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

All Donations will be duly acknowledged.

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BLAKEWAY'S HISTORY OF SHREWSBURY LIBERTIES.

A few copies of this History, separately paginated (500 pages), with Title-page and Contents, have been reprinted, and may be obtained by Members only, at the price of 11s. in sheets, or 12s. 6d. in cloth. Application should be made at once to Messrs. Adnitt and Naunton, Shrewsbury.

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CALENDAR OF THE SHREWSBURY BOROUGH RECORDS

NOTICE.—With this Part is sent to every Member of the Society a copy of the printed *Calendar of the Shrewsbury Borough Records*. It forms the Fourth Part of the *Transactions* for 1899, and is intended to be bound up with the present Volume (Vol. XI.). It will no doubt be found of great service to Members. For the *Calendar* the Society is indebted to the kindness of H. C. Clarke Esq., Town Clerk of Shrewsbury.

## SOME SHROPSHIRE BRIEFS.

BY THE HON. AND REV. G. H. F. VANE, M.A., RECTOR OF WEM.

THE following is little more than a compilation from the list given by Mr. W. A. Bewes in his well-known work entitled *Church Briefs*. It has been made with the full approval of Mr. Bewes himself, and in accordance with the suggestion that such a list might be found useful by the many in our county who are ever ready to glean items of information with respect to the past history of parishes in which they are interested, and especially with respect to the repair or rebuilding of churches. The list makes no pretensions to being complete, as the additions made at the end from other sources are sufficient to testify, and Mr. Bewes himself warns us that the dates given are in the great majority of instances, not those of the briefs themselves, but only of the earliest recorded collections.

The abbreviations are those used by Mr. Bewes, and have the following meanings:—

AC. *Archæologia Cantiana*, xiv. 181, Patricksbourne; 206, Cranbrook.

B. *Bygone Briefs* (St. Margaret's, Westminster), by J. E. Smith.

Brighouse, Independency at B., by J. Horsfall Turner, 1878.

C. Church building or repair.

CB. Collection of printed Briefs belonging to the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.

Cumberland, *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archæological Society*.

D. Reports and Transactions of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art, 1893, Marwood, near Barnstaple, Register.

E. Earwaker's East Cheshire, Cheadle, i. 235; Northenden, i. 304; Stockport, i. 409; Disley, ii. 100; Prestbury, ii. 228.

F. Fire.

GM. Gentleman's Magazine.

H. Hail.

Haworth, Past and Present, by J. Horsfall Turner, 1879.

Houghton, Parish Registers, by E. J. Boyce.

I. Inundation or Flood.

K. Register Book of Baptisms of Kaye Street, now Paradise Street, Presbyterian Chapel, Liverpool, 1709-1765.

Leyland, Registers, published by the Record Society for the Publication of Original Documents relating to Lancashire and Cheshire.

N. Norfolk Archaeological Collections.

O. Extracts from the Registers of Ormskirk Church, by James Dixon.

Q. Register of Harefield (Midd.) Church (not in print).

R. Reliquary, iv. 192, Youlgrave, Derby; vi. 67, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derby; x. 9, 74, Stanton, St. John, Oxford; x. 47, Stamford; xiii. 112, Appleby Magna; xiv. 100, West Quantoxhead, Som.; xvii. 23, Drayton Beauchamp, Bucks, xviii. 2, Mitcham, Surrey; xx. 224, Croxall, Derby; xxiii. 105, Duffield, Derby; xxvi. 223, Cattistock, Dorset.

Rdg (i.). St. Mary's, Reading, by G. P. Crawford.

Rdg (ii.). St. Lawrence's, Reading, by C. Kerry.

RH. Accounts of Robert Hodgson (undertaker) in William Salt Library, Stafford.

S. Surtees Society, lxxxiv. 220, St. Nicholas, Durham (Vestry Book); p. 328, Houghton-le-Spring, Durham.

Sal. Transactions of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society, x. 252, St. Juliana; 2nd Ser., v. 101, Ludlow; vi. 205, High Ercall.

Surrey. Surrey Archæological Collections.

Sussex. Sussex Archæological Collections, xxi.

W. Wellow Registers; C. W. Empson.

WA. Western Antiquary, i. 129, Charles Church, Plymouth.

Whitchurch, Hist. of Parish of, John Slatter.

X. Notes and Queries, 2nd Ser. No. 38, 222, &c., Ormsby, St. Margaret.

Y. Notes and Queries, 5th Ser. iv. 447, 481, Clent, Worcester, formerly Staffs.

Z. Notes and Queries, 6th Ser. ii. 187, Cowley, Oxon, 289.

† Collected from house to house. From the beginning of the Salt Collection (1754), the actual places so canvassed have been given. Where not otherwise mentioned, from that date the collection was in England, Berwick-upon-Tweed, and the counties of Denbigh, Flint and Radnor.

The sums given are the estimates of the loss or damage sworn before the Justices of the Peace in their Quarter Sessions.

		£	s.	d.
Bridgnorth <sup>1</sup> —Loss caused by loyalists	...			
1647.				
Drayton <sup>2</sup>	...			
1652.				
Drayton <sup>3</sup> —Rock and Orme	...			
1654.				
		F.		
		F.	900	0

<sup>1</sup> Resolutions of Houses of Lords and Commons, dated 10 Jan. 1647. And see 1661.

<sup>2</sup> B. And see 1659.

<sup>3</sup> Order made on petition of Pollicopus Rock and John Orme. Brief limited to Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Kent, Sussex, Hants, Wilts, Bedford, and York (City).

1657-8.

Oswestry <sup>4</sup>	...	...	...	C.	7000	0	0
High Ercall <sup>5</sup> (See 1661-2)	...	...	...	C.	800	0	0

1658.

Anglesteere. <sup>6</sup> —Rebuilding	...	...	...				
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1659.

Great Drayton <sup>7</sup>	...	...	...				
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1661-2.

Hopesay, <sup>8</sup> —Edward Strichley or Stirchley							
------------------------------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Quatt. <sup>9</sup> —John Shaw, etc.	...	...	...				
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High Ercall <sup>10</sup>	...	...	...	C.			
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Condover <sup>11</sup>	...	...	...	C.			
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Bridgnorth. <sup>12</sup> —Collegiate Church and Alms-houses	...	...	...				
--------------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	--	--	--	--

Rowton, <sup>13</sup> —Hugh Evans	...	...	...				
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Great Drayton. <sup>14</sup> —Fire: same as 1659?	...	F.					
---------------------------------------------------	-----	----	--	--	--	--	--

1663-4.

Walton of the Clubb. <sup>15</sup> —Spenlove, Gough and others	...	...	...	F.			
----------------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	----	--	--	--

Chapel near Ryton. <sup>16</sup> —Thos. Atley and Geo. Marly	...	...	...	F.	300	0	0
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1665-6.

Sheriffhales <sup>17</sup>	...	...	...	F.			
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<sup>4</sup> Petition to the Lord Protector, dated 21 July, 1657. Church injured in the Civil War (vid. sub. 25 and 28). Sal. 2nd ser., v. 305.

<sup>5</sup> Petition dated 11 Nov., 1657. Church injured in the Civil War.

<sup>6</sup> B. (= Arleston, Wellington, or Ingrestree, Staffs.).

<sup>7</sup> A.C. Sussex; Z. 89; R. iv., 192.

<sup>8</sup> E. (2); Sal. x., 252; Sal. 2nd s. v., 305.

<sup>9</sup> Sal. x., 258; 2nd s. v., 305.

<sup>10</sup> B. (see 1657).

<sup>11</sup> Sussex, E. Rdg. (i); R. xxvi., 223; iv., 192; Sal. x., 252, B.

<sup>12</sup> Sussex, B., A.C., Rdg. (i); R. xxvi., 223; xviii. (ii), E.

<sup>13</sup> E. (2); R. iv., 192. Misprinted Powton in Bewes, but an entry at Sheriffhales shows that Rowton is meant.

<sup>14</sup> Rdg. (i); E. (2); Sal. x., 252; R. iv., 292.

<sup>15</sup> In the parish of High Ercall. B., R., iv., 192.

<sup>16</sup> S. 830. Stanhope, co. Durham, Register.

<sup>17</sup> R. x., 10; S. 221.

Clun <sup>18</sup>	...	...	...	...	CF.	5000	0	0
			1666-7.					
Newport <sup>19</sup>	...	...	...	...	F.			
			1667-8.					
Grindle <sup>20</sup>	...	...	...	...				
Near Shrewsbury <sup>21</sup>	...	...	...	...	F.	30000	0	0
			1669-70.					
Tiberton <sup>22</sup>	...	...	...	...				
			1670-71.					
Meole Brace <sup>23</sup>	...	...	...	...	F.			
			1672-3.					
Hinstock, <sup>24</sup> —Jane Perry			...	...	F.			
			1675-76.					
Oswestry, <sup>25</sup> —Steeple and			...	...	C.	1500	0	0
			1677-8.					
Wem <sup>26</sup>	...	...	...	...	F.	23677	0	0
			1686-7.					
Meriton <sup>27</sup>	...	...	...	...	F.	616	0	0
			1691-2.					
Oswestry <sup>28</sup>	...	...	...	...	F.	2800	0	0
			1696-7.					
Wrockwardine <sup>29</sup>	...	...	...	...				

<sup>18</sup> W., B., S. 221; R. x, 10; xxvi., 23. Printed copy in Bodleian Library shows that the church was burnt in the Civil War. The brief was granted "with the advice of Our Privy Council," and was laid in England, Wales, and Berwick-on-Tweed. A collection to be made from house to house from such as should be absent from the church collection. John Walcot of Walcot, Salop, was collector. MS. Top] Salop, c. i.

<sup>19</sup> B., A.C., Z., R. x., 10.

<sup>20</sup> R. x., 10. Grinshill?

<sup>21</sup> R. x., 10. Same as 20?

<sup>22</sup> R. x., 10.

<sup>23</sup> S. 228.

<sup>24</sup> Y. Sal. x., 258. Wem Register.

<sup>25</sup> X., Y., A.C. (ii), B., Rdg. (i.) W. Earwaker; R. x., 11; xxvi., 223; iv., 192; S., 237; and iii., 185. Injury caused in Civil War.

<sup>26</sup> W., A.C. (ii.), B., Y., X., R. iv., 192; x., 11, 47; S. 243; Sal, 2nd. ser., x., 11, 216.

<sup>27</sup> Y., A.C. (ii.). Merrington in Preston Gobalds.

<sup>28</sup> Y., B., R. x., 12; iii., 218; Sal. iii., 184. Holbyn Register.

<sup>29</sup> L., Y., O.

1699-1700.				
Shrewsbury <sup>30</sup> ...	...	...	...	F.
	1700 1.			
Cruckmeal, Pontesbury <sup>31</sup>	...	...	...	F.
	1702-3.			
Shrewsbury. <sup>32</sup> —Rep. St. Giles.	...	...	C. 4462	18 0
	1704-5.			
Stockton in Stanton Lacy. <sup>33</sup> —Will. Brampton	F.	1536	0	0
	1707-8.			
Broseley. <sup>34</sup> —Rep.	...	...	C. 1390	0 0
	1709-10.			
Chetton. <sup>35</sup> —Lucy Morris.	...	...	F.	
	1711-12.			
Shrewsbury. <sup>36</sup> —S. Julian's.	...	...	C.	
	1712-13.			
† Whitchurch <sup>37</sup>	...	...	C. 5497	0 0
Alderley <sup>38</sup>	...	...	C. 800	0 0
	1713-14.			
Quatford <sup>39</sup>	...	...	C. 1566	0 0
Leighton <sup>40</sup>	...	...	C. 1516	0 0
	1715-16.			
Lythwood in Condover, <sup>41</sup> with Mitcham (Surrey)...	...	...	F. 1442	0 0

<sup>30</sup> O., Sal. i., 75.<sup>31</sup> Y., R. x., 13.<sup>32</sup> X., Y., Rdg. (ii.), B., R. x., 18; iv., 192.<sup>33</sup> Y., Rdg. (ii.), Sal. 2nd ser. vi., 206; B., R. x., 74; iv., 192.<sup>34</sup> X., Z. 289, Rdg. (ii.), B., O., R. x., 75; xv., 95; Sal. x., 253; Q. (ii.)<sup>35</sup> Z.<sup>36</sup> Sal. x., 254.<sup>37</sup> A.C., Rdg. (ii.), O., R. xiv., 100; Sal. x., 254.<sup>38</sup> A.C., Rdg. (ii.), O., R. xiv., 100. (?=Alderton, Alveley, or Adderley?)<sup>39</sup> A.C., Rdg. (ii.), B., O., K., R. x., 76; xiv., 100; Sal. x., 255.<sup>40</sup> A.C., Rdg. (ii.), B., D., O., K., R. x., 76; xvii., 28; xiv., 100; Sal. x., 255.<sup>41</sup> A.C., W. Rdg. (ii.), B., D., K., R. x., 76; xvii., 23; xiv., 100; Sal. x., 225; 2nd ser. vi., 207; Q.

1716-17.

Little Drayton.<sup>42</sup>—John Aron in Idsall, alias  
Shiffnal, ... ... ... F. 1070 0 0  
1717-18.

Jay or Townjay,<sup>43</sup> with Putley in Morton  
Vallance (Glouc) ... ... ... F. 1291 0 0  
1719-20.

Hinstock<sup>44</sup> ... ... ... C. 1295 0 0  
1720-21.

Shrawardine.<sup>45</sup>—Parsonage and ... ... C. 1609 0 0  
1721-22.

Fitts<sup>46</sup> ... ... ... C. 1509 0 0  
Kemberton,<sup>47</sup> with Disserth, Radnor ... F. 1054 0 0  
Newport,<sup>48</sup> with Louth, Linc. ... F. 1347 0 0  
1723-24.

Newport<sup>49</sup> ... ... ... C. 2000 0 0  
1725-26.

Great Bowlas<sup>50</sup> ... ... ... C. 1130 0 0  
1726-27.

Albrighton<sup>51</sup> ... ... ... C. 1400 0 0  
1733-34.

Montford<sup>52</sup> ... ... ... C. 1482 0 0  
1737-38.

Preston<sup>53</sup> ... ... ... C. 1076 0 0

<sup>42</sup> A.C., W., Rdg. (ii.), B., D., O., K.; R. x., 76; xvii., 23; xiv., 100; Sal. x., 255; Q.

<sup>43</sup> W., Rdg. (ii.), B., D., K., R. x., 77; xvii., 23; Sal. x., 256; Q. (near Ludlow, but in Heref.?)

<sup>44</sup> W., Rdg. (ii.), B., O., K., R. x., 77; xvii., 24; Sal. x., 256; Q.

<sup>45</sup> W., Rdg. (ii.), B., K., R. xvii., 24; Sal. x., 257; Q.

<sup>46</sup> "Upon the petition of Thomas Clark, Rector, recommended by the Bishop," W., Rdg. (ii.), B., D., K., R. xvii., 25; Sal. x., 257; 2nd ser., vi., 208; Q.

<sup>47</sup> W.; Rdg. (ii.), B., D., K., R. xvii., 24; Sal. x., 257; 2nd ser., vi., 208; Q.

<sup>48</sup> W., Rdg. (ii.), B., D., K., R. xvii., 25; Sal. x., 257; 2nd ser., vi., 207; Q.

<sup>49</sup> W., Rdg. (ii.), B., D., K., R. xvii., 25; Sal. x., 258.

<sup>50</sup> W., Rdg. (ii.), B., D., K., R. xvii., 26; Sal. x., 258.

<sup>51</sup> W., Rdg. (ii.), B., D., K., R. x., 77; xvii., 26; Sal. x., 258.

<sup>52</sup> Z., W., Rdg. (ii.), B., D., K., R. x., 78; xvii., 28.

<sup>53</sup> W., B., D., G.M. 68; i., 123; K., R.H.

Abton <sup>54</sup>	...	...	...	C.	1120	0	0
		1738-39.					
Longdon <sup>55</sup>	...	...	...	C.	1182	0	0
		1740-41.					
Stirchley <sup>56</sup>	...	...	...	C.	1603	0	0
		1741-42.					
Upton Parva <sup>57</sup>	...	...	...	C.			
Sleep <sup>58</sup>	...	...	...	F.	1055	0	0
Much Wenlock <sup>59</sup>	...	...	...	C.	1127	0	0
		1742-43.					
Whittington <sup>60</sup>	...	...	...	C.	1062	0	0
Middle <sup>61</sup>	...	...	...	C.	1120	0	0
		1743-44.					
Melverley <sup>62</sup>	...	...	...	C.	1113	0	0
		1744-45.					
Battlefield <sup>63</sup>	...	...	...	C.	127	0	0
		1746-47.					
Rodington <sup>64</sup>	...	...	...	C.	1007	0	0
		1747-48.					
Wellington <sup>65</sup>	...	...	...	C.	3555	0	0
Meole Brace <sup>66</sup>	...	...	...	C.	1006	0	0

In 1754 begin the original briefs in the Salt Collection in the British Museum.

1756.

Stoke <sup>67</sup>	...	...	...	C.
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<sup>54</sup> B., W., D., G.M. 68; i, 123; K., R.H.

<sup>55</sup> B., W., D., K., R.H., Whitchurch.

<sup>56</sup> B., W., D., K., R.H.

<sup>57</sup> Or Waters Upton, D., R.H.

<sup>58</sup> B., D., K., R.H. There is a Sleep in the parish of High Ercall, and another in that of Wem. The Chatham Register show that Sleep in Wem is here meant.

<sup>59</sup> B., D., K., R.H.

<sup>60</sup> B., D., K., R. xxvi., 223, R.H.

<sup>61</sup> B., D., K., R.H.

<sup>62</sup> B., D., R.H.

<sup>63</sup> B., D., R. x., 79, R.H.

<sup>64</sup> B., D., R.H.

<sup>65</sup> A.C., B., D., R. x., 79, R.H.

<sup>66</sup> D., R.H.

<sup>67</sup> B., D., R.H.

Prees <sup>68</sup>	...	...	...	...	C.	1130	0	0
Clun <sup>69</sup>	...	...	...	...	C.	1420	0	0
				1757.				
Coreley <sup>70</sup>	...	...	...	...	C.	1005	0	0
Knockin <sup>71</sup>	...	...	...	...	F.	1439	0	0
				1758.				
Woodbridge <sup>72</sup>	...	...	...	...	C.	1062	0	0
				1759.				
Wroxeter <sup>73</sup>	...	...	...	...	C.	1254	0	0
				1761.				
Quatt <sup>74</sup>	...	...	...	...	C.	1126	0	0
				1762.				
Sutton Maddock <sup>75</sup>	...	...	...	...	C.	1060	0	0
				1763.				
Alveley <sup>76</sup>	...	...	...	...	C.	1104	0	0
				1767.				
Kemberton <sup>77</sup>	...	...	...	...	C.	1190	0	0
				1769.				
Dowles <sup>78</sup>	...	...	...	...	C.	1009	0	0
				1770.				
Kinnerley. <sup>79</sup> —Rep. and rebuilding the tower.				C.	1232	0	0	
				1771.				
Melverley and Shrawardine <sup>80</sup>	...	...	...	I.	1347	0	0	
				1772.				
Selattyn <sup>81</sup>	...	...	...	...	C.	1256	0	0

<sup>68</sup> A.C., R. xxvi., 223, C.B., B.D.

<sup>69</sup> A.C., C.B., B., D., Salop.

<sup>70</sup> A.C., C.B., R. xxvi., 223; B., D.

<sup>71</sup> A.C., C.B., B.D.

<sup>72</sup> A.C., D., R. x., 80. Original not in Salt Collection.

<sup>73</sup> A.C., C.B., B., D. Collected in Salop, Wore., Staffs., from house to house.

<sup>74</sup> W., C.B., B., D., Whitchurch. In Salop, Wore., Staffs., from house to house.

<sup>75</sup> W., C.B., B., D. In Salop and Staffs. from house to house.

<sup>76</sup> W., C.B., B., D. In Salop and Staffs. from house to house.

<sup>77</sup> A.C., W., C.B., B., D. In Salop and Staffs. from house to house.

<sup>78</sup> W., C.B., B. Salop, Warw., Wore.

<sup>79</sup> A.C., W., C.B., B., D. Salop, Staffs., Heref., Wore.

<sup>80</sup> A.C., W., C.B., B., D. Salop, Staffs., Chester, Wore., Heref.

<sup>81</sup> W., C.B., B., D. Salop, Staffs., Chester, Wore., Heref.

							1775.
Chetton <sup>82</sup>	...	...	...	...	C.	1052	0 0
					I.	1843	0 0
† Melverley <sup>83</sup>	...	...	...	...	C.	2164	0 0
† Drayton in Hales <sup>84</sup>	...	...	...	...			
					1782.		
West Felton <sup>85</sup>	...	...	...	...	C.	1079	2 8
Lee Brockhurst <sup>86</sup>	...	...	...	...	C.	634	14 0
† Drayton in Hales <sup>87</sup>	...	...	...	...	C.	1667	0 0
Stapleton <sup>88</sup>	...	...	...	...	C.	1300	0 0
					1783.		
Shrewsbury <sup>89</sup> —St. Chads.	...	...	...	...	C.	8000	0 0
Whittington <sup>90</sup>	...	...	...	...	C.	800	0 0
					1784.		
† Weston under Red Castle <sup>91</sup> —Chapel.	...	...	...	...	C.	1000	0 0
Ellerton <sup>92</sup> —Mill.	..	...	...	...	F.	1000	0 0
† Baschurch <sup>93</sup>	...	...	...	...	C.	1200	0 0
† Madeley <sup>94</sup>	...	...	...	...	C.	2500	0 0
					1785.		
† Bridgnorth <sup>95</sup> —St. Mary Magdalene.	...	...	...	...	C.	5735	13 9
					1789.		
					1790.		
					1791.		

<sup>82</sup> A.C., C.B., B. Salop, Worc., Warw., Staffs.

<sup>83</sup> B., C.B. General.

<sup>84</sup> B., C.B. (and 1786). General.

<sup>85</sup> B., C.B. Salop, Worc., Warw., Staffs., Chester, Glouc., Heref., Leic.

<sup>86</sup> B., C.B. Salop, N. Wales, Chester, Lanc., Yorks., Linc., Notts., Warw., Staffs.

<sup>87</sup> B., C.B., and 1782.

<sup>88</sup> B., C.B. Salop, Chester, Worc., Heref., Staffs., Warw., Oxford, Glouc., Yorks., and all cities, boroughs, and market towns.

<sup>89</sup> C.B.

<sup>90</sup> B., C.B. Salop, Chester, Staffs., Heref., Worc., Warw., Glouc. (and 1758).

<sup>91</sup> B., C.B.

<sup>92</sup> B., C.B. Salop, Chester, Lanc., Yorks., Linc., Leic., N. Hants, Oxford, Glouc., Worc. (and 1793).

<sup>93</sup> B., C.B.

<sup>94</sup> B., C.B.

<sup>95</sup> B., C.B. (and 1796).

Nagginton, <sup>96</sup> with Burghill (Hereford)	...	F.	798	4	0		
1792.							
Kinnersley <sup>97</sup>	...	...	...	F.	563	8	2
1793.							
† Adderley <sup>98</sup>	...	...	...	C.	1248	18	6
Ellerton, <sup>99</sup> —Mill.	...	...	...	F.	1000	0	0
† Aston, Edgmond. <sup>100</sup> —Chapel	...	...	...	C.	1469	0	0
Shrewsbury. <sup>101</sup> —St. Alkmund's.	...	...	...	C.	2000	0	0
1796.							
† Bridgnorth. <sup>102</sup> —St. Mary Magdalene	...	C.	5735	13	9		
1797.							
† Adderley <sup>103</sup>	...	...	...	C.	1248	18	6
1798.							
Pool Hall, Muckleston, with Talworth, Long							
Ditton, Surrey <sup>104</sup>	...	...	...	F.	430	0	0
1799.							
Muckleston, <sup>105</sup> with Bampton, Westmoreland				F.	321	1	6
† Cheswardine <sup>106</sup>	...	...	...	C.	1155	17	0
† Meole Brace, <sup>107</sup> Shrewsbury	...	...	...	C.	1250	0	0
1800.							
† Adderley <sup>108</sup>	...	...	...	C.	1248	18	6

<sup>96</sup> B., C.B. Heref., Salop, Chester, Lancs., Yorks., Linc., Leic., N. Hants, Oxford, Glouc., Worc., Flint, Denbigh, Radnor, (= Wigginton, in St. Martin's).

<sup>97</sup> B., C.B. Salop, Staffs., Warw., and all cities, boroughs, and market towns.

<sup>98</sup> Brought in £114 11s. 8d. C.B. (and 1797, 1800, 1804, 1812).

<sup>99</sup> C.B. (as in 1790).

<sup>100</sup> C.B. (and 1800).

<sup>101</sup> C.B.

<sup>102</sup> C.B. (and 1791).

<sup>103</sup> £127 2s. 11d. collected net. C.B. (and 1793, 1800, 1804, 1812).

<sup>104</sup> C.B. Salop, Staffs., Chester, Warw., Worc., Surrey, Essex, Kent, Middx, Sussex. (See 1803).

<sup>105</sup> C.B. Cumb., Durham, Northd., West., Herts., Staffs., Salop.

<sup>106</sup> C.B. (and 1804, 1808, 1812, 1817).

<sup>107</sup> C.B. (and 1810).

<sup>108</sup> £72 6s. 3d. net collected. C.B. (and 1793, 1797, 1804, 1812).

Whittington <sup>109</sup>	...	...	C.	767	14	8
† Aston, Edgmond. <sup>110</sup>	—Chapel	...	C.	1351	8	4
		1801.				
† Norton in Hales <sup>111</sup>	...	...	C.	828	12	0
		1802.				
Chipnall, Cheswardine <sup>112</sup>	...	...	F.	1084	7	0
† Child's Ercall <sup>113</sup>	...	...	C.	875	15	0
		1803.				
Pool Hall, Muckleston, <sup>114</sup> with Church Min-						
shull, Chester	...	...	F.	512	15	9
		1804.				
† Cheswardine <sup>115</sup>	...	...	C.	1019	15	0
Hinstock <sup>116</sup>	...	...	F.	300	0	0
Adderley <sup>117</sup>	...	...	C.	1248	18	6

From returns ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, Mr. Bewes is able to give much fuller information regarding the briefs issued from Michaelmas 1805 until their cessation in 1827. The items which it seems unnecessary to reproduce here, include the date when the brief was laid, number of copies printed and number returned, sums collected and dates when they were paid, expenses of patent &c., salary of collector, and net proceeds.

We proceed, then, with our extracts on the less comprehensive scale.

<sup>109</sup> " £703 15s. 1d. collected, of which £42 2s. 1d. was received by the parish."—(Gent. Mag., 1816; 86, ii., 399). C.B., as in 1789, and also all cities, boroughs, and market towns.

<sup>110</sup> C.B. (and 1793).

<sup>111</sup> C.B. (and 1805, —10, —14, —17).

<sup>112</sup> Salt Lib., C.B. Salop, Chester, Lanc., Yorks., Linc., Leic., N. Hants, Oxford, Wilts, Glouc., Worc. (and 1805).

<sup>113</sup> C.B. (and 1806, 1811).

<sup>114</sup> C.B. (see 1798). Chester, Salop, Derby, Heref., Staffs., Worc.

<sup>115</sup> C.B. (and 1799, 1808, 1812, 1817.)

<sup>116</sup> Brighouse. (The Brighouse collections were made in Bridge End Chapel, belonging to a congregation of Protestant dissenters.) Salt Lib., C.B., Salop, Heref., Staffs., Worc.

<sup>117</sup> C.B. (and 1793, 1797, 1800, 1812), £171 17s. 0d. collected net.

	1805.		£	s.	d.
Chipnall, Cheswardine <sup>118</sup>	...	...	F.	1084	7 0
† Norton in Hales <sup>119</sup>	...	...	C.	1353	4 9
	1806.				
† Child's Ercall <sup>120</sup>	...	...	C.	1098	5 0
† Woodseaves, Drayton in Hales <sup>121</sup>	...	...	F.	541	0 0
	1807.				
Cold Hatton, High Ercall <sup>122</sup>	...	...	F.	300	0 0
	1808.				
Hilton, Worfield <sup>123</sup>	...	...	F.	696	16 7
† Cheswardine <sup>124</sup>	...	...	C.	1155	17 6
	1809.				
† Wrockwardine <sup>125</sup>	...	...	C.	1170	10 6
† Frodesley <sup>126</sup>	...	...	C.	525	0 0
	1810.				
† Norton in Hales <sup>127</sup>	...	...	C.	828	12 0
† Meole Brace <sup>128</sup>	...	...	C.	1250	0 0
Cheswardine <sup>129</sup> with Heysham, Lanc.	...	...	F.	274	10 0
Kemberton <sup>130</sup> ...	...	...	F.	244	13 6
	...	...	F.	585	17 0
	1811.				
† Child's Ercall <sup>131</sup>	...	...	C.	917	12 4
	1812.				
† Adderley <sup>132</sup> ...	...	...	C.	863	0 0

<sup>118</sup> Brighouse, C.B., as in 1802, 1810.

<sup>119</sup> C.B. (and 1801,—10,—14,—17).

<sup>120</sup> C.B. (and 1802, 1811), G.M., 77, 228.

<sup>121</sup> And 1803.

<sup>122</sup> C.B. Salop, Derby, Heref., Staffs., Worc.

<sup>123</sup> Brighouse, C.B. Salop, Chester, Lanc., Yorks., Linc., Leic., N. Hants, Oxford, Wilts, Glouc., Worc.

<sup>124</sup> C.B. (and 1799, 1804, 1812, 1817).

<sup>125</sup> C.B. (and 1814,—17,—21).

<sup>126</sup> C.B.

<sup>127</sup> C.B. (and 1801,—5,—14,—17).

<sup>128</sup> C.B. (and 1799).

<sup>129</sup> C.B. Lanc., Cumb., West., Northld., Durham, Yorks., Linc.

<sup>130</sup> C.B. Salop, Chester, Lanc., Yorks., Linc., Leic., Notts., Oxford, Wilts, Glouc., Worc.

<sup>131</sup> C.B. (and 1802, 1806).

<sup>132</sup> C.B. (and 1793, 1797, 1800, 1804).

† Cheswardine <sup>133</sup>	...	...	...	C.	1206	0	0
1813.							
Hilton, Worfield <sup>134</sup>	...	...	...	F.	696	16	7
Moreton Corbet <sup>135</sup>	...	...	...	F.	614	9	0
Hinstock <sup>136</sup>	...	...	...	F.	732	3	0
1814.							
† Norton in Hales <sup>137</sup>	...	...	...	C.	1353	4	9
Llwwynmaen, Oswestry <sup>138</sup>	...	...	...	F.	304	10	6
† Wrockwardine <sup>139</sup>	...	...	...	C.	1170	10	6
1816.							
Shifnal, <sup>140</sup> with	...	...	...	F.	{ 280	0	0
Wistaston, Cheshire	...	...	...	F.	{ 370	12	10
1817.							
Hinstock <sup>141</sup>	...	...	...	F.	782	3	0
† Wrockwardine <sup>142</sup>	...	...	...	C.	853	19	8
† Norton in Hales <sup>143</sup>	...	...	...	C.	812	9	3
† Cheswardine <sup>144</sup>	...	...	...	C.	1155	17	6
Worthen, <sup>145</sup> with } Sutton, Lanc.	...	...	...	F.	736	1	0½
1819.							
Meeshall, Tong <sup>146</sup>	...	...	...	F.	700	6	6

<sup>133</sup> C.B. (and 1799, 1804, 1808, 1817).

<sup>134</sup> C.B. Salop, Chester, Lanc., Yorks., Linc., N. Hants, Staffs., Oxford, Glouc., Wilts., Worc., Cumb., West., Northumb., Durham.

<sup>135</sup> & <sup>136</sup> C.B. Salop, Chester, Lanc., Yorks., Linc., N. Hants., Oxford, Wilts., Glouc., Worc. (Hinstock also in 1817).

<sup>137</sup> C.B. (and 1801,—5,—10,—17).

<sup>138</sup> C.B. Salop, Chester, Lanc., Yorks., Linc., N. Hants., Oxford, Wilts., Glouc., Worc.

<sup>139</sup> C.B. (and 1809,—17,—21).

<sup>140</sup> C.B.

<sup>141</sup> C.B., as in 1814, adding Staffs., Cumb., West., Northumb., Durham.

<sup>142</sup> C.B. (and 1809,—14,—21).

<sup>143</sup> C.B. (and 1801,—5,—10,—14).

<sup>144</sup> C.B. (and 1799, 1804, 1808, 1812).

<sup>145</sup> C.B. Salop, Chester, Lanc., Yorks., Linc., N. Hants., Oxford, Wilts., Glouc., Worc., Heref., Warw.

<sup>146</sup> C.B. As Worthen, except Heref. and Warw.

Llwynymaen, with	...	...	F.	304	10	6
Haughton, Oswestry <sup>147</sup>	...	...	F.	160	15	0
Wem. <sup>148</sup> —Brook House...	...	...	F.	515	18	0
1821.						
+ Wrockwardine <sup>149</sup>	...	...	C.	1170	10	6
1824.						
+ Wombridge <sup>150</sup>	...	...	C.	650	0	0
+ Church Aston <sup>151</sup>	...	...	C.	531	0	0
1825.						
+ Donington Wood. <sup>152</sup> —Rep. Chapel	...	...	C.	316	15	9
+ Pontesbury <sup>153</sup>	...	...	C.	3500	0	0

Mr. Bewes also notes that in the Salt Library at Stafford are two briefs which had not been proceeded with. One of these was for Adderley in 1818.

One hundred and fifty-three briefs are here noted as issued for Salop in 180 years, and when the number not yet included in Mr. Bewes' list are taken into consideration, it will be seen that our county got an average of about one brief in each year. But some places, either through the plentitude of their misfortunes or the strength of their interests, had briefs much oftener than others. Thus Adderley figures six times, Norton in Hales five, and Cheswardine no less than eight.

The following are from additions made by Mr. Bewes to his book, and not yet published. A few facts in the preceding list are also taken from Mr. Bewes' MS., which he has very kindly allowed me to make use of.

<sup>147</sup> C.B. As Meeshall, adding Derby, Staffs, Warw.

<sup>148</sup> C.B. As Worthen (145), except Heref. and Warw.

<sup>149</sup> C.B. (and 1809,—14,—17).

<sup>150</sup> C.B.

<sup>151</sup> C.B.

<sup>152</sup> C.B.

<sup>153</sup> C.B.

An old book in my possession<sup>1</sup> also gives the following briefs:—

1633. For Underhill in Shropshire.  
" For Roger Posterne of Salop.  
1634. For the poore of Harlscot in the County of Salop.

<sup>1</sup> "Sunday a Sabbath, or a Preparatory Discourse for discussion of Sabbathary doubts," by John Ley, Pastor of Great Budworth, in Cheshire. London: Printed by R. Young, 1641.

## RECORDERS OF LUDLOW.

BY HENRY T. WEYMAN.

LUDLOW obtained the privilege of appointing a Recorder under Edward the IV's. Charter in 1461, and has jealously preserved the right until the present day. The records, too, are preserved of the business of the Court over which Roger Foxe, the first Recorder, presided in 1462, and though they contain little else but dry lists of the cases tried they cannot be without some interest after a lapse of 437 years.

King Edward the IV's. Charter provided that the Recorder should be "Such able lawyer learned in the laws of the land whom the Burgesses of the Town their heirs and successors should from time to time think fit to elect to be the Recorder or Steward of the Town." The limitation of the office to an "able lawyer" was apparently fulfilled in letter and in spirit from the first appointment down to the year 1744, and the list of these Recorders contains, as we shall see, the names of many men of great eminence. From the year 1744 down to the passing of the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835, the position was held by neighbouring noblemen and landowners. By that Act it was again very properly provided that the Recorder must be a barrister of some years standing, and the very short list of those who have in the sixty years since the Act held the office, contains the names of men so eminent in their profession as Lord Romilly and the present Recorder, Mr. H. D. Greene, Q.C., M.P.

The salary of the Recorder of Ludlow has never been large. The earliest amount was £1 6s. 8d.,

which is recorded as having been paid to Piers Beaupie in 1474, and this was increased to £2 in the time of Sir John Bridgeman, whose receipts for this annual sum for the years 1626, 1627, 1628, and 1629 are still preserved amongst the Borough archives. Later the appointment seems to have been an honorary one until after the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835, when a salary of £100 per annum was attached to it during the tenure of office of Lord Romilly, but upon his resignation in 1838 the salary was reduced to £50 a year, at which it still remains. At that time the Corporation seem to have thought that the appointment rested with them, as in that year they instructed the Town Clerk to enquire as to the qualifications of Mr. Merryweather Turner, for the office but they found to their disappointment that the patronage lay with the Lord Chancellor, who selected for the post Mr. John Buckle, who was also (in that case, too, against the wishes of the Corporation) made Recorder of Worcester.

The duties and powers of the Recorder are defined in several of the Charters of the Borough. The duties do not seem to have been excessive, but the powers were very wide indeed, fully equal to those of the Judges of Assize in the present day.

By the Charter of Edward IV. it is provided that the Bailiffs and the Recorder "shall be justices of us and of our heirs to procure and keep the peace, and also all the matters of artificers and labourers, weights and measures, within the Borough aforesaid the suburbs and precincts thereof and that they shall have full power and authority to enquire concerning whatsoever felonies trespasses misprisions and other defaults and articles whatsoever within the Borough and the suburbs and precincts thereof done or perpetrated," the previous jurisdiction of the Justices of the County of Salop being expressly taken away. The same Charter contained a grant to the Bailiffs and Recorder that they should be justices "to deliver the gaol of the town of the prisoners being therein and from thenceforth from time

to time to be committed to the same gaol for any cause whatsoever."

