of Archdeacon Bather, who died 26 Dec., 1853, left £100, the interest to be applied for the benefit of Meole Day and Sunday Schools, at the discretion of the Minister.

John Smith, Esq., of Radbrook House, by will dated Nov. 26, 1863, left £100, the interest to be applied in bread, coal, or blankets for the poor.

Mary Flavel, of Pulley, who died March, 1868, left £200, the interest to be given to the poor.—ED.]

[We are indebted to Mr. Wallace Heath, of Shrewsbury, for the photograph from the original engraving of Meole Old Church, which is here enlarged and reproduced.—ED.]

¹ [See *History of Shrewsbury School*, 1889, p. 233, &c.—ED.]

ONSLow.

ONSLow is written in Domesday Andrelau. It was then one of the estates of the Collegiate Church of St. Chad, Shrewsbury; as it had also been in the Saxon times. Its arable land had been estimated at one hide as early as the imposition of the Danegeld; and it had made no progress towards further cultivation during the interval which elapsed between that period, and the time of the Norman Survey, for in this last document it was estimated only at one carucata,¹ i.e., no more than its former extent. Indeed it had been waste, though at the date of Domesday it was occupied by three villans.

The fee continued in the Church in 24 Edw. I., when, in the Iter of that date,² it is found that Roger Onslowe held Onslowe of the fee of St. Chad's by the rent of 4s., the precise value at which it was estimated at Domesday; and a similar entry appears in the Iter of Henry III.

11 Edw. III. (1337), Thomas de Hampton and Julian my wife, daughter of William de Bigdon, grant to Agnes our daughter a messuage and virgate in Ondeslowe. [Seal tricked.]

21 Rich. II. (1397), Richard, son of Roger Waryng of Shelton, grants his lands in Wodecote to feoffees—H. T. Thome de Ondeslowe, lord of Ondeslowe.

1471, Richd. Pursell of Onslow [which I suppose to be Dinthill (Note by Bowen)], frankelyn, exchanges lands with Robt. Onslow, lord of Onslow.

20 Nov., 15 Jac. I. (1617), Edw. Onslow of Onslow, Esq., sells the manor and estate of Onslow to Thomas Harris of Salop, Esq., for £2,220.

1658, Sir Thomas Harris of Boreacton, Bart., sells the manor of Onslow to Thomas Harper.

¹ [Not carucata, but caruca (ox-team).—Ed.]

² [Eyton assigns the date 1279 to this Iter or Pimhill Tenure Roll.—Ed.]

Thomas Fownes, Esq., sold Onslow to Richard Morhall,¹ Esq., for 10,000 guineas [in 1763].

[This account of ONSLOW is meagre and imperfect. In Domesday, one moiety of the Manor was in the Hundred of Bascherch, and was held by the Church of St. Chad; whilst the other moiety was in Ruesset Hundred, and was held by Robert fitz Corbet under Earl Roger de Montgomery.² This latter moiety is not noticed by Blakeway. The entries in Domesday are as follows:—"St. Chad's Church held and holds Andrelau. Here is 1 hide, geldable. It was waste. Here iij villains have one ox-team. It is worth 4s." "Robert (fitz Corbet) holds Andreslaue of the Earl, and Ernui holds it of him. The same (Ernui) held it, and was a free man. Here is 1 hide, geldable. In the demesne is one ox-team, and (there are) iij villains with one team. It was worth 10s., now 12s. (per annum.)"

Earl Roger's moiety descended to the Boterells, as Robert Corbet's co-heirs, and seem to have been held under them by the Arundels. In the Ford Hundred Roll of 1255, John de Arundel is said to hold one geldable hide in Ondeslawe under the Manor of Longedon.³ St. Chad's moiety was also held by the Arundels.

In 1190 Adam de Hundreslawe occurs. In 1203 there was a suit between John de Ondeslawe and William de Bikedon, concerning a right of common between Onslow and Bicton. In 1236 Roger de Ondeslawe occurs, also in 1256 and 1273, as a juror, and in 1284 as holding St. Chad's moiety. Richard de Ondeslawe was a juror in 1256, and John de Ondeslawe in 1292, both for Ford Hundred, whilst William de Onslow was juror for Pimhill Hundred in 1292. This shows that the Domesday distinction between the two moieties of Onslow, placing them in different Hundreds, lasted for centuries: when both shares were absorbed in the Liberties of Shrewsbury, this distinction was destroyed. In 1302, John le Mouner and Katherine his wife granted two messuages and lands in Ondeslowe to Richard Goumond and Agnes his wife.⁴

In 1327, the following inhabitants of Ondeslowe in the Hundred of Pemenhull were assessed to the Lay Subsidy:—John de Halle, Roger Warynge, Hugh Crompe, John de Wallefes, William fil Alan, William de Leton, and William le Dekene.

