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

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

The MS. Indexes to the Names of Persons and Places that are mentioned in the First Series of the *Transactions* (Vol. I. to XI.) have been bound in five volumes, and are deposited at the Shrewsbury Free Library, where they can be seen at any time by Members.

THE CHURCH BELLS OF SHROPSHIRE. I.

By H. B. WALTERS, M.A., F.S.A.

PREFACE.

THE first attempt at collecting materials for a history of the Church Bells of Shropshire was made nearly twenty years ago by Mr. Thomas North, F.S.A., of Leicester. An indefatigable worker, he was unfortunately prevented by ill-health from active investigations, but with most laudable perseverance he made large collections of rubbings and casts of inscriptions and stamps for several of the English counties. Some of these he published, completing the dioceses of Peterborough and Lincoln, together with the counties of Bedford and Herts, the latter brought out after his death by Mr. Stahlschmidt; but Shropshire at the time of his death in 1885 was not completely investigated. The materials collected for Mr. North by Mr. W. Jones, the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, and other friends, were partly transferred by his widow to the care of the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher; but it is to be feared that a large proportion had been previously mislaid.

When Mr. Cranage first set on foot his project for an account of the Shropshire Churches, I approached him on the question of giving the inscriptions on the bells, but he wisely shrank from such an addition to his labours, and the upshot of the matter was that Mr. North's material was placed in my hands by the Shropshire Archaeological Society with the hope that I might myself use it as the basis of a work on the bells. The material consisted of rubbings of inscriptions from some five-and-thirty churches, several incomplete, together with some squeezes and casts of ancient stamps. It was, however, evident that there was not here very much to go upon; but the rubbings were not without

their value, as they include several interesting bells that have since been recast. They are taken from different parts of the county, chiefly the south.

I began personal investigation in the year 1894, continuing it in 1896, and receiving valuable aid from my friend the Rev. H. T. Tilley of Smethwick, an experienced and persevering "bell-hunter," who, in a few cases, is solely responsible for the descriptions of the bells. Besides the actual personal assistance he rendered me in our joint peregrinations, I am also indebted to him for some excellent casts. Then, for some years, private affairs prevented my continuing the work, and I began to despair of ever completing it. I am, therefore, more grateful than I can well express to the County Archaeological Society, who enabled me to make arrangements by which the project has been put on a more satisfactory footing; and I trust, in the course of a few years, to be able to publish a complete account of the Shropshire Church Bells by instalments in these *Transactions*.

Besides the great debt of gratitude that I owe to the Council of the Archaeological Society, I wish here to express my most cordial thanks to those of the clergy and laity of the county and others who have been of assistance to me in my labours; above all, to my friends, the Rev. D. H. S. Cranage and the Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell. The former has done much to smooth my path and to render the inception and (I trust) the completion of the work possible, and the latter has been indefatigable in collecting information about the bells of his own neighbourhood. I am also much indebted to the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher for valuable help. Others must forgive me if I do not mention them here individually, but I have endeavoured to give each his due in the body of the work. Nor must I omit to mention the constant civility and kindness I have met with from parish clerks, labourers, and others, without whose persevering and willingly-rendered assistance I should have been obliged to leave much undone.

Outside the limits of the county, I am indebted to Mr. A. H. Cocks for the loan of five blocks of Rudhall's ornaments, and to the Rev. T. M. N. Owen, the Rev. Canon Raven, Mr. C. R. Peers, and others of my fellow-workers for various notes and

suggestions; to the firms of Taylor of Loughborough, Mears and Stainbank of London, Barwell of Birmingham, and Carr of Smethwick, for the ready courtesy with which they have supplied information about the bells from their respective foundries, and to Messrs. Taylor for the loan of a block of their foundry-stamp; lastly, I wish to thank the printers, Messrs. Woodall, Minshall and Thomas, for the pains they have taken to reproduce the inscriptions as accurately as possible, a very troublesome task, but most successfully accomplished.

INTRODUCTION.

The County of Salop contains 317 parish churches, of which 261 existed before 1800, five or six being of post-Reformation origin; the remaining 56 are of nineteenth century foundation. There are also several destroyed or ruined churches and chapels which have long ceased to possess bells, and others of which there are only records. The bell of Deuxhill church (destroyed 1886) has disappeared, but the modern church of Doddington near Cleobury Mortimer (built in 1849) possesses a bell of the eighteenth century, and the new church at Jackfield is said to possess an old bell from Oldbury, near Bridgnorth; St. Anne, Oswestry (1883), and St. Leonard, Ludlow (1870), are or were without a bell at all. The total number of bells is 1016, distributed as follows:—

Rings of twelve	...	1 = 12
„ ten „	...	1 = 10
„ eight „	...	17 = 136
„ six „	...	56 = 336
„ five „	...	15 = 75
„ four „	...	15 = 60
„ three... „	...	49 = 147 ¹
„ two „	...	63 = 126

¹ Including Easthope, where two of the bells are cracked, and no longer hang in the tower.

Single bells	...	...	=	92
Priests' and clock bells			=	22 (including great bell of Tong)
				<hr/>
Total	...		=	<u>1016</u>

To these must be added—(1) four sets of tubular “bells,” numbering 30 in all;¹ (2) a few secular bells of interest, such as Ludlow Butter Cross and Shrewsbury Market Hall, which will be noticed in the course of the work.

It is possible that these figures may require some modification when the whole county has been completely explored; in many cases my information has only been derived from that excellent work, Kelly's *Directory*, which experience tells me is generally to be trusted.

The plan which I propose to adopt is to take the parishes separately in deaneries, beginning with the part of the county which lies in the Diocese of Hereford; under the heading of each place will be collected all information relating specially to the bells of that place; but a general historical treatment of the bells and their founders, and an account of the ringing customs and folk-lore will be reserved for the concluding instalment of the work. It may be felt that an alphabetical arrangement of the parishes throughout has more practical advantages, but it is obvious that publication by instalments precludes the possibility of this; when material has to be collected year by year, it can only be done by concentrating one's efforts on a particular district; and even then a deanery may take some time to complete, if, as so often happens, several of the bells are difficult of access. *A fortiori*, an alphabetical order would suffer constantly from delays. I trust, therefore, that every allowance will be made for one living at a distance from the county whose opportunities for personal explorations are at best infrequent.

The first instalment of the work includes the four Deaneries of Bridgnorth, Burford, Stottesdon, and Wenlock, with isolated parishes in those of Trysull and Bewdley.

¹ These are to be found at Cleeton (8), Llanymynech (8), Newtown, near Wem (6), and Holy Trinity, Oswestry (8). They do not, in my opinion, call for detailed description.

A few words here on the general characteristics of Shropshire Bells, may, perhaps, not be considered out of place.¹ I fear it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that on the whole they are somewhat lacking in interest. This is by no means what we should expect in a rural and thinly-populated county; for it is precisely in such counties that the most interesting and most ancient bells generally abound. Norfolk and Suffolk, for instance, stand at the head of the list for the number of medieval bells, each possessing over three hundred, while Lincoln, Essex, Dorset, and Somerset, are also very rich in this respect. Staffordshire, on the other hand, being thickly populated, has lost nearly all its interesting bells, and only has about 35 medievals remaining, but Cheshire, though mainly rural, has hardly a single bell of any interest or antiquity. Hereford I believe to be particularly rich in old bells, but it has been little investigated at present; and it is evident that Shropshire, which only contains, at most, about forty inscribed medieval bells, must fall into line with its other neighbours on the north and east. On the other hand, there is in our county a surprisingly large number of uninscribed bells, which appear from their archaic shape to be of considerable antiquity; the best examples I know are at Upton Cressett, Cold Weston, and Stow, but they are very common throughout the hilly districts south of the Severn.

In this respect Shropshire more nearly resembles some northern counties, such as Northumberland; and though the percentage of medieval bells in the county is largely increased by the number of these "blank" bells, it is but a small satisfaction to the campanist, who naturally looks for something in the way of an inscription or a stamp to reward his labours and incite him to further efforts. Probably in medieval times the difficulties of carriage were much felt in these hilly districts, and the works of the great founders at Gloucester, Worcester and elsewhere did not easily penetrate into the retired valleys lying between the Shropshire hills; the unpretentious bell-turrets of the little Norman churches

¹ Space forbids me to enlarge here on the history and characteristics of Church Bells in general. For information on the subject, the reader is referred to the works of Messrs. Ellacombe, North, Stahlschmidt, and Cocks.

were perforce content with the humble efforts of local craftsmen, who were deficient in scholarship and limited in "plant"; while the small rudely-shaped bells which they produced have survived successive manias for re-casting bells and re-building churches, because in default of the possibility of a peal for ringing, they sufficed for the ordinary requirements of a small parish.

I do not propose here to discuss the medieval bells in any detail; that is more fittingly reserved for a later chapter on the founders of the county; nor must I speak here of the seventeenth-century founders, except to note the excellence of the work done by a local firm, the Cliburys of Wellington, who monopolised the county for seventy years, during which time they cast at least three-quarters of the bells of that century still remaining. Similarly in the eighteenth century, Shropshire, like other West-midland counties, was absolutely monopolised by the great foundry of the Rudhalls at Gloucester, against whom the lesser men had no chance. From 1693 to 1830, a constant succession of rings of five, six, or eight, poured into the county from Gloucester, the River Severn, no doubt, proving an admirable auxiliary as a means of transit.¹ The only rival to the firm was Joseph Smith of Edgbaston, between 1700 and 1730; and almost every one of the 75 larger rings in the county is their work. But their excellent bells are exceedingly dull from the archaeological point of view.

During the nineteenth century, the zeal for re-casting bells has not relaxed, but unfortunately efforts seems to have been devoted rather to replacing the smaller isolated bells than to the production of large rings. I might name many parishes where the re-building of the church has been made the occasion, not only for replacing picturesque wooden turrets by the inevitable stone gable-cot, but for re-casting the bells without regard to any interest they might have possessed. The worst instance of vandalism is, perhaps, at a certain parish in the Clee Hills, where a most interesting early bell,

¹ Out of the 208 bells in the four deaneries now described, 92, or nearly half, are from the Rudhalls; out of 88 in those of L'ysul and Bridgnorth, no less than 51 (eight rings of six).

instead of being preserved as a "ting-tang," was unnecessarily melted down towards a new ring, to which its humble quota of metal can have made little difference.

On the other hand, no commendation can be too great for those of the clergy and laity who have been at pains to preserve, if not the bells themselves, at any rate their inscriptions, either in rubbings (as at Lydbury North and Stokesay) or by reproduction on the new bells (as at Boraston, Ditton Priors, and Kinlet).

Although, perhaps, the grievance is a purely personal one, it must be pointed out that the gable-cots to which I have alluded, whose only merit (?) seems to be that of cheapness, add very seriously to the labours, not to say the perils, which the bell-hunter has to undergo. Ladders are seldom easy to obtain, and when procured, do not in every case enable one to reach the bells without considerable risk. However, there is a pleasant side to such adventures, and the courtesy and patience which I have consistently experienced in such cases, from all helpers alike, will always remain an agreeable memory. But I should certainly be inclined to note *inaccessibility* as one of the general characteristics of Shropshire bells!

The following statistics of my experiences in the four deaneries described below will, perhaps, illustrate what I have just said:—

Out of 62 churches, only sixteen have staircases to approach the bells, and of these, only ten are of stone; five have vertical ladders fixed to the wall; twenty-two have no fixed ladder or other method of approach, and of these, in twelve cases, the bells can only be reached by external means, in the other ten a ladder must be erected inside. The remaining nineteen have ladders of the ordinary accessible type.

With regard to my next instalment of this work, I am glad to be able to say that the remaining Deaneries in the Hereford Diocese are in a very forward state, Church Stretton and Ludlow being nearly completed, Clun and Bishop's Castle well advanced. I hope, therefore, in the course of next year, to be able to publish these four Deaneries, perhaps including the three Shropshire parishes in the Deanery of Montgomery.

I venture to appeal to the clergy and laity of that district, and, indeed, to all throughout the county, for any items of information which they can supply, which will be printed with most grateful acknowledgment. Although, in a work of this kind, the greater part of the material must necessarily be collected personally, I would beg the clergy in particular to bear in mind that they alone hold the key to much valuable information which can only be imparted to an outsider by their courtesy. Those who live on the spot have opportunities of collecting and recording information about folk-lore, traditions, or parochial history, which would often be both useful and welcome.

As far as concerns the four Deaneries published in the present instalment, it is satisfactory to have been able to acknowledge replies to fully half of the circulars sent out for information in regard to customs, etc. Other historians of the bells of a county have told me that the usual proportion of answers to be expected is about 25 per cent.; I feel, therefore, that I have been exceptionally favoured!

It is to be hoped that the descriptions of the bells as given in the following pages will in all cases be perfectly intelligible, even to those who are unfamiliar with such subjects. I have, however, thought it advisable to append a few notes by way of explanation of certain details.

NOTE.

It should be understood that, except where otherwise stated, the inscription is placed round the upper part of the bell, immediately below the angle which separates the "crown," or top, from the "shoulder," or upper part of the body; the middle part is known as the "waist;" the lower edge as the "sound-bow."

In most cases the diameter of the bell across the mouth is given in inches after the inscription.

"Sanctus Bells" or "Friest's Bells" are indicated by the letter **S.**

The notes under headings [1549], 1552, 1553, 1740, 1752, are to be explained as follows:—

[1549], 1552, and 1553 refer to the Inventories of Church Goods made by the Commissioners of King Edward VI. in the sixth, and seventh years of his reign, and preserved at the Record Office. They have been transcribed in the volume of the *Transactions* for 1900 (2nd Ser., vol. xii.), whence they are copied in the present case. On the [1549] list, see *ibid.* p. 324.

1740 and 1752 refer to MS. lists of the bells in Shropshire Churches in those years, drawn up by the famous antiquary Browne Willis. The former list is in the British Museum (Add. 30316); the latter is also in that collection, but among Cole's MSS., and in his handwriting (Add. 5827); it is as inaccurate as the one of 1740 is accurate.

THE CHURCH BELLS OF SHROPSHIRE.

INSCRIPTIONS
AND HISTORY OF THE BELLS OF THE
PARISH CHURCHES,
ARRANGED IN DEANERIES.I. DIOCESE OF LICHFIELD,
(ARCHDEACONRY OF STAFFORD.)

I. DEANERY OF TRY SULL.

Two parishes in this Deanery are in Shropshire: Quatt and Worfield. As they belong geographically to the Bridgnorth district, and the other Shropshire parishes in Lichfield Diocese are all in the Salop Archdeaconry, I have thought fit to introduce them out of their place before describing the parishes in the Diocese of Hereford. The geographical arrangement which I propose to adopt in the succeeding instalments will thus be more satisfactorily preserved.