These powers were recited in the Charter of King Charles I. (1627) under which two additional justices, called Capital Masters, were appointed. This Charter provides that the Bailiffs, the Recorder, and the Capital Masters (of whom the High Bailiff or the Recorder is to be one) shall have "full power and authority to enquire from time to time for ever, by the oaths of honest and lawful men of the town or borough aforesaid, the liberties or precincts of the same, by whom the truth of the matter may be better known of all and all manner of murders, homicides, felonies, poisonings, witchcraft, fortune telling, arts, magick, trespasses, forestallings, regratings, and extortions whatsoever; and of all and singular misdeeds, faults, and offences whatsoever, of which the justice assigned or to be assigned for keeping the peace of us and our heirs and successors in any county in our kingdom of England may or ought lawfully to enquire by whatsoever or howsoever before this time done or committed within the said town or borough, liberties, or precincts of the same, or which hereafter shall happen there to be done or attempted; and also of all those who in the said town or borough, the liberties or precincts of the same, have gone or ridden or shall hereafter presume to go or ride in assemblies together or armed with force against the peace of us, our heirs or successors, to the disturbance of the people of us our heirs or successors, and also of all those who have lain or hereafter shall presume to lie in wait to maim or kill the people of us, our heirs and successors; and also of innkeepers and all and singular other persons who have offended or have attempted or hereafter shall presume to attempt or offend in the town or borough aforesaid, the liberties or precincts of the same, in the abuse of weights and measures or in the selling of victuals contrary to the form of those statutes and ordinances on those occasions for the common good of our kingdom of

England, and of the people of us, our heirs and successors.

The Charter contains this proviso, which shows very plainly that the Recorder had in the Borough the power of life and death. "So that they (i.e., the Bailiffs and Capital Masters) without the presence or assistance of the Recorder for the time being do not proceed to the correction or punishment of any of the offenders aforesaid, by death or cutting off of members." King Charles's Charter also provided that the Bailiffs, Recorder, and Capital Masters, or any three of them (of which number the High Bailiff and Recorder were always to be two) should have the sole power of gaol delivery within the town.

The Quarter Sessions papers in the Borough Archives are very numerous, and in many cases the record of each Sessions is complete. The Recorder seems to have been specially appointed for each gaol delivery, which accounts for the alternation of various names in different years, for instance, Sir Henry Townshend generally sat from 1577 to 1621, but occasionally in these years another Recorder was appointed. The record of each Sessions contains in many cases the appointment of Recorder, the precept to the Coroner (who acted as Sheriff) to present the prisoners for trial, the Coroner's return to the writ, the names of the officers, the bills of indictment with the sentences in brief upon them in (apparently) the Recorder's own writing, and the calendar of prisoners.

One or two extracts from the older of these papers may be of interest as showing the nature of the cases 300 years ago, and the punishments which were then meted out to criminals.

1595, May 6. Gaol Delivery before Richard Smythe, Recorder.

1.—Richard Tylley, charged with larceny, found guilty, claimed benefit of clergy, but "non legit ut clericus." Sentenced to be hung.

2.—Thomas Crowe, charged with stealing 7 yards of white cloth of the value of 7s. 6d. Convicted, but goods valued at 15d. only. To be whipped.

3.—John Griffiths of Hopesay, stealing black and white wool of the value of 4s. 4d. Convicted, claimed benefit of clergy, "non legit." Sentenced to be hung.

4.—Evan ap Robert. Pleaded guilty to stealing wool value 10s. Claimed benefit of clergy, but could not read. Sentenced to be hung.

5.—Mary Farmer, charged with stealing wool, linen, and pewter, convicted. Sentenced to be whipped.

6.—John ap Parry "suspected" for stealing shoes. Sentenced to be whipped.

1606, March 26. Coram Sir Henry Townshend, Recorder.

1.—Magdalen Phillips, wife of William Phillips, of Brecon, charged with stealing broad cloth. She was found guilty, when she claimed that she was *enceinte*. A jury of women being impanelled found her "not pregnant." She was sentenced to be hung by the neck until death.

2.—John ffoard of Church Stoke, charged with stealing various articles of clothing of the value of 20s. Found guilty of stealing articles of the value of 10d. only, and sentenced to be whipped.

3.—Griffiths Evans, charged on the Coroner's inquisition with the wilful murder of John Collins. Found guilty of manslaughter; pleads benefit of clergy, which was granted, and sentenced to be branded in the hand.

1611, March 3. Before Sir Henry Townshend.

1.—Francis Pinches, charged with stealing a "black felt hat understuffed with velvet and lined with taffeta." Found guilty, but claimed benefit of clergy, which was allowed. Sentenced to be burnt in the hand.

2.—James ap Roger, charged on three indictments with burglary, found guilty and sentenced to be hung.

3.—Mary Francis, charged with stealing five pairs of mingled coloured stockings. Not guilty.

4.—William Palmer of Alveley, charged with stealing a cow of the value of 53s. 4d. Found guilty, claimed benefit of clergy, but could not read, and was sentenced to be hung.

1744 Aug. 21.

Elizabeth Butler, charged with the wilful murder of her illegitimate child. She was acquitted of this offence, but was

convicted of prison breaking. She was called on to show cause why sentence of death should not be passed, when she claimed benefit of clergy, which was granted. She was then ordered to be burnt on the hand (which was done in open Court), and to be imprisoned for 11 months.

In practice the Recorder only seems to have presided on the occasion of a gaol delivery, leaving all other matters, civil and criminal, to the Bailiffs and Capital Masters. The old Court of Record for civil cases was held not before the Recorder, but before the Bailiffs alone, who sat as the Borough Justices now do, every Tuesday for the hearing of such cases.

The powers of the Recorder have been greatly curtailed, the more serious crimes committed in the borough (murders, burglaries, forgeries, and the like) being triable only at the Assizes at Shrewsbury before one of the Judges of Assize.

The Recorder of Ludlow was, during the existence of the Court of the Marches, generally one of the judges attached to that Court, either (as was the rule) one of the Justices of Chester, or one of the Judges of one of the three Welsh Circuits.

It is worthy of notice that four of the finest monuments in the Parish Church have been erected to the memory of Recorders of Ludlow, viz., Sir Robert Townshend, Sir John Bridgeman, Edmund Walter and Edward Waties, while the neighbouring Church of Ludford contains the memorial of another in Sir Job Charlton.

It will be a matter of sincere congratulation to the borough, if, in the near future, the jurisdiction of the Recorder of Ludlow is extended, not only to the small area which is proposed to be added to the Municipal Borough, but also to the whole of the country districts which surround the town, whose inhabitants would thus have justice brought almost to their doors, and in the administration of justice would have the benefit of a skilled lawyer, such as the present Recorder, "one of her Majesty's Counsel learned in the law."

## LIST OF RECORDERS.

1462—Roger Foxe.  
1464—Edward Hopton (Seneschal).  
1466-74—Piers Beaupie, Cofferer to Edward IV.  
1481—Edward Hopton.  
1527-31—John Pratte.  
1531—Roger Walcot.  
1534-5—Richard Selman (Steward).  
1539—John Adams.  
1540—Richard Hassell, Justice of North Wales.  
1541-2—John Knill.  
1542-9—Sir John Packington, Justice of North Wales.  
1547 and 58—William Symons, Justice of South Wales.  
1549—John Rastal, Justice of West Wales.  
1550—Sir Robert Townshend, Chief Justice of Chester.  
1550—William Crofton.  
1551-63—James Warncombe, M.P. Ludlow and Leominster  
1563-4—Edmund Walter, Chief Justice of South Wales.  
1565-8—James Boyle.  
1568-74—Sir John Throckmorton, Justice of Chester and  
Vice-President of Council of Marches.  
1569—John Allsoppe.  
1571-2—Thomas Spencer.  
1574—Ralph Barton.  
1575-6—Edmund Walter, Chief Justice of South Wales.  
1576-7—Charles Foxe, Secretary of Council of Marches.  
1577-1621—Sir Henry Townshend, Justice of Chester.  
1581—Edward Davies.  
1585—Bryan Crowther.  
1594-5-8—Richard Smythe.  
1601—Richard Atkins, Justice of South Wales.  
1621-4—Sir James Whitelocke, Chief Justice of Chester.  
1624-5—Sir Thomas Chamberlain, do.  
1625-6—Edward Waties, Justice of North Wales.  
1626-38—Sir John Bridgeman, Chief Justice of Chester.  
1638-47—Sir Thomas Milward, do.  
1647-53—William Littleton, Chief Justice of North Wales.  
1653-75—Timothy Littleton, Baron of Exchequer.  
1675-92—Sir Job Charlton, Chief Justice of Chester, &c., &c.  
1692-1704—Francis Lloyd, Justice of North Wales.  
1704-7—Charles Baldwyn.  
1707-19—Sir Thomas Powys, Judge of Queen's Bench.  
1719-44—Abel Ketelby.  
1744—Richard Knight

1745-72—Henry Arthur Herbert, Lord Herbert of Chirbury, and Earl of Powis.

1772-6—Sir Francis Charlton, Bart., “In trust for Earl of Powis now a minor until he come of age”

1776-1801—George Henry Arthur Herbert, Earl of Powis.

1801-1835—Edward Lord Clive (Earl of Powis 1804).

1836-38—John Romilly (Lord Romilly, Master of the Rolls).

1838-51—John Buckle.

1851-73—Henry John Hodgson.

1873-80—George Browne.

1880-92—John Kinnersley Smythies.

1892—Henry David Greene, Q.C., M.P. for Shrewsbury.

#### 1462. (1) ROGER FOXE.

ROGER FOXE, the first Recorder of Ludlow, who is described as of Pedwardine, near Brampton Bryan, Herefordshire, and of Stoke, was the eldest son of Thomas Foxe of Pedwardine, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Cludde of Orleton, Salop. He was one of the Corporation of Shrewsbury in 1467, and was Escheator of the County of Salop.

#### 1464. (2) EDWARD HOPTON.

EDWARD HOPTON is described as Seneschal of Ludlow, which, according to Edward IV's. Charter, seems to be the equivalent of Recorder, as the office is there called that of “Recorder or Steward,” but at a later date the offices were certainly distinct. Edward Hopton, of Hopton in the Hole (now Hopton Cangeford), was a younger son of William Hopton and Margaret Hevyn, of Cleobury Mortimer. He was again Recorder in 1481.

#### 1466-74. (3) PIERS BEAUPIE.

PETRUS, i.e., PIERS BEAUPIE, was Cofferer to King Edward IV., an office in those days of considerable importance. In the Act of Resumption, 1464, it was provided that nothing therein should prejudice any “grant by us” under our Letters Patent of the Earldom of March to our servant Piers Beaupie, Esquire. Mr. Beaupie was a Barrister-at-Law, and was the first M.P. for Ludlow. He was Recorder 1466-1474, and in that capacity received a salary of £1 6s. 8d. per annum. He founded a Chantry at the altar of St. Mary and St. Gabriel the Archangel in the nave of Ludlow Church, and was buried there, but all trace of his tomb has long since disappeared. In the deed of settlement of Hosyers Charity, dated 8 December, 1486, we find a direction inscribed that “Six of the best voiced singing children on every Sunday and other Festival day immediately after the Mass of our Lady done shall go in their surplices unto the tomb of Piers Beaupie Esquire, in the said Church,

and there say for the souls of the said Piers Beaupie and Agnes his wife certain Psalms and Collects."

The endowment of Beaupie's Chantry was in 1535 valued at £7 16s. 0d. per annum, arising from lands and tenements.

Churchyard, the Shropshire poet, whose grandfather lived in Ludlow, and was buried in Ludlow Church, calls Beaupie "a great ritch and verteous man, he made another Chantrie," and says:—

Yet Beaupie must be named, good reason why,  
For he bestowed great charge before he dyde  
To keep poore men & now his bones doth lye  
Full near the Fonte upon the foremoste side  
Thus in those days the poore was looked unto  
The rich was glad to fling their wealth away  
So that their almes the poore some good might do  
In poore mens boxe who doth his treasure lay  
Shall finde againe tenfold for one he leaves  
Or else my hope and knowledge me deceives.

Piers Beaupie's will was proved in the prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1480.

1481. (4) EDWARD HOPTON. (See No. 2 above.)

1527-31. (5) JOHN PRATTE.

JOHN PRATTE sat as Recorder Feb., 1527-8, and Aug., 1531. He also seems from the Records to have been Recorder again in 1534, when he is styled Custos Rotulorum. In a deed of 1 June, 1505, John Pratte, described as of Ludlow, conveyed to Thomas Cooke, of Ludlow, Esquire, all his lands in Ashford Carbonell and Huntington as a mortgage to secure the repayment of £15 advanced. Mr. Pratte was Bailiff of Ludlow in 1499, and again in 1503.

1531. (6) ROGER WALCOT.

ROGER WALCOT was one of the old family of Walcot of Walcot, two of whom were M.P.'s for Ludlow, and whose representative the Rev. J. Walcot, of Bitterley, has so lately gone from us. He was the son of John Walcot, of Walcot, and Maud, daughter of Sir Richard Cornwall, Baron of Burford.

1534-5. (7) RICHARD SELMAN.

RICHARD SELMAN sat as "Steward" 1534-5. He was a member of the Inner Temple, in the Records of which there is this entry under the date of 1510, June 30:—"Rich. Selman on account of his infirmity is pardoned the amercements for the Christmas Vacation in 1502 and 1503, and excused from serving the office of Clerk to the Kitchen for 26/8 on condition that he pay one moiety thereof this term, and the other in that of St. Michael to come." Unfortunately we are not told what his infirmity was. Again in 1529-30, Feb. 10, he was pardoned the office of Steward and all other offices in the Inn,

and all fines and amercements alleged against him "for £6, which he paid to John Packington, the Treasurer in the Inn of the Temple." In 1526-7, Feb., he was fined £5 for that "after being elected Marshall he did not come." We learn from the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (26 Henry VIII.) that Mr. Selman was Steward of the Court of Bromfield, for which office he received from the revenues of Bromfield Priory a yearly salary of 13s. 4d. Mr. Selman was in the Commission of the Peace for Shropshire in 1526 and 1529, and in 1530 he was in the Commission for the Gaol delivery. He was also in 1524 one of the Collectors for Shropshire of the loan for the war with France.

### 1539. (8) JOHN ADAMS.

JOHN ADAMS of Cleeton and Caynham, near Ludlow, was the second son of John Adams, of Cleeton. He was in the Commission of the Peace for Shropshire in 1538. To him in 22 Henry VIII. was granted the Manor of Caynham, then lately belonging to the dissolved Monastery of Wigmore. He was Feodary and Receiver of the Crown Lands in the Marches of Wales in 1520. Mr. Adams was a member of the Inner Temple, and there are some curious entries in regard to him in the records of that Inn. On the 26 Nov., 1527, there is an order that "John Adams late Steward of the Inner Temple shall account to the Treasurer for what he has received from the roll of commons which remain in his hands," and a further order that "the Brewer and Baker of bread be paid the arrears and debts owing to them for Ale and Bread when John Adams was Steward." In June, 1530, Mr. Adams was pardoned all offices, vacations, and pensions for £4, which he paid, and there is a like entry in April, 1532. Mr. Adams afterwards exhibited articles against Thomas Hackluyt for riotous proceedings in forcibly expelling him from the Stewardship of Leominster, and holding Courts there, but the result is not given.

This Recorder died in 1539-40, and his will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1540.

### 1540. (9) RICHARD HASSELL.

RICHARD HASSELL was King's Solicitor in the Council of the Marches of Wales. There is a warrant in January, 1535, for the "payment of the Council acting with Rowland, Bishop of Coventry, the diets of the Council being at the rate of £10 per week, and the yearly wages of some of them." Amongst these appears Richard Hassell, Solicitor, £5, and the same payment appears again in 1538, in which year he, with others, kept the second Sessions for the County of Salop. He was a member of the Council of the Marches and a Justice of North Wales, and his fees in 1558 were: "For the Council, £6 13s. 4d., as Justice of North Wales, £50." In an old manuscript of 1540, March 24, there is the following recommendation from Rowland Lee, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield (then Lord President of the Marches of Wales), writing from Ludlow:—"If

Mr. Hassall had some augmentation it were well done, who is an honest man and hath but Fyve poundes fee." He was a member of the Inner Temple, being admitted as "of Davys Inn," and it was on his admission agreed that he should have the special favour of being at Clerks' Commons. Mr. Hassell was appointed Auditor of the Inn on November, 1521, was admitted to the Bench, was Autumn Reader in 1523, again in 1531, and was appointed counsel to the Princess Mary in 1525. In this year there is a note that amongst the necessaries supplied for the use of the Princess was a quantity of damask, which was delivered to "Christopher Hall and Richard Hassell, learned Counsel."

#### 1541-2. (10) JOHN KNILL.

JOHN KNILL sat as Seneschal 1541, 2 Jan., and as Recorder 1542, April 10. John Knill of Knill Court, Presteign, was the son of Jenkin Knill of the same place, and Ann, daughter of Sir Richard Devereux. The Recorder was Lord of the Manor of Knill, High Sheriff of Radnorshire 1561, and M.P. for the same county from 1545-7, and 1554-5. He died in 1564.

#### 1542-9. (11) SIR JOHN PACKINGTON.

SIR JOHN PACKINGTON is mentioned as Seneschal in 1545-6-7, as Capital Seneschal in 1542, and as Recorder in 1548-9. He was the eldest son of John Packington of Hampton Lovett, Worcestershire, was a member of the Inner Temple, and held every office of importance in that Inn, being Reader in 1519, 1527, 1530; Treasurer 1528 to 1530; and Governor 1536, Nov. 24. The Recorder was Justiciar of North Wales 1535 to 1542, Justice of the Brecknock Circuit 1542, and a Member of the Council of the Marches of Wales 1536. He was made a Sergeant-at-Law 1531, and was knighted 1545-6. Sir John was Recorder of London and of Worcester, was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and had innumerable honours showered on him, having the special privilege of wearing his hat at all times in the presence of his sovereign. The thanks of the Inner Temple were given to him for his pains in building the wall between the river Thames and the Temple Garden, and the block in which his Chambers were situate was called in his honour "Packington's Rents." He is said in an old book, *The Grandeur of the Law*, "To have greatly advanced his estate and family." He was seated at Chaddesley Corbett, and was High Sheriff of Worcestershire 80 Henry VIII. In a letter from Bishop Lee, President of the Marches of Wales, to Cromwell, dated Nov. 8, 1538, is the following curious passage relating to the Recorder:—"The bearer, Mr. Packington, having certain causes with your Lordship, I beg your favour for him. Remember to learn of him the naughty fashions that have been used and partly yet be in North Wales by the officers there which he has redressed this year." He died possessed of 31 manors and enormous wealth in the year 1558, and was buried at Hampton Lovett.

## 1547, July. (12) WILLIAM SYMONS.

WILLIAM SYMONS who sat as Steward or Recorder in 1547 and 1554, was a member of the Inner Temple, and obtained most of the offices and honours which the Inn could give him. Thus he was Clerk of the Kitchen 1547, Steward of the Readers' Dinner 1547-8, February, Attendant on the Reader 1548, August, Reader 1548-9, a Bencher 1549, and Lent Reader 1553-4. Early in his career at the Bar he seems to have got into trouble with the authorities, for in 1533, May, he was fined 20s., and in default of payment he was ordered to be put out of the Commons, and "not to lye in the house for ayding assyting and part takeing with one John Lucas, who caused a great lot of the gentlemen of thys Companye to go with him wilfullie out of commons and sayd they would sette up another House of Courte and speaking divers and many naughty and unfitting words." He was made a Serjeant-at-Law in 1558, in which year he was Attorney to the Council of the Marches of Wales, and one of the Council. In 1578 Mr. Symons was appointed one of the judges of the South Wales Circuit.

## 1549. (13) JOHN RASTAL.

JOHN RASTAL's name is taken from the Quarter Sessions Rolls, where he is recorded to have sat as Recorder at a Gaol Delivery held on 25 June, 1549. He was Justice of three counties in West Wales (the Carmarthen Circuit) and died July, 1574. He was probably the younger son of John Rastall, the celebrated London printer (who married the sister of the Great Chancellor, Sir Thomas More) and the brother of William Rastall, one of the Judges of the Queen's Bench. He was admitted to Gray's Inn in 1538.

## 1550. (15) WILLIAM CROFTON.

WILLIAM CROFTON sat as Recorder, 1550, Oct. 7, being styled as "Tunc Recordator." He was probably the son of Thomas Crofton, Bailiff of Ludlow 1528, and Elizabeth Bradshaw. He seems to have possessed considerable property in Ludlow, given to him by his mother on his marriage. He was a member of the Inner Temple, by which Inn a license was granted to him in 1584, April, "principally because he had not sufficient exhibition to sit and have his place at the Clerk's Commons, which licence was not given without great deliberation and advice." Mr. Symons was Collector of Pensions in 1537, Nov., and was raised to the Bench of the Inn in 1549-50. His will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1555, he then being described as of Ludlow and the City of Bristol.

## 1550. (14) SIR ROBERT TOWNSHEND.

SIR ROBERT TOWNSHEND is only mentioned as Seneschal. He was the third son of Sir Roger Townshend of Brackinnash, Norfolk, and

his wife Anne de Brewse. He was a member of Lincolns Inn, to which he was admitted in May, 1515, and where the following notes are recorded of him. In 1518-19 he was fined 40d. for playing at cards and dice in Chambers, and in 1520 he was also fined 20d. for a doe seised and taken away at the gate of the Inn from a certain "poor man who left his horse standing at the gate bearing the said doe." In 1526 he was further fined 3s. 4d. and put out of Commons for losing a moot. Notwithstanding these defections from the strict discipline of the Inn, the Recorder rose to the highest honours it could give him. He became in 1527-8 Pensioner of the Inn, in 1528-9 Auditor, and in 1529-30 Butler. In 1529, however, he again fell away, as he was with other barristers fined 12d. for "breaking of the kitchen and taking away faggots," and it was ordered that the offenders "mishandle not the officers of the house this Christmas time on pain of grievous amerements." In 1530, Mr. Townshend was raised to the Bench, in 1532-3 he was Autumn Reader, and was fined £8 for not acting as Marshal, and in 1536-7 he was Governor and Treasurer of the Inn. In 1540 our Recorder was raised to the degree of Serjeant-at-Law, when a special grant of £5 was made to him by his Inn. Sir Robert was one of the Council of the Marches, and Chief Justice of Chester 1545, and was knighted in the same year at Hampton Court. As Chief Justice and as one of the Council, Sir Robert was directed to be always resident with the Court, and was allowed "7 waiters and a chaplain." Sir Robert was continued in the post of Justice of Chester by Edward VI. and Queen Mary, but died on 8th February, 1556-7, when he was possessed of the Priory of St. Augustine, Ludlow, which was sold by his widow, Dame Alice Townshend (who was the daughter of John Popye and who was buried at Ludlow on the 13th Nov., 1576), to the Corporation of Ludlow in 1566, for £10. Sir Robert was buried in Ludlow church, where his splendid tomb still remains within the altar rails. He was father of Henry Townshend, Recorder and M.P. for Ludlow (No. 25 below). Sir Robert is described in the *Grandeur of the Law* (published 1684) as "Sir Robt. Townshend of Ludlow, Knight, Reader of Lincolns Inn, Chief Justice of all Wales."

#### 1551-63. (16) JAMES WARNCOMBE.

JAMES WARNCOMBE is mentioned as Recorder 1551, 1554-5, 1559, 1561-2-3. He was also M.P. for Ludlow in 1554-5. He was one of the Warncombes of Ivington, and married Mary Cornewall at Burford on 24 July, 1567. Mr. Warncome was M.P. for Leominster in 1535, for the county of Hereford 1563-7, and for Hereford city 1571-1583. As standing Counsel for Leominster he was much connected with that Borough, and he was also Mayor of Hereford in 1571. He was admitted to the Inner Temple on the 3 July, 1537, and was Constable Marshall of that Inn in 1542 and 1544. In 1570 July, he reported that he had collected near 1,000 marks on the

Privy Seals in Herefordshire. His daughter and heiress married one of the Harley family. Mr. Warcombe purchased at the dissolution of the Monasteries the Trinity lands near Leominster, which had belonged to the Holy Trinity Chapel at Leominster.

1563-4. (17) EDMUND WALTER.

EDMUND WALTER, who lived at Maryvale, Ludlow, is mentioned as Recorder in 1563, October, and in 1570, April (both in original records) but as mentions of other Recorders intervene these mentions are rather puzzling. Edmund Walter was an eminent lawyer, and was appointed King's Counsel in the Marches of Wales. He became a student of the Inner Temple in 1552 (being described as of Batterley, Staffordshire), was made a Bencher of his Inn in 1568, July 4th, Autumn Reader 1571, Double Reader in Lent in 1579, and was Treasurer in 1582. In a letter from Sir Henry Sydney to Sir F. Walsingham, dated the 15th June, 1576, the favour of the latter is asked for "Mr. Edmund Walter, a principal pleader in the Court of Wales, against whom some persons have given forth undecent and slanderous reports," but no further particulars are given. In 1586 he was appointed one of the Justices, and afterwards Chief Justice, of South Wales. He died in January, 1593-4, and was buried in the chancel of Ludlow Church, where there is still a fine monument to his memory. He married first Mary, daughter of Thomas Hackluyt of Eyton, who was buried at Ludlow on the 17th October, 1583, and secondly Mary, daughter of Adam Oteley, at Pitchford, in February, 1587. One of his sons by his first wife was the well known Sir John Walter, afterwards Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Edmund Walter is said in *The Grandeur of the Law* "to have been a man of great judgment in the law, and divers times Reader of the Inner Temple in the reign of Queen Elizabeth." In a manuscript relating to the Council of the Marches in 1576, Mr. Walter is thus described — "Edmund Walter of 15 or 16 years continuance verie meet to be of that Counsell, but he is so good a gainer at the barre as willinglie will not be drawn from it." In 1579 he, in his capacity of one of the Welsh Justices, confirmed (in company with Sir Henry Townshend and Charles Foxe, both afterwards Recorders of Ludlow) the composition or rules of the Ancient Company of Stitchmen of Ludlow. He was in the same year described as a "Protestant."

1565-8. (18) JAMES BOYLE.

JAMES BOYLE of the Grey Friars, Hereford, was a man of importance in that county. He was the eldest son of John Boyle of Bidney and of Hereford, and was of the same family as the present Earl of Cork and Orrery. He was Mayor of Hereford in 1572, 1578, and 1582, represented that city in Parliament in 1584-5, and was High Sheriff of the County of Hereford in 1586. At the dissolution of the Monasteries he obtained a grant of the Grey Friars, Hereford, of Hay

Castle, Brecon, and of a considerable property (36 Henry VIII.) Mr. Boyle, who married Anne, daughter of Hugh Lewis of Harpton Court, died in 1593, and his Will, dated the 19th December, 1593, was proved on the 25th April, 1594. He is mentioned as Recorder in 1566-7 and 1568, when apparently Sir J. Throckmorton was also acting as Recorder. In the MSS. of 1576 he is described as "of 30 yeeres attendance at that barre 5 or 6 yeeres past of 300 marks of inheritance and good credit in his country, and would be a good assistant to that Counselle." There is a recommendation in the same manuscript that Mr. Boyle's allowance should be increased to 40 marks. Mr. Boyle was buried in the chnrychyd of the Hereford Cathedral.

1569. (19) JOHN ALLSOPPE.

JOHN ALLSOPPE was a Ludlow man, whose name often occurs in Ludlow papers, but the only appearance of his name as Recorder is in the Register of Burials, where is the following entry:—"1569, June 24, John Allsoppe, Recorder of this Town." He was Bailiff of Ludlow in 1543, 1552, and 1562, M.P. 1554-5, and was Town Clerk for many years.

1566-74. (20) SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON.

SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON of Coughton, Warwickshire, who was a great man in his day, having been Master of Requests in Queen Mary's and Queen Elizabeth's reigns, was the son of Sir George Throckmorton and Katherine, daughter of Lord Vaux of Harrowden, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple. He was M.P. for Coventry in the Parliament of 1557-8, and probably also in that of 1558-9, for, when Master of Requests, he craved leave of Sir W. Cecil in December, 1558, to attend Parliament. He was a member of the Council of the Marches, Vice-President 1565, and Chief Justice of Chester and the three shires of East Wales 1558-1580. Sir John, who was also Recorder of Worcester, Shrewsbury and Coventry, and was knighted at Kenilworth in 1566, was the Lord of the Manor of Marden, which he bought from the Duke of Northumberland. The Recorder died in 1580, and the following inscription is to be seen on the magnificent tomb erected to his memory in Coughton Church:—

"Here lieth interred the body of Sir John Throckmorton, Knt., 4th son of Sir George Throckmorton, Knt., of Coughton, some time Master of Requests to Queen Mary, of happy memory, who in respect of his faithful service bestowed upon him the office of Justice of Chester and of her Council in the Marches of Wales, in which posts he continued 23 years, and supplied within the same time the place of Vice-President for the space of three years. He departed this life the 22nd May, 1580."

A curious letter from Sir George Throckmorton to his brother, Sir Nicholas, dated 1565, Dec. 29, is worth giving an extract from. He says :—

“ You are not ignorant that having a house full of children, and my wife with child again, I am forced to wander up and down like an Egyptian in other men’s houses, for want of one of my own, although Queen Mary when she sent me hither to serve granted me, my wife, and heirs male the fee farm of the lordship, Manor and Parks of Feckenham, I could never obtain possession thereof until last year. Intending now to build, I can find no water or spring within the park, and to build a house without water were to small purpose.”

Sir John is described as Steward in 1566, but as Recorder in the same year, and in 1569 and subsequent years. His eldest son Francis was involved in treasonable practices, and was executed and his estates confiscated.

#### 1571-2. (21) THOMAS SPENCER.

THOMAS SPENCER (Sir Thomas Spencer) was a son of Sir William Spencer of Yarnton, Oxfordshire. He was a Member of the Council of the Marches of Wales, and was created a baronet on the 29th June, 1611. He was M.P. for Woodstock 1603-9, but refused to serve again in 1615, “ being Steward of the Towne.” He died August, 1622, and was buried in Yarnton Church. Mr. Spencer acted for the Churchwardens of Ludlow in proceedings against Mr. Passye “ touching the duties of the Churche,” for which he received, according to the Churchwarden’s accounts, a fee of 5s. He was admitted to Gray’s Inn in 1534, but he is described in *The Grandeur of the Law* as “ a lawyer of eminent practice and note in Lincoln’s Inn, of which Society he was many years one of the Governors or Treasurers in the reign of King James.”

#### 1574. (22) RALPH BARTON.

RALPH BARTON is mentioned as Recorder in a Deed of Pardon (Letters Patent) of Queen Elizabeth in 1574. He was of Smithell’s Hall, near Bolton, Lancashire, and was a Member of the Council of the Marches of Wales. He was M.P. for Nottingham 1562, and for Wigan 1557-8. Mr. Barton was admitted to Gray’s Inn in 1542, and became Reader of that Inn in 1579, when he is described as being “ of good living.” Writing from Nottingham on the 10th July, 1570, to Sir W. Cecil, he prays to be exempted from contributing £50 towards “ The Lean ” on the ground of inability to pay that sum.

#### 1576-7. (24) CHARLES FOX.

CHARLES Fox was the second son of William Fox, M.P. for Ludlow 1529-36. (See *Transactions*, Second Series, vii., 9). His only appearance in the Rolls as Recorder is once in 1576-7. He purchased the

Priory of Bromfield, and is described in the Register as "Right Worshipful." He attained great power and estate, but appears from the various incidents which have been handed down, to have been of a somewhat troublesome nature. In 1537 a grant was made to him and his brother, and afterwards fellow M.P. Edmund Fox "in survivorship of the reversion of the office of Clerk of the Council in the Marches of Wales, then held by Thomas Hakluyt in as full manner as Thomas Hakluyt or Henry Knight, or any other held the office, and of the reversion of the office of Clerk of the Signet now held by John Russell, in as full manner as the said John Russell and Peter Newton and Henry Knight have held it." He was a member of the Inner Temple, and was Constable of that Inn in 1545, Marshall 1561, and Steward for Christmas, 1564. He seems to have neglected his duties to the Inn, and was fined on one occasion (1546) 40s., and in 1562, £10 for not carrying out the duties of his office.

In 1540 he was summoned to appear before the Privy Council by John A. Price for breach of covenant, which was evidently in connection with the above offices, as shortly afterwards the Privy Council decided that John A. Price should have the office of Secretary of the Council with fees of 20 marks a year, and that Charles Fox should have the office of Clerk of the Signet, according to the patent to him and his brother Edmund, and an order was made that "all such matters of variance as were depending between Price and Fox should be ended." Matters apparently, however, did not go smoothly, as in February, 1542, Charles Fox and his brother Edmund were charged before the Privy Council with having made malicious allegations against the President of the Council of the Marches, and were ordered to be committed to the Fleet prison; but being Burgesses of Parliament, and claiming the privilege of the House, were bound in recognizances to appear once a week before the Privy Council during Parliament, and afterwards from time to time until they should have licence to depart. In this manner they were kept from Ludlow and the Council, and in their absence an order was made by the Privy Council that some person should be appointed to do their work, and the fees should be sequestered. In the following June they were ordered "to appear before the Privy Council *every Sunday*." Charles Fox was a member of the Council of the Marches, but does not seem to have obtained the actual Secretaryship until 1574, and he never seems to have obtained the Clerkship to the Signet, as in 1581 he was defeated for that office (said to have been worth £2000 a year) by Sir Philip Sydney's schoolfellow and friend, Sir Fulke Greville, afterwards Lord Brooke. Mr. Fox was M.P. for Much Wenlock 1563-7, and Sheriff of Shropshire in 1583, and his eldest son, Sir Charles Fox, who was also a member of the Council of the Marches, was Sheriff in 1598, while his third son also held both offices, being Sheriff in 1608. In 1582 he was defendant in a Commission as to the Church and tithes of Cleobury Mortimer, "late parcel of the Abbey of Wigmore,"

and in 1584 his son Charles Fox, jun. (afterwards Sir Charles Fox), was joined with him as a defendant in that suit.

In 1588 Charles Fox contributed £100 towards the defence of the country from the Spanish Armada.

Shortly before his death he purchased St. Leonard's Chapel, Ludlow, and the adjoining land, and began to erect almshouses.

He died before they were completed, but by his will, dated 1590, October 12th, he directed them to be finished and endowed. Out of the fund so constituted, St. Leonard's Chapel has been rebuilt and Foxe's Almshouse endowed (having now an income of about £250 a year), so that his name still is and long will be gratefully remembered in Ludlow.

In the recess on the south side of the chancel in the ruins of the Priory adjoining Bromfield Church is a stone, probably marking the entrance to a vault and bearing the initials C. F. and E. F., being, no doubt, the initials of Charles Foxe and his firstwife Elizabeth, the daughter of Miles Crosby of Suffolk.

In the old Manuscript of 1576 Charles Foxe is described thus:—  
“Secretarie Foxe of 20 yeres contynuance applyeth more his office than common cause, of good experiance in the service of that Counselle.”

#### 1577-1621. (25) SIR HENRY TOWNSHEND.

SIR HENRY TOWNSHEND was the third son of Sir Robert Townshend Chief Justice of Chester, whose monument is still in Ludlow Church. Sir Henry was admitted to Lincoln's Inn in 1559, was called to the Bar on April 12, 1569, was made a Bencher of the Inn in 1579, and was Autumn Reader in 1580. In an old manuscript of 1576 he is described as “Sonne to Justice Townshende, and well learned.” In the early Chronicles of Shrewsbury (of which place he was Recorder) he is called “a most worthy esquire,” and it is said of him that “he was so full of pitie and mercie that he did what was possible for the lyfe of the prisoners.” Henry Townshend married the daughter of Sir Rowland Hayward of Cound. He was M.P. for Bridgnorth 1571-83, Justice of Chester 1576 to 1621, Steward of Shrewsbury 1597, Burgess of Ludlow 1584, M.P. Ludlow 1614, one of the Council of the Marches of Wales 1574, knighted 1604, first Recorder of Oswestry 1617, Recorder of Leominster 1590. He presented two silver-gilded spoons to the Ludlow Corporation, who appear to have entertained him frequently, and to have always provided him with hay. In the Bailiffs' Accounts 1616-17, we find payments for “one quart of burnt sack given to him,” and also for “one dozen of fine cakes, 4lb. of cherries, a gallon of white and claret wine, three quarters of a pound of fine sugar, rose water, and lemon, mackerons half a pound, confeytes a pound and half, all is 8s. 8d., a gift to the Lady Townshend.” This is a curious commentary on the manners of the time. The like seems to have been done for Sir Henry when he visited Leominster. He died in December, 1621, and was buried

at Cound. He "reckoned himself" 84 years of age. Sir Henry occupied, when in Ludlow, "a faire house in St. Austin's, once a Friarie."

1581. (26) MR. DAVIES.

The Mr. Davies who sat as Recorder in 1581 was, probably Edward Davies, who is described as follows in a contemporary manuscript dealing with the prominent lawyers connected with the Court of the Marches in 1576, and containing the names of "certain learned men in the realme whereof one may be joined in commission with Mr. Fetiplace as Justice of Assize of the Counties of Pembroke, Carmarthen, and Cardigan," "Edward Davies hath been the Queen's Attorney in the Marches, and is well learned, and can speak the Welsh tongue, but no Welshman." The manuscript proceeds:—"Note that it were very convenient that one of the Justices of Assize did understand the Welsh tongue, for now they must use some interpreter, and therefore many times the evidence is told according to the minde of the interpreter, whereby the evidence is expounded contrarie to that which is said by the examinant and so the Judge giveth a wrong charge."