By an Inquisition taken in October, 1515, it was found that part

¹ [Richard Morhall, of Onslow, was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1770. He was son of Thomas Morhall and Mary, dau. of Richard Lister of Rowton, and was born 30 June, 1737. He married 26 Sept., 1768, Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Eyton of Eyton, and died 11 Nov., 1806. See Blakeway's *Sheriffs*.—ED.]

² See Eyton, vii., 171-2, and x., 169, 170.

³ Rot. Hundr., ii., 66.

⁴ Cf. Eyton, *ubi sup.*

of Onneslowe was within and of the parish of St. Chad, and had been taxed to fifteenths and tenths; and that part of Onneslow was within the Hundred of Ford, and had also been taxed to fifteenths and tenths.¹ On 28 Feb., 1543, the Dean and Chapter of St. Chad's demised the revenues of their college for 61 years to Humphrey Onslow of Onslow.² He was admitted a burgess of Shrewsbury in 1519, and was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1566. St. Chad's moiety seems to have been both rent-free and tithe-free. In the Court-Books, Onslow appears amongst the Liberties of the Welsh Ward.

In 1580, the following inhabitants of Onneslowe occur amongst the trained soldiers:—Mr. Ric. Purcell, Rees Tyther and Hughe his men; Mr. Edward Ownslowe, Thomas Williams and Thomas Baker his men; Edward Ownslowe, George Bloure, Adam Fforten; Richard Chidloe, and Griffith the ap Rees his man.³ In 1587, these names occur under Onslowe:—Edward Onslowe, Esq., and John Lingham and John Minors his servants; Edward Purcell, and Robert Powell and Hughe ap Pue his servants; Adam Forten, Edward Forten his son, and John Sinithe his servant; Richard Chidley, George Blower, and John Roberts.⁴

Pedigrees of the families of Onslow of Onslow, and Purcell of Onslow, were entered at the Heralds' Visitation of Shropshire in 1623.

Richard Morhall, the purchaser of the Manor and estate of Onslow in 1763 from Thomas Fownes, sold it in 1780 to Rowland Wingfield, Esq., of Preston Brockhurst. The descent of Onslow in the Wingfield family is as follows:—

I. Rowland Wingfield, who purchased Onslow in 1780, born 1728, High Sheriff of Shropshire 1753, married 23 June, 1764, Mary, dau. of Sir Walter Wagstaffe Bagot, 5th Bart., and had issue three sons (1) John, (2) Charles, and (3) Rowland. He was succeeded by his eldest son,—II. John Wingfield of Onslow, Lieut.-Colonel in the Army, High Sheriff 1814, born 18 July, 1769, and died s.p. 31 Aug., 1862. He was succeeded by his nephew,—III. Charles John Wingfield (eldest son of Charles Wingfield and Emma, dau. of Richard Jenkins of Bicton), of Onslow, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff 1873, born 21 Ap., 1838, died 5 May, 1891, married 1 Feb., 1865, his cousin Jane Mary Anne, dau. of Clopton Lewis Wingfield, Esq., of Rhysnant, by whom he had issue (with a daughter, Constance Adela) an only son,—IV. Charles Ralph Borlase Wingfield, born 27 Oct., 1873, now of Onslow.

The Arms of Wingfield are, *Argent* on a bend cotised *sable* three pairs of wings conjoined of the first. Pedigrees of Wingfield may be found in Burke's *Landed Gentry* and in Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shrop-*

¹ Cf. *Transactions*, 2 Ser., ii., 73.

² Owen and Blakeway, ii., 201.

³ Cf. *Transactions*, 2 Ser., ii., 279.

⁴ *Ibid.*, iii., 141.

shire. The family is one of great antiquity, having been seated in Derbyshire at a very early date, and coming into Shropshire early in the seventeenth century.

The oldest portion of the present House was built by the Onslows. It was added to by Colonel John Wingfield (who died 1862); and still further enlarged by Colonel Charles John Wingfield, the late owner.—Ed.]

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTERS OF ST. CHAD'S,
SHREWSBURY.

(From the late Geo. Morris's Shropshire Registers, &c.)