It should be mentioned that the inscriptions on the bells of these two churches have already been given by Mr. Lynam in his *Church Bells of Staffordshire*, pp. 23, 38, owing, I suppose, to an oversight on his part. As however a description of Shropshire bells would be incomplete without them, and as I am able to give a fuller account in each case, I make no apology for repeating them here.

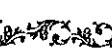
QUATT.

St. ANDREW.

6 + 1 bells.

1. A IOVE PRINCIPVM A: R  1700 
(24½ in.)

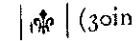
2. ABRA: RVDHALL CAST VS ALL ANNO DOMINI
1700 (26in.)

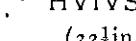
3. RICH: COLLEY GENT. A: R  1700 
(28in.)

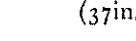
Below:—floral border, fig. 1 (continuous).

4. THO LITTLEFORD RECTOR 1700 

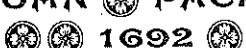


Below :—I · CORFIELD F: HADLEY CHVRCH-
WARDENS OF QVATT 

5. THO · WOLRYCHE · BARONETTVS · HVIVS
ECCLES PATRONVS: 700 

6. I CALL THE QVICK & DEAD PREPARE TO
CHVRCH & BED. A:R 1700 

Below :—*border, fig. 2 (continuous)*.

S. JOHN PACKER ME FECET
 1692 

Cabled cannons to the four larger Rudhall bells. An archaic form of bell is used as a stamp by Rudhall on these as on others of his earlier bells (*e.g.*, at Milson and Worfield). The mark at the end of the inscription on the tenor is a sort of tree; that on the 4th bell, a fleur-de-lys enclosed in a sort of heart.

Borders:—1st, fig. 1; 3rd and 4th, fig. 2 and fig. 1; 6th, fig. 2.

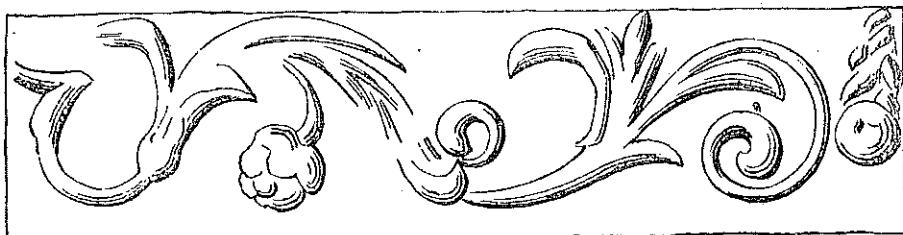


Fig. 1.

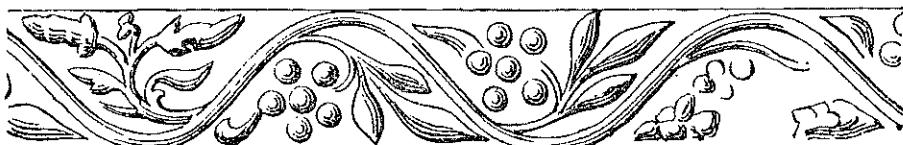


Fig. 2.

There is perhaps a reference to the ringing of the Curfew in the inscription on the tenor, but more likely 'bed' means 'grave.'

The founder of the small bell is not otherwise known; it is roughly cast, and some of the letters are ill-formed; the stop is a rose. The style of the letters suggests a century earlier. Owing to an unfortunate accident that subsequently befell my squeezes I am unable to give any illustrations of this bell; but the inscription is reproduced in facsimile by Mr. Lynam in his *Church Bells of Staffordshire*, pl. 101.

Originally (i.e., previous to 1700) there were four bells.

2 June, [1549]: QUATFORD (certainly a mistake for QUATT), 'ijij bells of accord.'

1740 (Browne Willis MS., Brit. Mus. Add. 30316): '6 bells Ruddi 1700.'

In G. Morris' MSS. (Shrewsbury Museum): '6 new bells cast by Ruddall in 1700.'

See Lynam's *Church Bells of Staffordshire*, p. 23.

The tower of the church was rebuilt in 1763.

CUSTOMS:

Tolling at funerals, and a peal rung as the coffin nears the church.

On Sundays the tenor is rung at 8 a.m., and again at 10 a.m.; the bells are chimed or rung before services, the sanctus bell being rung for the last few minutes before service begins.

On New Year's Eve a bell is tolled till the stroke of midnight, and ringing begins after the clock has ceased to strike.

The name of Richard Colley (see 3rd bell) also occurs on the 2nd at St. Mary Magdalene, Bridgnorth, where he was Churchwarden in 1713.

Sir Thomas Wolryche, Bart., of Dudmaston, who appears to have given the 5th bell, was the third of the line, succeeding his brother Francis in 1689. The baronetcy was created in 1641 and became extinct in 1723, with the death of his son John. Sir Thomas, who married Elizabeth, daughter of George Weld, Esq., of Willey Park, died in 1701. His wife succeeded to the Dudmaston estate on the death of Sir John, and on her death in 1765, was succeeded by her brother Colonel Weld, who died in 1774. The property then passed to William Whitmore, Esq., ancestor of the present owner of Dudmaston and the present Rector of Quatt. (Burke's *Extinct Baronetage*).

The Rev. Thomas Littleford (4th bell) was buried 12 March, 1707.

The Churchwardens' Accounts only begin in 1749.
Best thanks to Rev. H. B. Wolryche-Whitmore, Rector.

WORFIELD.

ST. PETER.

6 + 1 Bells.

1. PROSPERITY · TO · ALL · OVR · TRVE ·
1. FRIENDS: 1699

JOHN MALPAS & THOS: BARNEY SEXTON
& A R (30½ in.)

2. WEE WERE ALL CAST AT THE CITY OF
GLOUCESTER A  R  (33in.

4. *Above* :—Fig. 2 between cable-mouldings (continuous).

5. WILL^M. THOMASON  THO. BACHE:
CHURCHWARDENS 1699  (39½ in.
Above and below the words, cable-mouldings.

6. I · TO · THE · CHURCH · THE · LIVING ·
CALL · ♫ AND · TO · THE · GRAVE ·
DO · SVMON ALL: ♫ : (44lin.

S. W^N WILLIAMSON CHURCHWARDEN 1779 (15in.)

Cabled cannons to 1st, 3rd, and 4th; cannons of 2nd gone. Lettering in three sizes: on small bell (by Thos. Rudhall), $\frac{3}{4}$ in. high; on first four, 1 in. high; largest size on 5th and 6th, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. high. On the treble, the founder has begun the name BARNEY with an n by mistake; on the tenor, in SVMON, the v is similarly stamped over an o. Borders, etc.:—On 1st, fig. 1; on 2nd, fig. 1; on 3rd, fig. 2; on 4th, figs. 2, 3; on 5th, fig. 3. On the 3rd, 5th, and 6th bells is a fleur-de-lys stamp as on Quatt 4th; on the 4th, above the inscription, the border fig. 2 (continuous) between two cable-mouldings; the inscription on the 5th is also between cable-mouldings. The bell-stamp on the first three is of the same kind as at Quatt.

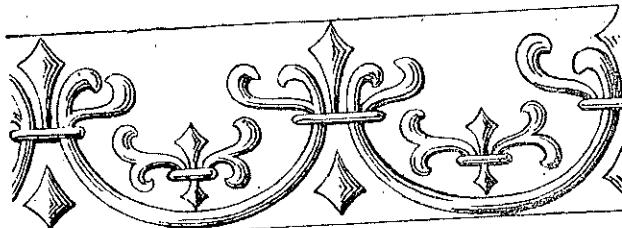


Fig. 3.

The inscriptions are given by Lynam, *Church Bells of Staffordshire*, p. 38; see also *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, iii., p. 247, and S. B. James, *Worfield on the Worfe*, p. 39, where a poem about the bells, written by Miss Catherine Bache of Chesterton in 1822, is quoted.

There appears to be no mention of Worfield in the Edwardian Inventories.

1740 (Browne Willis): '6 new bells Ruddall.'

On a Peal-board in the Belfry is :

'13 Aug 1790 the Pattingham Youths rang a complete Peal of Plain Bobs the first ever Rung hear in 30 Minutes.'

The approximate weights of the bells are :

1st,	6 cwt.
2nd,	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt.
3rd,	8 cwt.
4th,	9 cwt.
5th,	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.
6th,	15 cwt.

The clock strikes the quarters on the first three bells, the hour on the tenor.

CUSTOMS :

Tolling at funerals : For a man, 3, 4, 5, and then toll tenor ; for a woman, 4 and 5, and then tenor ; chiming when coffin comes in sight, at option of friends of deceased.

Curfew rung in winter at 8 p.m., 29 September to 2 February, 100 strokes.¹

Ringing on festivals, *i.e.*, Christmas, Easter Eve (midnight), Ascension Day, and Harvest Festival ; also on New Year's Eve at midnight ; ringing at weddings, and muffled peals at funerals, when desired.

Bells chimed for ordinary services on Sundays ; tenor tolled for 32 strokes between Mattins and Holy Communion. A bell always used to be rung at 7 a.m. 4th and 5th rung for

¹ The late Vicar, Rev. E. P. Nicholas, notes that the curfew was discontinued after the death of the old Sexton in 1894 ; but the present holder of the office, with whom I visited the bells in 1901, certainly gave me to understand that it was still rung. It may, however, have been recently revived.

daily services (8 30 a.m. and 6 o p.m., and for Early Celebration on Sundays); small bell (known as the Vicar's Bell) for Litany on Wednesdays, and for a few minutes after chimes on Sundays.

Pancake Bell rung till death of old Sexton some eight years ago. A bell is rung for Vestry Meetings.

Thanks to Rev. E. P. Nicholas, formerly Vicar.

Much interesting information about the Worfield bells may be derived from the exceedingly valuable Churchwardens' Accounts of the Parish, which extend from 1500 to 1648. By the kindness of the Vicar and Churchwardens, I have been enabled to make use of the volume with a view to publishing a transcription *in extenso* in these *Transactions*; I must, however, anticipate this publication as far as concerns the bells.

Up to the year 1590 entries relating to the bells are few and far between, and of little importance. It seems, however, most probable that there were originally four or five bells, with a little one or sanctus bell, but it is impossible to be certain of the exact number. In 1560 the "fourth bell" is supplied with a new clapper, and in 1572 we read of repairs to the "seconde bell whyll' & the thyrde," and also to the "lytyll' bell" and greate bell," which items seem to bear out the supposition that there were five; but an entry of 1616 speaks of "the 4 bells." In 1572 ringers are first mentioned, and henceforward the items "to the Ringers on the coronation day" and other anniversaries become invariable.

In 1591 four pounds were paid to the bell-founders, Edwardes and Fryers, for re-casting "the bell," probably one of the smaller ones; and in 1606-7, the "great bell" was re-cast by Thomas Newcombe and Son of Leicester for £18 14s, they having come to Bridgnorth for that purpose. In 1613 Newcombe of Leicester was again called in, to re-cast the "lyttle bell," i.e., the treble, and in 1615 the "saunce" or "warning" bell was conveyed to Wellington for the same purpose (the founder in this case must have been William Clibury). Yet again in 1627 we read of the conveyance of the "little bell" to Wellington for re-casting, but as far as is known, no more alterations took place until

the re-casting of the whole ring (now enlarged to six) by Abraham Rudhall in 1699.

I give below, in detail, the most interesting entries relating to the bells, from which the preceding account has been compiled.

1500.	It' p' rep'ac'o'ib's c'ca ca'panas	...	ix ^s	ij ^d
	It' p' funic'lo p'ue ca'pane	...	ij ^d	
1502.	It' for me'dyng' a clap ^r of a bell'	...	j ^d	
	It' for mendyng' a clap ^r on all' halow			
	nyzt to Ric' smyzt	...	ij ^d	
1503.	It' p' rep'ac'o'e batill ^l magne ca'pane			
	[et p' rep'ac'o'e lampad'] Ric'o			
	smyth	...	ij ^s	
1505.	It' Ric' smyz p' rep'aco'ib' c'ca ca'.			
	panas	...	ij ^s	
1510.	[A similar entry]	...	ijj ^s	ij ^d
1514.	It' for polyng vp the grete bell'	...	xij ^d	
	It' for makyng ger' to pole vp the			
	bell' and for mak'y'g y ^e whyll'	...	xvij ^d	
1517.	It' to Iohn' Smyz for shoto'g ^o y ^e			
	bell' clap' [& for an yron' a bowte			
	sey't Iams ^s]	...	vij ^d	
1518.	It' to y ^e same tho ^s [Tremnande] for			
	cha'ngyng y ^e bellis	...	xx ^d	
	It' Iohn' smyz for me'dy'g' y ^e bell'			
	clap' & for iij hokis	...	vij ^d	
1520.	It' for a cord' to y ^e sawntis bell' [for			
	me'dy'g' y ^e church yeate for oyle			
	and candyllis at cristmas]	...	ix ^d	
1522.	It' for a barell' to Wy'd vppe y ^e bellis		[torn]	
1528.	It' for a Roppe to y ^e lityll' bell'	...	ij ^d	
1536.	It' to Iohn' smyth for shoto'g' a bell'			
	clap'	...	iiij ^d	
	It' ffor ij cordis to y ^e lityll' bell' [&			
	to y ^e vayle]	...	vij ^d	

¹ I.e., the clapper; more correctly, *batallum* (Ital. *bataglio*, Fr. *batail*). Ducange explains as 'tudicula, ropalum cymbali, campanae, sic dictum quod verberet.'

² 'Shooting,' or more properly 'shutting,' is explained by Mr. Cocks (*Church Bells of Bucks*, p. xxxiii.) as joining or splicing; it may be used of welding iron, as in the case of a clapper, or of joining bell-ropes.

1547.	It'm to Will ^{ms} catcha' for a clapp ^r	ix ^d
	It'm for a clapp ^r to rowland leyhcton	ij ^s x ^d
1549.	It'm receuyd for a cix ^{li} of bell mettell & brasse ¹	xxxij ^s iiij ^d
1554	In p'mis for a cix ^{li} of bell metell' & brase	xxxij ^s iiij ^d
1554-55.	[In this year a clock was put up in the tower.]	
	It'm for pichynge of the clapur of the bell	ij ^s vij ^d
1555-56.	It'm to the same [William Catcham] for mendyng w ^t a Iron the can'ell ² of the ffor bell	vj ^d
1558-60.	It'm for yron & shooting of the seconde bell clapper	ij ^s
	It'm for Iron & shooting the iiij th bell clapper	xx ^d
1566-69	It'm payd to Roberte barret for kepyng the bellis for thre yearis ...	x ^s
	It'm pa to thomas tayler & thom ^a s clarke for shuttyng the belle clapper	x ^d
	It'm for mendyng the greate bell clapper and the brasses ³ that belongyth to the greate belle & the second belle	ij ^s ix ^d
1570-72.	It'm to Thomas marwall ^l & Roger Smith for mendyng the seconde belle	ij ^s v ^d
	It'm for yren & nayles to mende the seconde bell	xi ^d
	It'm for makynge a bel claper ...	v ^s xi ^d
	It'm to the same ffauncis [Barret]	

¹ In this year the Chantry of the B.V.M. was dissolved ; this entry probably refers to the sale of a sacring or other bell used in connection therewith. 109 lbs. of bell-metal would make a bell of about 16 inches diameter. The entry for 1554 seems to be a mere repetition of this.