Edward Davies was called to the Bar at Lincolns Inn, and was M.P. for Cardigan in 1571, and from 1572 to 1583. He was one of the Shropshire subscribers to the Spanish Armada Defence Fund, to which he contributed £25 in April, 1588.

1594-5 and 1598. (27) RICHARD SMYTH.

RICHARD SMYTH, was in 1621 a Counsellor at the Barre in the Marches of Wales, and then affirmed that he had had personal observation of the customs of the Court for thirty years or thereabouts. The second son of Thomas Smyth of Credenhill, he was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple 1581, married Mary, daughter of Peter Osborne, of London, and died in 1625. His monument (brass) is still in Credenhill Church, and reads:—"Ricardus Smyth, armiger, hic jacet Sept. 1625." His daughter married Thomas Powis of Snitton, whose son was Sergeant Thomas Powis of Henley Hall, and whose grandsons were Sir Littleton Powis and Sir Thomas Powis, Recorder 1707-19.

1584-5. (28) BRYAN CROWTHER.

BRYAN CROWTHER of Bedstone, Salop, was the eldest son of Thomas Crowther of that place. He was admitted to the Inner Temple in November, 1571, and was a Member of the Bar in the Court of the Marches at Ludlow, at which he is said in 1621 to have practised for 37 years. His son was High Sheriff of Radnorshire in 1689.

## 1601. (29) RICHARD ATKINS.

RICHARD ATKINS (who sat as Recorder in 1601) was of Hempsted, in Gloucestershire. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1567, was called to the Bench in 1574, when he was ordered "to be talked to for his contempt in refusing the Bench," was Autumn Reader of the Inn in 1575-6, and Treasurer in 1583-4. Mr. Atkins was one of the Council of the Marches of Wales, 1599, a Justice of South Wales, and, according to *The Grandeur of the Law*, Chief Justice of North Wales. He was the son of Thomas Atkins, Judge of the Sheriff's Court in London, and being a minor at his father's death was granted in ward to Thomas Wendy, Physician to Edward VI. His son, Sir Edward Atkins, was a Baron of the Exchequer, and it is a notable fact that members of his family were for 300 years presiding in one of the Courts of Judicature in the Kingdom. The Recorder, who married Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Marsh of Waresby, died 1610, and was buried at Hempstead on the 3rd November in that year. There is a handsome monument to the Atkins family in the chancel of Hempsted Church, a stone near to which bore the following inscription:—"Here lyeth buried the body of Richard Atkins of Inflay. Esquier, waighting for the resurrection of Glory, and was buried 3rd November, anno 1610."

## 1621-4. (30) SIR JAMES WHITELOCKE.

SIR JAMES WHITELOCKE was one of twin sons of Richard Whitelocke, a merchant, of London, and was born November 28, 1570. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, was a scholar of St. John's College, Oxford, 1588, and Fellow from 1589 to 1598. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple 1600, and went the Oxford Circuit. He was made Recorder of the Borough of Woodstock 1609, Welshpool, Bewdley (with 20s. fee and horsemeat when the Counsel lay there), and Bishop's Castle with 40s. fee, his fee at Ludlow being 40s. and three loads of hay yearly. The Recorder was prosecuted for slanderous statements in 1613, and was committed to the Fleet, but made his submission, and was discharged. He was in 1609 made Steward and Counsel of Eton College, and was elected in 1609 and 1614 M.P. for Woodstock, and in the latter year for Corfe also. In 1619 he was a Bencher and Reader of the Middle Temple, was M.P. again for Woodstock 1621, was made a Serjeant-at-Law 1620, and was knighted upon his appointment as Chief Justice of Chester and the Marches of Wales, on October 29, 1620. Sir James came to Ludlow as Chief Justice on the 11th November, 1620, when "he was entertained by the bailives and Townesmen in their gownes with 2 orations in Latin in the market place and an Englische one at the Castle Gate by the schollers of the towne. Upon Sunday the 12th November, the President Counsell and all Counsellors received the Communiou at the Chapel of the Castle." We learn from the Chief Justice's

biography some interesting particulars of the Court of the Marches, over which he presided. His allowance at the Council was "diet for himself at the President's table sitting in a chair over against him and for his Chaplain at the Steward's table in the halle, and for 8 men in the halle." In his first term of four weeks he heard 455 cases, of which 308 arose in Wales, and the remainder in the five English counties in the jurisdiction. His return journey from Ludlow to London lasted five days, his retinue being one of nine servants and twelve horses, for the expense of which he was allowed 50s. per day. In 1621 Sir James had a controversy with Lord Compton, the Lord President's son, as to his precedence when it was settled that the Chief Justice of Chester had of right the next place to the Lord President, ranking even before the Judges or the Bishops. In October, 1621, Sir James came with his wife and family to Ludlow, "wheare we lay that winter in the house of Sir Edward Fox, one of the Counsell, who lent us the house with hangings, bedding, lumber, and sutch utensils belonging to it, and gave me ten ton of pit coal toward my winter provision of fewell. The Lord President and his ladye and the Lord Compton and his ladye kept Christmas at Ludlow this winter 1621." In 1623, Sir James's daughter was married to the son and heir of Sir Roger Mostyn, in the Parish Church of Stanton Lacye, near Ludlow, no explanation being given why the ceremony was not performed in the Castle Chapel or Ludlow Church. Sir James, who was made a Judge of the King's Bench 1624, October 18th, died at Fawley, Bucks, on June 22nd, 1632, and was buried at Fawley. He was an able lawyer, and an advocate of the rights of the people, but was respected by his Sovereign as "a stout, wise, and learned man." He was an excellent linguist, a member of the Society of Antiquaries, and was father of Lord Keeper Whitelocke.

#### 1624-5. (31) SIR THOMAS CHAMBERLAIN.

SIR T. CHAMBERLAIN, a son of William Chamberlain, was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1585, was Autumn Reader in 1607, was made Serjeant-at-Law 1614, and in 1616 was made Chief Justice of Chester, and was knighted. He was made a Justice of the King's Bench 1620, October 8th, but retired in 1624, and was re-appointed Chief Justice of Chester. Sir Thomas was made a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1625, and died in September of the same year. Lord Bacon in an address to Sir Thomas's successor as Chief Justice of Chester says of Sir Thomas:—"For religion, for learning, for stoutness in the course of justice, for watchfulness over the peace of the people, and for relation of matters of state to the Counselle here I have not known (no dispraise to any) a better servant to the King in his place." In 1612, Sir T. Chamberlain purchased the Monastery of Buildwas, but sold it again in 1616 to Lord Ellesmere and Sir T. Egerton.

## 1625-6, Oct. 1. (32) EDWARD WATIES.

EDWARD WATIES of Burway, near Ludlow, and of Leighton, Mont., son of John Waties of Ludlow, was born 1562, matriculated at Brasenose Coll., Oxford, on the 20th July, 1578, took his B.A. degree 1580, was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1592-3, Feb. 11th, was in 1621, and had been for 26 years previously, a Counsellor at the Bar in the Marches of Wales. Mr. Waties was one of the Justices in ordinary of the Marches of Wales, and as such was one of the Council of the Marches. He entertained the Judges of Assize at Burway in 1621. He married 1592, February 27, at Bromfield, Martha, daughter of Sir Charles Fox of Bromfield, and grand-daughter of Charles Fox (24 above). Mr. Waties' appointment as Recorder was revoked by the Town Council in May, 1626, on the ground that he had refused to keep a Sessions for the delivery of the gaol, and that a gaol delivery could not be held without a Recorder, and Sir J. Bridgeman was appointed. He owned the Feathers Hotel, which he sold in 1619 with other property for £225. He was in 1616 Counsel for the Corporation of Ludlow in a suit against one Edwards with regard to a Will, in which he received the following fees, which in the light of the fees paid to Counsel in the present day do not appear excessive:—

	£	s.	d.
For the retayneing of Ma <sup>r</sup> Waties	...	...	0 10 0
Gave unto Ma <sup>r</sup> Waties for his fee at the hering			
a peace of gowlde of a	...	...	0 11 0
Layed out for a fee to Ma <sup>r</sup> Waties for to macke			
a motion for hering the next terme	...	0	0 0 0
Payed Ma <sup>r</sup> Waties for his fee at the hering	...	0 10	0

Mr. Waties appears to have had large landed possessions, especially in Montgomeryshire, which by his Will dated the 15th May, 1635, he settled on his daughters, Margaret, the wife of Edward Corbett of Longnor, and Aune, the wife of Edward Foxe. Mr. Waties died in June, 1635. Mr. Waties and his wife are both buried in the chancel of Ludlow Church, where there is a fine monument to their memory.

## 1626-38. (33) SIR JOHN BRIDGEMAN.

SIR JOHN BRIDGEMAN, whose coat of arms on glass (given by Sir John himself to Clifffords Inn about 1625) forms part of the present Recorder's handsome present to Ludlow, which is now in the windows of the Guildhall, was a man of great mark in his day. He was the son of John Bridgeman, of Mitcheldean, in the county of Gloucester, and was born in 1568. He matriculated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, at the age of 18 years, was called to the bar by the Inner Temple in 1600, and attained to the rank of Sergeant-at-Law, 1623. He was knighted in the same year, and in Hilary Term 1625 was appointed Chief Justice of Chester, on the death of Sir Thomas

Chamberlain, who was also a Recorder of Ludlow. Upon his appointment as Chief Justice, he was described as "of Sudbury, in the county of Gloucester, sometime of Cliffords Inn," in whose ancient hall the glass now given to Ludlow has remained since it was put up there by Sir John, over 250 years ago. Sir John was elected to the Recordership of Ludlow in succession to Mr. Edward Waties in 1626, and held that post as well as the Chief Justiceship of Chester till his death in 1637-8. As Recorder, his salary was £2 a year, and the following is a copy of one of his original receipts now amongst the Corporation records:—"Received the 4th day of November, 1626, of the Baillifs, Burgenses, and comonalty of the towne of Ludlowe, in the County of Salop, the fee dewe to the Recorder of the same Towne and Libertyes thereof, for on whole yere ended at the feste of Sainte Michell the Archangell, laste paste before the date hereof. I saye I reced 2li (pounds). Jo. Brydgeman." Sir John is said to have been a severe Judge, and much given to committing prisoners to the Castle prison, his favourite saying being "Sirrah, take him away." One Ralph Gittins, the second master of Shrewsbury School, who being evidently of a turbulent disposition, was dismissed from his office, and very probably came under Sir John Bridgeman's judicial displeasure, wrote of him the following epitaph:—

Here lies Sir John Bridgmoone clad in his clay,  
God said to the divell, Sirrah take him away.

It is quite likely that this was entirely undeserved, and it is certainly not borne out by the inscription on his monument in St. John's Chapel, in the parish church, where it is said that he died aged 70, "to the greatest grief of all good people." Sir John Bridgeman held the high office of Vice President of the Marches of Wales, and appears in some lists as Lord President, but this latter is certainly a mistake. He was also Recorder of Gloucester and of Wenlock, which latter post he resigned in 1636 on the plea of "weakness and disability of body to travel, and also by reason of the multiplicity of his occupations." Sir John died at Ludlow on 5th Feb., 1638, leaving George Bridgeman (then 31) his son and heir him surviving.

#### 1638-47. (34) THOMAS MILWARD.

SIR THOMAS MILWARD of Eaton Dovedale, Derbyshire, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, of which he became Reader, was appointed one of the Baillifs of the Town of Rye 1611, was made a Serjeant-at-Law 1636, was knighted 1637, and was appointed Chief Justice of Chester 1637, March 23. Sir Thomas adhered to the Royalist cause in the Civil Wars, and suffered for his loyalty by having to compound for his estates in the sum of £360. He died in 1660.

## 1647-53. (35) WILLIAM LITTLETON.

WILLIAM LITTLETON was the second son of Sir Edward Littleton of Henley, Ludlow (who only, however, occupied Henley as a "hired house"), and the brother of Edward Littleton, afterwards Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England. William Littleton was born about 1591, went to Broadgates Hall, Oxford, where he matriculated December, 1609, was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple 1620, was made a Bencher 1638, and was made a Serjeant-at-Law 1640. He owned and lived at the Moor Park, near Ludlow, which in the Civil War was defaced by Sir Michael Woodhouse, Governor of Ludlow, "lest the Cromwellian troops might make use of it." The Recorder was probably (unlike his greater brother) opposed to the King as on coming out of church at Ludlow in June, 1642, he was called a Roundhead by a man, whose ears he promptly boxed, and to whom he administered a sound thrashing. Mr. Littleton was appointed Chief Justice of the North Wales or Anglesey Circuit on the 15th June, 1649. He was Steward of the Manor of Bishop's Castle, and was admitted a Burgess of that Borough on 9th October, 1628, and a free Burgess of Ludlow on the 3rd July, 1649. He died in 1653, and was succeeded by his brother, Sergeant Timothy Littleton.

## 1653-75. (36) TIMOTHY LITTLETON.

SERGEANT TIMOTHY LITTLETON was son of Sir Edward Littleton of Henley, near Ludlow, and his wife Mary, daughter of Edmund Walter of Ludlow, and grandson of a Judge in the reign of Edward IV.

The member's brother, Edward Littleton, was Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in Charles I's reign, and was created Baron Munslow. Timothy Littleton was admitted to the Inner Temple 1626, called to the Bar 1635, made a Bencher 1640, was M.P. for Ludlow from 1660-1669, and was made a Baron of the Court of Exchequer in 1670. His Arms are painted in the London Guildhall. He was sworn one of the Council of the Marches of Wales 15th November, 1644. He married Elizabeth Hopton at Bitterley, on July 23rd, 1631. A pew in Ludlow Church, late the property of Wm. Littleton, Esquire (the late Recorder) was in July, 1656, granted to Sergt. Littleton "without payment, he being the present Recorder of the Town." He was knighted on the 29th June, 1671, and dying in 1679, was buried in the Temple Church.

## 1675-92. (37) SIR JOB CHARLTON.

SIR JOB CHARLTON (born 1614) was a son of Robert Charlton of Whitton, a prominent goldsmith of London, who suffered much for his loyalty to Charles I. Job Charlton was a most distinguished man. He matriculated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, 1632, aged 17; became Serjeant-at-law 1660, Chief Justice of Chester 1662, was knighted 1662, and was elected Speaker of the House

of Commons 1673, with a pension of £1,000 a year. In 1680 he was induced to resign the Chief Justiceship of Chester to make way for the notorious Judge Jeffreys (also a Burgess of Ludlow) when he was made a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1686 he was removed from the Bench for giving judgment against the dispensing power of the king, but was afterwards re-appointed Chief Justice of the Court of the Marches, and had a patent to wear a judge's robe. He was created a baronet in 1686, and in 1687 entertained King James II. at his residence, Ludford House. Sir Job Charlton re-founded the Ludford Hospital. He was M.P. for Ludlow 1659-78, and was an Alderman of the Borough. He was a descendant of Sir John Charlton, Chief Justice in the reign of Edward I., and an ancestor of the Charltons who held Ludford down to 1854, when it passed to the Lechmeres, their kinsfolk, and subsequently to other kinsfolk, the Parkinsons, the present owners. Ludford House, which had formed a part of the Hospital of St. John, founded by a Burgess of Ludlow in the 13th century, was in 1647 settled on Sir Job and his wife. He was one of the trustees of Lane's Charity in Ludlow, and built the first Workhouse there out of the trust funds. In 1662 Sir J. Charlton received a grant of £3,700 for services rendered to Charles I. He was married twice, first in Ludlow Church to Dorothy Blunden on 31st March, 1645, and secondly to Lettice, daughter of Walter Waring, on the 12th November, 1663. He died 24 May, 1697, aged 83, and his monument is still in Ludford Church.

Roger North calls him "An old Cavalier, loyal, learned, grave and wise. May Westminster Hall never know a worse Judge than he was."

#### 1692-1704. (38) FRANCIS LLOYD.

FRANCIS LLOYD was M.P. for Ludlow 1690-95. Mr. Lloyd was the son of Marmaduke Lloyd of Crickadarn, Brecknockshire, was born 1655, matriculated at St. Edmund Hall 1671, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple 1678. Mr. Lloyd was appointed one of the Justices of the North Wales (Anglesey) Circuit in 1695. He died March, 1703-4, and was buried in the Temple Church. Within the inner rails of the chancel of Ludlow Church was a monument to Mr. Lloyd's wife with the following inscription:—"Here lieth the body of Anne, the wife of Francis Lloyd, Esq., eldest daughter of Sir Francis Rewse of Headstone, Middlesex, who died 14 March, 1685."

#### 1704-7. (39) CHARLES BALDWYN.

CHARLES BALDWYN was son of Sir Samuel Baldwyn of Elsich and Stoke Castle, who was M.P. for Ludlow in 1659. Charles Baldwyn was born 1651, and matriculated at Queen's College, Oxford, 1667. He was a Barrister of the Inner Temple, Common Councillor of the Borough 1681, M.P. for Ludlow in 1681, and Sheriff of Herefordshire 1690. He married Elizabeth Acton of Bockleton, and died

4th January, 1707, aged 55. He was the donor of a silver tankard to the Corporation. It may be added that he was Chancellor of the Diocese of Hereford, and was buried at Bockleton, ? LL.B. per literas regias 1684, Cambridge.

#### 1707-19. (40) SIR THOMAS POWYS.

THOMAS Powys, who was born in 1649, was the second son of Thomas Powys, Serjeant-at-law, of Henley, near Ludlow. He was a scholar of Shrewsbury School 1663, matric. Queen's Coll., Oxford, 1664, Barrister-at-law Lincoln's Inn 1673, Treasurer 1687, was made Solicitor-General 1685, Knighted 1686, Attorney General 1687, in which capacity he conducted the prosecution of the seven Bishops. Historians differ widely as to his merits, for while Macaulay says of him that he was "an obscure barrister who had no qualification for high employment, except servility," Prior says that "nothing equalled his knowledge except his eloquence; nothing excelled both except his justice, and whether he was greater as an advocate or a judge is the only cause he left undecided." He was made Queen's Serjeant 1702, and was M.P. for Ludlow 1700-1713. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench 1713, but was superseded by George I. in 1714. His descendant was made Lord Lilford, taking his title from property purchased by Sir Thomas Powys, who was knighted at Whitehall, 25th April, 1686. He died at his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields on the 4th April, 1719, aged 70.

#### 1719-44, (41) ABEL KETELBY.

ABEL KETELBY was the son of Edward Ketelby of Ludlow and of Bolton, Worcestershire, a member of an old Shrewsbury family going back to 1241. Mr. Abel Ketelby was born in 1676 (probably at Bitterley), matriculated Ball. Coll. Oxford, 1691, aged 15, was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple 1699, and was made Burgess of Ludlow 1704. He was appointed Lent Reader of the Middle Temple 1726, and in 1734-5 was made Treasurer, the office of the highest honour that the Inn of Court can give, being practically President for the year. His name frequently appears in the Law Reports of the period, and he evidently had an extensive practice, especially in Crown Law. He was made a Landgrave of Carolina by Queen Anne. His name was sent down to future generations as Recorder of Ludlow 1732 on the seventh bell in the Church Tower. He was M.P. for Ludlow 1722-27. Whilst M.P. for Ludlow he served on the Committee of the House of Commons, which tried the petition lodged by Mr. Charles Mason against the return of Mr. Bowater Vernon for Bishop's Castle in 1722. It appeared that 52 voters polled for Mr. Vernon, 16 only for Mr. Mason; but it was proved before the Committee that out of the 52 who had voted for the successful candidate, no less than 51 had been bribed with sums varying from £6 to £50, and it is needless to add that

Mr. Vernon was unseated and Mr. Mason was declared duly elected. Mr. Ketelby was Counsel for the Crown in the long litigation between the Crown and Lord Coningsby as to the right of presentation to the Vicarage of Leominster, which lasted seven years, and in the course of which Lord Coningsby was sent to the Tower for his violent language to Lord Chancellor Harcourt, who was himself a Burgess of Ludlow, and through whose influence (according to Lord Coningsby) Mr. Ketelby "was confirmed in the Recordership of Ludlow." Mr. Ketelby seems to have been in some way connected with America, as by his will dated the 23 May, 1744, he devised his Estate in that country to his grandson, Abel J. Ketelby (then a minor), and he gave an annuity to his "American servant and godson Robert Loughton." The Recorder, who resided in a newly built house in Castle Street, Ludlow, and who owned Estates in Bitterley and Stanton Lacy, The Castle Meadows, Ludlow, and property at Droitwich, was buried at Bitterley on the 15 December, 1744.

1744, December 20. (42) RICHARD KNIGHT.

RICHARD KNIGHT, born 1693, was the eldest son of Richard Knight of Bringwood, Burrington, and Downton, who made a large fortune by the iron-works of Shropshire. He matriculated at Ball. Coll., Oxford, 1709, was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple 1716, and married Elizabeth Powell of Stanage in 1717. He resided at Croft Castle in the county of Hereford, and died without leaving male issue (his only son having died an infant, and been buried at Ludlow February, 1722) in 1765, and was buried at Croft Church, where a tablet to his memory bore this inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of Richard Knight of Bringwood and of Croft Castle and of Stanage Park, who died Jan. 29, 1765, aged 72." Mr. Knight never acted as Recorder.

1745-72, Nov. 6. (43) HENRY ARTHUR HERBERT, Lord Herbert of Chirbury and Earl of Powis.

HENRY ARTHUR HERBERT, the heir male of the Chirbury family of Herbert, was created Lord Herbert of Chirbury in 1743, and Earl of Powis in 1748, and succeeded under the will of the 3rd and last Marquis of Powis to the great Estates of that nobleman. He was Bailiff of Ludlow 1728, M.P. for Bletchingley 1724-7, M.P. for Ludlow 1727-33, 1734-41, and 1741-43, and Recorder of Shrewsbury 1749. In 1761 he presented the organ to Ludlow Church at a cost of £1,000.

It may be added that Lord Herbert of Chirbury was Controller of the Household and Privy Councillor 1761, Treasurer of the Household 1761-5, and Lord Lieutenant of Montgomeryshire 1735. He died at Bath on 10 Sept., 1772, and was buried at Welshpool.

## 1772-6. (44) SIR FRANCIS CHARLTON.

SIR FRANCIS CHARLTON of Ludford House, the fourth Baronet, was the eldest son of Sir Blunden Charlton and Mary, sister of Lord Foley, and was the great grandson of Sir Job Charlton (No. 87 above). He was born in 1707, matriculated at Ch. Ch., Oxford, 1724, was one of the Gentlemen of the King's Privy Chamber, and died unmarried on 4 Dec., 1784, when the baronetcy expired. His appointment as Recorder is noticeable and curious, as it runs:—"In trust for the Earl of Powis now a minor until he come of age." When this event happened in 1776, Sir Francis Charlton resigned the Recordership to him.

## 1776-1801. (45) GEORGE H. A. HERBERT, Earl of Powis.

GEORGE HENRY ARTHUR HERBERT, Earl of Powis, the only son of Henry Arthur Earl of Powis (No. 43 above) was born on 7th July, 1755, and died unmarried on 16th Jan., 1801, when the title became extinct, but was revived in favour of his sister's husband, Edward Lord Clive. He was a graduate of St. John's College, Cambridge, taking his degree of M.A. in 1775.

## 1801-35. (46) EDWARD LORD CLIVE and Earl of Powis.

EDWARD, LORD CLIVE, born 1754, was the son of Robert Clive, the great Lord Clive, founder of the Indian Empire. Edward, Lord Clive, was Bailiff of Ludlow 1781, M.P. for Ludlow 1774-80, 1780-84, 1784-90, and 1790-94 (being first elected before he attained his majority), and for Shrewsbury 1775. Lord Clive was made a Privy Councillor 1805, Lord-Lieutenant of Shropshire 1775, and of Montgomeryshire 1804. He was Governor of Fort St. George, Madras, 1797-1803, and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament for his services during the Mahratta war. He married a daughter of Henry Arthur, Earl of Powis, and sister to the last Lord Powis of the Herbert family. He was created Lord Clive in the Peerage of England 1794, and Earl of Powis in 1804. In 1805 he was nominated Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, but owing to the death of Mr. Pitt the appointment was not carried into effect. In 1811 he bought Ludlow Castle for £1,500 from the Crown. Lord Powis died on May 16, 1839.

## 1836-8. (47) JOHN LORD ROMILLY.

JOHN ROMILLY, as he was when Recorder of Ludlow, was the second son of Sir Samuel Romilly (Solicitor-General 1806), and of Ann, daughter of Thomas Garbett of Knill Court, Herefordshire. He was born 1802, went to Trinity Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated as M.A. in 1826, was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn 1827, was M.P. for Bridport 1832-47, and for Devonport 1847-1852. He became Solicitor-General March, 1848, was knighted on May 17 of the same

year, was made Attorney-General 1850, July 11, and was appointed Master of the Rolls 1851, March 28, in which office he was much distinguished. He was a Privy Councillor, was created Baron Romilly on Dec. 19, 1865, resigned the Mastership of the Rolls in August, 1873, and died 23rd December, 1874.

1839-51. (48) JOHN BUCKLE.

JOHN BUCKLE was the eldest son of John William Buckle of London and Hithergreen, Merchant. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1823, and took his degree of M.A. in 1827. He became a student of the Inner Temple on 2nd February, 1827, and was called to the Bar on the 12th February, 1830. He went the Home Circuit. Mr. Buckle was appointed Recorder of Worcester in 1836, against the wish of the Town Council, who wanted another appointment, and held the office until 1863. He resigned the Recordership of Ludlow in 1851.

1851-73. (49) HENRY JOHN HODGSON.

HENRY JOHN HODGSON who was the eldest son of John Hodgson of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, and was born 1817, was M.A. and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn on the 21st Nov., 1842. He went the Oxford Circuit, but was made one of the Masters of the Court of Queen's Bench 1867, and in 1879 became one of the Masters of the Supreme Court of Judicature. He was the author of the *Law of Rating of Railways*. He married in 1848 Charlotte, daughter of T. S. Gregory, Esq., of London, and died recently.

1873-80. (50) GEORGE BROWNE.

GEORGE BROWNE was the son of Browne (a nephew of the 1st Lord Kilmaine), who was Page of Honour to King George the Third, and was a Captain in the Royal Horse Guards Blue. The Recorder was born abroad in the year 1824, was educated at first at the Ludlow Grammar School, and afterwards at Bridgnorth, from which latter school he gained an Exhibition at Ball. Coll., Oxford, which he could not hold through the accident of his foreign birth. Mr. Browne went to Jesus Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated as B.A. and M.A., and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1849. He obtained from the Inns of Court the absolutely unique distinction of being appointed "Examiner in Ancient and Modern Languages." He was a very able linguist, having been the master of 12 languages, was a splendid draughtsman in caricature, an excellent and amusing companion, and highly skilled in repartee. Upon one occasion Mr. Browne was told by the Counsel who prosecuted the murderers of the policemen at Manchester that he was afraid to be seen at Manchester lest he should be shot. Mr. Browne's reply was: "You have forgotten the Manchester bye-law, which says,

There shall no rubbish be shot in the street." Mr. Browne was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1880, and died on the 19th Sept., 1880. He was the author of the *Practice of the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes*, still a recognised text book on the subject.

1880-92. (51) JOHN KINNERSLEY SMYTHIES.

JOHN KINNERSLEY SMYTHIES was the eldest son of the Rev. John Robert Smythies of Colchester, was born 1808, educated at Rugby, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple on 10th June, 1836. It is singular that the future Recorder of Ludlow was engaged only three years after his call to the Bar in arguing in the Court of Queen's Bench a case of The Queen v. The Parish of St. Lawrence, Ludlow, which concerned the Jurisdiction of the Borough Quarter Sessions as affected by the Municipal Corporation Act. Mr. Smythies died in London on 10th February, 1892. He was much occupied in scientific pursuits, and attracted great public attention by his efforts to invent a flying machine, in which he is thought to have attained as great success as has yet been attained by any one.

1892, March. (52) HENRY DAVID GREENE, Q.C., M.P.

HENRY DAVID GREENE, Q.C., M.P., the present highly esteemed Recorder of Ludlow, (born 16 August, 1843) is the son of Benjamin Buck Greene, Esq., J.P., who is an ex-Governor of the Bank of England, and was High Sheriff of Berkshire in 1865. The Recorder is a Graduate of Trinity Coll., Cambridge (M.A. 1868, LL.M. 1869) and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple 1868. He was made a Q.C. in 1885, and a Bencher of his Inn, 1891. He was elected as member for Shrewsbury in 1892, and still sits for that Borough, where he resides in the Old Gateway House. He also has a seat at The Grove, Craven Arms. His acts of munificence to Ludlow are well known, and its Burgesses hope that he may long remain "Recorder of Ludlow."

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ABSTRACTS OF THE GRANTS AND CHARTERS  
CONTAINED IN THE CHARTULARY OF  
WOMBRIDGE PRIORY, CO. SALOP.

BY THE LATE MR. GEORGE MORRIS OF SHREWSBURY.

*Continued from 2nd Series, Vol. X., p. 192.*

CARTA LIB'A P' O'IMODIS ACCO'IBUS.

495. i. 25 H. 3. Nov. 13. Henricus dei gr'a Rex Anglie et Francie et dominus Hib'nie om'ibus Ballivis & fidelibus suis ad quos presentes litt'e p'ven'it salt'm Sciatis q'd de gr'a n'ra sp'ali & ex c'ta sciencia & mero motu n'ris p'donavimus remisimus & relaxavimus Will'o Russhton priori domus & ecc'ie beate marie et s'ci Leonardi de Wombregge ordinis s'ci Augustini in Com' Salop' et ejusdem loci conventui seu qui buscumque aliis no'ibus ce'seant' omnimodos transgressiones offensus mesprisiones contemptus & impetic'oes p' ip'os p'orem & conventum ante nonu' diem Aprilis vltimo p'titum contra formam statutor' de lib'atis pannor' & capicior' fact' sive p'petrat' vnde punicio caderet in finem & redempcione aut in alia penas pecuniarias seu imprisonmenta statutis p'd'cis no'obstantibus Et insup' ex motu' & sciencia n'ris p'd'cis p'donavimus remisimus & relaxavimus eisdem p'ori et conventu sectam pacis n're que ad nos v'sus ip'os p'tinet p' om'modis p'diconibus murdris raptibus mulier' rebellionibus resurrecc'onibus felonii conspiraconibus cambipartus manutenencis & imbraciariis ac aliis transgressionibus offensis negligencis extorc'oni bus mesprisionibus ignoranciis contemptibus concelame'tis forisf'turis et decepc'onibus p' ip'os p'orem & conventu' ante d'c'm nonu' diem Aprilis qualit'cumq' fact' sive p'petrat' aceciam utlagar sique in ip'os p'orem et conventu hiis acco'onibus seu eor' aliq' fu'int p'mulgat' & firmam pacem n'ram cis inde concedimus ita tamen q'd sicut recto in Cur' n'ra siquis v'sus eos loqui volu'it de p'remissis u'l aliquo p'missor' Dumtamen Ide' p'or & Conventus p'ditores de aliqua prodic'one p'sonam n'ram tangente palam vel occulte no' existant Et vltius p'donavimus

remisimus & relaxavimus eisdem p'ori & Conventui om' imoda  
 escapia felonu' catalla felonu' & fugitivor' catalla vtagator &  
 felonu' de se deodanda vasta impetic'ones ac omnimodis arti-  
 culos itineris destrucc'ones & t'ngressiones de viridi vel vena-  
 c'one vendic'onem boscoru' inf' forestas & extra & aliar' reru'  
 quar'cumq' ante d'eu' nonu' diem Aprilis infra regnum nostrum  
 Angl' & March' Wall' ei'us & euent' vnde punicio caderet in  
 demanda' debit' seu in fine' et redempc'one aut in alias penas  
 pecuniarias seu in foris' turam bonor' & catallor' aut imprisona-  
 me'ta seu am' ciamenta co'itatu' villar' vel singular' p'sonar' vel  
 in on'ac'ione' libi ten' eor' q'm numq'm t'nsgressi fu'erunt ut  
 heredum executor' vt t're tenenc'm Escaetor' vicecomitu'  
 coronator' & alior' hujusmodi & om'e id quod ad nos v'sus  
 ip'os p'orem & Conventum pertinet seu pertinere posset ex  
 causis sup'd'cis Aceciam p'donavimus remisimus et relaxa-  
 vimus eisdem p'ori & Conventui om' imod' Donac'ones aliena'  
 c'ones & p'quisic'ones p' ip'm de t'ris & ten' de nob' vel  
 progenitoribus n'ris quondam Regibus Angl' in capite tentis  
 aceciam omnimodos donac'o'es & p'quisic'o'es ad manu' mortua'  
 f'cas et h'itas absque licencia regia necnon om' imodos intru-  
 siones & ingressus in hereditate' suam in parte vel in toto post  
 mortem antecessorum suor' absque debita p'secuc'one ejusd'm  
 extra manu' regiam ante eunde' nonu' diem Aprilis fact' vna  
 cum exitibus & p'ficiis inde medio tempore p'ceptis & insup'  
 pardonavimus remisimus & relaxavimus eisdem p'ori & Con-  
 ventui om' imodas penas ante d'c'm nonu' diem Ap'lis foris' tas  
 coram nobis seu consilio n'ro cancellario Thes' seu aliquo  
 Judicu' nr'or' p' aliqua causa & om' es alias penas tam nobis  
 quam carissimo p'ri n'ro defuncto p' ip'os p'orem et Conue'tum  
 p' aliqua causa ante eunde' nonu' diem Aprilis foris' tas et ad  
 opus n'r'm leuand' ac om' imodas securitates pacis ante eunde'  
 nonu' diem Aprilis similit' foris' tas Aceciam t'cias & t'ciar'  
 t'cias om' imod' prisonario' in guerra captor' nob' d'co nono  
 die Aprilis quat'cumq' debitas p'tine'tes seu spectantes p'  
 eosdem p'orem et Conve'tu' necno' om' imodos transgressiones  
 offensas mesprisiones contemptus & impetic'ones p' ip'os p'orem  
 et conue'tu' ante eudem nonu' diem Ap'lis cont' formam tam  
 quor'cumq' statutor' ordinac'onu' & promissionu' ante d'c'm  
 nonu' diem Aprilis fact' seu edit' de p'quisic'onibus ac tempta-  
 c'onibus lecc'onibus publicac'onibus notifac'onibus et execu-  
 c'onibus quibuscumque quar'cumq' Har' & bullar' aplicar' ante  
 d'c'm nonu' diem Aprilis et om' i aliorum statutor' ordinacionu'  
 & p'mson'uu p'textu' quor' aliqua secta vsq' eosdem p. & conv.  
 p' bullam vel p' br'e de p'munire fact' seu alio modo quocumq'  
 p' aliqua mat'ia ante eudem nonu' diem Aprilis fieri valeat

q'm quor'cumq' alior' statutor' fact' sive p'petrat' statut' ordinacionibus & provisionibus illis non obstantibus Aceciam pardonavimus remisimus & relaxavimus eisdem p'ori & Conveniui omnimodos fines adjudicatos amerciamenta exitus forissto' teleuia scutagia ac om'modo debita compota p'stita arreragia firmar' et compotor' nob' ante p'um diem Sept. A. r. n'ri qualitercumq' debita & pertinencia necno' om'imodas acc'ones & demandas quas nos solus vel nos conjunctim alijs p'sonis u'l alia p'sona h'emos seu h're pot'imus v'sus ip'os priorem & Conventu' p' aliquibus Hujusmodi finibus amerciamentis exitibus releviis seutagiis debitibus compotis p'stis & arreragiis ante eundem primu' diem Septembr' nobis debit' aceciam vtlagar' in ip'os p'orem & conventu' p'mulgat p' aliqua causar' supradictar' om'imodis debit' & compotis nob' debit' & pertinentibus que vigore l'rar' n'rar' patentiu' seu b'rium n'rorum de magno vel privato sigillo sup' escallamenta sive assignaciones respecturata existunt om'no exceptis Ita q'd presens p'donac'o n'ra quo ad p'missa seu aliquod p'missor' no' cedat in dampnu' p'judiciu' vel derogac'oem alicujus alt'ius p'sone q'm p'sone n're dumtaxat p'uiso semp' q'd nulla hujusmodi p'donac'o n'ra aliquo modo valeat allocetur nec fiat nec aliqualit' se extendat ad Alionoram Cobeham filiam Reginaldi Cobeham militis Joh'em Bolton de Bolton in Com' Lancastri Bladsmyth Will'm Wyshall nup' Custodem Eaole n're de Notyngham nec ad eorum aliquem neq' ad feloniam de morte Cristofori Talbot milit' felonie int'fecti nup' p'petratam nec q'd p'sens p'donac'o n'ra nec aliqua hujusmodi p'donac'o n'ra aliqualiter se extendat quo ad aliquas lanas seu pelles lamitas seu alias m'candisas de Stapula ad aliquas portes ext'as extra regnu' n'r' Angl' contra formam statuti in p'liaimento n're apud Westm' in Crastino s'ei Martini Anno regni n'ri decimo octavo tento edito seu aliquor' alior' statutor' cariatas et traductas nec ad aliquas foris' turas nob' in hac p'te p'tinentes sive spectantes nec ad exon'ac'ones siue acquietac'ones aliquar' p'sonar' de punic'onibus sup' ip'as fiend' juxta forniam eor'dem statutor' p' aliquibus lanis sive pellibus lamitis vel aliis mercandisis de Stapula ad aliquas hujusmodi partes ext'as contra forma' eor'd'm statutor' cariat' sive traductis nec q'd p'sens p'donac'o n'ra nec aliqua hujusmodi pardonac'o n'r'ad aliquos magnos computantes n'ros vidz. ad Thesaurarios Cales & hospicii n'ri vitelarios Cales Cam'arios Cestr' Northwall' & Suthewall' Custodes Earderobe hospicii n'ri ad custodes Earderobe hospicii n'ri aut custodes magne earderob' n're aut custodes sive Cl'icos Earderobe n're Cl'icos op'acionu' n'rar' Constabularios Burdegal Thesaurarios t're n're hib'n' & receptores

ducatos n're lancastro & ducatus n're cornub' ta' generales q'm p'ticulares quo ad aliqua hujusmodi officia sua seu hujusmodi occupac'ones suas aut alicujus eorunde' tangencia vlo modo se extendat In cujus rei testimoniu' has l'ras n'ras fieri fecimus patentes Teste me ip'o apud Westm' Terciodecimo die nouemb' Anno regni n're vicesimo quinto p' ip'm regem in parlamento

Yeldham

Sal'

## BULLA SUB SIGILLO PLUMBI.

496. ij. Innocens Ep's servus seruor' Dei Dilectis filiis p'ori et Conventu Monasterii S'ci Leonardi de Wombrugge ordin' s'ci Augustini Conuentreu' & Lichefelden' dioc' sal't' & Aplicam ben' Sacro sancta Roman' eccl'ia Devotos et humiles filios ex assuete pietat' officii p'pensuis diligare consuevit et ne pravor' hominu' molestiis agitentur eos tanq'm pia mater sue p'tec'onis munimine consonere ea p'pt' dilecti in d'no filii n'ris justis postulac'onibus grato concurrentes assensu p'sonas n'ras & locum in quo divino estis obsequio mancipati cum om'ibus bonis que impresenciar' rac'onabilit' possidetis aut in futurum prestante d'no poterit' adhipisti sub beati Petri & n'ra protec'one suscipimus Specialit' aute' terras redditas maneria stagna prata molendina silvas possessiones ac alia bona n'ra sicut ea om'ia juste ac pacifice possidetis nobis & p' nos monasterio n'ro auctoritate ap'lica confirmauimus Nulli ergo om'ino homi' liceat hanc paginam n're p'tecc'onis et co'firmac'onis infring'e vel ei ausu temerario contrare si quis autem hoc attemptar' p'sumpseret indignac'onem om'ipotentis dei & beator' Petri et Pauli ap'lorum ejus se nouerit incursuem'. Dat. Lugdun. Non. Aug. Pontificeatus n're Anno Octauo.