- 1620, Feb. 25. John, son of Mr. Tho. Wingfield, bapt.
- 1621, Mar. 7. Mr. Robert Onslow, of Byckonn, bur.
- 1623, Sept. 21. Rebecca, d. of Mr. Tho. Wynfield, bapt.
- 1624, Sept. 13. Edward, s. of Ric. and Kath. Onslowe, bapt.
- 1626, Apr. 27. Mary, d. of Ric. and Mary Onslow, bapt.
- 1626, July 27. Ann, wife of Mr. Arthur Onslow, bur.
- 1629, Oct. 29. Rebecca, d. of Mr. Tho. Wingfield, bur.
- 1629, Jan. 18. Mrs. Margaret Onslowe, widow, bur.
- 1633, Nov. 19. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Tho. Wingfyld, bur.
- 1642, Nov. 2. Mr. Tho. Wingfield, Alderman, bur.
- 1647, Mar. 12. Richard, s. of Mr. Sam. and Eliz. Wingfield,
bapt.
- 1648, Sept. 10. Richard, s. of Mr. Tho. and Eliz. Onslowe, bapt.
- 1651, Nov. 11. John, s. of Mr. John and Howard Wingfield, bapt.
- 1652, Mar. 17. Jonathan, s. of Mr. John and Howard Wing-
field, bapt.
- 1660, Aug. 21. Martha, d. of Mr. Samuel Wingfield, born.
- 1666, Dec. 7. Thomas, s. of Mr. John Winfield, bur.
- 1672, Feb. 4. Samuel Wingfield, Esq., of Preston Brockhurst,
bur.
- 1683, July 5. John, s. of Mr. John Wingfield, mercer, and
Eliz., bapt.
- 1687, Jan. 8. Thomas, s. of Mr. John and Margt. Wingfield, bapt.
- 1728, April 22. Anne, d. of Dr. Wingfield, bapt.
- 1728, Feb. 18. Mrs. Anne Wingfield, bur.
- 1741, Mar. 15. Anne, d. of Borlace Wingfield, Esq., bur.
- 1760, July 2. Rev. John Tombes Wingfield, of St. Julian's,
and Mrs. Barbara Fowler, mar.
- 1789, May 31. Lewis, s. of Rowland Wingfield, Esq., æt. 12, bur.

PRESTON MONFORD.

[A blank page occurs here in the MS.]

ITIN^r Hen. III., Robt. Hunger of Preston, used to do suit at y^e county and at Ford hundred, for Preston, in y^e time of Henry de Audley then sheriff: but upon Robert's death, and y^e entry of y^e abbot of Lilleshull by y^e gift of Robt. de Bulers of Montgomery, y^e said suit has been subtracted for 20 years last past. 3 Hen.¹

Carta venerabilis viri domini Roberti de Budlers² de Preston Moneford. Omnibus Sancte Matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Robertus de Budlers Salutem. In nomine sancte & individue Trinitatis noscant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Robertus de Budlers divino intuitu pro salute anime mee & uxoris mee Hillarie Trussebut & pro animabus antecessorum meorum reddo & quietum clamo Deo & Sancte Marie Beate Virgini & ecclesie de Lilleshulle & abbati & canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus Prestonam juxta pontem de Moneford cum omnibus pertinentiis suis liberam & quietam a me & meis heredibus sicut jus & feudum & tenementum S. Alcmundi de Salop, quam Prestonam fateor & recognosco me & antecessores meos injuste tenuisse & ab ecclesia S. Alcmundi injuste alienasse: quapropter [qu. cum contra] res ecclesiasticas minuere, subtrahere & alienare non debemus, set sublata restituere & protegere Ego Robertus de Budlers veniam petans a Domino Jesu Christo hanc predictam redditionem de Prestona & quiet. clam. concedo & hac presenti carta mea confirmo & sigilli mei impressione & appositione conf. & ego [contra ?] & heredes mei hanc jam dictam redditionem & quiet. clam. & concessionem & sigilli appositionem warrantamus & contra omnes homines warrantizamus. H. T. . . (Ex cartularis abbacie, ap. Dodsw. v. 109.)

¹ [Henry de Audley was Sheriff of Shropshire *circa* 1227—1232. Robert Hunger seems to have been the Abbot of Lilleshull's tenant at Preston, and died about 1235. See the Hundred Rolls, ii., 66; Eyton, vii., 195.—Ed.]

² [Robert de Budlers or Bollers was lord of Montgomery in 1176, and died in 1203. By this Charter, he quits claim to Lilleshall Abbey, the Vill of Preston, as the right and fee of St. Alkmund's, and confesses that he and his ancestors had unjustly held and alienated it from the Church of St. Alkmund, and seeks pardon for that sin.—Ed.]

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[The 2 Sacheverell Illustrations will be given with Part II.]

The Council desire to call attention to a course of 6 Lectures on ENGLISH GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE, to be delivered in St. Alkmund's Parish Room, Shrewsbury, by D. H. S. Cranage, Esq., F.S.A., on Fridays at 3.15 and 8, commencing February 21st. Fee, 5s. The proceeds will be devoted to the funds of the Shropshire Archæological Society.

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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SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL

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