² Lat. *canellus* ; see *Promptorium parv.*, 60, and *New English Dict.*, s.v. ; but I cannot ascertain the meaning of the word, unless it = 'collar.' The 'fore' bell is the treble.

³ The socket on the frame in which the gudgeon turns.

for [me'dynge of the scoole-house &] the gvdgine ¹ of y ^e great bell'...	x ^d
1572-74. It'm for mendyng' of the seconde bell' whyll' & the thyrde [& me'dyng' the church yates & nayles]	vij ^d
It'm to Ryngers on the coronation day ²	xiiij ^d
[This item repeated in most years during Elizabeth's reign.]	
It'm for mendyng the lytll' bell' & greate bell'	ij ^s ij ^d
It'm to Robart barret for fyndyng belropes	vij ^s
[This item also repeated in succeed- ing years.]	
1577-78. It'm to Humfrey shalbery'e for xxj pound of brasse and for castinge a double brass band for the greate bell and midle bell ...	xiiij ^s iiij ^d
It'm for layinge in y ^e brasses and for nayles and our charges about the same and other tymes before	ij ^s x ^d
1580-81. Ite' to Jhon farre for mendinge the lyttel bell clapper and carr'ing him to & fro	v ^s iiij ^a
1583-84. It'm payed to Edward Alen for me'dynge y ^e lytle bell' whyll' & a sturrope ³ to the second belle ...	vj ^d
1584-85. It'm to Edward Alen for me'dynge a sturrope settynge to another & me'dynge the curbe of the greate bell whele	xiiij ^d
1585-86. Ite' to water lette mendinge the clapper of the second bell' ...	xvj ^d

¹ The pivot or axle at the end of the stock, which turns in the brasses.

² November 17th.

³ Mr. A. H. Cocks (*Church Bells of Bucks*, p. xxxiii.) thinks that the sturrope (*i.e.*, stirrup) means a clamp on the transom which fastened together the two halves of a bell wheel.

1587-88.	It'm for makynge of a belle clapper	v ^s	vij ^d
1588-89.	It'm for me'dynge the bellwylles	ij ^s	
1591-92.	It'm to the bellfounder Edwardes for earnest	xij ^d	
	It'm for makeinge two bandis wherin the bellfounder ffryers stood bound in to the p'yshe	xij ^d	
	It'm for Coales for the bellfounder at his begininge	iiij ^s	v ^d
	It'm to Water Beech for a loade of wood and Cariage	v ^s	
	It'm for Candles, and drinke bestowed vpon them that did helpe to take downe the bell	xiiij ^d	
	It'm bestowed vpon them that were at waighinge the bell twise and windinge him vp twise... ...	ij ^s	vj ^d
	It'm to Thomas ffelton for mendinge the Irons about the bell and the bell clapper	iiij ^s	iiij ^d
	It'm to Humfrey Nayler for mendinge the gudgins and for nayles ...	ij ^s	vij ^d
	It'm to Edward Shinton for make- inge a bellstocke and hanginge the new bell twyse & helpinge vp & downe w th him and layinge the brasses & other workmanshipe		
	It'm to John Greene for castinge the brasses	ix ^s	ix ^d
	It'm to the bellfounders	ix ^s	iiij ^d
	It'm for our charges & expences all the tyme we did attend & wayte vpon the bellfounders	xiiij ^s	ij ^d
1592-93.	It'm to Edward Shynton for stockinge the great bell [& for palinge 3 days]	iijs	
	It'm to Edward Shynton for stockinge the little bell and makeinge a dore to y ^e bellhouse ...	iijs	
1593-94.	It'm charges vpon wayne men &	iijs	

them that did helpe vp the lyttle bell ...	... ... ...	iijs	vij ^d
It'm to Edward Shynton for hanging vp the lyttle bell and making a newe wheele & mendinge the other bells for 3 days	... ...	iijs	
It'm to Humfrey Naylor for Iron & Ironwork to hange the lyttle bell & to mend the other bells	...	iijs	xj ^d
1596-97. It' to the Smyth for nayles and yron w ^{ch} we had for the fore bell		ij ^s	
It' to Edward Shynton for vnbrac- inge the bell & bracing ¹ her againe		xij ^d	
It' to one to goe to Lysiate hammer mylles to knowe whether we might have the great bells clapper made theere	... ... ...		vj ^d
It' to the workemen for makinge two or three blowmes ² for the ball of the clapper before we could haue one to serue our turne ...		xij ^d	
It' to M ^r Latham the master of the worke for xl & two pounde of yron		vjs	vijj ^d
It' our charges at the same tyme ...			xiiiij ^d
It' to the Smyth for fashioning the ball of the clapper and shutting her together ...	... ...	ij ^s	vj ^d
1599-1600. It'm to Edward Shinton for brasinge and mendinge the fore bell stocke	... ...		xxij ^d
1600-01. It'm payed to Edward Shinton for mending the thrid & forth bell agaynst the ques holy day	...	ij ^s	iiij ^d
1602-03. It'm to Edwarde Shinton for take- inge vp and hanging the little Bell, and mendinge the wheele of the same	... ... ...	ij ^s	

¹ *i.e.*, trussing (see below).

² *Sc.* Blooms; a mass of iron after having undergone the first hammering was so termed (see New Eng. Dict. *s.v.* Bloom).

1603-04.	It'm to the Ringers the xxiiij th of m'che being the first daie the Kingis Highnes beganne his Raigne in England	... ... ...	ij ^s	iiij ^d
1604-05.	It'm at Grindle ¹ for drawinge the blowmes for the 3 bell clapp' ... It'm for a quarter of an hundred waight & xij pounde of Iron for to make the same Clapper ... It'm to the Smyth for makeing the eye of the same Clapper & finish- inge yt 		ij ^s	vj ^d
			iiij ^s	vj ^d
			xij ^d	
	It'm our Charges whiles we were in makeinge the Clapper vpon our selues & the workemen ...		xv ^d	
	It'm for 3 plankes to laye vnder the great bell where the Clapp' fell downe into the neather Sellar & for laying them 		xx ^d	
	It'm bestowed vpon the Ringers upon St. James daye 		xij ^d	
1605-06.	It'm for Ringing vpon the Kingis p'servation 5 day of August ² ... It'm payed for Ringing vpon y ^e Kingis holy daye 		xij ^d	
			iiij ^s	x ^d
1606-07.	It' laied out vpon Mr Newcome and his sonne at sondry times con- c'ninge the castinge of the Bell ... It'm for takinge downe the bell ... It' for weighinge the bell ... It'm to Thomas Paramore for bring- inge the bell to Bridgnorth and home againe 		ij ^s	
			iiij ^s	
			ij ^s	
			vj ^s	
	It' to Nathanaell Barret for puttinge the great bell into the frame ...		vj ^d	
	It' at Bridgnorth at meltinge the bell 		xvj ^d	

¹ In the parish of Ryton; the forge is still marked on the Ordnance Map.

² There seems to be a confusion here between the Coronation Day, August 5th, and Gunpowder Plot Day, November 5th.

It' at fetchinge home the bell vpon the workemen and our selves ...	xxd
It'm for makinge the bandes at Bridg- north for the warrantie of the bell and for the payment of the money and our expences	xijd
It' to Griffies the carpenter for hanginge vp the bell	xvijd
It' to Humfrey Bluet (?) for shutt- inge and amendinge the braces of the bell and for nailes for the same	xvj ^d
It'm paid to Thomas Newcome the bellfounder	xvijli xijjs
1607-08. It'm paied to the Ringers vpon the v th day of August ...	v ^s
It'm paied to Thomas Cheese and his man and John Barret for brac- inge vp iij belles and for braces and nailes for the same and for ij peeces of timber to amend the frame w th all	vjs x ^d
It'm paied to the Ringers the v th day of November beinge the day of the Kingis maties p'servation ...	v ^s
It'm to John Barret for keeping the bellis and the clocke	xjs vijd
It'm paied to the same John Barret towarde the buyinge of new bell ropes	xxijd
1609-10. It'm for drynke bestowed vpon the ringers the 5 th of August ...	vijd
It'm to Thomas Cheese for hanginge vp the warnyng Bell	xd
It'm for helpe about the same ...	ixd
It'm to Thomas Smythe for a rope for the same bell	xijd
It'm to George ffarre for a new Clapp' for ye same bell	xxjd
It'm for Iron & to Thom ^a s Cheese for workmanshipe to turne the 3 bell	xij ^s ij ^d

It'm to Thomas Cheese for stockinge
the fore bell, for Iron, nayles, and
workemanshipe v^s vj^d

It'm to Thom^as Cheese for makeinge
a new wheele for the same bell ... vij^s ij^d

Item to Thomas Cheese for makeinge
2 more newe wheeles for the bells xv^s

It'm spent at worfyeld when we
mette the Carpenter there to
amende the hanging of the forebell
& hanging and puttinge on the
new wheeles vj^d

1610-11. It'm for makeing a newe gudgin for
the leading Bell and for putting
the same into the stocke & for
braceinge vp the same bell and
other Charges ij^s

1611-12. It'm bestowed vpon the bell-
founder and the compayne wth him
It'm given vnto Gryffyes the bell-
founders man when he went to
Liester xvij^d

1612-13. It'm bestowed vpon Thomas Gryf-
fes the belfounders man when he
caryed l're¹ to hys mr xij^d

It'm bestowed vpon Christopher
Johnson the belfounder when he
brought vs a l're from Newcome ij^s

It'm payed to Richard Marrall for
iron worke for the great bell ... xvij^d

It'm payed to Thomas Cheese for
trussinge² vp the great bell & other
Charges xx^d

It'm geuen to Newcome the bel-
founder in earnes v^s x^d

It'm for xvij powndis of mettall bought
towarde the castinge of the lyttle
bell ij^s

vj^s viij^d

¹ L're is an abbreviation for 'letter.'

² I.e., tightening the bell on its stock (Cocks).

1613-14.	It'm to Richard Morrall for turning and shuttinge the clapper of the little bell, and for more iron for the same, and for an iron pin for the clapper of the great bell ...	ij ^s
It'm to Richard Morrall for shuttinge and amendinge the clapper of the new bell and for more iron laied vpon the same ...	ij ^s	vij ^d
1615-16. Nov. 30. item layed out at Wellington when we carried the saunce bell and the mettale for o' selues and our horses ...	xx ^d	...
item spent vpon the bellfounder com'ing to see o' little bell and to know how we would haue our saunce bell cast ...	xvij ^d	...
item layed out at Wellington for going to know whether the warni'g bell weare cast for my dinner ...	vj ^d	...
item for the carriage of the warning bell from Wellington ...	xij ^d	...
item for the mans dinner that carried the bell and my owne going to Wellington the same daye being i of Aprill ...	xij ^d	...
item for the casting of 19 ^{li} and a half of o' owne metale and for 41 ^{li} and half of his metale for o' warning bell	xij ^d	...
1616-17. it'm payed to Rite' Morrale Nathaneell Barret & John Barrett for iorn & workmanshipp for hanginge of the warning bell...	xlvj ^s	...
It'm payed to Willi' Newton & to Willi' Prisse for [3 dayes worke to make 2 lathers & to sett vprigh the scole, and to] mendinge & hanging of the 4 bells ...	v ^s	j ^a
it'm payed to Rit' Morrale fo 27 ^{li} of iorn for y ^t vse	vj ^s	vj ^d

	it'm for his worke & his mans for 2 dayes	ijjs
	It'm payed to John Barrett for 2 dayes worke & a half about y ^e bells	xvij ^d
1622-23.	It'm payed to Samuel Awden for makeinge a new wheele for the Clocke, and alteringe other thingis about the clocke and setting yt in order and mendinge the great bell Clapper	xxij ^s ij ^d
1623-24.	It'm payed to 6 ringers w th runge all daye for ioye that our prince was come into Englande ...	vj ^z
	It'm payed to Thomas Cheese for makeinge a newe wheele for the lyttle bell	ix ^s
1624-25.	It'm payed to Thom ^a s Cheese for hanginge the great bell... ...	xijij ^d
	It'm payed to Richard Morrall for new gudgins & clettis ^l of Iron and nayles	ij ^s iiiij ^d
	It'm our expences y ^e same tyme ...	xij ^d
	It'm payed for a little barre of iron to make the little bell clapp' ...	ij ^s ij ^d
1625-26.	It'm bestowed vpon the bell-founder when he came to looke vpon the little bell and to take measures how to make the moolde	xvij ^d
1626-27.	It'm layd out for takeinge down the little bell	iiij ^s ij ^d
	It'm payed to Willim Morrall for carringe the bell to Wellington ...	x ^s
	It'm layed out at Wellington at the castinge of the bell our whole charges	xvj ^s
	It'm payed to the bell-founder for 8 score powndes of mettall and for castinge the little bell	xii xij ^s 4 ^d
	It'm charges bestowed vpon the bell-	

¹ 'Clet' or 'cleat' is a provincial word for a wedge; see *New English Dict.*, ('s.v. Cleat) and Jackson's *Shropshire Word-Book*.

founder when he came to see the
hanginge vp of the bell and for
windinge vp of the same ... vs

It'm payed to Jo. Barrett and Richard
Morrall for hanginge vp the bell
for nayles and mendinge the Clapp'
iiijs iiijd

It'm our charges when we went to
Wellington to paye the bellfounder
hys money ... xiiijd

1627-28. It'm payed to Richard Morrall for
clippis and pynnes about the bells
It'm payed to Will'm Newton for
makinge a new bell wheele and
findinge timber, and for mendinge
the other wheeles ... ij^s vj^d

1630-31. Item payed to Rich' Whitmore for
stocking the 2 great bells and for
putting the 2 sum'ers¹ and for saw-
ing them and for mending the
vpp' flore ... vijs

[And many other entries relating to
the same job.]

Item payed to John Morrall and to
John Barrett for carrying the
greate bell clapp' to grindle forge
and making it ... vs

Item payed to John Barrett and John
Barker for going twise to appley
wth the greate bell clapp' for their
paines and workmanshipp ... iiijs x^d

Item to John Barrett for his wages
and for ringing curfur and daybell
1636-37. Item payd for a new bell Claper
for the great bell ... o 16 6

[Many other entries relating to repairs to the bells, occurring in almost every year from 1590 onwards, have been omitted, either as being mere repetitions of those given, or as containing nothing of special interest.]