CONFIRMACIO OMNIU' POSSESSIONUM  
ISTIUS LOCI.

Edw. II.  
Confirmatory  
Charter,  
March 15, 12  
Grantors:  
Wm. Fitz Alan,  
in Hadley.

497. iij. Edwardus dei gr'a Rex Angl. D'n's hib'nie & dux aquit. omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint Salt'm Concessione' et Confirmacione' quas Will's filius Alan fecit canonicis de Wo'brugga de loco illo in silua de Hedlega qui ex vno latere Riuulo illo t'minat' qui silua' de Hedlega & silua' regis discriminat s'c'do vero late' alio riuulo fuut' qui dicitur Spremgwella Broc tercioq' late' sui t'minu' facit Wetlingestret,

Moses the Jew,  
in Hecton.

& de dimid' fordel' quod Moisan quidam therosolimitanus tenuit in hectona & de nono p'te om'i' possessionu' suar' que decimari<sup>1</sup> debent, habenda in perpetuam elemosinam. Donationem etiam, concessionem, et confirmationem quas Hamo

Hamo le Strange,  
Wemb. Wood.

Extraneus fecit Deo et sanctae Mariæ et ecclesiae sancti Leonardi de Wombrugge, et dictis canoniciis in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemosinam de tota parte sua communis nemoris de Wombrugge. Donationem etiam, &c. quas Johannes Extraneus fecit Deo et predictis canoniciis in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam de omnibus assartis et boscis, quæ iidem canonici habuerunt ex concessione Johannis patris sui. Donationem insuper, &c., quas Thomas Tuschet fecit Deo et canoniciis predictis in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam, de tota parte sua communis nemoris de Wombrugge. Donationem etiam, &c. quas Thomas Tuschet filius et læres Roberti Tuschet fecit, &c., de tota parte sua bosci, qui fuit in calengio inter ipsum et Walterum de Donstanevill.

Thos. Tuschet,  
Wemb. Wood.

Concessionem insuper, quam idem Thomas fecit priori de Wombrugge et dictis canoniciis de libero ingressu et egressu in boscum suum de Ketteleg cum caretis et cartis suis et eorum operariis ad petram frangendam et capiendam in quaveria sua in nemore memorato. Donationem &c quas Henricus de Wodehous fecit Deo et luminari beatæ Mariæ et beati Leonardi de Wombrugg de sex denariis redditus et terra quam emit de Ricardo de Stapunhill. Donationem &c quas Alex. dominus de Lopinton fecit Deo et canoniciis prædictis &c de ecclesia de Lopinton. Concessionem etiam, &c quas Ric. de Lopinton fecit, &c., quod ipsi habeant et percipient omne genus bosci in singulis boscis et moris suis ad dictam villam de Lopinton spectantibus ad omnia edificia sua facienda, et ad omnia necessaria sua habenda, sine visu et licentia sui vel forestariorum suorum et liberam communem pasturam ad

Thos. Tuschet, son  
and heir of Rob.,  
Wood.

Thos. Tuschet, of  
ingress and egress  
in Ketley Wood.

Henry de  
Wodehous.

Alex. Lord of  
Lopinton.

Ric. de Lopinton.

<sup>1</sup> In consequence of the original Chartulary being wanted by the owner, the remainder of this deed was copied from Dug. *Mon.*, vol. vi., p. 388, and not from the Chartulary. All the preceding deeds, and those after this were taken from the original.

omnimoda averia sua et hominum suorum infra  
feodum de Lopinton, et warectis in brueriis, in  
boscis, in mariscis, in defensis, et in omnibus  
terrīs et tenementis et pratis; et etiam in omni-  
bus pasturis ad ipsum vel haeredes suos pertinen-  
tibus ubicumque averia sua dominica pascunt, et  
omnes porcos suos et hominum suorum de feodo  
de Lopinton quietos de pannagio in omnibus  
boscis et moris ad feodum prædictum pertinen-  
tibus.

Ric. de Lopinton, Concessionem, &c quas idem Ricardus fecit, &c de ecclesia de Lopinton et jure advocationis ejusdem. Donationem &c quas Walterus de Dunstanvil fecit Deo et canonicis prædictis de Leiis Aynulfi, cum pertinentiis in puram & perpetuam elemosinam. Donationem &c quas idem

Walter de Dun-

Walter de Dunstanville. ejusdem. Donationem &c quas Walterus de Dunstanvil fecit Deo et canonicis prædictis de Leiis Aynulfi, cum pertinentiis in puram & perpetuam elemosinam. Donationem &c quas idem

Walterus fecit, &c de duobus molendinis quae  
habuit in manerio suo de Ideshale, cura tota  
sequela hominum suorum de dicto manerio, et  
eum libero cursu aquæ ex quacumque parte  
manantis; et cum reparatione stagnorum, quo-  
tiens opus fuerit. Donationem &c quas Walterus  
de Donstavil tertius fecit, &c de molendinis de  
Grenhill, cum situ loci, et tota sequela ejusdem  
villæ de Grenhill, & viis undique ad idem  
molendinum ducentibus, ad quosecumque homines  
illuc accedere volentes, cum stagno et cursu aquæ,  
et piscaria in eadem aquâ a vado de Kyngford  
usque ad prædictum molendinum, tam ad exclu-  
sas, quam quocumque alio loco infra prædictas  
metas; et etiam quod possint terram fodere et  
capere ex utraque parte aquæ ad reparationem  
stagni et molendini prædictorum, quotiens sibi  
placuerit, et si necesse fuerit distingere homines  
de Grenhill, sequelam ad idem molendinum  
debentes, si de sequela in aliquo deliquerint  
quousque inde sibi fuerit satisfactum. Dona-  
tionem &c quas idem Walterus fecit, &c de uno  
assarto cum pertinentiis quod Gilbertus Bluet de  
ipso tenuit; et de una aera bosci juxta illud  
assartum, cum housebote et haibote et acquie-  
tancia pannagii in omnibus boscis forinsecis ac

Walter de Dunstanville 3rd. assartum Johannis de Stivinton. Donationem, &c quas idem Walterus fecit, &c de tota parte sua illius nemoris, quod fuit in calengia inter ipsum et Thomam Tuschet. Donationem &c

" " quas idem Walterus fecit, &c de tota ripa sua ejusdem rivuli currentis inter boscum eorundem canonicorum et boscum suum de Snelleshull; et de licentia stagnum faciendi et ipsius stagni attachiamenti, et agistamenti aquæ super terram de Stamford et Watlingestrete, et terram capiendi super terram suam ad dictum stagnum faciendum et reparandum, quociens opus fuerit. Donationem, &c quas Robertus de Monteforti fecit, &c de illa terra quam incluserunt in bosco de Wyk, in loco qui vocatur Ernulphurste, et de una placea terre in eodem bosco. Donationem, &c quas Thomas fil. Rogeri Gehst de Legh fecit, &c de una nocha terræ in Legh. Donationem, &c quas Hugo de Halgton fecit, &c de uno molendino in Halgton. Donationem, &c quas Osbertus filius Willielmi dominus de Surchelege fecit &c de una placea terræ cum pertinentiis in feodo de Surcheleg.

Robert de Monte-forte. Thos. son of Roger Gehst, v. No. 289 "Ghest."

Hugh de Halgton, Stircheleg', v. No. 243.

Osbert, son of Wm. Ld. of Stirchley. Thos. de Brocton.

Roger Mussun. Alianor, dau. of Roger Mussun.

Dimota, dau. of Alianor de Uppiton. Dimota, v. No. 2<sup>o</sup>3.

Amicia, dau. of Roger de Mussun.

Donationem, &c quas Thomas de Brocton fecit, &c de quinque solidatis et sex denariatis annui redditus, et de dimidia virgata terræ cum pertinentiis in Legh prioris. Donationem, &c quas Rogerus Mussun fecit &c de capella de Hupitona. Donationem &c quas Alionora filia Rogeri Mussun de Hopitone fecit de tota terra sua quam habuit in Opintone cum omnibus suis pertinentiis in boscis et planis, in pratis & pascuis, in viis et semitis, in aquis et molendinis, et in omnibus aliis locis infra manerium de Opinton quoque jure spectantibus. Donationem, &c quas Dimota antiquior filia Alanoræ de Uppiton fecit, &c de tota parte terræ sue quam Alanus de Suggeden tenuit in Uppiton; et de toto jure hæreditario, quod sibi vel hæredibus suis accidere poterit infra eandem villam et extra. Donationem &c, quas Amicia filia Alianoræ, quondam uxor Rogeri Moysen fecit, &c de tota parte terræ sue, quam Alanus de Suggeden tenuit in Uppiton, et de duobus denariis redditus quos Will. Sibern eidem Amiciæ reddere solebat; et de toto

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jure suo hæreditario, quod sibi aliquo modo pertinuit seu pertinere poterit in eadem villa. Donationem, &c quas Dionisia filia Alianoræ de Uppiton fecit, &c de tota parte sua terrarum, quas Alanus de Suggedon, Robertus le Bule, Robertus filius Reineri et Will. Forestarius tenuerunt in Uppiton cum redditibus et cæteris pertinentiis suis; ac toto jure suo, quod sibi accidere poterit infra prædictam villam et extra.

Dionisia, dau. of  
Alianor de Uppiton.

Meydus, d. of  
Roger Mussun  
"Meidus filia,"  
v. No. 53, 216.  
"Meidus fili,"  
v. No. 230.

Sibilla, dau. of  
Roger Mussun.

Isout } Isolda  
Isowde }  
No. 51, 53, 56, 57.  
Yseode, wife of  
Wm. Marescall.

Dionisia, dau. of  
Roger Mussun.

Isabel, d. of Do.

Alice, dau of Do.

Adam de Cher-  
leton,  
"Meidus filia,"  
v. No. 216, same  
person erroneously  
called Meydous  
Hilus p. 108.

Petronilla, d. of  
Roger Muisun  
Juliana, d. of  
Roger Mussun.

" " "

Hugh de Buckeburi

Donationem, &c quas Meydous filius Rogeri Mossoun de Hopinton fecit, &c de tota parte sua in Wychele, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis; et cum tota parte sua bosci vasti, et molendini de Opinton. Donationem, &c quas Sibilla filia Rogeri Musson quondam domini de Opinton, fecit, &c de tota parte terræ suæ cum pertinentiis in Wychele; et de tota parte suæ bosci de Opinton, et molendini ejusdem villæ; et tota parte sua de Brodmedue et Bertelmesmedue. Donationem, &c et quas Yseode Muisun uxor Willielmi Marescalli fecit &c de tota parte terræ suæ in Wychele cum omnibus pertinentiis, &c in pratis & pascuis, &c quæ pertinent ad terram de Upinton. Donationem, &c quas Dionisia filia Rogeri Mussun, uxor quondam Willielmi de Longenolre fecit &c, de tota parte terræ suæ cum pertinentiis in Wychele. Donationem &c quas Isabel filia Rogeri Mussun fecit, &c de tota parte terræ suæ in Wychele cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatis, quæ pertinent ad terram de Opinton. Donationem, &c quas Alicia filia Rogeri Muisun, uxor Adæ de Cherleton, fecit, &c de tota parte terræ suæ cum pertinentiis in Wychele. Donationem &c quas Adam de Cherleton fecit, &c de tota illa parte terræ in Wichele quam emit Ameidus fil. Rogeri Muisun. Donationem &c, quas Petronilla filia Rogeri Muisun fecit, &c de tota parte terræ suæ cum pertinentiis in Wichele. Donationem, &c. quam Juliana filia Rogeri Muisun fecit, &c de tota parte terræ suæ cum pertinentiis in Wichele. Donationem, &c quas eadem Juliana fecit, &c de tote parte sua de Berthelewellemedue.

Donationem, &c quas Hugo de Buckeburi fecit &c de dimidia virgata terræ cum pertinentiis in

Hugh de Beckeburi Uppiton. Donationem, &c. quas Hugo dominus de Beckeburi fecit &c. de tota parte sua cum pertinentiis in Wichele. Donationem &c. quas Alex, filius Raineri de Novo Burgo fecit, &c. de tota parte terræ sua cum pertinentiis in Wichele.

Alexr., s. of Reiner de Newport. Donationem, &c. quas Will. Dod fecit Deo et dictis canonicis, &c. de tota parte sua vivarii et molendini de Hopiton, et de quinque solidis anni redditus quos recipere consuevit de Howel de Hopyton, et de duobus solidatis anni redditus, quos similiter recipere consuevit de Hamundo de Hopiton. Donationem, &c. quas Cecilia filia Rogeri Muisun fecit, &c. de tota crofta quam Will. Marescallus sponsus ejus et ipsa tenuerunt.

Willm. Dod. Donationem, &c. quas Henricus Panton & Alicia uxor ejus fecerunt, &c. de dimidia virgata et dimidia noca cum pertinentiis in Uppinton, et de duodecim denariis anni redditus in eadem villa.

Henry Panton and Alicia his w. Felicia de Opinton. Donationem, &c. quas Felicia de Opiton fecit &c. de tota parte sua prati quam habuit in dominico prato de Opinton, videlicet in Berthelamesmedue, et Holemaresmedue, et de illo redditu duodecim denariorum, quem Wil. Sibarn aliquando de se tenuit in Opinton. Donationem, &c. quas Alanus filius Nicholai de Oppinton fecit &c. de tota parte sua, quam habuit in quodam prato quod vocatur le Mose, et de una acra terræ & dimidia in Oppinton. Donationem, &c. quas Johannes Coli, unus de liberis tenentibus de Opinton fecit, &c. de tota parte quam habuit in quodam prato in Opinton quod vocatur la Mose, et de tota parte sua in Holemere et Bradeneidue.

John Coli. Wm. Sibern. Donationem, &c. quas Will. Sibern fecit, &c. de tota terra sua, cum pratis et pertinentiis, quam habuit infra villam de Hopiton, et extra, et cum tota parte sua molendini de Hopiton. Donationem, &c. quas Ric de Bruges fecit, &c. de tribus acris terræ cum pertinentiis in Hopinton. Donationem, &c. quas idem Ric. fecit, &c. de tota parte sua quam habuit in quodam prato, quod vocatur la Mose. Donationem &c. quas idem Ric. fecit &c. de tota parte sua de prato de Brethewellesmedwe, et de tota parte sua de prato inter vadia juxta viam quâ vadit de capella de Opinton usque ad grangiam de Hiccholetie. Donationem &c. quas idem Ric. fecit &c. de tota parte prati

Ric. de Bruges. " Hyicheletie" and No. 3". Ric. de Bruges. Vol. XI., 2nd S.

Ric. de Bruges. quam habuit in quodam prato quod vocatur Holemere, et de duobus acris terræ in Hopiton. Donationem, &c. quas idem Ric. et Sibilla uxor ejus fecerunt de duobus selionibus terræ cum pertinentiis in Uppiton. Donationem &c. quas idem Ric. fecit, &c. de tota parte prati, quam habuit in Brodemedwe. Donationem &c. quas Sibilla filia Rogeri Moisun quondam uxor Ricardi de Bruges fecit, &c. de tota parte sua in Bartholomedwe, et de pratello suo, quod jacet inter duo vadia super ripam inter Uppiton et Wichelee, et de uno selione apud Gatehelle. Donationem, &c. quas Ricardus de Bruges fecit &c. de tota parte terræ sua cum pertinentiis in Wichele.

Ric. de Bruges. Donationem, &c. quas Adam de Opinton fil. quondam Willielmi Porcionarii in ecclesia de Wroccestre, fecit, &c. de parte duorum dimidiorum frenzellorum in quodam prato, quod vocatur la Mose. Donationem, &c. quas Robertus dominus de Wodecota, fecit &c. de toto nemore suo quod emit de domino Thoma de Constantine. Relaxationem, &c. quas Henr. filius Aliciae de Bourton fecit fratri B. tunc priori de Wombrugg et ejusdem loci conventui de toto jure suo et clameo, quod habuit vel habere potuit in dimidia virgata terræ, quam emit de Alicia matre sua in Opinton. Donationem &c. quas Hamundus de Alderescote fecit, &c. de tota terra sua cum omnibus aedificiis suis et gardino quam quidem terram habuit infra villam de Hopyton et extra, et de novem acris terræ cum pertinentiis quas idem Hamundus emit de Alianora Mussun, Ricardo Corebrond, Ricardo de Bruges et Will. Sibern. Donationem &c. quas Ric. Corbront de Opinton fecit &c. de tota parte sua prato de la Longemare, et de tota parte sua de Holemare in Opitone. Donationem, &c. quas Howel fil Griffini de Sutton fecit, &c. de illa dimidia virgata terræ, quam tenuit de Will. Dod in Hupiton. Donationem, &c. quas Will. fil. Willielmi de Hagemon fecit, &c. de una dimidia virgata terræ cum pertinentiis in Hopyton. Concessionem, &c. quas Engelardus fil. Roberti de Pichford fecit, &c. de tribus nocis terræ cum pertinentiis in Oppitona.

Engelard, son of Robert de Pichford. Donationem &c. quas Philippus filius Ricardi de Huntinton, et Isabella filia Alianoræ uxor

Philip, son of Ric. de Huntinton.

Phil. de Hundindon ejus fecerunt, &c. de duobus acris terræ cum pertinentiis in Uppiton. Donationem &c. quas Philippus de Hundindon, et Isabella uxor ejus fecerunt, &c. de uno mesuagio super le Calder in Upinton, cum uno selione. Donationem, &c. quas Ric. de Chesthul fecit &c. de tota parte terræ suæ, cum pertinentiis in Wichele. Concessionem etiam quam Rogerus de la Sale, Ric. del Bury, et Ric. Corbrond de Opinton fecerunt, &c. de quinque particulis bosei in Opinton. Donationem, &c. quas Galfridus Griffin fecit, &c. de tota terra sua cum omnibus ædificiis suis et redditibus et hominibus, quam habuit infra villam & extra, in toto tenemento de Cherinton, et cum prato quod habuit de Will. de Eton, et cum prato & cultura & pastura quæ habuit de feudo de Erchalewe, & cum piscaria desuper pontem, et cum prato & cultura in Gorstes, et cum prato de Menemedewe et cum cultura de Sidenhale, et cultura de Wetebuttes, et cultura de Yvenedich, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis infra villam de Cherinton et extra. Remissionem &c. quas Bertramus Griffin fecit &c. de toto jure & clameo quod habuit in villa de Cherinton & de omnibus terris & tenementis quæ Galfridus Griffin frater ejus dedit prædictis priori & canonicis infra eandem

Bertram Griffin, br. of Galfrid. Wm., s. and h. of Ada de Cherinton. & hæres Ada de Cherinton fecit, &c. de duobus virgatis terræ, cum pertinentiis in Cherinton, cum toto jure quod habuit vel habere potuit in feodo prædictæ villæ de Cherinton. Donationem, &c. quas Johannes le Bret, fil. Radulphi le Bret fecit, &c. de una virgata terræ cum pertinentiis in Cherinton unâ cum incremento trium acrarum terræ in eadem villa. Donationem, &c. quas Rogerus Extraneus fecit, &c. de quatuor acris terræ de vasto suo de Erchelewe. Donationem, &c. quam Paganus de Cherinton fecit, &c. de una dimidia virgata terræ cum pertinentiis in Cherinton.

John le Bret, s. of Radulphi. Donationem &c. quas Thomas dominus de Cherinton fil. Ricardi domini ejusdem villæ fecit, &c. de tota piscaria sua, cum pertinentiis de Cherinton, quæ est super aquam de Maes, cum pratello suo ibidem. Donationem, &c. quas Thos., Lord of Cherinton, s. of Ric., Id. of D. Thomas de Cherinton fecit &c. de una dimidia virgata terræ cum pertinentiis in Cherinton.

Thos., Lord of Cherinton. Ric., Id. of D.

Walter de Hupiton Donationem, &c. quas Walterus de Hupiton fecit, &c. de prato suo de dominio suo, cum pertinentiis, quod vocatur Eilmersheia. Concessionem etiam, &c. quas Radulfus Extraneus fecit, &c. de quodam prato & mora, a piscaria Ricardi domini de Cherinton usque ad vadum. Dimissionem, &c. quas Thomas Corbet dominus de Adeleye fecit &c. de homagiis, serviciis, et de uno obolo argenti, vel uno pari albarum cirotocarum de precio unius oboli annui redditus pro prato de Eton. Concessionem etiam, &c. quas Alanus Pantulf fecit &c. de sex acris terrae cum pertinentiis in Tibriton. Donationem, &c. quas Jacobus filius Willielmi de Morton fecit, &c. de una virgata terrae cum pertinentiis in Tibriton. Donationem, &c. quas Alanus de Hedleya fecit, &c. de una hida terrae cum pertinentiis in Cherintonia. Concessionem, &c. quas Will. de Hedlega fecit &c. de tota terra de Shurlawa, quam tunc temporis Trustanus de Sherlawa, et Will. filius ejus et Romevus nepos Odonis de Ercalwe tenuerunt per divisas in carta sua contentas; et de communia pastura totius manerii de Ercalwe ad propria averia eorundem canonicorum, et hominum suorum, quos habent in eodem manerio. Ac etiam, de pessun in bosco de Ercalwe ad proprios porcos suos qui nutriti sunt in eodem manerio, et ad porcos hominum suorum de eodem manerio; ita scilicet quod eorum porci proprii quieti sint de pannagio, & de porcis hominum suorum recipienti predicti canonici pannagium; sicut idem Willielmus. & antecessores sui recipere consueverunt; neconon et de nona parte omnium rerum suarum quae innovantur per annum, unde decima solet dari & debet.

Donationem, &c. quas predictus Will. fecit, &c. de tota terra de Podefard, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, in bosco & plano, in pratis & pascuis, & omnibus locis infra villam & extra. Concessionem, &c. quam Will. dominus de Ercalwe filius & haeres domini Johannis de Ercalwe fecit &c. predictis priori & conventui, ut possint se appruiare de vasto suo apud Swirlowe, in manerio de Ercalwe. Donationem, &c. quas Johannes dominus de Ercalwe fecit, &c. de illa cultura terrae quae extendit se ab alba petra usque ad viridem

Wm., Lord of Ercalwe, s. and b. of John, Lord of Ercalwe.

John, Lord of Ercalwe.

John, Lord of Ercalwe. viam, quæ via extendit se versus Ercalwe. Concessionem, &c. quas idem Johannes fecit prædictis canoniciis, videlicet, quod ipsi percipient nonam partem totius bladi et feni sui omnium terrarum & tenementorum suorum infra dictum manerium de Ercalwe provenientem, præterquam de terra de la More, quam emit de Hamone Pichard. Donationem, &c. quas Will. Wiscart, fil. Baldewini Wiscart fecit, &c. de una virgata terræ cum pertinentiis in Wilsidelond cum pratis, & cum communia pastura ad omnia averia sua de Shurlowe in toto tenemento de Wilsidelond, & cum libera pastura pro omnibus bovis suis de Shurlowe in omnibus defensionibus suis tam in pratis, quam in aliis pasturis quibuscumque per totum tenementum suum de Wilsidelond. Donationem, &c. quas Will. Wiscart, fecit, &c. de tribus acris terræ cum pertinentiis in Wilsidelond. Concessionem, &c. quas Will. de Hedleg fecit, &c. de tota mora sua sub vivario de Wilsithelond, sicut fossato includitur. Donationem, &c. quas Adam de Bere de Saltedon fecit, &c. de quodam prato quod habuit desuper molendinum de Lengedon, quod vocatur le Beremedone. Concessionem, &c. quas Thomas de Mere fecit, &c. de tota parte terræ quæ ipsum contingebat in communia pastura sua de Cherington, quam Galfridus Griffin occupavit; & similiter de tota terra sua quam præfatus Galfridus occupavit in communia pastura sua infra dictam villam de Cherinton & extra, ubiquecumque fuerit occupata. Donationem, &c. quas Griffinus filius Jarefort Goh fecit, &c. de tota terra sua cum pertinentiis et bosco de Berdeleia in manorio suo de Suttona.

Griffin, s. of Jerworth Goch. Madoc, Lord of Sutton. Donationem, &c. quas Madocus dominus de Sutton fecit, &c. de una placea terræ cum pertinentiis in Sutton, juxta cimiterium de Sutton. Donationem, &c. quas Madocus filius Griffini de Sutton fecit, &c. de quatuor solidis percipiendis de una dimidia virgata terræ de le Heamme, et de sex denariis percipiendis de prato de Bwbeamere. Donationem, &c. quas Madocus dominus de Sutton fecit, &c. de duobus solidatis redditus eum pertinentiis in Broeton, quas Elias Cocus solvere consuevit. Donationem, &c. quas Will. Cocus de Broeton fecit, &c. de una dimidia

Wm. Cook of Brocton. Wm. Wiscart, s. of Baldwin Wiscart. " " " Wm. de Hedley. Adam de Bere. Thos. de Mere. Griffin, s. of Jerworth Goch. Madoc, s. of Griffin de Sutton. Madoc, Lord of Sutton. Wm. Cook of Brocton.

virgata terræ et uno mesuagio, et uno crofto cum pertinentiis in Brocton cum una acra terræ, et cum sex denariatis redditus percipiendis de hæredibus Radulfi de Santfort pro una dimidia virgata terræ in eadem villa. Donationem, &c.

**Madoe de Sutton.** quas Madocus de Sutton fecit, &c. de duobus solidis redditus cum pertinentiis in Brocton quos Adam atte Tuneshend reddere consuevit. Donationem, &c. quas Johannes de Brocton clericus fecit, &c. de tota terra sua, quam habuit vel aliquo jure habere potuit in villa de Brocton et extra.

**Roger Brusebon.** Donationem, &c. quas Rogerus Brusebon de Monte Gomeri fecit, &c. de quatuordecim acris terræ et dimidia cum pertinentiis in Brocton. Donationem &c. quas Rogerus filius Nicholai Brusebon de

**Roger, s. of Nicholas Brusebon.** Monte Gomeri fecit, &c. de octo acris terræ cum pertinentiis in Brocton. Donationem, &c. quas

" " " idem Rogerus fecit, &c. de quodam mesuagio & crofto adjacente in dicta villa de Brocton. Concessionem &c. quas idem Rogerus fecit &c. de quodam mesuagio & crofto adjacente in dicta villa de Brocton. Donationem, &c. quas Ric. fil.

**Ric. s. of Edith de Brocton.** Edithæ de Brocton fecit, &c. de quinque acris terræ cum pertinentiis in Brocton. Donationem, &c. quas

**Roger Beg of Brocton.** Rogerus Beg, de Brocton fecit, &c. de medietate totius crofti sui & de tota illa terra, quam Ric. fil. Edithæ de Brocton tenuit infra villam & extra cum ædificiis, & curtalagio & crofto inclusu, & cum tribus acris terræ, cum pertinentiis in eadem villa.

**Fulk le Strange.** Donationem, &c. quas Fulco Extraneus fecit, &c. de uno mesuagio cum orto & crofto, & cum medietate crofti palmerii, cum dimidia virgata terræ & cum dimidia noca terræ & pratis & omnibus pertinentiis suis infra villam de Brocton

**Wm., s. and h. of Roger Beg.** & extra. Donationem, &c. quas Will. fil. & hæres Rogeri Beg de Brocton fecit, &c. de duobus acris terræ cum pertinentiis in Habynhull. Donationem, &c. quas Will. Russel fecit, &c. de quatuor acris terræ cum pertinentiis in Brocton. Donationem, &c. quas Rich. le Veyelare de Brocton

**Wm. Russel.** fecit, &c. de tota parte prati sui in Brodemedewe cum una acra terræ, cum pertinentiis in Habenhull. Donationem, &c. quas Will. Beg de Brocton,

**Ric. le Veyelare.** fecit &c. de quinque acris terræ cum pertinentiis in Brocton. Donationem, &c. quas Elias Cocus

**Wm. Beg of Brocton.**

**Elias Cook cf do.**

Elias Cook of Brocton. de Brocton fecit, &c. de tribus acris terræ cum pertinentiis in Brocton. Donationem &c. quas idem Elias fecit, &c. de una acra terræ cum pertinentiis in Brocton. Donationem, &c. quas Elias filius Roberti de Feckenham fecit &c. de tribus acris terræ cum pertinentiis in Brocton. Donationem &c. quas Nich. fil. Walteri de Grenhull & Alicia uxor ejus fecerunt &c. de uno acra terræ cum pertinentiis in Brocton. Donationem &c. quas Johannes Idchel fecit &c. de una acra terræ cum pertinentiis in Brocton. Donationem, &c. quas Philippus Burnel fecit, &c. de quindecim solidis annui redditus cum pertinentiis in Brocton. Concessionem &c. quas Matildis filia Henrici Carpenterii, fecit &c. de una acra terræ cum pertinentiis in Brocton.

Elias, s. of Robert de Feckenham.

Nic., s. of Walter de Grenhull.

“ Idthel,” v. No. 363. John Idthel.

Philip Burnel.

Rob. de Hengelard.

“ Henry Yweing,” v. No. 373. Henry Yu.

“ Wm. Ende,” v. No. 360. Wm. Cude.

Nicholas Pym.

Roger Denniger.

Henry de Ideshale.

Gallena, w. of Roger Muisun.

Jane, w. of Hugh de Beckebury.

Richard, Lord of Grenhull.

” ” Concessionem, &c. quam ieem Ric. fecit prædictis canonicis; videlicet quod ipsi averia sua &

assignatorum suorum pascant in pratis suis cum fena fuerint leyata in omnibus culturis suis; una cum averiis suis, cum fructus fuerint ablati, & in cæteris communibus pasturis, ubicumque sua propria averia pascunt vel pascere consueverunt, & quod iidem prior & canonici capiant petram in omnibus quarreis suis ubimelius fuerit super tenementum suum ad omnia sua agenda; & quod eant cum bigis & carris, & cæteris falleris super tenementum suum de Grenhill. Et etiam quod prædicti canonici & successores & assignati sui, liberi sint & quieti a sequela curiæ sue, quod ibidem non accedant, nisi eis placuerit & comodum suum fuerit; & quod si prædicti canonici & successores vel assignati sua erga ipsum Ricardum vel hæredes suos in aliquibus delinquent, vel per seruientes suos vel per averia sua injuriose pascentia, vel alio quocumque modo fuerint, non libebit dicto Ricardo vel hæredibus suis namium sumere vel vadimonium nec averia sua imparchiare, set in curia dictorum canoniconum & successorum eorundem super tenementum suum justiciâ mediante, illud delictum emendabunt.

Donationem, &c. quas Will. de Riccon fecit &c. de duabus acris terræ cum pertinentiis jacentibus inter terram prædictorum canoniconum, quam habent de dono Ricardi de Grenhill. Donationem,

“Wm. de Ryton,  
v. No. 312.

Ric. s. of Edith  
de Brocton

&c. quas Ric. filius Edithæ de Brocton fecit, &c. de duabus acris terræ & dimidia cum pertinentiis in Brocton, & de tertia parte omnium pratorum suorum pertinentium ad unam dimidiâ virgatam terræ in eadem villa. Donationem, &c. quas Philippa Maubranch fecit &c. de tota terra sua in Wicho, quam Thomas Basset maritus suis ante obitum suum emit de Reginaldo capellano. Donationem, &c. quas Ric. Knoilin clericus fecit, &c. de quatuor summis salis continentibus quadraginta bullones pro dimidia salina sua. Donationem &c. quas Ric. del Bury de Opinton fecit & de una dimidia virgata terræ, & novem acris terræ cum pertinentiis in Opinton, cum prato suo de la Mose, ratis habentes et gratas eas pro nobis & hæredibus nostris &c. confirmamus sicut cartæ & scripta donatorum prædictorum rationabiliter testantur &c. In cuius &c. T. rege apud Ebor xv. die Martii.

Philip Maubranch,  
“Maubranch,”  
v. No. 300.

Ric. Knoilin.

Ric. del Bury.

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. X., page 144).*

CONDOVER HUNDRED is the sixth of the Hundreds contained in the Shropshire Lay Subsidy Roll of 1327. The Hundreds already dealt with have been Bradford, Munslow, Purslow, Chirbury, and Ford. After Condover occur the Hundreds of Pimhill, Brimstree, Stoddesdon, and Overs, the town of Salop and its Liberties, and the town of Bridgnorth and its Liberties.

The modern Hundred of Condover is much smaller than the Domesday Hundred of Conodovre. At the re-arrangement of the Hundreds of Shropshire temp. Henry I., the manor of Ratlinghope, and perhaps Overs also, were annexed to Purslow Hundred. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, further changes took place: Buildwas and Lydney Heys became extra-hundredal; Hughley and Wigwig were annexed to Wenlock Franchise; Edgebold and Welbatch were placed in the Liberties of Shrewsbury; Sheinton was annexed to Stottesden Hundred; Pulley became extra-hundredal, and was afterwards annexed to the Liberties of Shrewsbury; and Womerton was annexed to Church Stretton, and passed into Munslow Hundred.

The whole of the historical notes, which add so greatly to the interest of the Roll, are, as before, entirely due to the kindness of Miss Auden.

## HUNDR' DE CONEDOU'E.

## CONEDOU'E.

[CONDOVER.<sup>1</sup>—In Saxon times this was a Manor of Royal demesne, and the head of the Hundred. After the Conquest Earl Roger retained more than half the manor in demesne, and was the sole Lord of the Hundred. In 1086 Condover had ten berewicks, and 13 hides of land paying Danegeld. Seven of these hides were in demesne, with four ox-teams, and there were besides 12 villeins and a priest with 7 ox-teams, and employment might have been found for three more teams. In King Edward's time the manor had been worth £10; at Domesday it was valued at the same sum, including the dues of the Hundred.

Roger de Montgomery had given three feoffments in his Manor of Condover. In 1086, Roger Venator held one hide, Osbern (probably Osbern fitz Richard, Baron of Richard's Castle) one, and Elward four hides. "Thereon is one team; and 4 Villeins, 2 Boors, 3 Radmans, and 2 Neat-heads have among them all 3 ox-teams, and there still might be 8 teams more. The whole is worth 41s. per annum."

Elward's share reverted to the Crown, possibly by forfeiture, and when Henry I. annexed most of Elward's estates to the Honour of Montgomery, he retained the four hides at Condover in demesne.

Osbern's estate here also did not pass to his descendants, but the Barons of Pulverbatch, the descendants of Roger Venator, retained an interest in Condover till the 13th century. With the exception of their land, all Condover passed, probably on the forfeiture of the Norman Earls, into the hands of Henry I. He is known to have visited Condover twice or thrice in his reign, and it is not improbable that it was a favorite residence. In 1121-2, or 1126-7, he was at Norton, where a field is still known as the King's Furlong. He issued from Norton a precept to the Bishop of Hereford, Richard de Capella, commanding him to cause the Abbot of Salop to enjoy all such churches, lands, &c., in his diocese as his predecessors had done. Bayston was a manor of the Bishop of Hereford, and Norton and Bayston are adjoining hamlets. About the same period the King issued from Condover a similar precept to Richard, Bishop of London, and all Sheriffs in whose Bailiwick the Abbot of Shrewsbury held lands, enjoining that the Abbot should hold them in peace and quietness.

The King was at Condover in the summer of 1130, as is shown by a precept addressed to the Bishop of Chester, and by the entry of the fact that in September of that year the Fermor of Boseham, in Sussex, had sent 476 *siccias* (a kind of small fish) for the King's use to Condover and to Woodstock.

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<sup>1</sup> Eyton vi., 8.

The manor continued to be one of Royal demesne through the reigns of Henry II., Richard, and John, till in 1226, Henry III. granted it to his half-sister Joan, the wife of Llewellyn of Wales, to hold during the King's pleasure. In 1228, Condover was again in the King's hands, and in September of that year, Llewellyn was in open rebellion against Henry. Peace was soon made, however, and Condover restored to the Princess Joan, whose son David and his sister went to Windsor, for David to do homage to the King in 1229. Two years later there was again war between England and Wales, and Condover passed finally out of the hands of the Princess. It remained for seven years a Royal manor, till in 1238 the King gave it with five other manors, among which were Worfield and Church Stretton, to Henry de Hastings, and Ada his wife, in lieu of Ada's share of the inheritance of her brother, John Scot, Earl of Chester. In 1235, in the Survey of Shropshire Forests, the Visors reported that the *bosc* of *Buriwode* was "much wasted from the time the manor was in the hands of the wife of Llewellyn. That lady's bailiffs had sold on one occasion 500 oak trees from the wood, beside making other wastes. Moreover, the trees had been stript of their branches on occasion of the war." Matthew Paris describes how in 1234 the Earl Marshal and Llewellyn devastated Shropshire to the very gates of Shrewsbury, and a time of scarcity throughout the county followed. In 1250, Henry de Hastings died, leaving his son Henry a minor. In 1252, the King granted the custody of the manor to Guy de Rochford, and in 1255, he was still holding it during the minority of Henry de Hastings. The gross annual value of the manor was given as £21, which included 2s., the reputed value of "the Vivary of Bulemar," i.e., Bomere Pool. Henry de Hastings (II.) seems to have come of age in 1258, and soon after that he was fighting on the side of Simon de Montfort against the King. His lands were escheated in consequence, and Roger le Strange was granted the fine payable for their redemption. In 1267, Henry made his formal submission to the King, and his lands were restored on his satisfying the claims of Roger le Strange. Henry died about the following year, leaving a widow, Joan de Cantilupe, and son John, who did not come of age till about fifteen years later. Condover and Worfield were both for a time, during this long minority, in the hands of Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall. In 1283, a valuation was taken of the Manor of Condover, by order of Edward I. It then possessed a capital messuage valued at 6d. *per annum*, with 78 acres of arable, and 4 acres of meadow land in demesne. The tenants of Condover itself (as distinct from its members) held 6 virgates in *Soceage*, and paid rents amounting to £2 9s. 6d., being free from all other obligations to the lord. Four tenants of assarted lands paid 1s. 11d. rent; the fishery of Bolemere was valued at 2s., and the Pleas of Court were worth £1 6s. 8d. The value of the manors and its members was £15 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. John de Hastings lived till 1313, but his connection with Condover ceased in 1284, when he transferred his

manors of Condover and Wolverhampton to Bishop Burnell in exchange for the manor and advowson of Woton, near Northampton. In 1292, the Bishop was allowed to enclose and cultivate 200 acres of his own *bosc* of Condover, where only oak trees were growing, the tenants having common rights, being left with a sufficiency in the rest of the *bosc*. On the death of Bishop Burnell at the close of that year, it was stated that the *bosc* was common to the whole manor, and only yielded 1s. to the lord. The Bishop's heir, Philip Burnell, died in 1294, when he is said to have held the manor of Condover by service of finding 12 foot soldiers for the army of Wales. Philip's son, Edward Burnell, was a minor, and his lands were under the guardianship of Gunceline de Badlesmere. In 1307, Edward Burnell granted to Richard the Clerk, son of Master Ranulph de Hoghton, all his land of the waste of Byriwode to make assart of (i.e., enclose and cultivate). If cottages were built on the land, each cottage should pay 2d. to the grantor, and do suit to his Court of Condover. Richard was to pay a rent of 25s., and the lord of the manor retained the usual rights of wardship and marriage, when such should arise. Edward Burnell was dead in 1315, leaving a widow, Alyna. His sister Maud was his heir. She married first John, Baron Lovel of Tichmarsh, who died 1317-18, leaving a son John; and secondly, Sir John de Handlo, who died in 1346-7, leaving a son Nicholas, Lord of Acton Burnell. He occurs in 1363 as Lord of Condover, but later the manor passed to the descendants of his half-brother, John, Lord Lovel,<sup>1</sup> with whom it remained till the time of Henry VII., when it reverted to the Crown on the attainder of Francis Lovel. Henry VIII. in 1544-5 granted the reversion of the manor which had been held by Sir Richard Corbett, Sir Richard Cornwall, and Sir Thomas Leighton to Sir Henry Knyvett, who sold it to Robert Longe of London, mercer, on whose death it passed to one of his daughters, Mary, wife of Henry Vyner of London, mercer. Henry Vyner thus became Lord of Condover, Dorrington, Great and Little Ryton, Wheathall, Allfield, Chatford, and Norton. He lived at Condover, and bought land there. In 1558, he bought the estates of the dissolved Abbey of Shrewsbury in Condover and Boreton, and in 1563 he bought the Rectory (i.e., the tithes and advowson), which had belonged to the Abbey. In 1567, he bought the land at Norton, once belonging to the family of Mascot, which Thomas Acton of Longnor in 1514 left for providing a priest to pray for his soul, and which had been confiscated in 1551 by Edward VI.'s commissioners. A lease of the Norton farm was granted in 1578 to Richard Owen of Shrewsbury, draper, the builder of Owen's mansion, brother of Thomas Owen the judge, to whom in 1587 he made over the land.

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<sup>1</sup> S. A. *Trans.*, vol. iv., p. 121.

Thomas Owen's interest in Condover began with land at Burywood, called Houghton fields, which his grandmother, Joan Walker, the widow of Thomas Oteley, and of Thomas Berington, left to him in 1560. In 1586, he bought the manor and advowson of Condover from Henry, son of Henry Vyner, and the Bulhiggs and Shawmere from John Jackman of Hornchurch, who had bought part of the Vyner estates. The original glebe of Condover was in Berrington parish, probably not far from Boreton.

The Lord of the Manor of Condover had comparatively little control over the inhabitants, and Condover was represented as an independent jurisdiction on the Assizes and similar occasions by a Provost and six men. In 1255, the men of Condover and the men of Chatford were reported as having rescued things taken in distress by the bailiffs of Robert de Grendon, then Sheriff. The various members of the manor have many of them some history of their own. In Dorrington, half a virgate was held by the Chief Forester of Shropshire. His tenant about 1200 was Reginald de Dodinton, who was followed by Robert Champneys, and he by a son William, who also obtained land at Cothercote by marriage. In 1255, William Champneys held the half virgate under John fitz Hugh, the then Chief Forester, paying a rent of 20 dishes and 4 cups, and taking charge of the Cover of Stepelwood, and the custody of *Vert* and *Venison* from the *Quake-Wendebridge* to Egeforde (i.e., Exford). He occurs frequently among the Foresters of Shropshire from 1262 till 1292.

Ryton was held under the Lords of Condover, and in 1283 four virgates in Great Ryton yielded a rent of 28s, and four virgates in Little Ryton 27s. 4d. Wheathall had two virgates, paying 13s. 4d. rent; Chatford two virgates and an *assart*, yielding 16s. 4d.; and Allfield two-and-a-half virgates rented at 16s 11d.

Great Lyth seems to have been that part of the manor where Roger Venator in 1087 held a hide of land, which passed to the Barons of Pulverbach. The Abbot of Shrewsbury held two thirds of the demesne tithes of Great Lyth. In 1208, Robert de Gatacre held half a hide here under the Barony of Pulverbach, and the other half was held by William fitz Walter de Upton of Waters Upton, whose father had been tenant of the whole.

Westley was partly held in the time of Henry II. by Aylric Sprencheaux, lord of Longnor, who had half a virgate and a mill there under the King, and about 1190, Emma, Baroness of Pulverbach, granted half a virgate in Westley to Henry, son of Aylric de Westley, and the whole of a moor called *Humbermor*. Aylric's grandson, Roger Sprencheaux (II.), was disseized of the mill by Llewellyn during his tenure of the Manor of Condover, and it was only restored to his son Roger (III.), who was holding it in 1274, when he had also acquired two acres of newly assarted land at *The Hoo* in Condover Manor. Westley and Little Lyth in modern times were part of the Manor of Pulverbach, and the inhabitants attended Court Leet there.

Boreton had an entirely distinct history from the other hamlets of the parish. It was a separate manor at Domesday, which had belonged to the Saxon Church of St. Peter in Shrewsbury, and was given by Earl Roger to his Abbey there.<sup>1</sup> The monks' tenants here were named Bozard, who also held land at Pulley. At the beginning of the 13th century Boreton was divided between two co-heiresses, Isabel, wife of Ralph Marescall, and Alice, wife first of Thomas de Etchingham, and afterwards of Elyas de Burton. Alice left an only child, Henry de Burton, who 1263 gave his land at the *Helde* and 3d. rent of the mill of Boreton to Shrewsbury Abbey.

Isabell Marescall died in 1249, when she is said to have held Boreton under the Abbot by the annual rent of one salmon. She had there half a carucate in demesne, and rents amounting to £1 2s. 8d., and was entitled to a yearly tallage of 6s. 8d. Her grandson, Engelard le Marescall of Pulley seems to have conveyed his land at Boreton to William Pride of Shrewsbury, and at his death in 1290, he had no interest in Boreton.

The mill of Boreton seems to have had a rival in the mill of Allfield. In 1160, Hamo le Strange, tenant of Betton under the Abbot of Shrewsbury, gave to the Canons of Haughmond his land of *Bolereugge* and a Mill-stank, and in 1172 Radulf Bozard gave the canons a Grange and 8 acres of land called *Underhelde*, and the "whole water of Coner' down to the boundaries of Berrington," and the Stank of the mill of Betton, which is at Allfield, with the moor. The canons seem to have lost their interest here comparatively soon, but in 1419, the Abbot of Haughmond occurs as granting a life lease to Richard Gosenhull of Condover of the mill at Allfield, with a moor, at a rent of 10s.

Richard and Henry Botte were among the tenants of the manor in 1363, when members of the family held land in Condover and at Little Ryton, Chatford, and Allfield. One Richard Botte is described as of Norton. A Richard Botte of Condover occurs as a juror of the manor in 1274, and the famiiy held land there till the 17th century. Henry of Chester may possibly have been the ancestor of the Harries family, as in 1363, Thomas *Henrici* held land in Condover, and at Wheathall, and John *Henrici* at Dorrington and at Great Ryton. The Harries family possessed Wheathall for many generations. The one line of the family died out as Baronets of Boreatton in the 17th century.

The name of Budil occurs several times among the tenants of 1363. Alice le Biddils held land in Condover, Thomas in Great Ryton and Dorrington, and William in Dorrington.

Nicholas Chese was a juror of the manor in 1272.

The name of Campyon occurs frequently in connection with Condover. In 1256, Richard Campyon, and in 1262, Walter appear

<sup>1</sup> Eyton vi., 173.

on the list of jurors, and William Champion occurs in the latter year as surety for Ralph Marescal of Pulley, Forester of the Lyth. The name does not appear among the tenants of Nicholas Burnell in 1363, but in 1430, Roger Campyon held land in Condover, and John Campyon in Wheathall, and members of the family were tenants of the manor till the 16th century. In 1536-7, the Township of Wheathall reported that "Thomas Campyon dyd willfully kyll hym selfe with a Raser," and his goods were forfeited to the lord of the manor.

The name of Gamell occurs among the jurors in 1272, and in 1363 members of the family were at Wheathall and at Dorrington.

Nicholas Pyk was a juror for Condover in 1272 and 1274. In 1363, several of the name held land in Little Ryton.

The family of Gosenhull (Gosnell) held land in Condover for many generations. The name occurs in 1255, 1262, and 1274. In 1363, Nicholas de Gosenhull held land at Dorrington (possibly Gonsall), and the name remained among the inhabitants of Condover till modern days.

William Mall was of Great Ryton in 1363, and John Mal of Ryton was a juror in 1255. The family held land at Ryton into the 16th century, and in 1544-5 Alys Mall and Rowland Mall gave over to Thomas Montgomery the elder of Salop their tenement at Great Ryton, which had been mortgaged to him.

John Wattes was of Dorrington in 1363, and his descendants held land there for some time later.

William Dun occurs in connection with land at Dorrington in 1277, which his descendants seem to have held till about 1450, when it passed by marriage to Richard Gosenell.

Henry de Aldefield took his name from Allfield, where land was held till the 15th century by men of this name, who also had held land at Great Ryton in 1363.

Richard Dager, one of the chief landowners in Condover in 1363, does not seem to be represented in 1327, unless he is simply called by his father's name.]

	s	d		s	d	
Ric'o Botte	...	ij	xij	Ric'o fil' Joh'	...	xij
Henr' de Cest'a	...	xxij	jo'	Isabell' relict' Joh'	...	ix
Henr' Botte	...	xvij		Ric'o fil' Ric'i	...	x
Adam le Budel	...	xij	q <u>u</u>	Ric'o fil' Galfri	...	vij
Ric'o Chese	...	xvij	jo'	Ric'o Mal	...	xxij
Ric'o Campyonn	...	ij		Alic' q' fuit ux' Ric'		
Nich'o fil' Joh'is	...	xx		Pyke	...	xij
Will'o Gamel	...	xv		Rog' fil' Will'o	...	vij
Nich' Wyllies	...	xvj		Nich'o fil' Rog'i	...	xij
(?) Nich' Pyke	...	ij		Ric'o de Gosenhull'	...	xij
Rog' le Budel	...	ij		Rog' Wattes	...	vij

	s	d		s	d
Will'o Dun..	...	xob'	s'bt'	Will'o Pyke	xij
Will'o fil' Joh'	...	xq <sup>u</sup>	ibid'm	Henr' de Al-	
Will'o Reygnald	...	ixob'q <sup>u</sup>		defeld	xij
Ric'o fil' Rob'ti	...	xijo'			
			p' Sm <sup>a</sup>	xxxiiij <sup>a</sup>	ob'q <sup>u</sup>

## LONGENOLR'.

[LONGNOR.<sup>2</sup>—This manor is not mentioned in *Domesday* under a form of its present name, but is probably there called simply "Lea," *Lege*. This "Lege" was held in 1087 by Rainald the Sheriff, and Azo Bigot held it under him. In Saxon times it had been held by Eldred, who had the privilege of choosing which overlord he would serve. "Here are two hides geldable. In demesne is one ox-team; and one Serf and five Villeins with two teams; and there still might be six more teams here." Then follows an entry difficult to fully understand:—"Roger Venator holds the Caput of this manor under Earl Roger, and the two hides which Azo holds exonerate his (Roger Venator's) land, which is *Inland* (apparently the Saxon demesne) from geld. In Roger's demesne are two ox-teams; and three Serfs, two Neat-herds and nine Boors with one team; and yet there might be three teams more thereon.

"Here is a wood capable of fattening 600 swine; and here are three *firm Hayes* (probably woodland enclosures in good repair), and a mill. The whole in King Edward's time was worth £8 (*per annum*); afterwards it was worth 20s.; now it is worth 64s."

The fact that the head of the manor was held by Roger Venator Bigot held land in Berrington, and also at Glazeley and Abdon. He shows a connection with Pulverbach the neighbouring parish. Azo granted half a hide in Longnor to Shrewsbury Abbey, which, however, the monks do not seem to have retained, but to have received instead a rent-charge of 5s., which was in turn commuted, in 1279, for land at Boreton. The lordship of Longnor passed to the Fitz-Alans, whose tenants here were the elder branch of the Le Stranges, and the tenants-in-fee were the Sprencheaux. Alric Sprencheaux, who also held land at Westley, was concerned between 1158 and 1172 in a grant to Haughmond Abbey concerning the mill at Allfield. He seems to have been succeeded by his son Roger, who in 1185 occurs in an agreement with the Abbot and Convent of Haughmond concerning land lying between Lega and Longnor. This Roger was to hold for life under the Abbey, paying a rent of 6s., and at his death his heirs should hold it without rent, but the Abbey should receive, together with the body of Roger, the mill of Longnor, wholly and for ever, and also a third part of the live stock owned by Roger. The boundary of the

<sup>2</sup> Eyton vi., 48.

land is given as :—"From *Bottestret* to the stank of *Longnor Mill*, and from *Foulfen* to *Ravens Oak*, and so to *Netley*, and so along the *Sichel* to the boundaries of *Smethot*, and to *High Ruding*." Roger also held land in the Barony of *Pulverbach*, and about 1190 Emma, Lady of *Pulverbach*, gave the land which Roger *Sprencheaux* of *Westley* held in *Pulverbach*, together with all his services, for the maintenance of the lights before the high altar of the Church of *Haughmond*. In 1203 Roger *Sprencheaux* was a knight, and later he again occurs in a fresh agreement with *Haughmond Abbey* respecting *Micklewood*, which he and the Abbot agreed to divide equally between them, the part towards the field of *Longnor* to belong to Roger, and that towards *Rudingway* to the Abbot. In 1221 Roger was dead and succeeded by his son, Roger *Sprencheaux* (II.) who was engaged that year in a law suit with William *Hunald* concerning land between *Longnor* and *Frodesley*. The following year, 1222, he claimed common-rights in the bosc of *Lydley*, from Alan *Martell*, Master of the Templars, who denied his right. The final agreement gave to Roger one third (save 12 acres) of the said Bosc, viz., the part reaching from the "dyke of *Kemeshall* to *Wisebrook*, and thence to *Hevedsti*, and onwards to the dyke which was under the alder marked with a cross"; to hold to Roger and his heirs in demesne, under the Master and Brethren for ever, at a rent of 12d. About five years later, Roger, without alluding to his father's negotiation with the Abbey, gave the Mill at *Lengnor* to *Haughmond*. In 1230 he was with the King in *Brittany*, and two years later he was again in *Shropshire*. About 1234 he confirmed his father's grant of *Micklewood* to *Haughmond Abbey*, resigning all common rights in *Lega* in *Botwood*, and allowing the Abbot and his men common pasture throughout the whole manor of *Longnor*, and all right to the moor near the Abbot's Mill of *Longnor*, all which moor, together with the *Alder-copse* and all rights of road the Abbot and Convent were to enjoy unreservedly. In the forest perambulation of 1235, the two boses of *Longnor* were stated to be well kept, except for an assart made by Roger *Sprencheaux*. The Bosc of *Womerton* (near *Church Stretton*) was reported as much wasted, trees having been fallen and given for repairs at *Shrewsbury* and *Stretton Castles* and to Roger *Sprencheaux* to fortify his house at *Longnor*. In 1255, *Longnor* was held under John *le Strange* by Roger *Sprencheaux* (III.) He was associated in 1251 with *Griffin ap Wenunwen*, Prince of *Powis*. He remained loyal to the King in the troubles at the close of the reign of *Henry III.*, and in 1278 he was a Knight and Constable of *Montgomery*. In 1276 he was foreman of jury which made inquest on the estates of Sir John *le Strange*, and from 1279 till 1286 he was Sheriff of *Shropshire* and *Staffordshire*. In 1298 he was one of the knights of the shire returned to the Parliament at *Westminster*, and in 1300 he was one of the five knights who made the Perambulation of the *Shropshire Forests*. Between the year 1304 and 1310, *Longnor* passed from Roger *Sprencheaux* to *Griffin de la Pole*, fifth son of *Griffin ap Wenunwen*, and uncle of *Hawyse, Princess*

of Powys, wife of Sir John de Charlton. In 1312 Griffin de la Pole sold Longnor to his cousin, Sir Fulk le Strange, Baron of Blackmere, the husband of Eleanor Giffard of Corfham. Sir Fulk le Strange died in 1324, having settled Longnor on his younger son, Fulk, the Fulk le Strange of the Subsidy Roll. He lived till 1375, when his estates passed to his three daughters, one of whom was married to Edward de Acton, and another to John Carless. Joan Carless' descendants held a moiety of Longnor, which passed with their heiress to the Corbets of Habberley in the 15th century, the ancestors of the Corbets of Longnor, who in the early 17th century purchased the other moiety which Eleanor le Strange has taken in the 14th century to her husband, Edward de Acton. The present house at Longnor was built by Sir Richard Corbett, the second baronet, in 1670.

William the Beadle occurs frequently as a witness of deeds in the time of Roger Sprencheaux (III.) and of Fulk le Strange. The former granted to him for £44, and for 6d. rent the land that William granted to him for £44, and for 6d. rent the land that William Levychelone and Agnes, widow of Adam de Botfield sometime held, and the right to keep 30 hogs and 1 boar in the woods of the manor. He also received a grant from Walter Scot of a share in a pool at Smethcote, called Frogpool. Richard Clerk also frequently occurs. He was the clerk to Sir Roger Sprencheaux, and his Bailiff in Meechain Iscoed and elsewhere. A deed is extant in which Sir Roger remits to Richard, son of Osbert of Diddlebury, his clerk, all manner of expenditure in any way connected with any account during the whole time in which the said Richard had stood in the grantor's service. By another deed Sir Roger gave to Richard Clerk, son of Osbert de Diddlebury, for 2 merks, 2 acres of his land at Longnor at the rent of one rose. The same Richard and Emma, his wife, were allowed to enlarge the moat round their house, making it 12ft. wider than the old moat, and they were also granted a foot-path leading from their house into the *vill* of Longnor, traversing the field of *Longerhull*, and coming between the house and grange of Peter fitz Peter into the high road.

Henry de Bosco occurs in 1319, when Roger, son of William Euge of Longnor leased to him for 33 years a meadow between Bradleys polle and the meadow of Richard fitz Roger.

The Church of Longnor was a chapel to Condover. Much of the present building goes back to the time of Sir Roger Sprencheaux (III.), and perhaps may be attributed to him.]

s	d	s	d
Fulcone Ex <sup>a</sup> nes	... xiiij <sup>o</sup> q <sup>u</sup>	Marg' relict' Ric'i	... xv
Will'o le Budel	... xvij <sup>o</sup> q <sup>u</sup>	Rog' fil' Will'i	... viij
Ric'o Ol'ico ...	... xvij <sup>o</sup> q <sup>u</sup>	Rog' fil' Pet' ...	... viij
Will'o Dauwe	... xdj <sup>u</sup>	s'bt' { Joh'e le Tyler'	x
Thom' de Mapoles	... xijij	ibid'm { Henr' de Bosco	vij
Ric'o fil' Thom'	... xvij <sup>o</sup> q <sup>u</sup>		
Will'o de Hetheye	... xv		
Rog' fil' Ad' ...	... xvij	p' Sm <sup>a</sup>	<u>xv<sup>s</sup></u>
Nich'o le Budel	... xv		vij <sup>d</sup>

## PULREBACH'.

[PULVERBATCH.<sup>3</sup>—This was an important estate held by Roger Venator under Earl Roger. It had been held in Saxon times as three manors by Hunnit and Ulriet, two brothers who held other land in Shropshire, which they retained after the Conquest. In 1087 it had 2 hides geldable, with land enough for 5 ox-teams. In demesne were 2 teams, and there were 4 serfs and 7 villeins with 3 teams, and a wood capable of fattening 100 swine. There were two Radmans (tenants of higher standing than villeins).

“In King Edward's time the manor was worth £6 (*per annum*), now it is worth 30s. When he (Roger Venator) received it, it was worth 20s.”

Roger Venator was, probably, younger brother to Norman Venator, the ancestor of the Pichfords. The two brothers are witnesses of Earl Roger's foundation charter of Quatford Church. The Constantines of Eaton Constantine, the Uptons of Waters Upton, and the Stapletons of Stapleton are said to have been descended from Roger. He was represented at Pulverbach in the reign of Henry II. by Reginald de Pulverbach, who left an only daughter and heiress Emma, the wife of Herbert de Castello, Baron of Holgate. Neither Herbert nor his wife left any children. She died about four years after her husband, in 1193, and Pulverbach passed to John de Kilpec, Forester of Herefordshire. John de Kilpec was dead in 1206, when King John committed the Castle of Pulverbach to William de Cantilupe, who seems also to have had John de Kilpec's heir as ward. John's widow, Aegidia, or Gila, gave the King 50 marks and a palfrey, that she might have her dower where her husband assigned it, in *Rokesley* and *Ferne*; that she might re-marry anyone but an enemy of the King, after giving the King due notice of her intention; and that her husband's will might be executed, saving his debts to the Crown. The King accepted the Fine, but in 1207, William fitz Warin fined a *destrier*, i.e., race-horse, and a good palfrey, that he might marry Dame Gila, and the King at once sent letters urging her to take Fitz Warin as her husband without delay. The marriage took place, but two years later, Gila was again a widow, and William de Cantilupe gave the King 40 merks for the wardship of the Lady of Kilpec, widow of William fitz Warin. Her son Hugh de Kilpec had a long minority, probably till about 1216, when he occurs for the first time as Custos of the Royal Forests of Herefordshire. In 1223, he had letters entitling him to collect the Scutage of Montgomery from his tenants in five counties—Salop, Staffordshire, Herefordshire, Wiltshire, and Gloucestershire. He seems to have lived in Wiltshire, as mention is made of his house at *Rokel* (Rockley). In 1225 Hugh de Kilpec was sued by Philip de Stapleton, Thomas de Costentin

<sup>3</sup> Eyton vi., 188.

(Constantine), and Walter fitz William, who laid claim to Pulverbatch as descendants of Roger Venator. The matter was settled two years later by Hugh de Kilpec giving them 40 merks of silver and land at Lastes, in Herefordshire, bringing in 50s. rent.

In 1244, Hugh de Kilpec was dead, leaving two daughters, Johanna wife of Philip Marmion, and Isabella, who that year married William Waleraund. In 1254, Henry III. granted to Philip Marmion the privilege of holding a weekly market on Mondays at Pulverbatch, and a yearly fair of three days, on the eve, the day, and the morrow of St. Edith the Virgin (September 16). In 1255, the manor was held by Sir Philip Marmion and William Waleraund under the King, as five hides, an increase of three hides on the Domesday estimate. In 1258, in a formal division of the estates of Hugh de Kilpec, Pulverbatch went wholly to Sir Philip Marmion and his wife, William and Isabella Waleraund receiving Kilpec and Rockley. In 1283, Bishop Burnell complained that Philip Marmion had encroached on his land at Longden. The jurors decided that the Haye of Longden belonged to that manor, and that the *forinsec bosc* which was in Staplewood was common to both the manors of Longden and Pulverbatch. The Haye of Longden was said to be bounded by the high road between Longden and Pulverbatch, which road was the boundary between the Haye and the King's Forest as far as Idekinebrok; whence the boundary passed to the field of Oaks. Philip Marmion died in 1291, leaving only daughters. He had held at Pulverbatch a capital messuage, a carucate of arable and two acres of meadow land in demesne, and he received rents of free tenants amounting to £9 0s. 2d., and 30s. from the mill, and he held the bailiwick of the forestership of Huglith worth 2 marks *per annum*.

Pulverbatch passed to Sir Philip Marmion's second daughter, Joan, widow of William de Morteyn, who died childless in 1228, and the manor was inherited by her sister Matilda, the wife of Ralph le Boteler, who already possessed Norbury in Staffordshire in his wife's right. The manor continued with his descendants till the reign of Elizabeth, when Sir Philip Butler sold the manor and advowson to Roger Owen and his heirs.

The principal tenants of Pulverbatch for many years were named Walsh (*Walensis*). Possibly John, Thomas, and Richard Cadogan, and Richard Tudor may have been known by that title. John Walensis of Pulverbatch occurs on a Stapleton jury in 1284. He may be identical with John Cadogan of 1327.

A family named Sale (*De Aula*) lived in the 13th century at Woodhall, near Hanwood, and the name occurs in connection with land at Uppington. In 1303, Roger son of Richard de Aula occurs as leasing land at Eytoun, near Alberbury. Adam is a Christian name which occurs not unfrequently in the family of Waring, who in the 16th century lived at Onslow, and later were connected with Ford. The name of Waring was confused occasionally with that of Warren.

Thomas de Smethcote was of Wrenthall. He occurs the sole witness of an undated deed, by which Henry de Broke gave his lands at Wilderley to Haughmond Abbey.

Henry de Westley was one of the witnesses of the deed of Roger de Aula at Eyton, near Alberbury. In 1255, Henry le Palmer and Samme were said to hold half a virgate in Condover parish which had been originally the gift of Henry I. Possibly Richard Samme was a son of the tenant of 1255.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e fil' Ric'i	...	ij	Thom' de Smethcote	ijj	
Will'o de Aula	...	ij	Pet <sup>o</sup> Willies	...	xij
Ric'o Tudor...	...	xvij	Ric'o Samme	...	vj
Ad' Waryng'	...	ij	Joh'e fil' Rob'ti	...	xij
Joh'e Cadugan	...	ij	Will'o Staleworth'	...	xvij
Thom' Cadugan	...	vj	Thom' Hareles	...	xvij
Agn' relict' Joh'is	...	vj	s'bt' {	Henr'de Wes-	
Will'o de Heywod	...	xij			x
Thom' de Neuton'	...	vij	ibid'm {	soleye ...	
Ric'o Cadogan	...	xvij			vij
Hug' fil' Hug'	...	xij		p' Sm <sup>a</sup>	xxvj <sup>s</sup>
Will'o Daa	...	xij			x <sup>d</sup>

### STEPULTON<sup>4</sup>.

[STAPLETON.<sup>4</sup>—This seems to have been represented in Domesday by the Manor of Hundeslit (i.e., Huni's Lyth). It was a divided manor in 1087, one virgate and a half which Huning had held in Saxon times, being held under Earl Roger by Roger fitz Corbet, and under him by Ranulf, while one hide and a half virgate that had been held by Aelric, was held under the Earl by Alward. Huning had been the Saxon Lord of Cothercote and Welbatch, and a part of Pulverbach, and Aelric is possibly identical with Elric the Saxon Lord of Hawksley, near Acton Burnell. Roger Corbet's tenant Ranulf also held Welbatch, near Alberbury, and Alward held Rowton, Benthall, and Polemere, in Pontesbury parish. Possibly the mound still remaining near Stapleton Church was the site of the house of Huning, while Aelric lived where the home of the De Stapletons afterwards stood. In the time of Henry I. both portions of the manor were annexed to the Honour of Montgomery. In the time of Stephen it was held under the Lords of Montgomery by Baldwin de Stapleton, Lord of Stapleton and Wistanstow, who seems to have been a Norman called De Meisy. Baldwin was succeeded about 1165 by a son Philip, whose wife Emma was the heiress of land at Dormington and Bricwastre, in Herefordshire, and at Boycot, near

<sup>4</sup> Eyton vi., 108.

Pontesbury. In 1203, Philip de Stapleton was a knight, and in 1209, Stapleton, then still within regard of the Long Forest, is called Stapleton Philippi. In 1223, he appeared on a great Inquest as to the Forest of Stiperstones, and about this time he and his son Robert released all claim to the wood of Wilderley to the canons of Haughmond. He died about 1230, and was succeeded by his son Robert, who occurs in 1234 and 1235 as a Justice at Shrewsbury, Stafford, and Bridgnorth. In 1240, he is called Robert de Meisy, and said to hold Stapleton under Sir William de Cantilupe, the representative of the earlier Lords of Montgomery. He died before 1243, and was succeeded by a son John, who held Stapleton as a hide and a half in 1255. In 1257 John de Stepleton was allowed the privilege of hunting in the Royal Forests of Shropshire. He was dead in 1272, and succeeded by his son Robert, the Robert de Stapleton of the Subsidy Roll, unless, as has been thought, there were two Roberts in succession, the one dying about 1305. There seems, however, to be no trace of this, and the Robert who was living in 1329 was an old man, who seems to have been succeeded by his grandson.

In 1284, enquiry was made whether it would be injurious to the Crown if Robert de Stapleton should enclose and make a park of the Bosc of Alsemore. The jurors found it would not be so, as only a corner of the Bosc abutted on the Long Forest, and Robert de Stapleton used it as an enclosure for his own cattle. It contained five acres of land, and was not frequented by beasts of chace. In 1290, Robert de Stapleton obtained a Charter of Free Warren for his estates of Wistanstow and Stapleton in Shropshire, Dormington in Herefordshire, Waleton in Derbyshire, and Normanton in Leicestershire. In 1297 he was one of those summoned with horse and arms to muster at Nottingham for service in Scotland. In 1301 a writ of Edward I. dated at Berwick-on-Tweed commissioned Robert de Stapleton to enquire into the conduct of certain officers or bailiffs in Shropshire who had taken bribes from the foot-soldiers impressed for the Scottish wars, and allowed them to remain at home. In 1311, a royal patent secured the Park of Alsemore and Stanleymore, once within the King's Forest, to Robert de Stapleton and his heirs for ever. In 1313 he was pardoned for his adherence to the Earl of Lancaster, and his share in the death of Gaveston. He had several military summonses against the Scots in the reign of Edward II., and in 1324 he was summoned to attend a Great Council. He was dead in 1333, when his widow, Isabella de Birmingham, occurs in a deed relating to land in Staffordshire. Sir Robert is said to have been twice married, first to a daughter of Roger de Morteyn of Walsall, who brought him estates at Aldridge and Great Barr, and secondly to Isabella de Birmingham. His heir Robert, son of Philip de Stapleton, was apparently his grandson by his first wife. Thus Robert seems to have been succeeded at Stapleton by a son Robert, and he by a son John, who was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1383 and 1391. Later the estates of the De Stapleton were divided among

six co-heiresses, represented in 1455 by John Leighton, Robert Monford, Robert Cresset, Thomas Hord, Thomas Walwen, and Thomas Acton. Thomas Hord seems to have had some connection with the neighbourhood, for in 1424 Agnes Champneys of Great Ryton occurs as paying rent to Thomas Horde for land in Condover field. In 1482 Thomas Horde was Steward of the Manor of Condover, and in 1463, 1466, and 1468, Thomas Acton occurs in the same capacity. He was probably of Longnor.

Thomas de Bradeley was possibly of the same family as Richard de Bradeley, who occurs in 1262 in connection with a Robert de Stapleton.

Richard de Stanley seems to have taken his name from the part of the manor which Sir Robert de Stapleton had enclosed in 1311.]

	s	d		s	d
Rob'to de Stepultone	ij		Thom' de Br <sup>a</sup> deleye	vij	
Ric'o Henr' ...	...	ix	Ph'o Bollot ...	...	vj
Ric'o Cissore	...	xvj	Ric'o de Stanleye ...	vij	
Ric'o Wylot'	...	xij	Joh'e fil' Thom'	...	vj
Gilb'to de Monte	...	vj	Galfr'o de Furno ...	xij	

### WYLDERDEL'GE.

[WILDERLEY,<sup>5</sup> Parish of Church Pulverbach.—This had been held in Saxon times by a franklin Chetel. In 1087, Hugh fitz Turgis held it under Earl Roger. There were 2 hides geldable, and land for 4 ox-teams. In demesne was 1 team, and 4 serfs and 3 villeins had one team. The wood would fatten 100 swine. In Saxon times the manor was worth 30s.; in 1087, 20s., but when Hugh received it, it was worth 10s.

Hugh fitz Turgis also held Hope Bowdler and Chelwick, and his three manors were annexed by Henry I. to the Honour of Montgomery. In 1203, Richard de Wilderley was Lord of Wilderley, Hope Bowdler, and Cothencote, but the year following he sold Wilderley and Cothencote to the canons of Haughmond for 121 merks and a palfrey worth 5 merks, and a yearly rent of half a merk, payable for 27 years. William de Courtenay, the then Lord of Montgomery, increased this grant by releasing the canons from all services due from Cothencote and Wilderley, except *Scutage* and *reasonable relief*. Soon after the acquisition of Wilderley, "Richard, Abbot of Haughmond, at the request of Reiner, Bishop of St. Asaph, demised a virgate in Wilderley in *fee-farm* to Ithel, son of the Bishop's aunt." In 1226, there was a dispute between the Abbot and Philip de Stapleton relating to land near the bosc of Wilderley. A few years later Stephen de Hope, the son of Richard de Wilderley, *quit-claimed* the rent of half a merk paid by the canons. In 1255, the Abbot of

<sup>5</sup> Eyton vi., 258.

Haughmond held Wilderley as 2 hides of land under the Lord of Hope Bowdler, who held in turn under the Lord of Montgomery. In 1291, the Abbot received £1 7s. 2½d. in rents from Wilderley, and 8d. from a small meadow there. The estate remained with the Abbey till the Dissolution. In 1541, it was valued at £1 14s., £1 0s. 8d. being rent from tenants at will, £3 3s. 4d. *ferm* of a messuage and land, and 10s. other profits. In 1617, Roger Barne field received royal permission to sell the Manor of Wilderley to Peter Corbet and Richard Figes.

The name of Gascon occurs among the Condovery tenants of 1480, when John Gascoyne held two houses and land in Great Ryton, and in 1392-3, the township of Dorrington presented that Cicely, daughter of Thomas Gascoyne had married without the lord's licence.