¹ The "summers" were the principal beams in the floor *i.e.*, of the bell

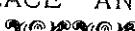
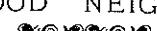
¹ The modern technical equivalent is "breastsummer."

II. DIOCESE OF HEREFORD.

(ARCHDEACONY OF LUDLOW).

I. DEANERY OF BRIDGNORTH.

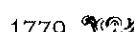
ALVELEY. ST. MARY. 6 + 1 Bells.

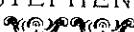
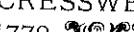
1. PEACE AND GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD
 1779  (30in.)

2. FEAR GOD HONOUR THE KING  1779 (31in.)

3. PROSPERITY TO THE PARISH  1779 (33in.)

4. THOS: RUDHALL GLOCESTER FOUNDER 1779
 (33½in.)

5. GEORGE NECHEL MIN^R:  1779  (37in.)

6. W^M: CROW STEPHEN CRESSWELL CHURCH
 WARDENS  1779  (45in.)

S. T  R 1779  (11½in.)

Weights. Notes.

(1)	4½ cwt.	E
(2)	5 cwt.	D
(3)	6 cwt.	C
(4)	7 cwt.	B
(5)	8 cwt.	A
(6)	11 cwt.	G

Border on each bell, the Rudhalls' floriated (fig. 1), being the only one of the four used by Thomas. The G of GLOCESTER on the 4th is incised, not raised.

The bell-stamp on the small bell is fig. 4; it represents the form adopted by the Rudhalls from 1705 onwards.

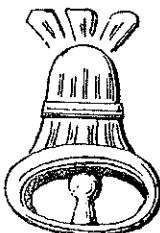


Fig. 4.

Bells re-hung in 1879 by Mears and Stainbank, at the cost of R. Griffiths, Esq.

No Edwardian Inventories.

1740 : '4 bells and a s^{ts} bell.'

CUSTOMS :

'Minute' bell rung before and after a funeral, and the corpse 'chimed up,' i.e., a chime is rung from the time of its coming in sight till it reaches the lych gate.

A bell is rung at 10 a.m. on Sunday mornings.

Mid-night peals on Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve.

Ting-tang rung for five minutes before services.

The bells are always rung on August 15th, or the nearest Sunday to that date; no doubt a survival of the observance of the Patronal Festival (Assumption of B.V.M.)

There are two small fields in the parish, the rents of which provide ropes for the Church bells; these fields are known as the 'bell-ground,' and were bequeathed for the purpose stated by one Arthur Arden.

Thanks to Rev. J. F. Gatliff, Rector.

ASTLEY ABBOTS.

ST. CALIXTUS.

Three bells.

1. SANCTE PETRE ORA PRO NOBIS (26½ in.)

2. SANCTA MARIA ORA PRO NOBIS (27¾ in.)

3. CANTATE DOMMINO CANTICVM NOVVM
1651 (29½ in.)

The treble hangs in the top-most stage of the tower, which forms an open arch under the spire; the other two in openings on the

W. side of the next stage. The tower, or rather steeple, was built in 1856; formerly there was a turret of wood.

The two medieval bells are by a Worcester founder, about 1450—1500, who succeeded to the 'plant' of John Barber of Bristol; his name is at present unknown, though his bells are very common in Worcestershire. There is one at Bitterley and another (recast 1892) was at Stanton Long. The initial letters of the words are crowned; the lettering is rather small and poor. For cross and specimens of letters see Plate I., figs. 4—10.

The tenor I assign with some diffidence to Thomas Clibury of Wellington (1621—1666); the cross (Plate V., fig. 3¹) seems to be the same that occurs on his bell at Barrow, and the letters to be identical with those used at Barrow and Benthall. Cf. the treble at Acton Burnell.

² June, [1549]: 'ijj bells of accord.'

There is a tradition of five bells previous to 1856; the other two are said to have been buried somewhere in the parish. But Browne Willis (MS of 1740), and D. Parkes (MS. of 1817, Brit. Mus. Add. 21180), give only three bells.

Best thanks to Rev. J. C. B. Warwick, Vicar, for help on two occasions.

ASTON EYRE.

Two bells.

Both devoid of marks or inscription; may be pre-Reformation.

The bells hang in the two arches of an open gable-turret, which has superseded the original wooden box-turret (see Parkes MSS., Brit. Mus. Add. 21180, for a drawing of the old church), and I satisfied myself by inspection through a telescope that there was no occasion for a closer examination of them.

No Edwardian Inventories.

1740: '2 Bells.'

BADGER.

ST. GILES.

Three bells.

1.  GLORIA ***** IN *** EXCELSVS
*** DEO ***** 1635 (23 1/4 in.)

2. ON SABATH ALL TO CHVRCH I CALL
BEN TAYLOR RECTOR RICH STVRMY WARDEN 1680
(25 1/2 in.)

3. No inscription. (27 3/4 in.)

Treble by William or Thomas Clibury of Wellington; the cross is fig. 1 on Plate V.; for the second border, see Plate V., fig. 5; the first border, which also occurs at Coreley, is a variant of this. 2nd, probably by Thomas Roberts 'of Salop,' though the lettering is not identical with that used by him at Bridgnorth St Leonard (q.v.). The characteristic flat-topped 8 is found on other nameless bells in Salop, which can thus be identified as his; as at the neighbouring church of Ryton; also at Shrawshall and Hanbury in Staffordshire. He seems to have used two varieties of lettering, this being the larger of the two. It is noteworthy that the letters are broad at base and thin at the top, their section being Δ ; as a result they appear thinner in a rubbing than they are as seen on the bell. The date-figures are reproduced on Plate V., fig. 8. Tenor, a rough casting, probably 17th century. Rubbings of 1st and 2nd in Mr. North's collections.

1552: 'Item thre bellys a sants bell and sacryng bell.'

18 May, 1553: BAGESOR. 'ijj bellys on sant bell.'

1740: 'Baggesover or Badger 3 Bells.'

CUSTOMS:—No returns.

BECKBURY. ST. MILBURGHAS. Three bells.

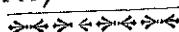
1. * ALL PRAISE AND GLORY BE TO GOD
FOR EVER 1658  (24in.)

Below:—Border of palmettes as on 2nd, continuous.

2. * SOLI * DEO * GLORIA * * PAX * *
HOMINIBVS * * * 1658 * * * (continued).

Below:—  *(continued).* (26½in.)

3. * GLORIA IN EXCELSVS DEO 1615

Below:—  *(continued).* (29½in.)

Treble: By John Martin of Worcester; thin letters; smaller trade-mark (Plate VI., fig. 1); below, a band of palmettes (Plate VI., fig. 5 repeated). The cross is given on Plate VI., fig. 4.

2nd: By the same founder, but broad letters; palmettes between words, and below forming a band, interrupted by the larger trade-mark (Plate VI., fig. 2). On both bells the letter N is reversed.

Tenor: By William Clibury of Wellington; cross Plate V., fig. 1, set obliquely, in square with toothed edges; floral border between cable-mouldings at end of inscription; lower border as at Badger (Plate V., fig. 5). He seems to have imagined that

EXCELSVS was the correct form of the ablative plural; he uses it constantly, as at Badger; but at Ryton, the next parish, we find EXCVLSVS.

All indescribably filthy and in bad order; wheels rickety, and birds' refuse everywhere. Clappers loosely tied. An old inhabitant tells me that nothing has been done to the bells for years.

The clock strikes on the second bell.

Inaccurate rubbings of these bells in Mr. North's collection.

1552: 'Itm iij belles a Sanctus bell and a sacryng bell.'

18 May, 1553: 'BECBERE bellys on Sante bell.'

1740: '3 Bells.'

1752: '4 Bells' (*sic*).

CUSTOMS:—No returns.

BRIDGNORTH. ST LEONARD. 8 bells.

1. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1874. (30 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.)
2. LACTA CHORVM PERAGIT MM TINTINNANTH CORONA
THOMAS ROBERTS OF SALOP CAST THESE
SIX 1681 (31in.)
3. RECAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1874. (32 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.)
4. MORIGERIS VOCEM VOYEO FVNEMQVE RE-
BELLY (35in.)
5. NOS RESONARE IVBENT MYSTERIA FVNERA
FESTA
THOMAS MILNER LUKE MILNER WARDENS
1681 (37in.)
6. LAUS DOMINO TERRIS PAX ALBÆ GRATIA
GENTI (41in.)
7. QVARTA FVLL NYNC SEXTA SONO MOODW-
ATA TONABO (44 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.)
8. RECAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS 1874

*On the waist:—UP SEVERN AND DOWN MORFE
SAY THE BELLS OF BRIDGNORTH.*

MADE 1874 I WAS RECAST 1895

A. L. OLDHAM — RECTOR

T. BARNES }
I. C. H. GOUGH } WARDENS

JOHN OVERTON — HEAD RINGER (49in.)

All cannons off; bells exceptionally dirty and greasy, but in excellent order, and hung in iron frame well above the floor.

The larger letters on the 7th bell, if taken in order as Roman numerals, make MDCLXVVVVI = 1681. Chronograms occur on other bell-inscriptions of this period, being specially favoured by an Evesham founder, William Clark, who uses this form of puzzle at Hinton, Gloucs. (1705), and Badsey, Worcs. (1706).¹ There is a modern example (1887) at Ryton. The chronogram on this bell is given by Mr. James Hilton in his book on the subject (vol. iii., p. 14).

The weight of the tenor is given in the Report of the Diocesan Guild of Bell-Ringers (1901) as 22 cwt., but the Parish Clerk told me 19½ cwt.; probably 21 cwt. is nearer the mark, according to Messrs Warner's usual scale. 'Up Severn and down Morfe, etc,' is a popular local saying of which many examples exist in Mid-Salop. (See Burne, *Shropshire Folk-Lore*, p. 605).

2 June, [1549]: 'Fyve bells of oon' accord'.

Before 1681, as the seventh shews, there were only four bells, which in that year were augmented to six by Thomas Roberts of Shrewsbury; the bells were overhauled in 1874, when the second was re-cast, and a treble and tenor added; they were re-opened in March, 1874.

The present third bell replaces the old second, which was inscribed: AD MVSAXA YOCO PYEROS ALTARE COLENVES 1681 (a remarkable inscription, at this date, if 'altar-servers' are meant). I am indebted to the Rev. R. C. Bolton of Stanton Long for this information.

In 1740 Browne Willis notes '6 Bells,' and the same in 1752.

In the ringing-chamber are several peal-boards of modern peals, the oldest 1874, when the bells were reopened. The present Belfry Rules were drawn up in 1890.

CUSTOMS :

On Sundays, chiming for Morning Prayer, ringing for Evening Prayer.

Ringing on festivals (Christmas, Easter, and Whit-Sunday, at 6 a.m.), and on Sovereign's Birthday; tolling for deaths, plain, and muffled peals when required.

On Good Friday evening a muffled peal is rung, and the same on New Year's Eve up till midnight, when the muffs are removed.

A bell is also rung for Vestry Meeting.

Formerly Curfew at 8 p.m.; also a bell rung daily at 6 a.m. and 1 p.m.

The Pancake Bell was also formerly rung on Shrove Tuesday, at 11 a.m. and noon (the tenor being used).

Best thanks to Rev. W. R. Gledhill, Assistant Curate.

¹ See *Assoc. Arch. Soc. Reports*, xxv., p. 586.

BRIDGNORTH. ST. MARY MAGDALENE. 6 bells.

1. ABR RUDHALL OF GLOUCESTER CAST VS
ALL 1713 ♀ (26 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.)

2 M^R RICH^D CORNES MIN^R M^R RICH^D COLLEY
CH^R WA^R 1713 [♀] (27 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.)

3. HÆC GENEROSA DEDIT LIBRAS BIS VILLA
VIGINTI [♀] A: R  1713: (29 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.)

4. VT FVSIS ITERVM NOBIS CONCORDIA FIET
A R  1713 (31 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.)

5. NUMINIS AD CVLTVS CONCORDI VOCE
VOCEMVS A R  (33 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.)

6. BEN^N: PAGETT FRANCIS BENBOW CHURCH
WARDENS T  R 1764 (37 in.)

A light ring, recently re-hung, but rather cramped. Cabled cannons to first four; those of the fifth cut away and the head screwed to the stock.

Borders: on 4th, fig. 1; on 5th, fig. 5; on 6th, fig. 1. On 1st, tree-stop; on 2nd and 3rd, fleur-de-lys in heart, as on Quatt 4th. For the bell-stamp between the initials of the founders, see fig. 4; it represents the later form adopted about 1705 by Abraham Rudhall, whose ring is contemporary with the erection of the present church. The tenor was re-cast by his grandson Thomas.

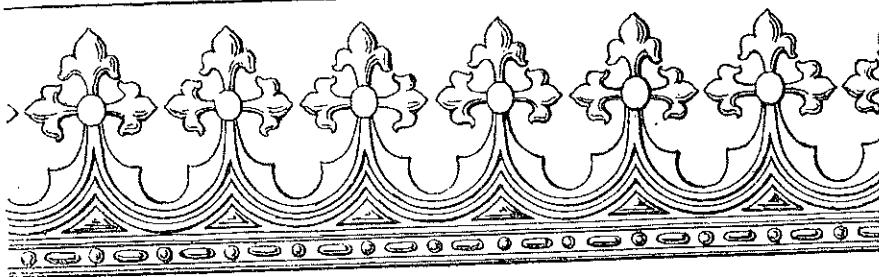


Fig 5.

Mr. Richard Cornes (see 2nd bell) was incumbent of the church 1698-1726. The name of Mr. Richard Colley also occurs at Quatt (see above); being churchwarden here, he was probably an inhabitant of the town, not of Quatt.

2 June, [1549]: 'four bells of accord.'

1740: '6 Bells.'

1752: '6 Bells.'

CUSTOMS:

On Sundays, all six bells chimed three times before Matins and Evensong; tenor tolled for the last ten minutes before service. On the first Sunday in the month the bells are rung before Matins.

At Funerals, bell tolled for one or two hours, never longer.

Ringing on all greater Festivals (at 6 a.m. or soon after), on New Year's Eve and at beginning of New Year, as soon as midnight has struck; also on Dedication Festival (July 22nd),¹ on birthday of Sovereign and Heir Apparent, on November 9th for the Mayor, and for Weddings if desired.

A bell tolled for Vestry Meetings.

Thanks to Rev. H. Parsons, Vicar.

On a board in the Ringing-Chamber is a set of Rules for Ringing, of a type often found in the county (e.g. at Claverley and Morville):—

"If that to Ring you do come here, you must ring well with hand & ear, & if a bell you overthrow, 4 pence to pay before you go, & if you ring with spur or hat, 6 pence is due to pay for that, & if you here swear or curse 12 pence is due, pull out your purse. Pay the Sexton what's is Fee, for HE that SWEARS shall not go Free."

Usually this is arranged in couplets; the date is probably seventeenth century.

TOWN HALL.

Clock bell inaccessible.

The following extracts from the Chamberlain's accounts of the Borough relate both to the bells of St. Leonard's and St. Mary Magdalene's (published in *Transactions*, x. (1887), p. 148):—

1550	To Roger Dyxon for mending the chymes	...	8d.
1585	To the clarke of the castell church for rynginge of the Quens Hollyday	...	3s. 4d.
	To the clarke of St. Leonardes church for ringinge at the same time	...	7s.

¹ Query, Patronal Festival?

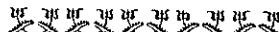
1587	To the clarke for rynginge corfew and day bell, per annum For rynginge at my Lord Presidens comyng in ..	10s. 10s. 2d.
1601	For rynginge on the byrthe and coronation dayes of her Majestie	6s.
1623	To John Pully, clerk, ringinge for the princes cominge home, at two several tymes ...	22s.
1633	For ringing at St. Mary Magdalens Church at my Lord Cravens cominge to Towne	2s.
1641	To William Pulley clerke for halfe a pound of candles for the Church and for ringinge for joy of the Kinges Majesties retorne home from Scotland, 2 ^o December 1641 ... To the clarke of the low parish [St. Mary Magd.] in this Town [for the same purpose] to Decem- ber 1641	9s. 3d. 2s.
1642	To ringers for ringinge at the churches in this Town at the Kinges Majesties cominge to this Town, the 12 th of October 1642, paid in November 1642	2s. 6d.
1642-3	To William Pulley the clerke of St. Leonardes Church for ringinge at the Queenes arryvinge in England, by Mr. Baylisse's comaund 7 ^o Marcii 1642 To the clarke of the said St. Leonardes church for ringinge at the King and Queene's meeting togeather, 8 ^o Julii, 1643 to the clarke of the low parish in the said town for joy of the Queenes safe returne into England againe, 7 ^o Marcii 1642 For candles spent by ringers upon the 5 th of November, 1643, ringing all night in commem- oracion of the great deliverance from the Gun- powder Treason	6s. 3s. 2s. 6d.
	to Hugh Farr for ringinge at the Castle church that day and night	5d.
	to William Pulley for ringers at the high church in this town the same time	20s.
1645, March 1.	To Williatn Griffiths carpenter and others, for workeing at the steeple in the high church, and takeing down the beiles there by the Governors command	17s. 6d.
1646, April 13.	For carryinge the great bell metall out of the highe churche down to the Fryers ... [Not examined after 1648.]	2s.

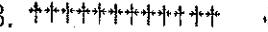
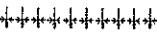
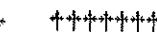
CHELMARSH.

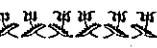
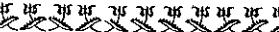
ST. PETER.

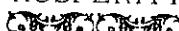
6 bells.

1. AB: RUDHALL OF GLOUCESTER CAST US
ALL 1720  (28½ in.)

2. PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD 
A  R 1720  (28½ in.)

3.    (30½ in.)

4. PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH 
 A  R 1720  (32 in.)

5. PROSPERITY TO THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND
  A  R 1720

Below :—Border fig. 3, continued all round. (35½ in.)

6. W^M: SHINETON RICH^D: WILKS CHURCH
WARDENS  1720 

Below :—Border fig. 2, continued all round. (37½ in.)

In very good order (restored 1894 by Mears and Stainbank) ; all cannons off. The use of two forms of U (cf. 1st and 2nd bells) is curious, but also found at St Mary Magdalene, Bridgnorth.

Borders :—On the 1st and 3rd., fig. 5 ; on 2nd and 4th, fig. 3 ; on 5th, figs. 2 and 3 ; on 6th, figs. 5 and 2. The patterns on the 3rd are much worn.

Weights (approximate).			Notes.
(1)	4½ cwt.		E
(2)	5 cwt.		D
(3)	6 cwt.		C
(4)	6½ cwt.		B
(5)	8 cwt		A
(6)	10 cwt.		G

2 June, [1549] : 'CHELMERSHE, foure bells of accord'.

1740 : 'Chelmersh 6 Bells Ruddl.'

Mr. Cranage in his *Shropshire Churches* (Part iv) dates the tower from the bells as 1710, but has been misled by inaccurate information, which is also repeated in Kelly's *Directory* (1900).

CUSTOMS :

On Sundays, bells chimed for service at 8, 11, and 6.30 ; 2nd bell rung at 3 p m. for Children's Service.

Formerly the tenor was rung at 8 a.m. every Sunday morning and on Christmas Day.

At Funerals the tenor is tolled for one hour previously, and all are chimed when the procession arrives at the churchyard gate.

Ringing on Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, New Year's Eve (midnight), New Year's Day, and on Easter Day and Whit-Sunday before morning service; also for Weddings by request, Harvest Festival, and 5th of November.

Tenor bell rung for Easter Vestry Meetings.

A collection is made for the Ringers at Christmas from all householders.

No old Churchwardens' Accounts.

Many thanks to Rev. R. T. Seddon, Rector, for the above.

CHETTON. ST. GILES. 6 bells.

1. HOLY HOLY HOLY LORD GOD OF HOSTS
1827.

Below :—I. RUDHALL FECIT + (29½ in.

2. HEAVEN AND EARTH ARE FULL OF THY
GLORY. ☀ . 1827 ☀

Below :—As 1st. (29½ in.

3. GLORY BE TO THEE O LORD MOST HIGH.
☀ . 1827. ☀

Below :—As 1st. (32½ in.

4. KING OF KINGS AND LORD OF LORDS. ☀
. 1827. ☀

Below :—I. RUDHALL FECIT (34 in.

5. I WILL EXTOL THEE MY GOD AND KING.
☀ . 1827. ☀

Below :—As 1st. (37½ in.

6. I WILL PRAISE THY NAME FOR EVER AND
EVER. ☀ . 1827. ☀

Below :—WILL^M. PURTON & GEO. BIRKIN
CHURCHWARDENS . . ☀

I. RUDHALL FECIT ☀ (42 in.

Weights (approximate):	(1)	5½ cwt.	Note D
	(2)	6 cwt.	C
	(3)	7 cwt.	B flat
	(4)	8 cwt.	A
	(5)	10 cwt.	G
	(6)	13½ cwt.	F

Belfry very dark and dirty, but frames, etc., in good order.

The letters on the lower line in each case belong to a smaller alphabet than those on the upper. For the rosette, see Pl V., fig. 7. Rubbings (incomplete) of all six in Mr North's collection. The ring is coincident with the building of the new tower; up to 1827 there had always been five bells, as will be seen from the following notes. Mr. Purton's account of the bells in vol. vi. of the *Transactions* (2nd Ser.), p. 190, is not quite accurate.

2nd June, [1549]: 'Fyve bells of accord' and ix lytle bells.'

10th Aug., 1552: 'Itm fyve belles in the steple.'

Itm one other little bell.

Itm ix little belles.'¹

1740: '5 Bells.'

The Churchwardens' Accounts are in existence from 1599 to 1743. From them we learn that in the former year there were still five bells, as the 'fourth bell' and 'greate bell' are spoken of. The extracts given below are not from the original documents which are preserved at Faintree House but from the Rev. R. C. Purton's papers in Vol. ix. of the *Transactions* (Second Series). Mr. Purton assures me that he has printed everything worth recording in regard to the bells.

1599	It. a new clapper for the fourth bell	...	vjs.	vijd.
	It. a baldrick for the greate bell	...		xvd.
	It. the Ringers on the Queene's Holyday	...	ijs.	6d.
	It. to Thomas Lewis for mending the bells	...		xijd.
	It. Bestowed on them that did help to mende the bells	...		vijd.
	It. to Kowley for carrying the clapper and fetchinge a baldricke	...		iiijd.
1601	pd to Richard Butcher for a prickell of a bell	...		jd.
1603	for heving the bell against the parson's buriall ²	...	ijs.	iiijd.

¹ Similar rings of "little belles," probably set round a wheel, existed at Abdon and Aston Botterell. At Lindridge in Worcestershire the Inventories give "vij lytle bells upon a wheel," which Mr. Mackenzie Walcott explains as a chime of sacring bells, such as are still used in Spain.

² Sir Wm. Wrednall, Rector, buried 4 May, 16c3.

	[The following entries relate to the re-casting of one of the bells in this year; unfortunately, the bell-founder's name is not given].		
	Itm in drinke on the bell founder that came first	iiijd.	
	Itm bestowed upon the bell founder and his men at sundry tymes in drinke ...	ijs. jd.	
	Itm geven to the bell founder's men ...	ijs. vjd.	
	Itm bestowed on the ladds that carried the bell in drinke...	ijd.	
	Itm in wyne for y ^e bell founder and some more company	xixd	
	Itm at an other tyme for our dynner the bell founder and his men and moore company	ijs. iiijd.	
	Itm a bond wherein the bell founder is bound to make the bell sound and tunable	xvj.d.	
	Itm to the bell founder for castinge the bell	iiijl	
	Itm layed out in cakes and drinke for them that did help down with the bell	xd.	
	Itm on them that did help up with the bell	iijs. iiijd.	
	Itm for fower bell ropes and bringinge of them	iiij. jd.	
	Itm to John Britten for two newe clappers for the fore bell and the second ...	ijs. vd.	
	Itm to Richard Elcocke for hanging the bells and mendinge the wheels of others	iijs. iiijd.	
1608	Receaved of Thomas Levington for a bell if the parishe be soe contented...	xvijd.	
1611	[In this year another bell was re cast, evidently by Clibury of Wellington].		
	It. his [the founder's] ernest for to cast the bell.	xijd.	
	It. for the taking downe of the bell ...	ijs.	
	It. the wayng of it before it went to be cast at Chetton (<i>sic</i>) ¹	xvd.	
	It. payd for the band of securty for the bell	vjd.	
	It. payd to the bell founder at Wellington	ijl. vjs. viijd.	
	It. spent at the weyng of the bell when it came whome	xvijd.	

¹ It is clear from subsequent entries that the bell was sent away to be cast. This must be a clerical error for 'Wellington'.

It	spent on those that wound up the bell in y ^e stepell	...	..	xvijd
1621	[In this year another bell was re-cast.]			
1628	[Money spent on the bells, the 'great bell' and '3 littell belles' being mentioned.]			
1648	For ringing the 5th of November 1648 by the consent of divers parishioners of good credit	...	..	9s.
	[This order continues throughout the Commonwealth.]			
1661	Spent on Ringers Coronation and Thanksgiving	...	..	7s.
1662	Payd for ringing the 29th of May	...	..	2s.
1695	Pd. to Richard Phayley for tolling y ^e bell upon y ^e Queen's buriall day	...	..	1s.
1703	Pd to y ^e Ringers being y ^e Queen's succession to y ^e Crown	...	..	1s.

The following Rules for Ringing were drawn up on the occasion of the erection of the new ring :—

March 25, 1831

The persons undermentioned are appointed by the Minister and Churchwardens to be Ringers at Chetton Church for the year ensuing, viz.

William Porter	William Jones
William Porter jun ^r	James Massey
William Porter (Wheelbury St.)	William Page
Isaac Porter	George Perry.

N.B.—This appointment is to continue in force until the 25th day of March 1832, at which time a fresh appointment will be made of the same or other persons according to the Discretion of the Minister and Churchwardens, for the time being.

Regulations.

- 1 The Tenor Bell is to be rung every morning when there is Divine Service at the Church, at 9 o'clock for the space of 10 minutes; all the bells are to be chimed both for morning and afternoon Service for the space of 10 minutes, beginning at a quarter of an hour before the appointed hour of service, and then the Tenor Bell to be tolled until the commencement of Divine Service.
- 2 The customary tolling and chiming are to be observed at all Funerals.
- 3 The Bells are to be rung on Christmas morning, on New Year's morning, and on the morning of the 5th November, for not more than 2 hours each morning. The Bells are also to be rung on days of public rejoicing and at other times at the particular request of individuals, but always subject to the permission and direction of the Minister and Churchwardens.

- 4 On no occasion are the Bells to be rung earlier than at 5 o'clock in the morning, nor later than the hour of dusk.
- 5 The Ringers shall receive as Salary the Sum of two Pounds, to be paid at 25th of March, 1832, by the Minister, if the Parishioners do not wish it to be paid out of the Church rates.
- 6 This Payment shall be instead of all allowances and gratuities whatsoever which the Ringers have formerly been accustomed to receive from the Parishioners, except only the sum of six shillings, which has usually been paid by the Churchwardens, for ringing on the 5th November; but the presents which they may have made to them for ringing at Weddings, or other occasions of rejoicing, they will be fully entitled to receive, subject to the following regulation.
- 7 The Salary which the Ringers receive shall not be spent in drinking or feasting; neither shall the presents which they receive be so spent; but they shall be paid over into the hands of the Minister, to be by him added to their Salary; and the total sum shall be divided by him at the year's end, in proper shares.
- 8 The Ringers are required to attend punctually at the Church, whenever their services are called for by the Parish Clerk; if it be on a week day that they are wanted, the Parish Clerk shall give each Ringer 2 hours notice to that effect. They who fail in punctual attendance shall not be entitled to their full share of the total sum collected for the Ringers, but shall receive from the Minister such share as shall appear to him to be in proportion to their fair claims.
- 9 In order that the Minister may judge aright in this matter, the Parish Clerk shall keep a book in which he shall enter down the days on which the Ringers were required by him to attend, and the names of those who were punctual, and of those who were not so.
- 10 The Ringers shall at all times during Ringing be subject to the authority and direction of the Parish Clerk, or his Deputy, both as to the time and manner of ringing, and as to their conduct generally.
- 11 The Parish Clerk, or his Deputy, shall be responsible that on no occasion, and under no pretence, any drinking or smoking shall take place either in the Belfry, or in any part of the Church.
- 12 The Parish Clerk, or his Deputy, shall be responsible that no improper persons enter into the Belfry, or the Church, and in general shall provide that no Persons shall have admission but such as are either Ringers, or are approved of by the Minister and Churchwardens as learners in the art.
- 13 The Parish Clerk or his Deputy shall be responsible that no mischief happens to the Bells, or to any part of the Church,

or to anything in it, during the times that the Church is open, for the purpose of ringing.