William, son of Henry, may have been a son of Henry de Broke, who about this time gave all lands in Wilderley to Haughmond Abbey, which he had held under the said Abbey.]

	s	d	s	d
Ph'o Gasconn	...	xvij	s'bt'	Will'o Henr' x
Ric'o fil' Joh'is	...	xx o'	ibid'm	A d a m' le
Will'o fil' Henr'	...	xix*	Tayllour	ix
Ric'o fil' Henr	...	ixq <sup>u</sup>		
Ric'o de Norton	...	vj	p' Sm <sup>a</sup>	xvij <sup>s</sup>
Will'o Cl'ico	...	vj		j <sup>d</sup> o'q <sup>u</sup>

### LEGH' IN BOTTEWODE.

[LEEBOTWOOD.<sup>6</sup>—This had been held in Saxon times by Auti, and he continued to hold it under Earl Roger, as he also did his other manors of Lydney and Quat. It was a small manor of half a hide with land for one team, cultivated by two *radmans*. It had retained its value of 5s. through all the troubled times of the Norman Conquest. After Auti had ceased to hold this manor it seems to have been annexed to the Royal manor of Condovery. About 1170 Henry II. gave two *lands* in Botwood, and land in Bechote to the Canons of Haughmond, together with some pasture, all which is described as having been held by Bletherus, a hermit. In 1172, among the possession of the Abbey was "Lee in the forest of Botwood and Bechcote." Towards the close of the 12th century, Bishop Peche of Lichfield confirmed to Haughmond the Chapels of Lee and of Bechcote, parochially under the Church of Condovery. "And let the said Chapels be served, as they are served now, by one Canon of Haughmond, or one Secular Chaplain, removable at the will of the Abbot, who shall receive the Cure at the Abbot's hands so long as he shall there remain. And in the said Chapel of Lega let there be for ever a Baptistry and a right of Sepulture." This later grant established the parochial independ-

<sup>6</sup> Eyton vi., 244.

ence of Leebotwood Church. The witnesses to this deed are Roger, Archdeacon of Salop; William the Dean; Bartholemew, John, and Thomas, Portioners of Condover; and R. Sprenclose. In 1211 the Abbot was recorded as holding half a hide of land taken out of the Forest in Lee in Botwood, which was a member of the King's Manor of Condover by gift of King Henry, father of King John, and he also held Bechcot by gift of the same King, which also was an assart from the forest of the manor of Condover. In 1253, Henry III, confirmed to Haughmond the Vill of Lee in Botwood with all its appurtenances as far far the bridge called the Quaking Bridge, with the Chapel and tithe of the said Vill; also all Bechcote, from the road called the Hayedway to the place called Goseford, with the tithes and oratory of the same Vill; also pasture on the Long Mynd for all the Canons cattle, and the cattle of their men and tenants. The Forest of Botwood, apart from the Vill of Lee, was Royal Demesne, and the Templars of Lydney had been allowed to assart 40 acres there. In 1273, a dispute between the Canons of Haughmond and the Templars as to common pasture in the Woods of Botwood was settled by an agreement by which the Abbot conceded to the Master and Brethren at Lydney common pasture in the Wood for the swine and cattle of themselves, and their men of Lydney, but in the *pessone* season from Michaelmas to Martimus the beasts of neither party were to enter the Bosc of the other. Also the Abbot allowed the master and brethren to fish in his rivulet of Ree. In return the Templars conceded similar rights in their wood of Botwood, and remitted to the Abbot all obligation to do suit at Stanton Long for three noakes he held in that Vill, but the Abbot's tenants were still to do suit. In 1291 the Abbot received £1 5s. 10d. in rents from Lee in Botwood, which included 2s. 6d. from the mill there. In 1320 the Abbot obtained a Charter for a weekly market on Thursdays at Leebotwood, and of Free Warren there, and also at Bechcote, Wilderley, and the Long Mynd.

In 1372 the Abbot demised the Grange of Cress and a parcel of Wood called Cress Park at Leebotwood for their lives to Edward de Acton, and his wife Eleanor, one of the co-heiresses of Longnor.

Leebotwood remained with the Canons of Haughmond till the Dissolution. Its yearly value was then £18 19s. 8½d., and that of Bechcote £3 19s. 10d., which latter included £1 as *fern* of the Chapel there.

William the Walker probably took his name from the fulling mill, now known as Walk Mill. In mediæval times, "walking" the cloth was a process (now done by rollers) in preparing the rough webs for use.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o le Walcar'	...	xvij	Hug' Hemmyge	...	xiiij
Ric'o Martyn ...	...	xiij	Thom' le Walcar'	...	xvij
Ric'o Eddesone	...	xvij	Ric'o le Greoter'	...	xiiij

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## WOLSTANSTONE.

[WOOLSTASTON.<sup>7</sup>—In 1087 this was one of the five manors in the Hundred of Condover held by Robert fitz Corbet under Earl Roger. In Saxon times it had been held as two hides by two franklins, Chetel and Alurie, and had been worth 40s. *per annum*. After the Conquest it had gone down to 12s. In demesne was one team, and 7 villeins possessed a team and a half, and there was land for three teams more. The wood would fatten 12 swine. In the reign of Henry I., Robert fitz Corbet's Barony is said to have been divided between his two daughters, the ancestresses of the Boterels and of the Fitz Herberts. Woolstaston went to the Boterels, whose tenants here in the 13th century bore the name of English (Anglicus). Roger Anglicus, who died about 1208, left a son John and a widow Amilia, who as Lady of Woolstaston granted to Haughmond Abbey certain land in Lee Botwood, and common pasture in Woolstaston Wood, with pannage for 20 swine. For this the Abbot paid 6 merks and a yearly rent of 3s. Amilia, and Alreda Boterel, her over-lady, were both on the side of the Barons against King John, but under Henry III., John Anglicus and Amilia his mother were certified as having returned to their allegiance. In the second half of the 13th century, Woolstaston was the subject of much litigation between Johanna, daughter and heir of John Anglicus, wife of Robert de Grendon, and a second Roger Anglicus and Richard his brother. In 1255, Woolstaston was said to be held for 2 hides by Dame Johanna de Engleys under Sir Reginald de Boterel, but in 1272 the question of right as to the possession of the manor was not yet decided. Robert Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, acquired the fee-simple of Woolstaston some time before 1281, when a charter of free warren was granted to his demesnes in Belswardine, Meole, and Woolstaston. At his death in 1292, he is stated to have held the vill under Giles de Berkeley (son of Johanna le Engleys). The capital messuage was out of repair, and with its garden was valued at 2s. *per annum*, half a carucate of poor land at 6s. 8d., 4 acres of meadow at 6s. 8d., a water mill 12s., a common wood 18d., and rents £5 6s. On the death of Philip Burnel, he was said to have held the manor under the Lord of Longden, and his son Edward Burnel, in 1315, was said to have held it of the King. In the 15th century it was still the property of the Burnels, and remained with their heirs till the attainder of Lord Lovel under Henry VII., when it was given to Jasper, Duke of Bedford. The large house, a portion of which still remains, was built by one of the Pope family. In 1606, Roger Pope succeeded to Woolstaston as heir of his mother Lucia, daughter of Thomas Edwardes of Shrewsbury. The estate remained with his descendants till 1754, when Katherine Pope died unmarried, leaving

<sup>7</sup> Eyton vi., 151.

Woolstaston to her cousin, Sir Thomas Whitmore of Apley, who pulled down two-thirds of the house.

In 1311, Edward Burnel granted 6 acres in his wood of Woolstaston to William le Bowdler. Possibly he was the father of the Richard fitz William of the Subsidy Roll.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o fil' Will'i ...	xvij		Will'o fil' Rog'i ...	xiiij	
Will'o de Modlycote ...	xij		Rog' fil' Henr' ...	xij	
Ric'o de Conedou'e ...	xvij		Will'o le Gardener ...	x o'	

#### SMETHECOT.

[SMETHCOTE.<sup>8</sup>—This manor was one of the few to which the Norman Conquest brought no change of ownership. Edmund held it (under Earl Roger) in 1087, as he had done in the Saxon times, with a tenant Eldred under him. There was one hide geldable, and land for three ox-teams. Two Radmans and one Boor had one team, and there was a wood capable of fattening 50 swine. It retained the value of 4*s. per annum* through the time of the Conquest. It seems probable that Edmund was identical with Elmund the Saxon, who held several Shropshire manors which later were annexed by Henry I. to the Honour of Montgomery, as Smethcote also was. At the beginning of the 12th century the manor was in the hands of the representatives of three co-heiresses, who were also concerned in land at Aldon and at Acton Scott. In 1255, Roger Pichard, Thomas Purcel, and Philip de Smethcote held the manor as half a hide. Roger Pichard sold his share of the manor and advowson to Sir Hugh Burnel. In 1294, half Philip Burnel's estate at Smethcote was in the hands of the Merchants of Lucca, who had a large lien on his property. Thomas Purcel's share seems to have passed to the Scots of Acton Scott. In 1320 Walter, son of Reginald Scot, quit claimed to William, son of Walter le Budel of Longnor, all his right to a moiety of the Vivary called Frogpool in Smethcote, "which Vivary lies below the Marsh, and below the wood of the said Vill."

Philip de Smethcote was succeeded by a son, Roger, who appears frequently as a witness of local Deeds between 1292 and 1320. He seems to have left three sons, Philip and William, and Roger, who was Rector of Smethcote from 1312 to 1338. Possibly Philip the Traventer was this latter Philip, and gained his livelihood and his surname by hiring horses to travellers.

In a deed of 1323 between Richard fitz Walter and Thomas fitz William relating to land at Smethcote, the witnesses are:—Philip, son of Roger de Smethcote, William his brother, Richard Tristram, Richard Faber of Smethcote, and William de Botfield. Several of these names appear on the Subsidy Roll.

<sup>8</sup> Eyton vi., 250.

[The Burnel share in Smethcote passed with the greater portion of their estates to the Lovels of Tichmarsh. On the attainder of Francis Lovel in 1484-5, it was given to the Duke of Bedford, and on his death to the Duke of Norfolk.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o Fabro ...	...	xvij	Ph'o le Tru <sup>a</sup> ent'	...	xvij
Will'o de Bottefeld ...	xiiij		Ric'o fil' Walt'i ...	xij	
Joh'e le Stodherde ...	xij		Rog' de Pulrebache...	xo'	
Will'o de Smethcot' ...	xvij				

### PYKELESCOT<sup>9</sup>.

[PICKLESCOTE<sup>9</sup> (Smethcote).—This formed part of the Manor of Smethcote in 1087, and passed to the same co-parceners. Early in the 13th century they enfeoffed Roger fitz Madoc in half Picklescote, and he granted this moiety to the "White Monks of Pool," i.e., the Cistercian monks of Strata Marcella. The Abbot and Monks gave this land to Thomas Corbet of Caus in exchange for certain land in the Haye of Thomas Corbet above Caus, and Thomas in turn, about 1230, gave it to Haughmond Abbey in exchange for land at Edderton, near Wentnor, the Abbot giving 8 oxen and 4 cows in addition for cultivation of the land at Edderton. About this time Howel de Picklescote gave a noke here to Haughmond Abbey. In 1255, Picklescote was held by the Abbot and Madoc de Picklescote. Madoc appears on several local juries between 1253 and 1264. The lay land-holder here in 1272 seems to have been Roger fitz Baldwin.

Haughmond Abbey retained its property here till the Dissolution. In 1541, it possessed 14s. 4d. in rents from tenants at will in Picklescote, and £1 from a messuage and land.]

	s	d		s	d
Ph'o fil' Ric'i ...	xiiij		s'bt'	{	Rog'le knyght' ix
Rog' Smethe ...	xvj		ibid'm	{	Hug' le Fox ix
Rog' de Ruton' ...	xvij				
Hug' de Lynleye ...	xiij				
Rog' fil' Ric'i ...	xvj		p' Sm <sup>a</sup>	xxxij <sup>s</sup>	ob
Will'o de Lynleye ...	xixob'				

### FRODESLEYE.

[FRODESLEYE.<sup>10</sup>—This was retained by its Saxon owner throughout the troubles of the Norman Conquest. Siward, who held it under Earl Roger, seems to have been also Lord of Cheney Longville and

<sup>9</sup> Eyton vi., 255.

<sup>10</sup> Eyton vi., 291.

Overs. He is apparently identical with Siward the Fat, whom Ordericus says was a kinsman of the Earl.

Frodesley was held as one hide. It possessed a wood capable of fattening 100 swine, with three hayes (enclosed woodland). Its value had fallen from 10s. *per annum* to 8s. Siward seems to have been succeeded in his estates by his son Aldred, but in the following century Frodesley seems to have passed from his descendants. It later formed part of the Barony of Fitz Alan, and was held in 1203 under the Fitz Alans by Robert Hunald. In 1221, William Hunald, who also held land at Marton under the Lords of Montgomery, occurs in connection with this neighbourhood. In that year he was excused appearing in a law-suit against Engelard de Acton and Laurina his wife because "he was beyond the sea at St. James." He had gone to the shrine of St. James of Compostella, where John fitz Alan, his over-lord, is known to have been the previous year. This name appears in connection with Longnor about this time in an agreement made with Roger Sprencheaux. In 1231, William Hunald was fined three merks because his hounds had been coursing without a licence. In 1235, in the *Forest Survey*, mention is made that certain villeins of William Hunald had erected dwellings in the Bosc of Frodesley and wasted the underwood of one part, but the other part was well kept, but oak trees did not grow there. Sir William Hunald occurs on important matters in the county till 1248, when he died, being then Escheator for Shropshire. He left a widow, Laurina (or Loretta) and a young son, Thomas, who seems to have come of age about 1255, when he held Frodesley under John fitz Alan. Thomas Hunald was among those, who in 1256 were reported as holding 15 *librates* of land, but who were not yet knights. In 1258, Richard Fitz Hamon, Woodwarden of Frodesley, shot a stag in the King's forest, and Thomas Hunald's Bosc of Frodesley had in consequence of this trespass been seized into the King's hand. In 1262, Thomas obtained re-possession on payment of a fine of 6s. 8d. He seems to have been succeeded here and at Marton by William Hunald, who died apparently c. 1278, and was followed by John Hunald, who in 1295 held Frodesley under Philip Burnel, the husband of Maud fitz Alan. In 1297 he was returned as holding 20 *librates* of land in Shropshire, and summoned to be in London on July 7, with horse and arms for service beyond the seas. In 1316 he was still lord of Frodesley, and he seems to have been succeeded by another John, who occurs in 1377, as presenting to the Chapel of Frodesley. This latter John left a daughter and heiress Johanna, wife of John Scriven of Salop, and throughout the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries the Scrivens were lords of Frodesley. They suffered for their loyalty to Charles I., Richard Scriven compounding for £117 0s. 0d. At the close of the 17th century Samuel Edwardes, Esq., became lord of the manor, but the parish continued for many years longer to be mainly made up of independent holdings held by yeomen.

The picturesque stone manor house of the Scrivens was pulled down in 1880. Portions of the interesting house on the hill, known as the Lodge, still remain, and are used as a farm house.

Roger de Frodesley occurs as Roger, son of Roger de Frodesley in 1277, when Roger, son of Benedict de Frodesley, granted to him and his heirs 32 acres of land and 3 of meadow at a rose rent. In 1292, Roger de Frodesley was chief Bailiff of Condover Hundred.

A certain John Horde appears in 1336, as acting for Robert Corbet of Morton Corbet, in connection with land at Haughton, near Haughmond, which had been given to the Abbey there, which was a foundation of the Fitz-Alans, over lords of Frodesley.

A family of the name of Balle held land at the Lyth in Condover parish, and the same name occurs at Culmington and Siefton, where Haughmond Abbey held considerable property. Thomas Ball was among the tenants of Condover in 1480.

There were several contemporary John Corbets at the beginning of the 14th century. Sir John Corbet of Binweston, living in 1356, had a son John, and the last Baron Corbet of Caus was John. This John Corbet never enjoyed the estates to which he was entitled by birth as heir of his brother, Peter Corbet (II.), and he died a comparatively poor man about 1346. It is difficult to say to which family of Corbet the John Corbet of the Frodesley Subsidy Roll belonged, as the Corbets of Longnor afterwards associated in some degree with Frodesley, came to Longnor in the 15th century by marriage with the heiress of the Carless family.

A Richard le Barker was among the tenants of Condover in 1363, but it is probably only identity of calling, not of person, that the name shows.

A John Hastings also occurs at Condover in 1377-8 in connection with land at Dorrington in the 14th century.]

	s	d		s	d
Rog'de Frodesleye	ij	ixq <sup>u</sup>	Will'o Jankyns	ij	ijjo'q <sup>u</sup>
Joh'e Hord	...	ij	Thom' Louekyn	...	xvq <sup>u</sup>
Rob'to Balle	ij	v	s'bt' { Joh'e Henr'	ix	
Joh'e Corbet	ij	ijjo'q <sup>u</sup>	Will'o de		
Joh'e Hastange	xvijo'q <sup>u</sup>		ibid'm { Drayton'	vij	
Joh'e Louekyn	xijjo'q <sup>u</sup>				
Godith' vidua	ij	ob'			
Walt'o Balle	...	xvo'q <sup>u</sup>		Sum <sup>a</sup>	xxij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> ob'
Ric'o Bercar'	ij	ob'q <sup>u</sup>			

#### ACTON' BURNEL.

[ACTON BURNELL.<sup>11</sup>—This was held at Domesday by Roger fitz Corbet under Earl Roger, and a tenant Roger held it under him. It had been held by a Saxon franklin, Godric, and the change of owner-

<sup>11</sup> Eyton vi., 121.

ship had brought a fall in value ; from 80s. per annum in King Edward's time it had fallen to 15s., but in 1087 was worth 20s. It was a manor of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hides, with one ox-team in demesne, and 2 serfs one Villein, 4 Boors and one Radman, with a team and a half, and there might have been one more team employed. A century later Acton Burnell was held by the Burnell family, one of whom, William Burnell, occurs about 1170 as witness of a deed of the Prior of Wenlock relating to land at Hughley. There were two branches of the family holding a share in Acton Burnell, the elder apparently represented by Thomas, and the elder by Gerin Burnell. Thomas, who died about 1190, held Langley and Ruckley also, and Warin seems to have obtained his share of Acton Burnell after a long law-suit. Thomas Burnell's estate passed to his brother William, and Gerin's to his son Hugh. William Burnell (II.) appears as a Knight in 1203. He died about 1220, and was succeeded by his son William (III.) who was a Knight, and one of the four Coroners of Shropshire. In 1221, complaint was made that some years before Gerin Burnell (probably a son of Hugh) with William Corbet and others had robbed a monk of Buildwas at the instigation of Thomas Corbet (son of the Baron of Caus), whose aunt had a house in the Abbey Foregate at Shrewsbury, in which house the robbery was said to have taken place. Gerin Burnell and William Corbet were duly fined 5 merks, one merks of which was still owing in 1229. In 1240, Acton Burnell was held by William and Gerin Burnell under Thomas Corbet. William was succeeded in 1247 by his son William (IV.), who about 1248 was outlawed for killing two men, one a priest named Gilbert, and the other bearing the surname of Curteis. This outlawry brought his share of Acton Burnell into the hands of Thomas Corbet of Caus, the over-lord, who seems to have committed it to Hugh de Beckbury. In 1255, Roger Burnell and Hugh de Beckbury held the manor as three hides. Sir Thomas Corbet occasionally visited Acton Burnell, and it was presented that in January, 1258, he had "taken a two-year old deer, and carried the carcase to the house of Robert de Acton, Clerk ;" for this Robert was summoned to appear before the Bishop of Chester, and Sir Thomas before the King. At this time Robert Burnell, the future Chancellor, was among the Clerks of Prince Edward, and in 1260 was with him in France. He had acquired land in his native place probably prior to 1263, when he appears with other vassals in the company of Thomas Corbet of Caus, who had letters of protection during the war with Wales. In 1265, he and others had letters of safe conduct into South Wales, "whither they are going on the affairs of Edward, the King's son." In 1266, he was allowed to impark his bosc within the King's Forest of Salop, and in 1269, Henry III. granted to "Robert Burnell, his beloved clerk, the privilege of holding a weekly market on Tuesdays at Acton Burnell, and two annual fairs, on the vigil, the day, and the morrow of the Annunciation, and the vigil, the day and the morrow of

Michaelmas. He was also allowed free warren in his demesnes at Acton Burnell, Langley, Allecot, Belswardine, and Eudon Burnell. In 1270, he was allowed to enclose the Bosc of *Cumbes*, and make a park, and he was pardoned for assarts and enclosures already made. In that same year his name is among the *Crucesignati*, but does not seem to have actually gone to Palestine, though as "about to set out to the Holy Land with Edward, the King's son," he appointed William de Middlehope and Malcolm de Harley his attorneys in all things in his absence. In February, 1272, he was with King Henry at Westminster, being then Archdeacon of York, and in June of that year Prince Edward, then at Acre, made a will in which he appointed Robert Burnell one of his executors. In September the same year he is mentioned with the Archbishop of York and Roger de Mortimer as a *locum tenens* of the absent prince. Henry III. died in November, 1272, and Robert Burnell was one of the three regents of the kingdom. In 1274, King Edward appointed him Lord Chancellor, and the following year he was consecrated Bishop of Bath and Wells. In 1282, the Bishop's two brothers, Sir William and Philip, were killed near the Menai Straits in the Welsh war. In October, 1273, the King was staying at Acton Burnell with his Chancellor at the time of the Parliament there, when the statute "De Mercatoribus" for the recovery of debts was passed. In 1284, the Bishop received licence to embattle his mansion of Acton Burnell, and to take building timber from the demesne hayes and boscis of Salop for his manor house. At the same time the boscis of Frodesley and of Condover, which had been seized into the King's hands for alleged waste, were restored to the Chancellor.

Bishop Burnell died at Berwick-on-Tweed on October 25, 1292, and his body was buried in the nave of Wells Cathedral on November 23. His capital messuage of Acton Burnell was valued at the unusually high sum of 40s. *per annum* over and above the cost of its maintenance; 4 carucates of land in demesne were worth £8; 2 acres of meadow 4s.; 3 vivaries (i.e., fishponds) 20s.; a water mill £2 13s. 4d.; the Park, £1 6s. 8d.; 2 dove-cotes at 5s.; and rents of free tenants and burgesses £5 2s. 2½d. Philip Burnell, the Bishop's nephew and heir, died in 1294, deeply in debt, with Acton Burnell and other of other of his estates mortgaged to "certain merchants of Lucca." His son Edward, then a minor, only lived till 1315. In 1301, his estate at Acton Burnell was described as 47 *Burgages*, which seems to show that Bishop Burnell, who had allowed Ho'gate Castle, the head of his Barony, to become of no value as a residence, had intended that his manor-house of Acton Burnell should look over a flourishing market town. Edward left no children, and his sister Maud was his heir. She left the Barony of Holgate and her Shropshire estates to her son by her second husband, John de Handlo.

John de Handlo, who held Acton Burnell in right of his wife in 1327, died in 1346, and his son Nicholas took his mother's name. He died in 1383, and the fine brass to his memory is still to be seen

in Acton Burnell Church. Later the manor passed to the Lovels, the descendants of Maud Burnell's first marriage, and on the attainder of Lord Lovel under Henry VII. it was granted to the Duke of Bedford, the son of Owen Tudor and Queen Catherine. He died childless, and Acton Burnell was among the manors granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, who is perhaps better known as the Earl of Surrey, who routed the Scots on Flodden Field. After the attainder of his son, the manors of Acton Burnell and Acton Pigott passed through several hands. A branch of the Burnells continued here, and at Langley, the heiress of which in the 14th century married Roger Lee of Lee and Pimhill, and the two heiresses of the Lee family in the 17th century took Acton Burnell to the Smythe, and Lee Hall to the Cleaton family.

Richard de Newton was probably ancestor of Peter Newton, who in 1509 was steward of the manor.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Handlo ...	vj		Ric'o de Neuton' ...	ij	ijj
Alex' de Waterden...		vj	Amic' relict' Rad'i ...		xijj
Thom' fil' Walt'i ...		vj	Walt'o de Newebold		xij

#### PYCHFORD'.

[PITCHFORD.<sup>12</sup>—This was held in Saxon times by three Franklins Edric, Leuric, and Uluric. In 1086, it was held under Earl Roger by Turold de Verley, lord of Willey, who also held Wigwig, and ten other manors under the Earl, and that of Little Eytون near Pitchford under the Church of St. Chad, Shrewsbury. At the time of Domesday, Pitchford consisted of 8 hides geldable. There was land enough for 5 ox-teams. In demesne were 3 teams and 3 serfs, 3 neatherds, 1 villein, 3 boors, 1 smith, and 1 Radman had 2 teams. The Wood was capable of fattening 100 swine. In King Edward's time the manor was worth 8s. *per annum*; afterwards 16s., and in 1086, 40s. Turold de Verley seems to have been the ancestor of the Chetwynds, who were his successors in the greater part of his estates, but he or one of his immediate successors enfeoffed at Pitchford the ancestor of the family which later bore the name of De Pitchford. This tenant was related to Norman Venator, and was his heir at Bridgnorth, Albrighton, and Ryton near Shifnal. Ralph de Pitchford (I.) distinguished himself at the siege of Bridgnorth in 1102, and was rewarded by a gift of land there, held by the service of finding wood to burn in the King's great chamber in the Castle as often as he should come to Bridgnorth. This Ralph seems to have been the founder of Pitchford Church. A document quoted by Owen and Blakeway<sup>1</sup> mentions that the Dean and Chapter of St. Chad, Salop, had received the tithes of

<sup>12</sup> Eytон vi., 267.

<sup>1</sup> *History of Shrewsbury*, ii., 184.

Little Eton, Newton, and Beche, on condition that they should provide a "Chaplain and Clerk, a Chalice and vestments, and all things necessary towards celebrating divine service three days a week at Eton in a certain Oratory set apart for that purpose," and that the Chaplain should undertake the duties of parish priest to the people there. Ralph de Pichford, however, for the spiritual good of his tenants, built a church at Pitchford, and appointed Engelard, his brother, rector. The Dean of St. Chad objected to the diversion of the tithes to this parish church, and the quarrel that ensued caused the document in question to be written and preserved. The dispute was apparently settled finally by the Dean and Chapter receiving the great predial tithes and a heriot, all beside going to Engelard and his successors in the Rectory. Beche, Newton, and Little Eaton have all now disappeared; probably they were situated towards Eaton Mascot on the Pitchford side of the brook. Ralph de Pichford (I.) was succeeded by a son and grandson, both named Richard. Richard de Pichford (II.) gave the mill of Pichford to Haughmond Abbey before 1172. His son and successor Hugh, however, some 20 years later recovered the mill by giving the Abbot property at Bridgnorth (Little Brug) in exchange. Hugh de Pichford married Burga, daughter of Ralph de Baskerville, the heiress of estates in Warwickshire, Leicestershire, and Derbyshire. In 1199, Hugh had license to enclose and cultivate 40 acres of woodland at Pitchford. He died about 1211, and was succeeded by a son, Ralph II. He had also a son William, and a daughter Isabella, who succeeded to his estate at Snareston in Leicestershire. This Ralph (II.) has been considered by some authorities to be the founder of the church, but the elder Ralph seems the more probable. He granted a rent of 8s. from the fishery of Bridgnorth to the Canons of Lilleshall. Ralph (II.) died in 1253, having held Pitchford under John de Chetwynd. There is no mention of a "Capital Messuage" among his possessions at Pitchford, though he held four carucates of land in demesne, and possessed two gardens, beside the mill, a vivary (i.e., a fish-pond) a wood, and meadow-land, and rents valued at £6 2s. 7½d. His heir, John de Pichford, came of age in 1258. His mother married as her second husband Sir Adam Talbot, and in 1255 was receiving £3 6s. 8d. annually from Pitchford as her dower. The Pitchfords seem to have been related to the De Willeys, to Ralph Pipard, Seneschal to Henry III., and to several other families of importance. John de Pichford married Margaret, daughter of William Devereux, and took the same side as his father-in-law against the King in the troubles of the latter part of the reign of Henry III. In 1266, however, a patent from the King, given at Kenilworth, pardoned him for his conduct in the late disturbances, and ordered that he should not be molested in his possessions. In 1273, John de Pichford mortgaged Pitchford to Archbishop Giffard of York, his wife's uncle, but apparently this was redeemed or cancelled, as on the death of John in 1285, he is said to have held Pitchford under the heirs of

John de Chetwynd by service of one man doing castle-guard at Oswestry for ten days. Ralph de Pitchford (III.), the son and heir of John, in 1292 was in Ireland, where he had gone by licence from the Crown, and where it is possible he settled after the sale of his Shropshire estates. In 1301, he sold Pitchford to Walter de Langton, Bishop of Lichfield, who also bought up the life-interest there of his mother, Margaret Devereux. In 1316, the Bishop of Chester (or Lichfield) was lord of Pitchford, and in the following year he was resident there. Bishop Langton died in 1321, having held Pitchford under Sir John de Chetwynd as half a knight's fee. In addition to the possessions of the manor mentioned in 1253 was a Capital Messuage valued at 3s. 4d. The bishop's heir was his kinsman, Edmund, son of Robert Peverel, who was still a minor. He died in 1331, leaving a son and heir John, of one year old. John Peverel apparently left no children, for Margaret, wife of William de la Pole, was his sister and heir. In 1358, William de la Pole sold his interest in Pitchford to Sir Nicholas Burnell. In Edward IV.'s time Lord Lovel was lord of the manor of Pitchford, but in 1473, the estate was bought by Thomas Oteley of Shrewsbury, whose first wife was Anne Scriven of Frodesley. Pitchford remained with the Oteleys till 1807, when the last of the name died, leaving his estates to his kinsman, the Earl of Liverpool, whose grandson now holds them.

The Nicholas de Pitchford of the Subsidy Roll in 1316 was lord of half Cantlop, and is mentioned as tenant *in capite* there in 1343. He may have been of a younger branch of the original lords of Pitchford, and possibly was of the same family as Thurstan de Pitchford, who, towards the close of the 13th century, gave a messuage and three acres of land to Pitchford Church. He may have been the wealthy tenant of those lands in Pitchford bought later by Thomas Oteley.

Richard de Acton took his name from Acton Burnel, or Acton Pigot, and possibly may have been of the same family as Robert de Acton, clerk, who occurs frequently in connection with the neighbourhood in the latter part of the 13th century.

Richard de la Beche took his name from the now destroyed hamlet of Beche, which Mr. Eyton conjectures to have been situated towards Eaton Mascot.]

	s	d		s	d
Nich'o de Pychf' ...	xiiij		Joh'e p'po'ito ..	xij	
Ric'o de Actone ...	ij		Will'o fil' Rob'ti ...		ix
Ric'o de la Beche...	iiij				

#### LONGGELEYE.

[**LANGLEY**,<sup>13</sup> Parish of Acton Burnell.—This manor was held in Saxon times by a franklin, Suain, and at *Domesday* had passed to another Saxon, Toret, without suffering any diminution of its annual

<sup>13</sup> Eyton vi., 140.

value of 5s. There was half a hide geldable, and arable land for one team, which was there with 4 serfs. Toret had held six Shropshire manors in Saxon times, three of which he retained in 1086, and held Langley in addition, but these four manors apparently none of them passed to the Corbets of Wattlesborough, his descendants.

Langley was early conferred on the Burnells, who held it by service of every year conveying a goshawk from the gates of Shrewsbury Castle to Stepney in Essex. We are not told who provided the hawk, but it probably went to Stepney for the King's use while he was at the palace of Havering. In 1211 and 1227, the journey was said to be at the cost of the King, in 1247, William Burnell (IV.) was said to go at his own. In that year Langley was one of the Sergeantries in which many alienations had been made to under-tenants, and William Burnell was ordered to pay a rent to the Crown of 22s., being one-third of the rent received from each of his tenants, and the Sergeantry was to be a simple military tenure, as one-third of a knight's fee. William Burnell (IV.), who succeeded in 1247, was outlawed for murder in the following year. His mother Rose held a third of Langley as dower, and the remaining two-thirds passed into the King's hands. Henry III. retained Langley, Ruckley, and Hothales for a year and a day, and then gave them to Elyas de Etingeham for his life. Elyas died in 1250, and in 1251, the King granted the land of William Burnell, the outlaw, to William de Gardinis. In 1253, this gift was estimated as one carucate in Langley, one bosc, 3 parcels of land, £4 19s. 8d. rents in Langley and Hothalles, and the advowson of the Chapel of Ruckley, worth 5 merks yearly. This was held by a rent to the King of 22s., and by service of one foot soldier. William de Gardinis seems to have been serving the King in Gascony at this time. In 1255, Langley was said to be held by William de Gardinis at a rent of 20s. The Abbot of Buildwas held 2 acres in the manor, and Sir Hugh de Legb held *Scales* (perhaps Hothalles) by an annual rent of 8s. to William de Gardinis. In 1259, William, son of William de Legb, was concerned in a tenement at Langley. In 1264, William de Gardinis was dead, and succeeded by a son William, who sold Langley about 1266 to Robert Burnell. Robert Burnell a few years later granted Langley to Richard, his nephew (*nepos*). In 1271, Richard le Brythe was disputing the right of Richard Burnell to 20 acres in Stokeleye. About 1272, Robert Burnell complained that Richard Burnell, his kinsman, to whom he had given Langley, had been ejected by the Templars from the wood of *Harlithe*, which belonged to Langley. In 1292, Richard Burnell still held Langley; and in 1297, he is mentioned as about to cross the seas with the King. In 1313 Richard died, and was succeeded by his son, the William of the Subsidy Roll, who lived till 1331, and was succeeded by a son William, and he by a brother Edward, whose daughter Joan took Langley to her husband, Roger Lee of Lee and Pimhill. The estates remained with the Lees till the 17th century, when two coheiresses took part to the Cleaton and part to the Smythe family.

John Selymon seems to have been the son of William Selymon, who occurs on local juries from 1249 to 1283. John appears as a witness of several Longnor deeds in connection with Richard Clerk of Longnor. William Clerk of Acton Burnell occurs in 1280 and 1303. Possibly he was a son of Robert de Acton, who lived at Acton Burnel about the middle of the 13th century. John de Broome took his name from a hamlet in Cardington parish.

The chapel at Langley, with its 17th century fittings, was built as an adjunct to the manor house of the Lees, the gateway of which still remains.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o B'nel	...	ijij	Henr' de Ardlescote	xvjijq <sup>u</sup>	
Joh'e Selymon	...	ij	Rog' de Marton'	...	ixo'q <sup>u</sup>
Will'o Cl'ico	...	xvijij	Walt'o le Tyler'	...	vijij
Rog' de Brochous	...	xvj	s'bt'	Ric'o Osbarn	xij
Will'o de Bosco	...	xij	ibid'm	Joh'e de	
Joh'e Dun	...	vijij		Preone	x
Will'o fil' Joh'is	...	xvij			
Joh'e de Brome	...	ij			
Ric'o fil' Petri	...	xj		Sm <sup>a</sup>	liij <sup>s</sup>
Joh'e Bercar'	...	xvijij		ijd	

## HARLEYE.

[HARLEY.<sup>14</sup>—This was held in Saxon times by four franklins, then in the troubles of the Conquest it was laid waste, but later, after its bestowal on Helgot the Norman, recovered and improved upon its former value. It possessed a mill, and a wood sufficient to fatten 100 swine. Harley was, some time after 1086, annexed to the Honour of Montgomery, and held by a family taking its name from the place. Edward, Lord of Harley, soon after 1100, seems to have given pasture in Harley wood to the Monks of Wenlock in exchange for a house in Wenlock, which gift was ratified by his successor, Hernulf. At the close of the 12th century, Malcolm de Harley frequently occurs. He was a knight, and in 1198 Deputy-Sheriff of Shropshire. He seems to have been succeeded at Harley by William de Harley, who, however, was not his son. In 1240, Richard de Harley held a knight's fee in Harley under the then Lord of Montgomery. He was succeeded by his son Robert, who died leaving his son Richard a minor, under the guardianship of Robert Burnell. Richard de Harley married Burga de Willey, the great heiress. He was an important man, being at various times Commissioner of Array, Justice of *Oyer and Terminer*, and Knight of the Shire. In 1297, he was summoned for service in foreign parts, and attended the Parliament of Lincoln in 1316, in which year he died, and was

<sup>14</sup> Eyton vi., 80.

succeeded by his son, the Robert of the Subsidy Roll, who had married an heiress, Margaret de Brompton. He, like his father, was much connected with public affairs. Robert's daughter or granddaughter, the heiress of Harley, married Hamond Peshale of Willey, and their daughter Elizabeth took the Harley estate to her husband, Sir Richard Lacon, Sheriff of Shropshire in 1415. Richard, son of Sibil de Harley, was a juror for Condover Hundred in 1292.