- 14 In order that the Ringers may have opportunity to practice ringing they have liberty to meet for 2 hours on the Tuesday Evenings in every week from the 1st of May to the 31 August, and shall receive 2 shillings extra from the Minister for each evening that they ring.
- 15 The Ringers shall conduct themselves with becoming reverence both in their language and in all their behaviour while they are at the Church, considering that the Church is a sacred place, and theirs a sacred employ.
- 16 And since the honour of God and the interests of Religion are much concerned in the lives and conduct of all professed Christians, and of those especially who are employed about his sanctuary, or have any office appertaining thereto, it is earnestly hoped that every Ringer will be at all times and places sober, regular, conscientious, and of good example, in the whole of his conduct and manner of living, and that he will be a constant attendant at least once every Sunday at the Service of the Church.

[Then follow the inscriptions on the bells.]

Let these bells therefore be considered as a musical Instrument dedicated to God, and designed to proclaim His Glory; and let the Musicians be themselves in unison with the Hymn of praise which they cause to proceed from it.

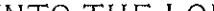
The Customs at present are but few :—

The bells are chimed before service on Sundays and rung at all Church Festivals, also for weddings by request.

They used to be chimed just before funerals, but the people did not like the practice, and it was discontinued.

Best thanks to Rev. H. H. Lucas, Rector, for sundry information.

CLAVERTON. ALL SAINTS. 6 + 1 bells.

1. JOHN GLAZE THOS: SPENSOR WARDENS
W^M GOOLD BENEFACTO 1769 (31 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.)
2. J: TAYLOR & CO. FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1877 (33 $\frac{1}{2}$ in)
3. GOD SAVE THE QVEEN A: R  (continued)
(34in.)
4. COME LETT VS SING VNTO THE LORD 
 1703  (36in.)
5. ABRA RVDHALL CAST VS ALL  1703

6. GOD · SAVE THE CHVRCH [¶] IOHN
BARKER ¶ IOHN · GRANGER: CW: 1073:
(46in.)

S. Blank; no band for inscription; square shoulders. (15in.)

Treble by Thomas Rudhall; owing to miscalculation there is no room for the R of BENEFATOR, and the date had to be in small figures. Lettering on tenor 1½in. high; on the others, the ordinary Rudhall type. All the Rudhall bells have cabled cannons. Note the mistake in the date on the tenor (1073 for 1703). Words on 2nd widely spaced; angular cannons.

Borders: 3rd and 4th, fig. 1: 5th, figs. 3 and 1.

The present second bell weighs 8 cwt. 1 qr. 8 lbs.; its predecessor was only 6 cwt. 26 lbs.

In the Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 21237 (Rev. E. Williams' Collections) the inscription on the old second is given: I^W WHITMORE E. FRECLETON W^W WHITMORE W. JONES 1703. From the same source we learn that in or about 1794 the small bell (which then hung in the window) was inscribed

JOHN GRAVENOVR BENIAMIN YAT E C W I 1696.

The existing one is not therefore older than the last century.

In the list of bells cast by Rudhall for Shropshire (Browne Willis MS. Brit. Mus. Add. 30,316) 'Clareley' is credited with five. The treble is therefore a later addition, not a re-casting.

2 June, [1549]: 'foure bells of accord.'

1740 and 1752: '5 Bells.'

In the ringing-chamber is a set of Rules, as at Bridgnorth, St. Mary Magdalene, but arranged in couplets:—

Take Notice.

If any man To Ring comes here
He must ring well with hand and ear
And if a Bell he overthrows
Four pence he pays before he goes
Or if he rings with spur or hat
Four pence as sure he pays for that
And if you either swear or curse
One Shilling Sir pull out your purse
Pay to the Sexton what you forfeit
Or else kind Sir your Coat pays for it.

No old Churchwardens' Accounts.

CUSTOMS:

On Sundays, one bell rung at 7 a.m. and two at 8 a.m.; one bell and chiming for morning and evening services.

Ringing on the greater Festivals, and on Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve; for weddings when desired, on Royal Birthdays, and Fifth of November.

The Pancake Bell (the third) is rung at 11 a.m. on Shrove Tuesday; a bell is also rung in case of fires.

At funerals a bell is tolled three times for a male, twice for a female; chiming also when desired.

The Priest's Bell is rung immediately before the beginning of each service.

Thanks to Rev. T. Harvey, Vicar.

DEUXHILL. *Ecclesia destructa.* Formerly one bell.

The church was pulled down in 1886, and the bell, together with other remnants, was taken by Mr. Lane, builder, of Stottesdon, who undertook the work. Mr. Lane afterwards sold it to a pawnbroker at Kidderminster, named Stokes, who has since left that town, and I cannot now trace the bell further. It is said to have been a small bell, but of good tone. The old church had a wooden turret.

GLAZELEY. ST. BARTHOLOMEW One bell.

The bell hangs in a central *flèche* between the nave and chancel; it is quite inaccessible, but is known to have been a new bell put up when the church was re-built in 1875. The old church had a wooden turret.

2 June, [1549]: 'Too bells of accord.'

1740: '1 Bell.'

HIGHLEY. ST. MARY. 4 + 1 bells.

1. * JOHN * MATHEVS * * JOHN * BATE * *

1674 ♡

Below the inscription, a band of arabesques. (29 in.

2. PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD 1761
 (continued) (30½ in.

3. * VIRGIDIS 1 EGREGIE 3 VOCOR 1
 CAMPANIA 3 MARI 3 (33 in.

4. **† SANCTA BARBARA ORA PRO NOBIS**

S. No Inscription or band for one; apparently 19th century. (37 in.)

Treble cracked right down; stock of small bell broken. All in bad order and very dirty; no ringing for some years, owing to the condition of the tower.

The treble is by John Martin of Worcester; initial cross Plate VI., fig. 4; thin letters with floral stops (Plate VI., fig. 5) between; small heart-shaped trade-mark (Plate VI., fig. 1).

2nd: By Thomas Rudball; ordinary floral border (fig. 1).

3rd: By a Worcester founder of the fifteenth century, of unknown name.¹ The stops between the words are alternately heads of Edward III. and Queen Philippa. Similar bells at Bitterley (a fine example), Clungunford, Acton Scott, and Munslow. For illustration of stamps and letters see Plate III., figs. 1-9. The S of VIRGINIS is reversed, as is the E of MARIE.

4th: By Robert Hendley of Gloucester, c. 1480²; the stamps and lettering are illustrated on Plate II.

[1549]: 'HIGLEY. four bells of accord.'

A bell tolled at Funerals according to the wishes of the deceased's relatives, *i.e.*, for one, two, or more hours, the Clerk being paid so much an hour for tolling.

On Sundays, the 'last bell,' as it is called, is rung for twelve strokes only, just before service begins.

There is a tradition (sufficiently refuted by the varied dates of the bells) that when they were cast a certain Lady Mortimer poured a handful of silver into the metal.

MIDDLETON SCRIVEN. ST. JOHN BAPTIST. Two bells.

Both quite blank, without even bands for inscriptions round the shoulder, hanging in two arches of a double gable-cot. They are of (apparently) rustic make, and of no great size, about 20 to 21 inches in diameter. The smaller bell has a hemispherical crown and straight waist, and *may* be thirteenth century; but the other does not look older than the seventeenth. Each has a simple double bead moulding round the shoulder. They have no wheels, but are chimed by levers.

² June, [1549]: 'too bells of accord.'

1740: '2 Bells.'

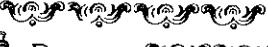
Best thanks to Rev. S. Attlee, Rector, for much kindness.

¹ See *Assoc. Arch. Soc. Reports*, xxv., p. 564, for an account of these bells and their stamps.

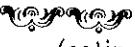
² See *Transactions of Bristol and Gloucester Arch. Soc.*, xviii., p. 238.

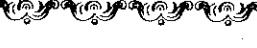
MORVILLE. ST. GREGORY. 6 bells.

1. PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD A  R 1759
 (29in.)

2. FEAR GOD HONOUR THE KING A  R 1759
 (29½in.)

3. A  R 1759  (30½in.)

4. ABEL RUDHALL CAST VS ALL 1759  (32½in.)

5. PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH A  R 1759  (34in.)

5. C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1854 (38in.)

Cabled cannons to all except tenor; in good ringing order.
 On all the first five, the same floral border (fig. 1).
 The late tenor, which weighed 8 cwt. 3 qrs. 7 lbs., was also dated
 1759.

Weights and notes of bells : (1) 4 cwt. F
 (2) 4½ cwt. E flat
 (3) 5½ cwt. D flat
 (4) 5¾ cwt. C
 (5) 6¾ cwt. B flat
 (6) 8 cwt. 3 qrs. 22 lbs. A flat.

2 June, [1549]: 'MORFIELD. Foure bells of accord.'

1740: 'Morvill 4 Bells.'

In the lower stage of the tower is an old set of Belfry Rules as at Bridgnorth (St. Mary Magdalene), and Claverley, from both of which they vary slightly; they are painted on the wall in old English characters : —

When to ring you doe come here 
 You must ring well with hand and ear.
 For if the law you break indeed 
 Your forfeit must be paid with speed
 he that a bell doth overthrow 
 must pay his groat before he goe
 he that suddenly checks a bell 
 twopence must pay all men can tell
 and he that rings with spir or hatt
 twopence is then to pay for that 
 these laws are olde they are not new
 therefore kind debtor pay thy due. 

CUSTOMS:

Bells chimed and tenor tolled for half-an-hour before services.
 Ringing on Christmas Day, New Year's Day, November 5th,
 Royal Birthdays, and other Festivals; also occasionally for
 weddings.

Tolling and occasional chiming at funerals, the latter formerly
 known as the 'joy-bells.' (Cf. Burne and Jackson, *Shropshire Folk-Lore*, p. 301).

Tenor bell rung for Vestry meetings.

Thanks to Rev. G. Swiste, Vicar.

OLDBURY.

ST. NICHOLAS.

One bell

1. 

The bell hangs in an inaccessible turret at the S.W. angle of the nave, but the three stamps on it have been painted white, and are thus clearly visible from below. With a telescope, it was also possible to ascertain that the bell was devoid of other marks.

The stamps consist of a cross fleury in an octagon, a shield with the initials *r c*, and a shield with the three leopards of England. (See Plate I., figs. 1—3). The founder has been identified with one Robert Crowch of London, who was working about 1440. He is also to be found at Birtsmorton, Worcestershire, and Pott Shrigley, Cheshire; though London-made medieval bells are by no means common in the Western Midlands. I shall have occasion to say more about him when I discuss the founders of Shropshire bells at length.

2 June, [1549]: 'Three bells of accord.'
 1740: '3 Bells.' 1752: '2 Bells.'

The third bell seems to have disappeared between 1740 and 1752.

The church was restored in 1807, and again in 1858 and 1862, the old wooden 'pigeon-cot' turret being re-placed in the latter year by the present stone one. At the same time one of the two bells then existing disappeared, and there is a parochial tradition that it was sent to the new church at Jackfield (see *post*, p. 238), erected shortly afterwards. I am indebted to the kindness of the Rector, Rev. J. P. Wright, for these particulars.

Miss Burne, *Shropshire Folk-Lore*, p. 301, states that at funerals here, as at Billingsley, the bell is always struck more quickly at the approach of the corpse.

QUATFORD. Sr. MARY MAGDALENE. Three bells.

1 * SOLI * DEO * GLORIA *
PAX * HOMINIBVS * 1659



Below:—



2. No inscription. (29½ in.)
3. No inscription. (31¼ in.)
3. No inscription. (33¾ in.)

Pits for four. Two cannons off 2nd and 3rd. Treble by John Martin of Worcester (see for stamps Plate VI., figs. 2, 4, 5); the other two are probably also of the 17th century.

2 June, [1549]: 'Four bells of accord vj lyttell bells.'
[174]: '3 Bells'

The inscription on the treble is given in Rev. E. Williams's MSS. (Brit. Mus. Add. 21237).

The churchwardens' accounts only begin in 1674, and will not therefore throw any important light on the history of the bells.

Miss Burne, in her *Shropshire Folk-Lore*, p. 607, has the following note about Quatford bells: "'Hang Jack Lamb' says the bells of Quatford. 'They say John Lamb was clerk there a long time ago and the bells' dislike to him arose from his vigorous pulling; but the present clerk informs me with indignation that 'them boys do say the bells sing 'Hang T—— P—— now,'" so I should think it has been a joke against the Parish Clerk for the last century.—L. J. B., 1882.'

The Passing Bell is or was rung. (See *ibid*, p. 301).

TASLEY. SS. PETER AND PAUL. Two bells.

1. * AVE. MARIA. GRACIA. PLENA.
DOMINUS. TECVM

2. PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH A  R 1708

In an open gable-cot and difficult of access; both quite small.

Treble: about the middle of the fourteenth century, by an unknown founder; the lettering does not occur elsewhere. There are very few inscribed bells in Shropshire which can be referred to so early a date, though, no doubt, many of the 'blank' bells are earlier. For cross and specimen letter (the characteristic flat-topped A) see Plate III., fig. 10.

Larger bell: By Abraham Rudhall. The Rev. H. T. Tilley verified the date as 1703, but in Rev. E. Williams's MSS. (Brit. Mus. Add. 21237) it is given as 1723.

1549 'of accord' (rest of paper wanting). This at least implies that there was more than one bell at the time.

1740: 'Tasseley '2 Bells.'

1752: '2 Bells.'

The old church had a picturesque wooden tower (see a water-colour drawing in D. Parkes's Collections, Brit. Mus. Add. 21011), on which the modern gable-cot is no improvement.

Best thanks to Rev. H. T. Tilley for rubbings and cast.

TUCK HILL.

Two bells.

Church built 1869; bells presumably of that date. The Vicar (Rev. P. Brent) writes: "We have only two tinklers, not worthy of the name of bells, and I cannot find out what they have on them, if anything at all. The turret is only temporary."

UPTON CRESSETT. ST. MICHAEL

Two bells.

1. HENRY SHIPMAN CH W 1701 RICHARD PEAGE

2. No inscription.

The smaller bell is by Abraham Rudhall; the larger is of curious form, with hemispherical crown, cylindrical waist, and flat sound-bow. It is undoubtedly of great antiquity, and may possibly be coeval with the Norman church.

No Edwardian Inventories.

1740: '2 Bells.'

1752: '4 Bells' (*sic*); one of the many inaccuracies in this MS.

2. DEANERY OF BEWDLEY.

This Deanery was formerly part of the Deanery of Burford (see below); it does not now include any Shropshire parishes, that of Dowles having been taken into Worcestershire since the Act of 1894; but I have included an account of its bells, as its connection with Shropshire has been only so recently severed.

DOWLES (now in Worcestershire). ST. ANDREW. Two bells.

(17in.