The family of Blakeway, who took their name from Blakeway, in the parish of Harley, occur not unfrequently. In 1250, Roger de Blakeway was assessed for two acres of forest land, and in 1259 Robert de Blakeway is mentioned. Probably Hamo was of this family.]

	s	d		s	d
Rob'to de Harleye...	ij		Regin' de Leye	...	xvij
Ric'o fil' Sibille ...		xvij	Harmone de Blakewey		xi
Ric'o de Smethcote		xiiiij	Thom' de Longgenolr'		vj
Nich'o fil' Joh'is ...		xiij			

#### KENLEYE.

[KENLEY.<sup>15</sup>—This was held in 1086 by Odo, under Rainald the Sheriff. In Saxon times it had been held by a franklin Edric, and was then worth 30s. yearly. In the troubles of the Conquest it became waste, and is mentioned in *Domesday* as worth 4s. It possessed a wood capable of fattening 400 swine. The overlordship passed from Rainald to the Fitz-Alans, and Odo's tenancy to the De Willey family, and with their heiress, Burga, to the Harleyes. In 1203, Warin de Willey and Petronilla his wife made an agreement with Hugh de Lega of Hughley as the *bosc* of Kenley, by which Hugh and his heirs might take annually 60 cart loads of dead woods; have free pannage for 60 swine, and have pasture of the herbage of the *bosc*. For this Hugh and his heirs was to pay 2s. yearly on St. Martin's Day to Warin and Petronilla, and the heirs of the latter, and every house in Lega (Hughley) from which a head of cattle went forth was to pay two hens at Christmas. Hugh and his men were also to mow at their own cost Warin's meadow called Kingsmead. In 1209, William fitz Odo was falsely accused by Warin de Willey of stealing a cow, the carcase of which had been found in his out-buildings. Enquiry showed that the carcase had been placed there "in the grange of Leytton" by Warin's orders, and that Petronilla his wife had told the King's Serjeant not only where to find and arrest William fitz Odo, but also where he might find the cow's carcase. The land of a tenant outlawed for grave misdemeanour reverted to the lord of the manor, and Warin wished for the freehold of William, hence this plot against him. For this Warin and the King's Bailiff were sentenced to imprisonment, but Warin obtained release on

<sup>15</sup> Eyton vi., 80.

payment of 5 merks. In 1240 the wood of Kenley was stated by the Surveyors of the Long Forest to be "well kept of late as oak trees and underwood, but of old much oak timber had been fallen." Petronilla was then a widow holding Kenley and Bromcroft, Acton Pigot and Allecot, under the Fitz-Alans. Her son Nicholas died before 1255, leaving a son Andrew, whose daughter Burga married Richard de Harley. In 1272, "Petronilla, the recluse of the Church of St. Mary of Shrewsbury," sued Burga, daughter of Andrew de Willey, and others for disseizing her of a rent of 20s. and 13 quarters of corn due from Kenley—apparently an endowment given by some former lord of Kenley, possibly when a daughter of his house became an Anchorite at St. Mary's. The overlordship of Kenley passed with Matilda fitz Alan to her husband, Philip Burnell, but the knight's service due was little more than nominal. In 1273 John de Esthope is one of the witnesses of an agreement between the Abbot of Haughmond and the Master of the Templars concerning pasture in the woods of Leebotwood and Lydney, and in 1292 he was surety for Edmund de Lee of Hughley in a matter concerning land at Calvington, near Newport.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o de Asshewall'	...	xix	Joh'e de Esthop'	...	xv
Will'o Cl'ico	...	xv	Walt'o le Fyssher	...	vj
Rog' le Reue	...	xvij	Ric'o atte Stile	...	vj
Joh'e Colet'	...	xvij	Thom' de Leye	...	vj
Ad' de Byriton'	...	xij			

### BEDELESWARTHYN.

[BELSWARDINE,<sup>16</sup> Parish of Harley.—This was held by a Saxon franklin, Edmund, when it was worth 10s. yearly. After the Conquest it passed to Helgot, the builder of Castle Holgate, but in 1086 its value had fallen to 4s. Between the years 1160 and 1180, Roger Welcume was chief tenant here. He was followed by William de Belswardine, and he by William de Baschurch. In 1227, Robert de Clifton was lord of this manor in right of his wife, Amelina, when Swanilda de Beclesworth (Belswardine) complained that they had obliged her to find a horseman for the King's Army in Wales at her own cost, when they were bound to find the horse and she the rider only, as service for the land she held under them. In 1240, the wood of Belswardine, in the jurisdiction of Shirlet Forest, was reported well kept, both as regarded oaks and underwood. Robert de Clifton was succeeded by a son Richard, who in 1256 complained that Richard de Harley had carried timber from his wood at Belswardine and beaten his men. A perambulation of the boundaries between the two estates was ordered under the supervision of four

<sup>16</sup> E. 1. ton vi., 227.

knights. In 1292, John de Le and Eva his wife held this manor, in which Bishop Burnell had bought several small holdings. John de Longleye, may be this John de Le, or he may be a tenant from the Burnell estate of Langley. Bishop Burnell became over-lord, as Baron of Holgate, and the manor passed to his heirs. The present house at Belswardine was built by the Harnage family. In 33 Hen. VIII. Thomas Harnage, whose mother was Margery, daughter of Sir Richard Lacon, bought the estate from Sir John Dudley, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, and it continued with his descendants to modern times.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Longgeleye ...	ix	Hug' Hendemo'	...	ix	
Thom' de Wyk'	vj	Hug' le Stonhewar'	...	vj	

### CRYSSSECH.

[CRESSAGE.<sup>17</sup>—Ranulf Peverel held this manor in 1086, when it was worth £10. It had been worth £5 10s. annually to its Saxon possessor Edrie, and at the time Ranulf received it, was worth £6. In 1086, it had an unusually large population, consisting of 8 serfs, 7 villeins, 11 borders, and 4 cottars. It had a fishery worth 8s. yearly, and a wood capable of fattening 200 swine. The unusually prosperous condition of the manor seems to point to some special privileges or immunity enjoyed by it, possibly from its being the place of the "Christ's Oak," with its Christian traditions. In the 12th century the manor was in the hands of the King, and Henry II. seems to have given it to the De Lacy Fief. In 1203, it was held by Gilbert, son of Almarie de Lacy, under Walter de Lacy, who in his turn held under the King. Gilbert died in 1233, leaving a widow, Eva de Baillol, and a son Gilbert. This second Gilbert was dead in 1249, leaving a young son Adam, in ward to Matilda de Lacy, the over-lady of Cressage, and of Gilbert's other estate at Castle-Frome, in Herefordshire. In 1255, the Abbot of Buildwas was holding Cressage, having leased it from Matilda de Lacy for 19 years. In 1262, Cressage was one of the vills amerced, because a hind had been struck by an arrow from some unknown hand, in Sir Ralph Butler's chase of Wem, had been tracked by the King's Foresters till it was found dead near Haughmond, after a flight which must have been circuitous indeed if it reached Cressage. Adam de Lacy was of age in 1271, and in 1292, he seems to have been dead, and Almarie, his son and heir, still a minor. The latter does not seem to have ever come into possession of Cressage, and John de Lacy, who in 1316 was lord of this manor, was more probably his uncle than his brother. In 1311 and 1313, he was Knight of the Shire for Herefordshire, and was summoned in 1314 to appear at Newcastle-on-Tyne for military

<sup>17</sup> Eyton vi, 308.

service in Scotland—service which included Bannockburn. His daughter or grand-daughter, Elizabeth, took Cressage to her husband, Walter de Baskerville. Their descendants died out in 1439, and various claims on Cressage were made before it passed into the hands of Richard, Duke of York, as lord of the fee.

Robert de Cressage in 1294 was one of the witnesses of a deed of Ralph de Pichford concerning land at Golding.

The old church of Cressage was a Chapelry of Cound. According to Sir Thomas Butler, Vicar of Wenlock, the last Abbot of Shrewsbury, it was dedicated to St. Sampson.]

	s	d		s	d
Rob'to de Crissech	ij		Will'o de Culemor'		
Ric'o Pewelas	...	xij	(? Oulemor')	...	xij
Joh'e Brayn	...	xv	Joh'e atte Broke	...	xij
Joh'e p'po'ito	...	ix	Will'o Madoc	...	ix
Will'o atte Broke	...	vijj	Rog' le Walsh'	...	xij
Ric'o Cawes	...	ix			

HARNEGGE'.

[HARNAGE,<sup>18</sup> parish of Cound.—This manor was originally a member of Cound. In 1167, it was held by Hugh de Lacy under William fitz Alan. Gilbert de Lacy in 1232 granted Harnage to Buildwas Abbey, which retained it till the Dissolution of Monasteries. The rents of the estate in 1535 were stated to be £13 6s. 8d., and the Abbot paid 20s. yearly to the rector of Cound for administering the Sacraments to the inhabitants of Harnage Grange. The property of the Abbey was granted to Lord Grey, whose heir sold it to William Fowler. The Fowlers lived there till the 18th century, when it was bought by John Windsor, and sold by his son to John Smitheman.

In the grant of 1232, Gilbert de Lacy provided for rights of road through Cressage, that the Abbot's men might wash their sheep in the river, and have access to the barges there.]

						s	d
Abb'te de Buldewas	...	...	...	...	xij	vij	
s'vtaxat' { Joh'e de Harleye	...	...	...	...	xij	xij	
ibid'm { Will'o Spencer	...	...	...	...	xij	xij	
					p' Sm <sup>a</sup>	xlv <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>d</sup>

## BYRITONE.

[BERRINGTON.<sup>19</sup>—Rainald the Sheriff held this manor in 1086, and Azo held it under him. In Saxon times, Toret had held half a hide in the manor under the Church of St. Andrew of Condover, in

<sup>18</sup> Eyton vi., 73.

<sup>19</sup> Eyton vi., 33.

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addition to his estate of two hides. There was a priest and a church, of which the advowson belonged to the Abbey of St. Peter, in Shrewsbury. Azo does not appear to have held the half hide belonging to Condover. Possibly the three priests of Condover farmed it themselves. Azo also held the manors of Glazeley and Abdou, which like Berrington, in the 12th century, were in the hands of John le Strange. Berrington seems to have been held under the elder branch of Le Strange by Hugh le Strange, who in 1221 had disseized the Abbot of Haughmond, the Prioress of Brewood, and Sibil, widow of Wydo Wallensis, of their right of common pasture in the Cloud at Berrington. About 1240, Hugh was dead, and his land divided between four co-heiresses. In 1258, John de la Lee, who had married Petronilla, sister of William fitz Alan of Chatwall, one of the four holders of the manor in 1255, occurs in connection with the manor. John de la Lee, his son, was a knight, and an important man in his day, and he seems to have acquired more in the manor than the fourth part of it which came to him by inheritance. He also held land at Haston and at Shotton, near Hadnall. This second John, apparently, was dead in 1319, and the John of the Subsidy Roll is the third of that name. There were at least two John de Lee contemporary, and both connected with Berrington. In 1438, Petronilla, the heiress of the Lees of Langley, widow of Robert Lee of Roden, was Lady of Berrington. She died in 1442, and three years later her son, Ralph Lee, took an 80 years' lease from the Abbot of Haughmond, of the Abbot's property in Berrington. The Manor of Berrington remained with the Lees' for several generations.

John de Berrington was of a family that frequently occurs in connection with the place from which they took their name. The John of the Subsidy Roll was a Juror for Condover Hundred in 1283 and 1292. In 1333, Nicholas, Abbot of Haughmond, granted to Thomas, son of John de Berrington, the land in Berrington and Eaton Mascott that had been held by his father.

The White Nuns of Brewood (White-ladies) held land here as early as 1221, and retained an interest in it till the Dissolution of their Convent in 1535.

The name of De Cestria occurs among the tenants of Condover on the Subsidy Roll for 1327.

Richard de la Beche probably took his name from one of the now vanished hamlets, Newton, and Beche between Eaton Mascott and Pitchford.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Lee	...	xvij	Ric'o fil' Will'i	...	vj
Will'o de Cest'a	...	vj	Joh'e le Rede	...	vj
Ric'o de la Beche	...	xij	Hug' fil' Will'i	...	vij
Ph'o Gerbod	...	xij	Ric'o Naturel	...	xij
Joh'e de Cest'a	...	vj	Thom' de Pulrebache	...	xij
Joh'e de Byriton	...	ij	vj		

## ETON' MASCOT.

[EATON MASCOT, Parish of Berrington.<sup>20</sup>—This, like Berrington, was a manor of Toret, the Saxon, and passed to Rainald the Sheriff. Rainald's tenant here in 1086 was Fulcher, who was also tenant of Easthope. There was a mill worth 4s. yearly, and the whole manor had been worth 20s. per annum in the time of King Edward. Its value had increased for a while to 24s., but in 1086 was again 20s. The overlordship of the manor passed to the Fitz-Alans, one of whom, William fitz Alan (I.) between 1135 and 1160, granted it to Marescot, from whom it derives its name. He probably was a Scot by birth, who had become associated with the Fitz Alans during the civil war of Stephen's time. About 1156, Marescot and Adam his esquire are witnesses of a charter of William fitz Alan to Haughmond. Before 1172, Marescot himself gave two thirds of the tithes of Eaton to Haughmond Abbey. In 1177 he was heavily fined by the King (100 marks and two horses) for trespass in the Forest. He seems to have been living in 1194, but soon after that date Hamo, his son, appears as his successor. Hamo was a knight, and frequently occurs as a juror in more important causes. In 1209, Hamo fitz Marescot, Hugh le Strange of Berrington, and the men of William fitz Alan were called in question for taking hares in the "Warren of Bulregg." In 1240 and 1255, William Marescot was lord of Eaton, the first William being succeeded by a son of the same name. The elder line of the Marescots seems to have ended in co-heiresses, for in 1295 Eaton was held by co-parceners, Thomas de Baskerville and William de Preston. In 1383, John, son of Thomas de Baskerville was stated to have granted land in Eaton to Thomas, son of Thomas atte Lee, and Thomas son of John atte Lee, and Isabella de Baskerville his daughter, which grant he denied.

The Mill of Eaton Mascott was sold by Hamo fitz Marescot to Haughmond Abbey, which retained it till the Dissolution. At the beginning of the 13th century, Hamo wishing to improve the mill obtained from William, son of Richard de la Beche, a feoffment of "the whole of that bank of the Cunethe," that belonged to William's land of Newton and La Beche.

Malcolm the Chaplain was possibly the representative of the Abbey.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o de Eton ...	iii	j	Joh'e de Baskeruill...		vj
Malcolmo Capl'no		xvii	Marg' de Preston' ...		xij
Ric'o Balynger ...		xv	Will'o Graunger ...		ix

## CANTEL'OP.

[CANTLOP,<sup>21</sup> Parish of Berrington.—The Saxon lord of Cantlop was Edrie, a franklin, and after the Conquest, Norman Venator held it

<sup>20</sup> Eyton vi., 102.

<sup>21</sup> Eyton vi., 289.

under Earl Roger. Its Saxon value was 20s., then it was improved to £4 10s., and in 1086 it was valued at £5 10s. *per annum*, an unusually large sum. The mill was worth 10s. yearly. The manor was at an early date divided, one portion going to the hereditary Foresters of Bolas, and the other to an ancestor of the Arundels of Merebrook. In the 13th century the share of the Foresters went with a daughter to Longslow of Longslow, and that of the Arundels was sold to the Burnells. About 1180, Robert fitz William, Forester of Bolas, gave half Cantlop Mill to the Abbey of Shrewsbury. In 1255, Hugh de Longslow and John de Arundel held the manor under the De Pichfords. In 1274, Hugh de Longslow (II.) occurs in a question relating to pannage in the King's Bose of Buriwood, between the manors of Cantlop and Conover. Hugh died in 1290, and was succeeded by a third Hugh, who died in 1314. The other portion of the manor was sold in 1285 by John de Arundel to Bishop Burnell, and passed to the Bishop's heirs.

Robert de Cressage occurs as holding land at Cressage in 1327, and in 1294, he is mentioned as a witness of a deed of Ralph de Pichford.

Thomas Thurstan was, probably, a son of Thurstan de Cantelhop, a juror in 1294.

Richard Waters is called of Betton in 1326, when he occurs in connection with land at Eaton Mascett.]

	s	d		s	d
Rob'to de Crissech' ...	ij	s'bt	Joh'e Boterel		x
Thom' Thurstan ...		ix	Will'o le Wode-		
Henr' de Ruton' ..		ix	ibid'm	ward	vij
Ric'o Watiers ...	ij	vj			
Joh'e Robert ...		vj			
Ric'o fil' Rog'i ...		ix		Sm <sup>a</sup>	xxix <sup>s</sup>
Ric'o Watier ...		vijj			v <sup>d</sup>

### CONEDE.

[COUND.<sup>22</sup>—Rainald the Sheriff succeeded Earl Morcar in the Manor of Cound, and from £4 7s. *per annum* its value had risen to £10. It possessed two mills, and a wood capable of fattening 50 swine. Rainald's successors, the Fitz Alans, held the manor in demesne. William fitz Alan (I.) gave the monks an annuity of one merk, charged on his mill of Cound, to buy wine wherewith masses were to be sung. In 1240, John fitz Alan (II.) had a grant of free warren in his estates at Upton Magna, Wroxeter, Cound, Harnage, Acton

Round, and elsewhere. In 1283, the capital messuage at Cound was ruinous, and its heir, Richard fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel, a minor. His sister Matilda married Philip Burnell, heir of the Bishop, and held Cound for her life; but in 1316, it had reverted to Edmund, Earl of Arundel. The Earls of Arundel sold the manor in the 16th century to Sir Rowland Heyward, whose daughter married Sir Henry Townshend of Cound, Chief Justice of Chester. Sir Henry's daughter married Edward Cressett, and the Cressetts were at Cound till comparatively modern days, when the estate passed by inheritance to its present possessors.

The present hall at Cound was built by Roger Cressett in 1706.

GOLDING,<sup>22a</sup> from which William, John, and Margaret de Goldene took their name, was a distinct manor in 1086. It was then held by Rainald the Sheriff under Earl Roger, and ~~he~~ held under him. It had been held in Saxon times by a franklin Suen. The overlordship passed to the Fitz-Alans, and ~~Odo~~'s tenure, like Kenley and Acton Pigot, to Warin de Willey. Towards the end of the 12th century, Ermenburga, wife of Engelard de Stretton, gave half a virgate in Golding to Haughmond Abbey, together with William fitz Ralph the tenant, his house, and his children. Another half virgate in Golding was given to Wombridge Priory by Felicia, daughter of Engelard de Stretton. In the 13th century, Hugh de Beckbury, of Beckbury, near Shifnal, held a small estate at Golding under Herbert de Rushbury, which he added to by exchanging land at Sundorn for the Haughmond, and land at Uppington for the Wombridge property. His tenants here seem to have borne the name of De Goldene. In 1236, John de Beckbury, son of Hugh, was said to hold his land at Golding and Newbold under John fitz Alan, paying a pound of camin at Michaelmas, and paying also to Petronilla, widow of Warin de Willey, one pound of pepper at Christmas. Reginald de Newebold took his name from this other portion of John de Beckbury's lands.

John Fraunceys was of Cressage, and occurs frequently on juries at the close of the 13th century, and beginning of the 14th.

In 1304, a Walter de Morton was a witness of a deed relating to land at Tibberton. He may be identical with this Walter, or possibly he and Adam were tenants of Cound, who took their name from a farm on Cound Moor. Walter de Cound occurs in 1272, as making purchases in Belswardine for Bishop Burnell.

In 1185, the Knights Templars held land at *Coneton* by gift of Walter fitz Alan, but no estate of theirs is mentioned there later. Possibly Roger Templar held the land that had once paid rent to them. Acton Pigot, a manor in Cound parish, with a chapel of its own, is not mentioned in the Subsidy Roll. In 1326, it was held by the Burnells. Possibly the tenants there are included under Cound.

<sup>22a</sup> Eyton vi., 97.

	s	d		s	d
Alic' Hancoke	...	xij	Marg' de Golden	...	ij
Matill' Wylkyns	...	xvj	Joh'e de Goldene	...	x
Thom' Morganes	ij	j	Regin' de Newebold	...	xij
Ric'o Hankyn	...	x	Ric'o Lough'	...	xij
Joh'e Bercar'	ij	vj	Will'o Lugh'	...	xij
Ric'o fil' Hug'	...	xiiij	Will'o le knyght'	...	x
Hug' p'po'ito	...	xiiij	Joh'e Fraunceys	...	x
Walt'o fil' Regin'	...	x	Ric'o le knyght	...	xij
Rog' Templer	...	xvj	Ph'o Fraunceys	...	x
Thom' fil' Hug'	...	xiiij	Joh'e fil' Ph'i	...	vijj
Rob'to le knyghte	...	xij	s'bt' { Ad' de Morton'	xij	
Adam de Morton'	ij		ibid'm { Thom' fil' Will'i	vijj	
Ric'o Morwyn	...	x			
Walt'o de Morton'	ij	vj		Sm <sup>a</sup>	xxxiiij <sup>s</sup>
Will'o de Goldene	...	xiiij			j <sup>d</sup>

## CHYLTON'.

[CHILTON,<sup>23</sup> Parish of Atcham.—This was in 1086 a member of the Manor of Emstrey, which Roger de Montgomery gave to his Abbey of Shrewsbury. The manor had belonged as a whole to the Earls of Mercia, but one hide had been held independently by a free tenant Aluric. This land, which *Domesday* tells us was then waste, may have been at Cronkhill or Chilton, both the property of the Abbey. Roger de Chylton, who occurs as a juror for Condover Hundred in 1292, may be the Roger Lyghte of the Subsidy Roll, who occurs again under Brompton.

After the Dissolution Chilton passed into the hands of the Mackworths of Betton.]

	s	d		s	d
Rog' Lyghte	...	xij	Ric'o Sond	...	ix
Walt'o Mose	...	ix	Will'o de Betton	...	vijj
Agn' de Chilton'	...	vijj	Will'o Balle	...	ij
Thom' fil' Nich'i	...	vij			ob'q <sup>u</sup>

## BETTONE.

[BETTON,<sup>24</sup> Parish of Berrington.—This refers to Abbots Betton, the part of the manor which soon after 1086 passed to the Abbey of Shrewsbury. *Domesday* speaks of Betton as held by the Bishop of Chester, and it is possible that it was the gift of Bishop Robert de Limesey to the newly founded Abbey. Richard de Belmeis was holding Betton under the monks in 1127, and about 30 years later

<sup>23</sup> Eyton vi., 171.

<sup>24</sup> Eyton vi., 181.

his grandson surrendered it to the Abbey. In 1256, the monks had a grant of free warren in their demesnes at Betton Parva (so called to distinguish it from Betton-in-Hales, a manor also belonging to the Abbey). The monks retained Betton till the Dissolution.

In 1690, one of their chief tenants here was Thomas Calcott.

Richard Waters occurs also under Cantlop, and as possessing land at Eaton Mascott.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o fil' Ade	...	vijo'	Alic' Lombes	...	vij
Will'o fil' Rog'i	ij	vjo'q <sup>u</sup>	Ric'o fil' Ric'i	...	vjq <sup>u</sup>
Ric'o Watiers	ij		Ric'o Hert'	...	ix
Will'o Sond	...	ix			

### BROMPTON'.

[BROMPTON,<sup>25</sup> Parish of Berrington.—*Domesday* mentions two manors here; one which had been held by Seward was waste, and was held by Robert fitz Corbet under Earl Roger, whose tenant of the other part, which had belonged to two franklins, Ernui and Elmer, was Picot de Say. Soon after 1086, Picot gave the tithes of his manors of Fitz and of Brompton to Shrewsbury Abbey, and later he gave the latter altogether for the building and repairing of the conventional Church. This grant was not fully carried out, for his son, Henry de Say, obtained Cheney Longville from the monks in exchange for Betton, a charter of Henry I., dated at Conduover, confirming the arrangement. The monks had the grant of free warren here in 1256. In 1291, the greater part of the manor was in their own hands, but they received £1 3s. 0<sup>3</sup>d. from rents, and £1 from pleas of Court. The later valuations of the Abbey estates do not mention Brompton separately, though it was among them till the Dissolution.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o fil' Hug'	...	xij	Joh'e de Aula	...	vj
Will'o Fox	...	ixq <sup>u</sup>	Felic' relict' Will'i	...	vjob'
Joh'e de Hynton'	...	x	Rog' Lyght'	...	xijo'q <sup>u</sup>
Godith' Balynger	...	xijq <sup>u</sup>	Sibill' de Chylton'	...	xij

### EMUSTR'.

[EMSTREY,<sup>26</sup> Parish of Atcham.—This manor extended from Atcham to the Abbey Foregate, and was one of Earl Roger's chief gifts to his Abbey of Shrewsbury. Earl Edwin of Mercia had held it as a manor of nine hides. Among the inhabitants in 1086 was a Frenchman. Sixteen ex-teams were employed on the land, and there was a wood capable of fattening 40 swine. Ranulph, Abbot of Shrewsbury, gave

<sup>25</sup> Eyton vi., 169.

<sup>26</sup> Eyton vi., 170.

up two-thirds of the tithes of the Abbey lands at Emstrey to the parish church of Atcham, but his successor, Abbot Robert, persuaded the Archbishop to annul this grant.

The Abbey estate here appears later to have been known as the *Hernesse*, i.e., lordship. In 1490, the monks' receipts are classified as from *Hernesse*, *Cronkhyll*, *Chylton*, *Emstre*, *John Jonys' farm*, *Le Coton*, and *Le Home*. The Abbey retained its property here till the Dissolution, after which the manor passed through several hands to *Thomas Bromley*.

Henry de la Were probably took his name from a weir in the Severn.]

	s	d		s	d
Henr' de la Wer'	...	xij <i>q</i> <sup>u</sup>	s'bt'	Will'o	fil'
Joh'e fil' Will'i	...	vjob'	ibid'm	Nich'i	x
Joh'e fil' Rog'i	...	xij		Will'o Balle	ix
Galfr'o Balynger	...	xij <i>q</i> <sup>u</sup>			
Will'o Partrych	...	xj		p' Sm <sup>a</sup>	xxvij <i>s</i>
				ij <i>d</i> <sup>q</sup> <sup>u</sup>	—

### BETTON'.

[*BETTON STRANGE*,<sup>27</sup> Parish of St. Chad, Shrewsbury (now a parish of itself).—This part of the manor seems to have been originally held by the Le Stranges under the Abbey, but in 1160 it was sufficiently under the control of Hamo le Strange for him to make a grant of the mill at Under-Helde, near Allfield, to Haughmond Abbey. In 1203, John le Strange (II.) was lord of Betton, and in 1284, Bogo de Knavill and Alianore his wife held *Betton Extraneum* under John le Strange (V.) of Ness and Cheswardine. Bogo held it in right of his wife, the widow of Robert le Strange, who held it in dower. The names of Alvithley and Alvithmere occur as parts of Betton; and in the 13th century, Alvithmere was recognised as a distinct manor. It lay to the north-east of Bomere Pool, between Bomere and Betton Strange. In 1277, Bishop Burnell bought Alvithmere from Hugh de Turburville, and soon after he gave as dower of his niece Petronilla, wife of Sir William de Ercalwe, who held land there still in 1327. In 1293, William de Ercalwe, Clerk, was accused of having stolen 15 swine, but was acquitted on proving his innocence before the Bishop, and his good character being testified to by his neighbours.

The Hamo le Strange of the Subsidy Roll was son of Falk le Strange of Blackmere, Lord of Longnor. The manor remained with the lords of Longnor till 1544, when John Mackworth bought the two moieties from Thomas Corbet and William Acton.

Roger Gilbert occurs about 1330 as witness of deeds relating to Haughton, near Upton Magna.

<sup>27</sup> Eyton vi., 181.

Thomas de Lee may have been a son of John de Lee of Berrington and his wife Alice Boterel. One of their three sons was named Thomas, and John had also a nephew Thomas.

The Church of Betton was built in 1858 by George J. Scott, Esq., of Betton Strange, a descendant of Jonathan Scott, who in 1676 bought the property there which had once belonged to the Betton and Heynes families.]

	s	d		s	d
Hamone Ex <sup>t</sup> ne	...	xvij	Pet <sup>o</sup> nill' de Ercawe	...	ij
Will'o Gylbert'	...	xij	Thom' de Legh'	...	ij
Rog' Gylbert'	...	xij			

### POLYLEYE.

(PULLEY,<sup>28</sup> Parish of St. Julian, Shrewsbury (now in that of Bayston Hill).—This manor, which was held by Edith, the Queen of Edward the Confessor, was divided after the Conquest, part being held by Ralph de Mortimer, and part by Earl Roger, whose tenant here was Teodulf, who also held Hawksley, near Acton Burnell. Teodulf's part of Pulley was later held as a Sergeantry by the King's forester, in whose care the woods of Berrywood and the Lyth were placed.

Roger Bocharte of Pulley, who was also Lord of Bourton, died in 1194, leaving two daughters, one of whom married Thomas de Echingham, and the other Ralph Mareschall. In 1262, Ralph Mareschall, son of Ralph and Isabella Bocharte, was Forester of the Lyth. He was dead in 1263, and succeeded by his son Engelard, who died in 1290, whose son Philip appears as Forester in the perambulation of Shropshire Forests made in 1300.

At the Dissolution of the Abbey of Shrewsbury, among its estates was land at Pulley, and "rent of a pasture enclosed in Thomas Lee's park at Langley, called Hawksley."

The other portion of Pulley seems to have become merged in the Manor of Meole Brace, in which parish it is. In 1221, Audulf de Bracy had a tenant, William de Pulley, and in 1256, John de Bracy had disseized William de Rodene of land in Pulley. In 1256, John le Waleys had forfeited land in Walleybourn, near Pulverbach, and in Pulley.

The Forester of Pulley had several under-tenants, several of whom bore the name of De Pulley, and the three tenants of the Subsidy Roll may represent three tenants of Ralph Mareschall, who in 1255 paid 6s. to him, and 5s. to the Crown for land in Over Pulley. The Meole portion of Pulley is within the Liberties of Shrewsbury.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o Enge	...	xij	Will'o Bronnyge	...	vij
Regin' Partrych'	...	vij			

<sup>28</sup> Eyton vi., 206.

## NORTONE.

[NORTON,<sup>29</sup> Parish of Condover.—This was held in 1086 by William Pantulf under Earl Roger. Uluric, a franklin, had held it in Saxon times, when it had been worth 30s. yearly ; later the value fell to 9s., but in 1086 it had risen again to 25s. A younger branch of the Pantulfs of Wem held Norton at the beginning of the 13th century, but in 1240, this branch had ended in the male line, and was represented by co-heirs. In 1255, Norton was held by Michael de Morton and Richard Irish. Michael de Morton's share passed to Bishop Burnell. In 1315, it was held by Edward Burnell, who was also Lord of the Manor of Condover.

Among the tenants of the Manor of Condover in 1363 are several of the name of Botte, both at Norton and at Allfield, and the Court Rolls show the succession of the family till the death of Richard Botte in 1521.]

	s	d		s	d
Galfr'o Botte...	...	xij	Ric'o P'mage...	...	vj
Will'o de Addefeld	...	x			

## BEY'STAN.

[BAYSTON,<sup>30</sup> Parish of Condover.—This was once held under the Bishop of Hereford by Edric Sylvaticus, apparently from the Domesday notice, by payment of some rent in kind for the maintenance of the Bishop's household. William Pantulf held the manor in 1086, but his descendants possessed no interest there ; and in the 13th and 14th centuries it was held under the Bishop by the Sprencheauxs, who were also Lords of Plash. In comparatively modern days, at the time of the enclosure of the common land on Bayston Hill, Bayston was said to be in the Manor of Bishop's Castle, which seems the only trace of the mediæval over-lordship of the Bishops of Hereford at Bayston.]

	s	d		s	d
Galfr'o fil' Rog'i	...	xij	Joh'e de Walle	...	vj
Will'o Bysshop	...	vj			

## PREONE.

[PREEN,<sup>31</sup>—This was held in Saxon times by a franklin, Edwin, and after the Conquest by Helgot, under Earl Roger. Helgot had two tenants here, Richard (who was probably identical with Richard de Belmeis), and Godebald, a priest. The manor had been valued at 20s. yearly, but was waste when Helgot received it, and in 1086 was

<sup>29</sup> Eyton vi., 300.

<sup>30</sup> Eyton vi., 298.

<sup>31</sup> Eyton vi., 220.

worth 10s. There was a wood capable of fattening 100 swine belonging to the manor. Richard de Belmeis seems to have granted his interest in the manor to the monks of Wenlock, who founded a Cell at Church Preen, but the Barons of Holgate continued to hold the over-lordship, which prevented Preen being annexed to the Liberties of Wenlock. In 1291, the Prior of Wenlock received £8 3s. 4d. from Preen, part of which was derived from the mill. The Prior (or *Custos*) of Preen was nominated by the Prior of Wenlock, and presented to the Cell by the Lord of Holgate, and till 1244, the Lord of Holt Preen shared in the right of presentation. At the Dissolution the site of the Cell of Preen was sold, and passed in 1560 to the family of Dickins, who retained it till 1749.

The portion of the manor belonging to Godebald the Priest, is now Holt Preen. He was a friend and adviser of Earl Roger, one of his "three wise clerks," and held Lilleshall, Preston Gobalds, and Atcham, and other estates in Shropshire. He was succeeded in his ecclesiastical preferments by his son Robert, but his heirs at Preen seem to have been the family of Girros. About 1220, Robert de Girros, probably the second of his name at Preen, granted land there to the Canons of Haughmond. The canons were to retain the then tenant, Adam de Girros, and from his rent to pay a pension of 5s. per annum, due to St. Michael's Chapel in Shrewsbury Castle. In 1232, the Knights Templars gained a grant of land here, and a century later their successors, the Knights Hospitallers, held a considerable estate, including the land rented under the Canons of Haughmond.

About 1262, Henry de Girros sold to Roger Sprenghose, Lord of Longnor, land in Preen, but the Burnells still remained the over-lords.

According to a tradition, quoted at an inquiry in 1590 as to the status of the Prior of Preen, whether independent of Wenlock when once appointed, or not, the Cell was founded by one of the Burnells, one of the De Girros, and a Prior of Wenlock, acting together. This would account for the right of presentation to it, exercised before 1244 by the Lord of Holgate and Robert de Girros.]

	s	d		s	d
Ph'o sup' Monte' ...	ij		Will'o Frankeleyn' ...		vj
Henr' de Cantelep' ...		xij	s'bt' { Galfr'o de		
Ric'o fil' Ph'i ...		ix	ibid'm { Beystan ...		xij
Will'o le Leche ...		ix	Walt'o Purcell'		xij
Will'o Molendar' ...		xij			
Henr' de Roke ...		vj			
Ric'o Bronnyge ...		vj		p' Sm <sup>a</sup>	xxij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Thom' le Tayllour ...		vj			

FORYET MONACHOR<sup>UM</sup>.

[ABBEY FOREGATE, SHREWSBURY.<sup>32</sup>—The tenants mentioned in the Subsidy Roll were tenants of the Abbey, on the estate granted to it

by Roger de Montgomery, between the walls of Shrewsbury and Emstrey. The Abbot in 1327 was William de Muckley, a quiet and peaceable man, who governed his abbey well, and in whose memory his monks in 1333 founded a chantry.

Richard Hussey was, probably, of the family from which Albright Hussey takes its name.

Thomas de Legh seemt to have been the son of Thomas de Lee and his wife Petronilla de Stanton, the heiress of Stanton-on-Hine Heath and other estates, among them Preston Boats and Uckington.

Reginald Perle was one of the Bailiffs of Shrewsbury in 1341 and in 1348.

Possibly Stephen the Parchymener found a market for his parchment among the monks of the Abbey.

The separate jurisdiction of the Abbey Foregate was viewed with jealousy by the town authorities, and after the Dissolution, was ended by the suburb being put under the jurisdiction of the town.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o Heose	...	ij	Adam Matheu	...	xij
Thom' de Legh'	...	ij	Regin' P'le	..	ij
Will'o de Arderne	...	xij	Ric'o Batel	...	xij
Nich'o Cl'ico	...	xij	Will'o de Lauton'	...	xvij
Joh'e Pate	...	xij	Hug' Andreu	...	xij
Joh'e le Breust'e	.	xi	s'bt' { Henr'de Pres-		
St'pho le P'chymener	xvij			tecot'	x
Will'o Glospy	...	xij	ibid'm { Galf'o Caret'		x
Elena Gylotes	...	xi			
Joh'e Martyn	...	xvij			
Will'o Spyhfat	...	xij	p' Sm <sup>a</sup>	xxij <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>d</sup>
'Galf'o Rotar'	...	xi			

Sm<sup>a</sup> tot' Hundr' xix<sup>ii</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> v<sup>d</sup> ob'q<sup>ii</sup>

TRANSACTIONS  
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## SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

### ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society was held at the Music Hall Buildings, Shrewsbury, on Monday, May 15th, 1899. There was a crowded attendance, the proceedings being of exceptional interest in connection with the proposed further exploration of the site of the Roman City of Uriconium (Wroxeter), on which subject Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., Assistant Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, and Mr. G. E. Fox, Hon. M.A., Oxon, F.S.A., were announced to speak. Lord Barnard (President of the Society) took the chair, and among those present were: The Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A. (Chairman of the Council), Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart., Sir C. H. Rouse-Boughton, Bart., Hon. and Rev. G. H. F. Vane, Ven. Archdeacon Maude, Rev. T. Bainbridge, Mr. R. Taylor, Mr. R. Lloyd Kenyon, Rev. T. Owen, Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, Rev. Prebendary Oldham, the Rev. H. Heber-Percy, Mr. R. St. J. Corbet, Mr. T. Slaney-Eyton, Mr. R. E. Davies, Mr. J. R. Greatorex, Sir Walter Smythe, Bart., Mr. Ramsbotham, the Rev. Prebendary Moss, Mr. H. E. Rogers, Mr. G. J. Dumville Lees, the Rev. J. C. Storey, the Rev. A. Thursby-Pelham, Mr. J. Bowen-Jones, Mr. Watkin Watkins, Mr. S. Clement Southam, F.S.A., Mr. H. R. H. Southam, F.R.H.S., the Rev. Prebendary Elliot, the Rev. Dr. Parry, the Rev. T. Townsend, Alderman E. C. Peele, the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., Alderman W. G. Cross, the Rev. T. Rickards, the Rev. W. Leeke, the Rev. H. H. Howard, Mr. J. H. Sprott, Major W. C. C. Peele, Mr. J. Laing, Mr. A. H. Ashdown, Capt. Williams-Freeman, Mr. Humphrey Sandford, the Rev. Prebendary Egerton (Myddle), the Rev. H. Stokes, Major-General the Hon. W. H. Herbert, Dr. Burd, the Rev. N. Cooper, the Rev. W. S. Burns, the Rev. F. W. Kittermaster, the Rev. A. C. Thiselton, Mr. T. Topham, Mr. F. Goyne (secretary), etc. A considerable number of ladies were also present.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

The Rev. T. AUDEN submitted the report of the Council, as follows:—

During the twelve months covered by this report, various minor matters have received attention from the Council, including the provision of a new guide for visitors to Uniconium, kindly written for the purpose by Mr. G. E. Fox, F.S.A., and the fencing in of the ruins of Malins Lee Chapel, but the most important work of the year was the exhibition of Shropshire antiquities held in May last. The collection of relics from all parts of the county—though it was very far from exhaustive—left little to be desired as an exhibition, but it did not meet with the appreciation it deserved from the general public, and the financial result was disappointing. The Council, however, feel that the labour bestowed on it was not in vain, if it did nothing more than call attention to the treasures hidden away in country houses, and not always valued as they should be by those to whom they belong. Since the last annual meeting the Society has lost by death one of its vice-presidents, the Rev. Hon. J. R. O. Bridgeman, and several members, two of whom, Mr. A. F. C. Langley and Mr. Llewelyn Jones, had contributed papers to the *Transactions*, and in other ways shown their interest in antiquarian pursuits. For some time past the Council have been in communication with the Committee of the Society of Antiquaries, who have had in hand the exploration of Silchester, in reference to the further systematic exploration of Wroxeter. The Council have come to the conclusion that the time has now arrived when the scheme may be inaugurated, and they are prepared to give a cordial co-operation to the London Committee. They feel, however, that it is a work far beyond the powers of mere local effort, as being nothing less than national in its importance and its interest, and they trust it may be taken up widely and with befitting generosity.—THOMAS AUDEN, M.A., F.S.A., Chairman of the Council.

With regard to the Society's financial position, Mr Auden said that they were just solvent, and that was all; but, considering their increasing expenditure, they wanted to be more than solvent, and he should like to take that opportunity of asking for new members. Since the notices of the meeting went out, several proposals for membership had been received, and he hoped these were merely the first-fruits of what would be received as a result of the gathering that day. (Applause.) He moved that the report and statement of accounts be received and adopted.

The Hon. and Rev. G. H. F. VANE, in seconding, said that while the report showed that a good work had been done in the past, it also looked forward confidently to the accomplishment of that which was of national importance and interest.

The motion was carried.

## ELECTION OF COUNCIL AND AUDITOR.

The Rev. Prebendary Moss moved: "That the members of the Council, being eligible for re-election, be elected the Council for the current year, and that Dr. Calvert be re-elected Auditor for the same period." He said that as one who had taken a great interest in archaeological studies, he felt that he should be doing himself an injustice if he did not express the great satis-

faction which permeated his mind that there was some prospect of the great treasures which lay hidden under the soil at Uriconium being brought to light and made of public service. He trusted that a long step in this direction would be taken that day. (Applause.)

Mr R. LLOYD KENYON seconded the motion, which was passed.

#### EXPLORATION OF URICONIUM.

The PRESIDENT then proposed: "That it is desirable in the interests of antiquarian knowledge that the systematic exploration of the Roman city of Uriconium be resumed without delay." He said that, as stated in the report, the Society was now in the position of being able to obtain the very best possible information on the subject in which they were all so much interested. Before he said a word about Uriconium itself, he desired to say something with regard to the position he held that day. When he was approached last year and invited to take the post of President of the Society, he frankly confessed that he had not the slightest hesitation in doing so, for two reasons. In the first place, although as he said the other day at the dinner of the Shropshire Society in London, he was neither a native of the county nor a resident in it, still he thought they would agree with him that there were few persons who were more closely identified with the county, or who had a greater stake in its prosperity and general well-being than he had—(applause)—and he desired to express his gratitude for the cordial support he had always received in any endeavour he had made to promote the good of the county or the inhabitants, and also for the kind way in which his shortcomings had been pardoned and glossed over, shortcomings which were partly owing to his own deficiencies and partly to the fact that he had a very great stake in another county in England, in which he happened to reside, and which, therefore, claimed a larger share of his services. However, his help would always be at the disposal of the Shropshire people whenever they could find an occasion such as the present to call for it. (Applause.) His second reason for accepting the post of President was that throughout his life he had taken a very great interest in archaeological subjects, and although he quite admitted that they were not of vital importance to life, yet at the same time they added enormously not only to the pleasures of life but the usefulness of it. (Applause.) In reading the report of the Society of Antiquaries for 1890 with regard to the excavations at Silchester, he noticed that the fact was commented upon that they were being undertaken by private enterprise, while in Italy work of this kind was done by the Government; but the English people always held themselves up as possessing independence of character, which no doubt had to a certain extent helped them to win the position they held in the world, and consequently he thought it desirable that undertakings of an antiquarian nature should be carried

out by some of the learned voluntary societies in the country. (Applause.) Ten years' association with a Government department had convinced him that although control by the State was very beneficial in many cases, yet it was accompanied by restrictions which were not desirable in a matter such as this, in which they wanted to create enthusiasm and give satisfaction to all concerned. (Applause.) An accurate knowledge of archæological matters was useful in almost every walk of life. In the particular branch for which he himself was trained, namely, the law, he realised and appreciated the need of such an extended knowledge. He felt that if the history of commons, roads, and allotments was better understood and was more studied, it would be of the greatest advantage to those persons who undertook to deal with them. These three things naturally came before them in their daily life, and persons constantly expressed opinions upon them without either knowing anything about them or even taking the trouble to find out anything concerning their early history. (Hear, hear.) He had in vain sought to get some definite information of this kind with regard to roads. No one seemed to take the question up, and yet everybody was willing to claim roadside wastes and add them to his property. (Laughter.) There was one matter which he was glad to see prominently taken up in this county, and that was the printing of parish registers. (Applause.) He only wished to emphasise what had been done by instilling into the minds of the public as far as he possibly could the very great importance and value of supporting the work in every possible way. (Applause.) A Government Commission was already dealing with ancient documents, but their work only referred to manuscripts which were of historical or national importance. It was a work, however, that might be extended in a great number of cases, for there were very few parishes in England that did not possess a quantity of documents which in many cases were regarded as absolutely worthless, but which might nevertheless be of the greatest possible use in elucidating history and clearing up many points of difficulty in the present day. Unfortunately, this fact was not recognised in the last century, and they read of boxes of paper being carried away by the daughters of deceased vicars which were of great value to the parishes concerned. The reading of ancient manuscripts was, of course, a difficult matter, but with practice it was impossible to say how much might not be accomplished. (Hear, hear.) With regard to what was proposed at Uriconium, the site formed part of the estate of which he (Lord Barnard) happened to be tenant for life, and he, therefore, asked Mr Hope in the course of his explanation to tell them, in order to allay any fears on the part of those most immediately concerned, what precautions would be taken to prevent any subsequent injury to the soil. He recognised fully that the case of Uriconium was quite an ex-

ceptional one. He felt very strongly that there were scarcely any Romano-British cities which were not at the present time covered by the dwellings of human beings, and, consequently, incapable of that thorough exploration which was necessary to illustrate their history; but at Wroxeter they had an instance where it was possible, without interfering with the habitations of any persons, to excavate almost the whole site of the city. He felt confident that even if he and his tenant had to submit to some loss or some little discomfort they would do so willingly, knowing the cause in which the work was done. (Applause.) He also recognised that it was scarcely possible, even if it were necessary or desirable, that the county of Salop alone should be called upon to bear the exclusive and sole burden of a work which was practically of national importance and interest. (Applause.) He trusted that any lady or gentleman who had it in his or her power to do so would take every step to cause the fact that this exploration was to be proceeded with to be very widely made known, and that it would result in a sufficient measure of support to enable the Society to commence work very shortly. (Applause.)

Sir OFFLEY WAKEMAN, Bart., in seconding the resolution, said it must be a matter of great satisfaction to all those interested in antiquarian pursuits in this county to learn that it was proposed to carry out further excavations at Uriconium, and it was also a matter for congratulation that the movement had come to a head at a time when the chair of the Society was occupied by one who had already shown so much interest in antiquarian matters, and on whose ground the city of Uriconium was situated. (Applause.) Many of them, no doubt, had in years gone by visited that most interesting place, Silchester, and had seen the work carried on there under the auspices of the Society of Antiquaries, and they were pleased to think that the explorations at Wroxeter would be undertaken by the same body, because it was a guarantee that everything that science and experience could produce would be forthcoming. (Applause.) He hoped they would not confine themselves to passing the resolution, but that they would do whatever lay in their power to help forward the work, not only by bringing it to the notice of other people, but by pecuniary support. (Applause.)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE moved: "That the Council of the Shropshire Archaeological Society, with power to add to their number, for this purpose be a local committee to co-operate with the London committee in carrying out the work of exploration, and that subscriptions, promised, if possible, for five years, be invited to defray the heavy expense involved." He said that living, as he had the good fortune to do, in what he might call the centre of the archaeological world, he could candidly say that one of the most desirable works to undertake in the interests of

archaeology was the systematic exploration of Ureonium in the same way and on the same lines that had been adopted at Silchester. There they had been working for nine successive years, and although at first people said it was absurd to attempt to explore a site of 100 acres, they had already finished some sixty of them, and in the course of their operations some most interesting discoveries had been made. Having committed themselves to the formation of an exploration fund, that necessitated the appointment of two committees, one a local committee, which could not consist of better men than the Chairman and Council of the Shropshire Society, and another a small executive committee consisting of men who had had experience in this kind of work, so that none of the funds should be wasted. There were four things to be taken into account before anything could be done in the way of commencing to excavate. They had to get the consent of the owner of the soil, and he was happy to say they already had that permission—(applause)—then they had to make satisfactory arrangements with the tenant, and these he trusted would soon be brought to a successful issue. (Renewed applause.) In the third place, they had to obtain the co-operation of a committee of experts who would supervise the work, and fourthly, they had to secure the necessary funds. With regard to the third requirement, it was most necessary that there should be people of experience to direct those who would have to carry out the heavy part of the work, for if those engaged did not know what to look for, nor the value of things they came across, their labour would be in vain. At Silchester one member of the small committee was always on the site directing operations and seeing that everything was carried out in a proper way. This committee was entirely independent from another point of view. They did not have to employ draughtsmen, but made their own plans on the spot, the result of each year's work being afterwards transferred to a large map. Any antiquities discovered which were worth keeping were taken away, while those which were practically refuse were buried again. When any important buildings were come across, careful models were taken before the structures were covered up again. Some very curious results were obtainable from the bones of animals killed by the inhabitants of this Roman City for food. When compared with the bones of existing sheep and oxen, it was found that the former belonged to totally different grades, being altogether smaller in build, and presenting peculiarities of considerable interest. When they realised that these creatures lived more than a thousand years ago, it was remarkable to see what progress had been made in the breeds of animals in that period. (Applause.) With regard to the cost of the proposed work, at Silchester they said they would want about £500 a year, which they were told they would not get, but in nine years they had collected and spent

£4,320, which, divided by nine, came to nearly £500 a year. They had no difficulty whatever in getting it. (Applause.) In carrying out these excavations, they had to bear in mind the fact that the tenant must not be put to any loss. They took out of cultivation so many acres for the year, and the tenant was paid a sum per acre, which he named, so as to protect himself. Considering all the expenses which the operations would entail, the committee would require the minimum sum of £500 a year, and in order that the work might be carried to a satisfactory termination, it was necessary to have a guarantee fund for five years; and at the end of that period, if the subscribers considered the result satisfactory, it was to be hoped that they would continue their subscriptions, for in course of time the committee hoped to produce such discoveries as would show that the work was being carried out with the best possible results. (Applause.) He was aware that Shropshire was not in some respects a rich county, but it was quite possible for gentlemen living in it to undertake as their share of the work a Shropshire local fund, and as regarded the ring which existed outside, he was prepared on the part of the London committee to undertake, as he did at Silchester, the collection of funds. (Applause.) He had already had an offer of £5 for five years. (Renewed applause.) Mr. Hope then went on to speak of the mode of procedure adopted in carrying out the explorations. He said they took so many acres each year, according to the convenience of the farmer; these were pegged out in the autumn, and left until the following year, when the work of excavating was begun. Experienced workmen were employed, and the ground was so trenched that nothing of any size could escape notice. At Silchester very little of consequence was found in the buildings, but a large number of antiquities were discovered in the numerous rubbish pits with which portions of the site were honey-combed. So far as Uriconium was concerned, he did not think that previous explorers knew of the existence of these pits, so that they had not been excavated, and the work when undertaken was likely to lead to some remarkable discoveries. (Applause.)

Mr. G. E. Fox seconded the resolution. He said that Mr. Hope having submitted such matters connected with the project of excavation of Uriconium as more immediately concerned the financial side of the question, he might, perhaps, be permitted to give some short account of what would be their plans in this excavation from the purely archeological point of view. To do this as clearly as possible, he proposed to give a slight sketch of the exploration of a kindred site to that of Uriconium, viz., Calleva (Silchester), where for the last nine years a committee, of which Mr. Hope and himself were two acting members, had been employed in unearthing a Roman City. It might be taken for granted that under very similar circumstances their action

on the site in Hampshire would be repeated on the one in Shropshire. In 1890 the Silchester excavation committee was formed and the work begun. The site, surrounded by its Roman wall, covered an area of 100 acres. Within that wall the roadways or streets of the ancient town were occasionally revealed in the growing crops by the stunted state of the vegetation upon them. The excavations of the first year revealed two fine houses built round courtyards, and a wonderful find of iron tools, which had evidently been hidden away and the place of hiding forgotten. In the same year the great double west gate of the city was uncovered. The next year was less fruitful in discoveries, but the third season made up for any deficiencies in the second, for in this year they carried out the examination of the Forum and Basilica of the Roman town. But what fully rounded off their season's work was the discovery of the foundations of a Christian Church at the south-east corner of the Forum insula, the remains of which were the only definite relias of a Christian church of the Roman period existing in this country. In the following year blocks to the south were excavated. Perhaps the discoveries of the year 1894 were the most notable they had made, for in that year they came upon extensive traces of what must have been, at one period, the predominating industry of the city. The blocks along the main road from the Forum to the west gate were lined with the foundations of dyers' workshops, and scattered over the ground about them were traces of the furnaces of dye-vats and deep water pits. In later explorations in the more central portions of the town they came across the foundations of important dwellings for the upper class, one of which contained a long suite of chambers, each with a fine mosaic floor of elaborate braidwork or fretwork patterns. Last year the traces of an early house of half timber construction—of the same sort of construction as was to be seen in so many of the houses of Shrewsbury—were uncovered, underlying a later, but still early, house built above it, and in this again were fragments of a pavement of the best kind of mosaic, a tessellated floor, probably the most ancient in date yet found in Britain. Furthermore, the indications of a water supply leading from without the town on the west towards the Basilica were come upon. He had said thus much of the undertaking at Calleva in the hope, not only of showing what was to be found on the site of one Roman City, but what they might trust to discover on that of another, viz., Uriconium. Perhaps the objection might be made, "Yes, but if you have dug up one city and found so much, why do so with another, where you will only be repeating your discoveries?" The answer to that question was that they did not expect to find in Uriconium a repetition of what they had found at Calleva; and they knew for a fact, from the result of the excavations made at Uriconium in 1859-61, that decided differ-

ences of plan and position were to be seen between the public buildings of the one and the other city. At Calleva (Silchester) the Forum was adjacent to the Basilica on its eastern side; at Uronicum the public baths take its place, but lie south of the Basilica. The Forum was yet to be found. Again, the walls of Calleva enclose an irregular octagon of 100 acres; those of Uronicum a long pear-shaped area of about 170 acres. What further differences there were had yet to be sought, but differences there surely would be. Let them now turn to the plan of Uronicum, and see what it presented to them. The place lay between three and four miles from the foot of the Wrekin, and close to the Severn, which, making a great bend, runs along a part of the western side of the city. A brook, the Bell Brook, crossed the area at its upper part, and here the ground was more varied in level than elsewhere. Near where this rivulet crossed the site of the city wall, the road from Shrewsbury entered the place. The wall was now nowhere to be seen, but its foundations existed beneath the surface of the fields, and the huge ditch which lay in front of it could still be made out here and there in the circuit, which was between two and three miles in extent. At one point north of the brook, on the north-eastern side, not far from the ancient road called the Watling-street, this trench was very evident, and there appeared to be traces of a gate. As for the other gates their position could not as yet even be guessed at, except, perhaps, the southernmost, in the part of the site within which is situated the village of Wroxeter, and possibly even the northern one towards Norton. Within the area formed by the wall and ditch, the long road from north to south might represent the principal way of the Roman town, more especially as most of the discoveries of buildings had been made along it in the last hundred years. The traces of a portico of square piers were uncovered in a stack-yard almost at a central point on this road between the north and south gates in 1855. Some distance south of this, in the year 1788, the baths of some great mansion were discovered, but only the baths; the discovery was prosecuted no further, unfortunately. Then further south again, not far from the village church, in 1827, in another stack-yard, a mosaic pavement was uncovered. This the people of Shrewsbury carried away piecemeal—(laughter)—not, however, before some excellent person had made a sketch of it. The people of Shrewsbury would be much too intelligent to do such a thing nowadays—(applause)—and would doubtless prefer to see the perfect floor in their museum, which would certainly be the case if the Society had the taking of it up. (Applause.) These, with a few other remains of little importance, were all that had been found on the site until the year 1859, when under the auspices of the Shropshire Archaeological Society something like serious operations were begun and conducted from that date till 1861

by Mr. T. Wright, F.S.A. When that gentleman undertook the work, nothing Roman remained above ground save the huge piece of wall, a little removed from the main road north and south, and about the middle of the site, which had passed for centuries under the name of the "Old Work" of Wroxeter. The obvious thing to do was to make this wall a starting-point, and digging was commenced against it, when it was found to be the end of a wall continuing for a length of 229 feet westward. Then another wall was uncovered at a distance of sixty-seven feet from the first, and parallel to it, and then other walls at right angles to these showed the existence of a great quadrangular hall, which subsequent diggings proved to have been divided by rows of columns into a central nave with aisles on each side, floored with mosaics. This was the Basilica of Uronicum, but it differed both in plan and in dimensions from the Callevan Basilica, in that it had no apses or semi-circular ends, and that its western end showed three doorways, the eastern end only being reserved for the magistrates' tribune. This building was never properly examined, for disputes arose with the tenant of the ground at the time, and the diggings were abandoned soon after they had begun. This was another point for them to work upon, and needing careful work, for Roman civil basilicas were by no means common in this country—we had only the two he had named, viz., those of Calleva and Uronicum—and to ascertain their size and arrangement was of the utmost importance in estimating the status of a Roman town. South of the Basilica stand the Public Baths within a courtyard, originally no doubt lined by colonnades. They formed a body of buildings with two wings, the body being composed of a vaulted hall, entered from the Basilica, with cold bath rooms on either hand. Then comes an Apodyterium, which was practically a lounge, where, in a mild temperature, the bather could cool himself after taking the hot bath and before finishing up with a plunge in the swimming bath. It was a place where any amount of gossip went on, and all the news of the city and its district, perhaps even of the province, was discussed. South of this chamber was the swimming bath, and from it the hot baths were entered, first in order those used as hot-air baths only, then those for hot water. The courtyard served for games of ball; the colonnades surrounding it for exercise and conversation, under cover. This establishment of baths was second only for size in this country to the famous one at Bath, and quite equal in size and accommodation to many found on the continent. At Calleva the public baths had, he thought, yet to be found. No Roman city was without them. At Uronicum only half these baths had been uncovered; the eastern wing still remained beneath the surface of the fields, and its excavation offered a rich harvest of antiquities to the explorer. (Applause.) The whole of the excavations of 1859-61 had been but imper-

fectly worked out, and much clearance was required to show in various places what was now only half revealed. He had said nothing of the houses of the town, for at present it was only certain of the public buildings which had been explored, but from the ruins being more deeply buried than those at Silchester they would probably be able to study the plans of the dwellings to greater advantage than those of similar buildings on that site. As to the chances of finding early churches, this was a better one than at Calleva, for the life of the town went on longer and its destruction was more sudden, as, having been plundered and burnt, it did not, as appears to have been the case with Calleva, perish of slow decay. Sudden destructions, though it may appear a paradox to say so, were more conservative of remains than slow decay, as witness Pompeii and the other Campanian cities. It would be noted, perhaps, that in this account he had spoken almost entirely of the buildings only of the Roman towns described, not of their contents, and this had been intentional. The minor objects in their researches came of themselves; there was no need to seek for them. What was of real importance was to understand the plan and character of a Romano-British town, and to deduce from what remained of its public and private buildings the nature and amount of the civilisation of its inhabitants. They would probably form a very imperfect idea of the condition of the people of these islands in the Roman period if they based their judgment only on the objects in pottery, metal, glass, or bone found on Roman sites, and this had been far too much the case up to the present time; but when they came to the remains of buildings they could speak of the conditions of existence they showed with far greater certainty. As house and hall, law court and temple, bath and market were revealed to them, as they turned over such a site as that of Uriconium, they were content to leave for the delectation of the usual collector of pottery, pins, rings, glass, and all the minor objects of antiquity he so much prized, content to learn in the truest way, from the remains of the edifices left, the customs, habits, even perhaps the forms of government, of the people of our island under the Roman sway.

(Applause.)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

#### VOTES OF THANKS.

Sir CHARLES ROUSE-BOUGHTON proposed a vote of thanks to Lord Barnard for presiding, and to Mr. Hope and Mr. Fox for the information they had afforded the Society on the proposed explorations. He remarked that Lord Barnard, in giving permission for the work to be carried out on his property, was only following the example of so many noblemen in his position, who acted from a sense of public duty.

The Rev. T. AUDEN, in seconding, announced that he had received a considerable number of letters of apology from gentlemen interested in the movement who were unable to be present. He also announced that Sir Offley Wakeman had kindly promised to contribute £25 for five years towards the fund.

The motion was carried with acclamation, and Lord BARNARD, in reply, said that whatever discoveries were made in the shape of pottery, stones, or anything of the kind, he should not think of removing them from Shropshire, but should be willing to have them placed in the Shrewsbury Museum. (Applause.)

Mr. HOPE also responded. He said that the excavations would not damage Lord Barnard's property, for the soil was so re-placed in the trenches that the worst was put at the bottom and the best on the top, with the result that the crops grew half a foot higher in those places than in any other part. (Laughter and applause.)

The proceedings then terminated. At the invitation of the Council a considerable number of the visitors partook of tea. A goodly sum was promised in the room towards the exploration fund.

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## A N N U A L E X C U R S I O N .

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The Annual Excursion of the Society took place on Tuesday, July 11th, 1899. The party consisted of the Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., Mrs. and Miss Auden, the Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, F.S.A., Rev. Francis and Mrs. Allen, Miss Smythe, the Rev. O. Feilden, the Rev. W. Stuart White, Captain and Mrs. Williams-Freeman, Mr. W. Phillips, F.L.S., Mr. Clement Southam, F.S.A., Mr. Herbert Southam, F.R.H.S., Mr. T. Thornes, Mr. J. Nurse, Mr. and Miss Bowdler, and Mr. Goyne, Secretary. The Members proceeded to Malinslee by train, and were driven thence to the ruins of Malinslee Chapel, during the day visiting also Stirchley Church, the Court House, Madeley, Beckbury, Albrighton, and Tong Churches. The Rev. D. H. S. Cranage conducted the party, and described each of the buildings visited.

At Malinslee the Members saw the walls of a complete chapel of the 12th century, consisting of nave and chancel, known locally as Malinslee Abbey. Its chief interest lies, perhaps, in the east wall, which has, instead of the usual three Norman round-headed windows, two such windows at the sides, and in the centre a niche for a statue. In the south wall are two sedilia, and the general work classes it as late Norman.

Stirchley Church possesses one of the finest Norman chancel arches in the county. The nave and tower were rebuilt in the 18th century, and in 1838 the aisle was added. At present some of the Norman work cannot be seen to advantage, but great improvement in this respect will, it is said, follow the alterations in the pulpit, reading-desk, and gallery, now in contemplation. The Rector and Churchwardens, it is worthy of note, have recently opened out the 14th century window in the chancel in a very judicious manner. The small font may have been a mediæval stoup for holy water. Another object of interest in the church is a beautiful Elizabethan chalice, and a hatchment, with an unidentified coat of arms. Some of the party before resuming the drive, paid a short visit to Stirchley Hall, which bears the date 1653, and contains a fine oak ceiling in the kitchen. The house was added to in the early 18th century, and the wing then built is a good specimen of work of that date.

The old Court House at Madeley, an Elizabethan building, is fast falling to decay, and its total ruin is being accelerated by mining operations. It abounds with objects of interest to the archæologist, but its old-world architecture seems to conjure up no visions of the past to the cottagers who now occupy parts of the building. Madeley Court, Mr. Cranage explained, was formerly part of the borough of Wenlock, and the property of the Monastery of Wenlock. On the dissolution of the Priory the property was sold by the King to the Brooke family, who sold it early in the present century to Mr. Foster, to whom it now belonged. Captain Williams-Freeman said many different accounts had been given of what Charles II. did while he stayed there. The King, in an account written by himself, had declared he did not stay in the building. His intention to do so was altered by the reports which reached him of the probable presence of Roundheads in the vicinity. He, therefore, secluded himself in a barn at Madeley, and failing to cross the river, which he found closely watched, he returned to Boscobel. The party walked through the once magnificent apartments of the building, now used for storing grain and heaps of rubbish, supported by boarded floors which threatened every moment to precipitate their burden into the cellars where the water lodges. In a large space over the "pleasaunce," hemmed in by a brick wall, stands a huge and curious sundial or planisphere, elaborately cut in stone, said to be of the time of James I., from which period the gateway and porch are supposed to date.

At Beckbury, six miles distant, the Church interested the party for a considerable time, the dissimilarity in its low side windows giving rise to conjecture as to the purpose the one on the north side was intended to serve. It appeared from its present condition never to have had an

opening, and the suggestion put forth by Mr. Cranage was that it was placed there solely for ornamental reasons. The low side window on the other side had all the appearance of its opening having been blocked. A closer inspection of the window on the north side suggested the probability that it too had an opening at some time or other, but of this the evidence was meagre. Mr. Cranage mentioned, however, that he knew of no other instance in which a low side window was put in simply for ornamental purposes, though their use was one of the most vexed questions of archaeology. The tower is Georgian, the chancel of the 14th century, and the aisle modern. There is a fine incised slab of the early 16th century to Roger Haughton and his wife, and some fragments in the window behind the organ of beautiful old stained glass.

A pleasant drive brought the party to Albrighton Church, which show examples of late Norman work, and of the work of succeeding periods. Its chief interest lies in the chancel, though the tower takes precedence as to age. The pretty blocked, round-headed window above the arch, of Norman type, and the Early English character of the columns suggest the Transitional period. The lower part of the tower dates from the reign of Richard I., the upper part being perhaps 100 years later. The south aisle was built in the 13th century, and rebuilt in the 15th century, and various periods are indicated by the differences in the pitch of the roof. There is abundant evidence to show that the chancel was built in the 14th century; its beautiful east window is one of the finest examples of late Decorated work in the county. A good example of Reticulated design is to be seen in another window, dating from about 1330. The piscina is more interesting than the sedilia, and has decidedly Perpendicular mouldings. The recess above it served as a credence table. The only Duke of Shrewsbury, who died in 1718, was buried in the church, and an uninscribed tomb on the north side of the church is supposed to be his. The alabaster tomb on the other side, in memory of Margaret Troutbeck, the heiress of Albrighton, Newport, and Ford, and her husband, John Talbot, is a fine one, and dates from 1555. Its architectural character is classical, rather than Gothic; and is represented in the armour. The figures have been much marred by the initials of unknown persons being cut upon them. One of these disfigurations was shown to be as early as the 17th century, and Mr. Cranage remarked that this was one of the earliest instances he had come across of the abominable and vicious habit of persons who defaced the monuments of others to memorialise themselves. In the churchyard is a curious incised slab in memory of Leonard Smallpeice, 1610, and an interesting table tomb, apparently of the 13th century, covered with a display of heraldry.

The journey was then continued to Tong, the last place

visited, and the richest in possessions interesting to the party. The church was founded by Roger de Montgomery, the first Norman Earl of Shrewsbury. In the 13th century, apparently, the aisle was added; in 1410 Dame Elizabeth de Pembruge bought the advowson of the church from the Abbey of Shrewsbury, and refounded it as a collegiate church for secular canons, with a warden at the head. A remarkable feature in the architecture of the building is the central tower and small spire, which do not usually occur in 15th century work. The Vernon chapel was added in the year 1515 by Sir Harry Vernon. Here the roof is magnificently cut to represent fan vaulting, which is peculiar to England, and was first introduced in the 14th century at Gloucester. The chapel was once called the Golden Chapel by reason of gilt colouring being freely used in it. On the wall is a demi-figure of Arthur Vernon, a priest, whose brass dated 1517, was discovered during the restoration of the church. Mr. Cranage described the fine monuments, explaining the innumerable distinctive features in their details. He mentioned, in passing, that the story of Dorothy Vernon's elopement is not borne out by the history of the family, but seems to have been originated by a romance of the last century. With regard to the earliest tomb, that of Lady Pembruge and her husband, Mr. Cranage disputed the date, 1451, fixed for it by Eyton, remarking that it was of a much earlier period. He also mentioned that the late Archdeacon Lloyd had told him he had good authority for saying this was the church described by Dickens in the "Old Curiosity Shop," and the Rev. J. E. Auden (vicar) added that the Archdeacon had told him he had received that assurance from Dickens himself. The magnificent carved oak screens were much admired, and time was given to the curious embroidered frontal now kept in the vestry, which is popularly ascribed to the Nuns of Whiteladies. The fragments of old glass are also worthy of note, and the curious 17th century library of books kept in the vestry. The beautiful silver-gilt standing cup which, owing to its great value, is not kept in the church, was shown, it will be remembered, at the Archaeological Exhibition in Shrewsbury in May, 1898. Mr. Bowdler, who superintended the work of restoration a few years since, confirmed much of the information given as to the building by Mr. Cranage, suggested that a peculiarity noticed by several of the party that on most of the tombs the wife's effigy lay on the right hand of that of the husband, instead of on the left as is usually found, was owing to the tombs having been at some time moved and the effigies replaced inaccurately.

After this the party drove to the Bell Inn, Tong, where they sat down to an excellent dinner. Later Shifnal was reached, and the excursion, one of the most delightful of its kind, was completed by train.

## MINUTES OF THE MONTHLY COUNCIL MEETINGS.

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At a Meeting of the Council of the Society, held on October 12th, 1898, the following resolution was carried:—"That it is desirable that a report of the proceedings of the Council Meetings be printed at the end of the Annual Report published in the third part of the year's Transactions."

*October 12, 1898—W. Phillips, Esq., F.L.S., in the Chair.*

It was resolved that a fence be placed around the ruins of Malinslee Chapel, at a cost not exceeding £4.

That Cartwright's Diary, lately published in the "Shrewsbury Chronicle," be printed in the "Transactions," with a short sketch of his life, and an account of the Non-jurors by the gentleman who had contributed the Diary.

Edward B. Feilden, Esq., of Condoover Hall, was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. Pelham reported the death of Mr. A. C. Langley of Peterston-super-Ely, Cardiff, and undertook to write a letter of condolence to the family on behalf of the Society.

Mr. Pelham undertook to see Sir Walter Smyth with the view of obtaining his consent to the repair of the roof of Langley Chapel.

*November 9, 1898—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.*

Mr. Herbert Southam reported that he had seen the tenant of the Farm at Langley, who had promised to place a covering on the defective part of the roof of Langley Chapel to keep out the rain.

Professor Boyd Dawkins' Lecture on "Britain in the Prehistoric Iron Age" was fixed for Tuesday, December 6th, in the Working Men's Hall. It was decided that a front seat ticket be sent to each member of the Society, admitting him free.

It was resolved that the question of the purchase from Mr. G. B. Morgan, Preston House, near Wingham, Kent, of the Transcript from the Royalist Composition Papers relating to the Sequestration of the Estates of Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Sir Richard Newport, 1st Baron Newport, and of his son, the second Baron, be left in the hands of the Editorial Committee.

*December 14, 1898—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.*

It was resolved that Mr. G. B. Morgan's offer to sell the Transcripts from the Royalist Composition Paper for two guineas be accepted.

Mr. Herbert Southam laid on the table the final account of the Receipts and Expenditure of the late Exhibition of Shropshire Antiquities, which had been audited by Dr. Calvert. The account showed a balance in hand from the call made on the Guarantors of £10. It was unanimously resolved that the £10 be transferred to the special fund for illustrations.

*January 11, 1899—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.*

S. Jackson, Esq., of Bellstone, Shrewsbury, was elected a member of the Society.

It was resolved that the best thanks of the Council be given to Professor Boyd Dawkins for his kindness in giving his lecture on the Pre-historic Iron Age.

That the letter and circulars from Professor Wright, the publisher of the Dialect Dictionary, be handed to Mr. Phillips, for him to lay before the Free Library Committee.

That the Index of Names of Places in the first series of the "Transactions," prepared by Miss Auden, be mounted and bound, and placed in the Reference Library.

*February 8, 1899—W. Phillips, Esq., F.L.S., in the Chair.*

Rev. D. H. S. Cranage suggested the desirability of the proposed excavations at Wroxeter being brought before the Annual Meeting, Lord Barnard being asked to take the chair, and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope and Mr. G. E. Fox being asked to give addresses upon the proposed excavations.

*March 8, 1899—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.*

Letter read from Rev. Prebendary Moss to the Chairman enclosing a cheque for £10 7s., the proceeds of a lecture on the History of Shropshire, given by the Chairman to the boys at Shrewsbury School. The Chairman handed over the cheque to the Society in aid of its funds.

It was resolved that the best thanks of the Council be given to the Chairman for the donation to the Society.

*April 5, 1899—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.*

It was resolved that the 2nd Series of the Society's "Transactions" consist of 12 volumes, the Third Series commencing with the year 1901.

*May 10, 1899—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.*

Mr. John Arthur Morris, of The Priory, Shrewsbury, was elected a member of the Society.

It was resolved that the Secretary write a letter of thanks to the Town Clerk thanking the Finance Committee for their present of 100 copies of the Calendar of the Borough Records, and expressing a hope that as there are 200 members of this Society the Finance Committee will present another 100 copies, especially bearing in mind the large number of books presented annually to the Free Library by this Society.

The Secretary laid on the table the Balance Sheet and Cash Account to 31 December, 1898. The balance of assets over liabilities was shown to be £0 7s. 7d.

*June 14, 1899—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.*

It was resolved that the best thanks of this Society be given to the Finance Committee of the Borough of Shrewsbury for 200 copies of the Calendar of the Borough Records, kindly given to the Society.

The following new members were elected:—T. R. Horton, Esq., Harley Towers, near Much Wenlock; Mrs. Ralph, The Hawthorns, Belle Vue, Shrewsbury; E. G. Thompson, Esq., Pauls Moss, Dodington, Whitchurch; R. St. John Corbet, Esq., St. Mary's Place, Shrewsbury; Thomas Thornes, Esq., Mountfields, Shrewsbury.

A letter was read from T. Middleton Howells, Esq., expressing his willingness to lend the Armoury, London-road, as a store room and temporary museum for the Roman remains found at Uriconium.

It was resolved that there be two excursions this year, the first on July 11th, and the second on a date to be fixed at a future meeting.

Mr. Phillips reported that the Camera Club had decided to photograph all the objects of archaeological interest in the County, and that their Council would be glad to receive from the Council of this Society a list of these objects as soon as possible.

The following members of this Society were appointed a Committee to prepare such a list:—The Chairman, Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, Mr. William Phillips, and Mr. S. Clement Southam.

That the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher be authorised to expend a sum not exceeding £5 in obtaining unpublished matter from the Public Record Office, especially that referring to Shropshire Church Goods.

*July 12, 1899—W. Phillips, Esq., F.L.S., in the Chair.*

Letter read from Rev. T. Auden, stating that he had seen Mr. W. H. St. John Hope and Mr. Herbert Jones in London about the proposed excavations at Uriconium.

It was agreed that Mr. Hope should be asked to draw up a short statement, which should be printed, and enclosed with appeals for subscriptions. It was hoped that a beginning would be made after harvest within the present enclosure, probably a further investigation of the Basilica, and it was further suggested that the Silchester foreman should pay a visit to Shrewsbury to make enquiries as to workmen.

It was resolved that a copy of the special Illustrated Catalogue of the Exhibition should be presented to each of the following gentlemen, who assisted at the Exhibition:—Viscount Dillon, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, Mr. H. H. Hughes, and Mr. F. R. Armytage.

A letter was read from the Cheshire and North Wales Archaeological Society, asking for an exchange of "Transactions." It was resolved that the exchange be agreed to, commencing with the volume now in course of publication, and continued as each part is published in future; and that the Cheshire Society be invited to send a few of their back volumes in exchange for an equal number of this Society's "Transactions."

It was agreed that Mr. Phillips be authorized to expend a sum not exceeding £2 in transcribing MSS. in the Bodleian Library relating to Shrewsbury.

*August 9, 1899—W. Phillips, Esq., F.L.S., in the Chair.*

A communication was read from Dr. Hamilton Hall, enclosing a copy of a Will dated 1500, in which "the Priest of the Wrekli" was mentioned. The Rev. D. H. S. Cranage undertook to make further inquiries on the subject, and report to a future meeting.

*September 13, 1899—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.*

It was resolved that the Rev. T. Auden be Chairman and Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. H. R. H. Southam be Hon. Secretary of the Wroxeter Exploration Fund.

A letter was read from Mr. W. H. St. John Hope as to the Wroxeter exploration. Approval was given to his suggestion that the excavations commence in the Society's enclosure.

It was resolved that the Librarian of the Shrewsbury Free Library be asked to furnish a list of publications received from Societies with which this Society exchanges "Transactions."

SHROPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
AND  
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, 1899.

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" Sale of <i>Transactions</i>	... ...	5 5	0
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By Balance due to Bankers, January 1st, 1898	... ...	120	0
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" Rent, Rates, and Tithes, Wroxeter	... ...	4	7
" Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, Postage Stamps and Carriage of Parcels, as Editor	... ...	1	0
" Postage Stamps, General Correspondence, Calling Meetings, Collecting Subscriptions, &c.	... ...	3	1
" Posting Transactions to Members and Carriage of Parcels	... ...	6	5
" Commission	... ...	8	12
" Rent of Office	... ...	5	0
" Marston Bros., Notice Board for Uriconium	... ...	1	3
" The Autotype Co., printing 400 copies of Plates of Coins Minted at Shrewsbury	... ...	4	13
" Balance in hands of Bankers, Dec. 31st, 1898	... ...	0	15
		£ 119 5	8
		£ 99 5	8
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