1. ♀ ♀ M G ♀ 1595

2. *On the waist:—* ♀ R NORTHALL ♀ CHURCHWARDEN
♀ 1823 ♀ (19½in.

1st: By an unknown founder; cf. the tenor at Holt, Wores., dated 1608. For the fleur-de-lys stamp, see Plate VI., fig. 6.

2nd : An ugly and badly cast bell ; no band round shoulder, which is square ; letters like Mears' smaller type, but the bell can hardly be his work. The clapper terminates in a broad flat tongue

Belfry dirty, and requires putting in good order, with proper ladders ; the bells have no wheels, but are chimed by levers attached to the stocks.

24 May, 1553 : '[Remaining] two bellys' . . .

1740 : '2 Bells'

1752 : 'Dovilis 2 Bells.'

Very many thanks to Rev. J. Tonks, Vicar, for much help and kindness.

3. DEANERY OF BURFORD.

There are now 21 parishes in this Deanery, of which only eight are in the county of Salop ; of the rest, three are in Hereford and ten in Worcester. With the latter we are, of course, not now concerned, but it may be worth mentioning that one of the Worcestershire parishes, Bockleton, possesses the only bell in that county from a Shropshire foundry ; it is by Henry Clibury of Wellington.

BORASTON.

Two bells,

1. *On the waist* :—DEO SOLI GLORIA (19in.
1887

2. THOMAS STARI 1670 ALL PRAYSE AND
GLORY BE

(*On the waist* :—) TO GOD FOR EVER



RECAST 1887

On the sound bow (letters incised and painted red) :—

BY THE STAREY FAMILY (20in.

All in admirable order. Founder uncertain, but probably Barwell of Birmingham ; both bells originally by John Martin of Worcester. Kelly's *Directory* wrongly gives the date on the second as 1570. John Martin's trade-mark (see Plate VI., fig. 1) has been reproduced on the second, together with the old inscription in each case. The present tower only dates from 1887 ; before the restoration there was none.

15 May, 1553 : 'BROSON And In thy same parashe (i.e., Burford) for the chapell of broson ij bellys'

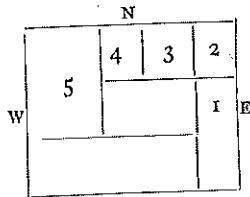
BURFORD. ST. MARY. 5 bells.

1-4. G. MEARS & CO. FOUNDERS LONDON 1863.

1. *On waist* :—**COELORUM CHRISTE, PLACEAT TIBI,
REX, SONUS ISTE** (24 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.)
2. " **LAUDATE DOMINUM DE COELIS. LAU-
DATE EUM IN EXCELSIS** (26 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.)
3. " **LAUDO DEUM VERUM, PLEBEM VOCO,
CONGREGO CLERUM** (27 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.)
4. " **AT SERVICE TYME I SOUNDE AND AT
THE DEATH OF MEN
TO SERVE YOUR GOD AND WELL TO
DYE REMEMBER THEN** (29 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.)

5. CHARLES PRINCE & PHILIP GILLEY CH—
WARDENS [crest] A  R 1725 ††††††††† (32 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.)

Clappers tied, and no ropes! No ringing done, but chiming apparatus only. Pits for eight or ten, probably with the idea of a larger ring at some future date. The present arrangement of the cage is somewhat curious:—



15 May, 1553: 'In Burforde ijij belys.'

1740: '4 Bells; 1752: '5 Bells' (*sic*).

Browne Willis's MS. list of Rudhall bells cast for Shropshire (Brit. Mus. Add. 30316) only gives one under Burford, presumably the present tenor, then 'the third'. There is no record of the founder of the other three. Border on 5th, fig. 5.

There were only four bells down to 1863, in which year the top storey of the tower was re-built, and the number of bells increased to five by the re-casting of the old tenor, first, and second into four new ones. Their weights were:—

cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
4	2	5
4	3	4
8	0	0

————— Total, 17 cwts. 1 qr. 9 lbs.

As the present tenor only weighs about 6 cwt., it is clear that it was originally the third bell.

CUSTOMS : - No returns.

CORELEY. ST. PETER. Three bells

1. GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO 1621 T G



On the waist :—RECAST 1887 (join)

2. GOD SAVE OUR CHVRCH 1621 (32in)

3. JOHN RUDHALL GLOUCESTER FECT 1818 62/1853/1858
(continued) (35 in.)

The old treble was inscribed:—

GLORIA IN EXCELSVS DEO 1621
T C (29in.)

Both the old treble and the 2nd are by Thomas Clibury, being the earliest bells on which his name appears; the border on the former (*cf.* Badger 1st) is a slight variation on that of the 2nd, which is Plate V., fig. 5. The initial cross on the old bell is Plate V., fig. 1; the shield was probably below the inscription line, but this is not indicated in the rubbing.¹ The initial cross on the 2nd consists of five pairs of radii within a toothed circle (*cf.* Stoke St. Milborough 1st, from which an illustration will be given in next instalment).

The scroll border on the 3rd is not the same as fig. 1, but is broader and differently composed; I do not remember to have seen it elsewhere.

¹ This shield is of an earlier type than that at Ditton Priors and Barrow (Plate V., fig. 2), which has a bell in addition.

The weight of the old treble was 4 cwt. 3 qrs. 3 lbs. ; the new one is 5 cwt. 1 qr. 26 lbs., and is by Taylor of Loughborough, whose trade-mark (fig. 6) appears on the waist : a bell surrounded by the words IOHN TAYLOR LOUGHBOROUGH.

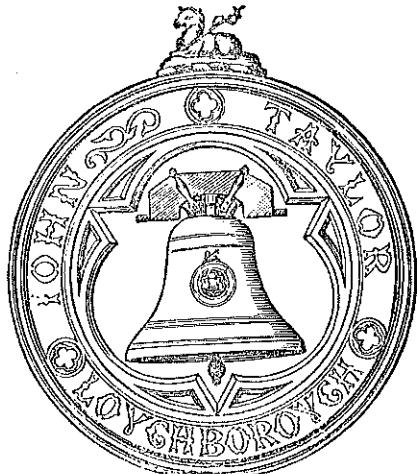


Fig. 6.

Rubbings of these bells in Mr. North's collection (made previous to 1887).

2 June, [1549] : 'ijj bells of accord.'

16 May, 1553 : 'Remaining ijj bellys one sancte bell.'

1740 : '3 Bells.'

No Churchwardens' Accounts.

CUSTOMS :

On Sundays the three bells are chimed for a quarter-of-an-hour before service, and the tenor is tolled for the last five minutes.

Before funerals a bell is tolled at intervals for a minute for one hour ; when the corpse comes in sight, the three bells are chimed till it reaches the churchyard.

A bell is rung at ten o'clock for Sunday School.

Best thanks to Rev. J. B. Joyce, Rector.

GREETE.

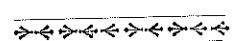
ST. JAMES.

Two bells.

I. COME AWAY MAKE NO DELAY A R 1698

(18in

2. ♫



1664

(20½in.

Smaller bell by Abraham Rudhall, in his smallest type ; much corroded ; edges chipped.

The stamps on the larger bell are also found on the tenor at Hopesay, dated 1652, and on the tenor at Pipe-cum-Lyde, Here-

fordshire, dated 1648. The initial fleur-de-lys and the founders' mark are illustrated on Plate V., figs. 4, 6; the letters I.F. probably denote John Finch, a Hereford bell-founder, who re-cast one of the Ludlow bells in 1638 (see *Transactions*, 2nd Ser., iv, p. 134). When Herefordshire bells are investigated, we may know more about him. The apparent chevron on the shield (fig. 6) will be seen on closer examination to be a pair of compasses. The ornamental border after the fleur-de-lys is similar to Plate VI., fig. 7.

The bells hang in an open double gable-cot (partly original) and are therefore not easy of access. I am much beholden to Mr. Rawlings, churchwarden, for his kindness in providing a ladder and generally assisting me. They have no wheels, and are chimed by levers.

15 May, 1553: 'To bellys.'
1740: '2 Bells.'

MILSON.	ST. GEORGE.	3 + 1 bells.
1. No inscription; probably of the 14th century.		(21 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.)
2. GOD SAVE THE KING & THE CHVRCH: A ·  · R · 1698:		(23 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.)
3. No inscription; probably of the 17th century.		(26 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.)
S. COME AWAY MAKE NO DELAY  1723	A ·  R	(13 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.)

Original triangular or A shaped frames; wheels broken; all very dirty and in bad order, the ladders by which the bells are reached being very awkward.

The 2nd bell is one of the earliest in the county by Abraham Rudhall; the form of his bell stamp is also seen at Quatt and Worfield, and is of an 'archaic' type.

Small bell: Inscription in small type; border, fig. 2.

2 June, [1549]: MYLSTON'. 'ijj bells of oon accord.'

15 May, 1553: MYLSTONE CHAPEL. 'ijj bellys.'

1740: 'Mylston 3 bells & a s^{te} bell.'

1752: 'Milston 1 bell' (*sic*).

CUSTOMS:—

On Sundays, bells chimed half-an-hour before service for a short time; again at 15 minutes before, and at 10 minutes before; priest's bell for last five minutes.

Death knell as soon as convenient after death; tolling at funerals.

No ringing for weddings or other purposes.

[The Rector of Neen Sollars with Milson, Rev. E. J. Newell, to whom I am indebted for these particulars, states that the customs in both churches are identical.]

NASH.

Two bells.

1. No inscription.

(19in.)

2. THOMAS BALDWYN C W 1665 ♫ ♫ ♫ ♫ ♫ ♫

Below:— ♫ C W ♫ D C W ♫ D C W ♫ D C W ♫ D (continuous)
(20½in.)

Hung close up under the spire, in the north-west and south-east angles, on a curious arrangement of cross-beams. They are reached by four very rickety ladders, and all the frame-work is in bad order.

The smaller bell is of no great antiquity; the larger is by John Martin of Worcester, with his smaller trade-mark (Pl. VI., fig. 1) in the middle of the border of arabesques below the inscription. Thin letters as at Highley; border at end of inscription, Plate VI., fig. 5 repeated.

15 May, 1553: 'And In the same parash [i.e., Burford] for y^e chapell of the Nashe ij bellys.'

I believe subscriptions are being raised for a new "Queen's Bell."

NEEN SOLLARS.

ALL SAINTS.

3 + 1 bells.

1. ♫ SIC ♫ DOMEN ♫ DOMINI ♫ BENEDICCVIM
(30in.)

2. SANC ♫ TA TRINITAS ♫ VNVS
DEVS MI SERERE *rose* NOS ♫ TRI
1590

On the waist:— E ♫ M dog G dog S dog R rose LP rose
HG ♫ TC rose RC ♫ ♫ RH rose RSW dog
RFW rose rose RB ♫ RC rose H dog C ♫ S dog
I  B rose
(33in.)

3. ☺ SOLI ⇕ DEO ⇕ GLORIA ⇕ PAX
HOMINIBVS ⇕ 1649 ⇕ (36½in.)

S. No inscription; not much worn and probably modern.
(13½in.)

Triangular or A-shaped frames, not very old ; bells dirty and not in very good order.

Treble : About 1350 ; probably by John of Gloucester, who supplied bells to Ely Cathedral in 1346 ; many similar bells in Gloucestershire and adjoining counties¹. The 2nd at Clungunford is of similar type. For cross, stop, and specimens of lettering, see Plate IV., figs. 1—8. The T. is of Roman form.

2nd bell. Founder unknown, but I.B. on either side of the bell stamp must be his initials ; there is a similar bell at Corse, Gloucs., dated 1580 ; and others at Kempsey, Worcs. (1587) and Gloucester St. Nicholas (1608) are also by this founder. He was probably a Gloucester man. Letters rather flat, on prominent *paterae*, the stops consisting of a fleur-de-lys, a rose, and a dog of the greyhound type to the right ; all somewhat worn or defaced. The inscription round the shoulder is probably reproduced from an older bell ; the initials on the waist may be those of parishioners who gave the bell. The fleur-de-lys, rose, and dog, and the bell with initials are given on Plate IV. figs. 9—12.

Tenor : By John Martin of Worcester ; the letters are of the thin type ; the initial mark is much worn, but is probably a rose (Plate VI., fig. 3), and the narrow border between the words is formed by scrolls of foliage with berries, etc. (Plate VI., fig. 7), resembling those used by Abraham Rudhall (fig. 2), and by Clibury at Beckbury and Broseley. The trade-mark is Plate VI., fig. 2. The letter N in HOMINIBVS is reversed as usual.

Rubbings in Mr. North's collection.

15 May, 1553 : 'NENESELLER' 'iij bellys.'

1740 : '3 bells.'

1752 : '2 Bells' (*sic*).

CUSTOMS :—

On Sundays, bells chimed half-an-hour before service for a short time ; again at 15 minutes and 10 minutes before ; priest's bell for last five minutes.

Death-knell rung as soon as convenient after death ; tolling at funerals.

The bells were formerly rung at mid-night on Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve, but this has been discontinued for some years as it is considered unsafe. Nor are they now rung for weddings.

Thanks to Rev. E. J. Newell, Rector.

¹ See *Assoc. Arch. Soc. Reports*, xxv, p. 560.

WHITTON.

One bell

1. 1854.

A very small bell, about 18 inches in diameter, probably by Warner of London. It is most difficult of access, being hung on two cross-beams high up in the tower, the first floor of which is only about eight feet above the ground floor, and there is hardly any frame-work in between. Owing to the low floor only a short ladder can be introduced, which has then to be pulled up twice, but the parish clerk with much ingenuity and perseverance accomplished the feat for me.

15 May, 1553: 'And In the same parashe [Burford] for the chapell of Wyton ij bellys.'

1740: 'Whitton capella 2 Bells.'

From Browne Willis' MS. list (Brit. Mus. Add. 30316) we learn that one of the two bells existing in 1740 was cast by Rudhall,

4. DEANERY OF STOTTESDON.

ASTON BOTTERELL. ST. MICHAEL. 3 + 1 bells.

1. PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD A  R 1757
(30 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.)

2.  MAY THE CHURCH FLOURISH
A  R
(31 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.)

3. I TO THE CHURCH THE LIVING CALL & TO
THE GRAVE DO SUMMON ALL:

Below:—  A  R 1757 
(*Border continuous*). (34in.)

S. No inscription or band for one. (11in.)

All recently rehung, new ladders, etc., and all in admirable order. The three bells by Abel Rudhall have cabled cannons; the small bell, the stock of which is suspended from a cross-beam of the tower roof, was put up about thirty years ago. The tower is large enough to hold eight comfortably; it was rebuilt in 1883-4.

Borders on all three the same, fig. 1.

2 June, [1549]: 'three bells of accord' and 'ix lyttell bells.'¹

1752: 'Aston Boterel 4 Bells.'

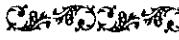
¹ For the explanation of the latter, see footnote under Chetton.

In the Rev. Edward Williams' MSS. in the Brit. Mus. (Add. 21237) 'two large and one small bell' are given (c. 1795); but in the G. Morris' MSS. at Shrewsbury '3 bells and S^{ts} bell.'

Hartshorne, *Salopia Antiqua*, p. 590 (quoted without verification by Hare, p. 49) gives the inscription on one of the bells as 'Pallantur merito Petri pectoris ictu' (*sic*); this must, of course, refer to a record of one of those existing previous to 1757.

CUSTOMS:—No returns.

BILLINGSLEY. ST. MARY. Two bells.

1. No inscription or band for one; may be medieval. (c. 20in.)
2. GOD (SAVE THE QV)EEN  1707 (c. 21in.)

These two small bells formerly hung in a wooden turret like that at Sidbury. When the church was rebuilt in 1875 this was replaced by a lofty double gable-cot of stone, which renders them almost inaccessible. With three ladders and efficient local aid it was possible to reach the comb of the roof, but not to get close to the bells. However, with the aid of glasses I was able to read the inscription on the larger bell, except the words in brackets, which may be fairly guessed at; the third figure of the date could not be seen, but the 7 being certain, no year but 1707 suits the rest of the inscription. The word gon, which is on the W. side of the bell, was visible through glasses from below. The bells are hung with levers and no wheels.

Border on 2nd bell, fig. 2 (Abraham Rudhall).

2 June, [1549]: 'Too bells of accord.'

Miss Burne, *Shropshire Folk Lore*, p. 301, says that at funerals, when the bells are being tolled they are always struck quicker at the approach of the corpse. This is obviously the same as the common custom of 'chiming' at funerals.

BURWARTON. ST. LAWRENCE. 6 bells.

1. J: TAYLOR & C^o FOUNDER, LOUGHBOROUGH 1875. (29in.)
2. The same. (31in.)
3. The same. (33in.)
4. The same. (34in.)
5. J: TAYLOR & C^o BELLFOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1888. (37½in.)
6. J: TAYLOR & C^o BELLFOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1875. (41in.)

	Weight cwt. qrs. lbs.	Note
(1)	5 : 3 : 18	F
(2)	6 : 1 : 14	E flat.
(3)	7 : 2 : 8	D flat.
(4)	7 : 3 : 14	C
(5)	9 : 2 : 5	B flat. Former 5th : 37in.; 9 cwt. 16 lbs.
(6)	12 : 0 : 4	A flat.

All in admirable order, and ringing is energetically practised. Formerly two bells in a turret in the old church, but when the new one was erected in 1875, a ring of six bells was presented by the Right Hon. Viscount Boyne. The fifth of these had to be recast in 1888.

The two old bells were melted down, and of one all record is lost; of the other a rubbing was fortunately preserved by Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, and is now among his collections in the British Museum (Add. MSS. 33203). A reproduction of this rubbing, from a tracing by Mr. F. Anderson of the British Museum, is given on Plate VII. It was inscribed :—

† BEAT : NICOLAEVS Diam. 16in.

The character of the lettering is decidedly early, and the form of the inscription also points to an early date, not later than the beginning of the 14th century. It is thus the earliest Shropshire bell of which we have definite information. Bells with similar cross and lettering are found at Bristol Cathedral (treble), Sarnesfield in Herefordshire, and West Thorney, Sussex. There was also one at Vowchurch in Herefordshire, now recast. The cross is of a foreign character, and resembles that on a bell at Fontenailles, Normandy, dated 1202. The Vowchurch bell was, I believe, a Flemish importation, and the West Thorney bell is also probably of foreign make; but the Burwarton and Bristol Cathedral bells are probably English.

2 June, [1549] : 'two bells of accord.'

18 May, 1553 : 'Two belles and a sant[us] belle.'

1740 : '3 Bells.'

CUSTOMS :—

On 1st Sunday in month the bells are rung before services; on other Sundays and at other times the tenor is rung for a few minutes half-an-hour before, for the benefit of those at a distance; then three bells only are chimed.

Ringing on New Year's Eve.

A bell rung for Vestry Meetings.

Very many thanks to the Rev. N. R. Ramsay, Rector.

CLEETON. ST. MARY. 8 bells.

A modern church, built in 1878, the parish being formed out of Bitterley, Farlow, and Doddington. It possesses a ring of eight tubular "bells," which do not call for detailed consideration.

CLEOBURY MORTIMER. ST MARY THE VIRGIN. 6 bells

1. HARK TO OUR MELODY A  R 1757  (30in.
2. ABEL RUDHALL CAST US ALL 1757  (31in.
3. PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD A  R
1757  (32in.
4. 1: ATWOOD VICAR A  R 1757  (33 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.
5. RICH^D: DORSET WILL^M: OSELAND CH= WARDENS A  R 1757  (continuous) (38 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
6. I TO THE CHURCH THE LIVING CALL & TO THE GRAVE DO SUMMON ALL A  R 1757
 (41 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Hung at the spring of the spire; belfry very dark and bells greasy, but all in good order.

Borders on first four bells all the same (fig. 1), but not continuous on the 4th; that on the 5th is fig. 5.

Weights and notes:—

(1)	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	cwt.	D sharp.
(2)	6	cwt.	C "
(3)	7	cwt.	B
(4)	8	cwt.	A sharp.
(5)	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	cwt.	G "
(6)	15	cwt.	F "

Hartshorne in *Salopia Antiqua*, p. 590, gives as the inscription on one of the bells: 'Petri campanam socor (*sic*) et Pauli modo sanam.' This is quoted by Mr. Hare (p. 39), as usual without verification, as being on 'the bell' (*sic*). As all record of the inscriptions previous to 1757 is lost, I think it possible that the inscription was on the original tenor at Cleobury North, especially as that church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul (but see below).

2 June, [1549]: 'of accord' and too' Before 1757 there were five bells, as we learn from Browne Willis's MS. list of 1740, though the same might be inferred from the entries in the churchwardens' accounts given below.¹ The entry for 29 Jan., 1759 implies the existence of a sanctus bell, the fate of which is unknown.

The inscriptions on the present ring are given by Mrs. Baldwyn Childe in her account of the Parish (*Transactions*, vol. ii., 1879, p. 55).

CUSTOMS:—

On Sundays, bells first chimed for Morning and Evening Services, then the tenor tolled, followed by another. One bell is used for the 8-o'Clock Celebration, but a bell was always rung at that time before it was instituted weekly. A mid-day peal was formerly rung.

Ringing on Christmas Day, Easter Day, Ascension Day, Whit Sunday, Feast of Dedication, at mid-night on New Year's Eve, and on New Year's Day; also, for Weddings when desired, and for Sovereign's Birthday.

At Deaths, tellers are used (3 x 3 for man, 3 x 2 for woman), but 'strangely and unusually' (so writes the Vicar) at 8 a.m. on the day of the funeral. The Vicar is desirous of altering this to a proper 'Passing Bell,' as no doubt it originally was. There is a tradition that the bells used to be chimed for Funerals, but not within living memory; a bell is tolled before Funerals as well as that at 8 a.m.

A bell is rung for Vestry Meetings.

The Curfew is rung daily at 8 p.m. from September 29 to March 25; on Saturdays at 7 p.m.; on Sundays, or when a late Service precedes, it is omitted. The tenor bell is used, and the day of the month is afterwards tolled on another bell.

In Burne's *Shropshire Folk-Lore*, p. 602, it is stated that the Curfew is not [or was not] rung during the twelve days of Christmas, *i.e.*, during the time when fires were not obliged to be extinguished.

There is a modern set of belfry rules.

The following extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts I owe to the kindness of the Rev. S. F. F. Auchmuty, Vicar. Unfortunately, these accounts only begin with the year 1742, and do not therefore afford any information about the early history of the bells; but there are numerous allusions to the ring put up in 1757:—

¹ In his MS. of 1752, Browne Willis gives 'Clebury 6 bells,' perhaps reckoning in the Priest's bell.

11 July, 1751.	Pd for mending ye Bell Clapper	...	-	-	9
29 May, 1752.	p ^d ye Ringers ..	...	0	5	0
24 Dec. 1752.	p ^d Mr Waddington for Leather For ye Great Bell	...	0	0	8
29 May, 1753.	p ^d the Ringers	...	0	5	0
	p ^d for two Charity Boxes And mending the Bellose Door	...	0	1	6
26 Jan., 1754.	paid the Ringars Kings Cround ⁿ	...	-	5	0
	D ^o for mending the Clapers of 2 Bells	-	3	6	
	D ^o for mending the Church gates and hinges for the Belhous Door	...	-	13	6
	D ^o the Ringers 29 May	...	-	5	0
2 July, 1755.	p ^d the Ringers on ye Kings Crownation	-	5	-	
11 Jan. 1756.	D ^o the Ringers for ye 29 of May	...	-	5	-
	D ^o the Vissitation for the Removable of Court Concerning the 4 Bell	...	-	3	4
	D ^o 2 Letters to ye Bell founder at Glouster	...	-	-	8
	D ^o Mr Tyler for Painting the Bell house Door & Case	...	-	1	9
1756.	pay'd the Belfounders Expenses at Mrs Crosses ..	...	0	6	6
1 Nov., 1756.	Expenses taking down the 4 th Bell 7				
	Men 1 Days work Eatch	7s.			
	pay'd for ropes & Junks (?)	1s.			
	my Own days work	1 6			
	spent	4			
7 Dec, 1756.	pay'd J ^{no} Jones for holtering the Clapper of the Tenner Bell	...	0	2	6
3 Jan., 1757.	Our Jurny to Kinlet conserning the Bells	...	3	0	
	Expenses in geting a paper Wrote for the Subscription for the Bells	...	0	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
25 Feb. 1757.	pay'd Mr Rudalls Expence at Mrs Sadlers ..	...	6	0	
	pay'd at Mrs Crosses with D ^o	..	0	2	0
	pay'd for a sheet of Stamp ^t paper to Draw the hartocles with Mr Rudhall	..	1	3	
4 Mar., 1757.	pay'd for Loadeing ye 5 Bells & Ropes and Junks ..	...	0	5	0
31 Mar., 1757.	pay'd for a Rope for the St Bell	...	0	1	4
29 May, 1757.	pay'd the Ringers	...	0	1	6
	A journy & Expenses to Bewdly with the Bell & paying for the wayng	...	0	5	0
	pay'd Mr Cock & Mr Hollings for the Carig of the Bells	...	1	10	0
	Work don by me W ^m Oseland in the Church & 4 Days Colecting Sub- scription Mony for the Bells	...	10	0	

	pay'd for Letters to & from the Bellfounder	o	1	6
22 Oct., 1757.	paid to the Ringers	..	1	6
25 May, 1758.	paid at Bewdley for Weighing y ^e Bells	..	9	-
	My Own Time & Expences	..	3	-
29 May, 1758.	paid the Ringers	..	2	6
23 June, 1758.	p ^d for a pair of Inger [hinges] for y ^e Trap door in the Steeple	..	-	10
	Pd for a Lock for D ^o	..	1	3
	p ^d for Mend ^g y ^e Lock of y ^e Bell House door	..	1	2
10 Oct., 1758.	p ^d the Ringers on y ^e Kings Coronation	..	6	-
12 Dec., 1758.	paid the Ringers	..	6	-
	p ^d with a Letter to Gloucester	..	-	1
	[Penny Post, apparently! No doubt a letter to Rudhall.]			
	p ^d for a Letter from D ^o	..	-	4
10 Jan., 1759.	Pd for a Letter from D ^o	..	-	4
7 Apr., 1759.	Expences when the Bells were p ^d for	..	3	-
29 Jan., 1759.	For Carriage of the Saints Bell to Bewdley	..	1	-
29 May, 1759.	paid to the Ringers	..	6	-
19 July, 1759	p ^d Peter Blount for Mending the Key of the Bellhouse Door	..	0	6
22 Oct., 1759.	p ^d the Ringers on y ^e King's Coronation Day	..	6	0
22 Nov., 1759	W ^m Davies's Journey to Shakenhurst to speak to M ^r Meysey ab ^t y ^e Bell Roaps	o	1	0
29 Nov., 1759.	p ^d y ^e Ringers on y ^e Thanks Giving Day by Parish Order	..	6	0
23 May, 1760.	W ^m Davies's Journey to Shakinghurst to Order y ^e Bell Roaps	..	1	-
29 May	p ^d y ^e Ringers	..	6	-
22 Oct., 1760.	paid the Ringers on y ^e Kings Coronation [Which King was this? George II. was dead by this time.]	..	6	-
5 Nov., 1760.	paid Thos ^s Hill for Timber to make y ^e Church gates & to repair y ^e great Bell frame...	..	2	17 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
18 Nov.,	Paid John Hill his Bill for mend ^g the Tenor Bell frame	..	6	8
10 May, 1761.	A Journey to Shakenhurst ab ^t Bell ropes	-	1	-
18 May,	paid peter Blount for mending y ^e Lock of the Bell House Door	..	1	-
	p ^d the Ringers	..	6	-
1 Aug.,	paid peter Blount for keeping y ^e Clock in Order	..	10	-
	paid Aaron York for a rope for y ^e Treble Bell	..	2	6 6
25 Feb., 1762.	paid for 3 days Ringing	..	18	-

2 June, 1766. paid the Ringers for 5 Days Ringing ... 1 10 0
 14 Jan., 1767. [A similar entry.]

16 Mar., 1768. paid for 6 Days Ringing ... 1 10 0

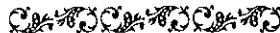
Subsequent entries down to 1814 are all of similar character (payments to ringers and occasional sums for general repair of the bells), and are hardly worth putting on record.

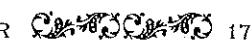
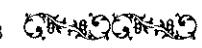
The Rev. John Attwood (see 4th bell) was curate, and eventually in 1738 Vicar of Cleobury Mortimer, on the presentation of W. L. Childe, Esq. He had previously been Rector of Wheathill and Burwarton, and Perpetual Curate of Monk Hopton and Acton Round. He died in 1769, aged 60, and a small brass inside the altar rails of Cleobury Church marks the place where he is buried.

Best thanks to Mrs. Baldwyn-Childe of Kyre Park, and to the Rev. S. F. F. Auchmuty, Vicar.

CLEOBURY NORTH. SS. PETER AND PAUL. Three bells.

1. *Above the sound-bow* :—**CARR. A.D. 1888** (19 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.)

2. PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH 

A  R  1723  (21 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.)

3. As 1. (24 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.)

Inscription on 2nd in Rudhall's smallest (2 in.) lettering; border, fig 2; the other two are by Chas. Carr of Smethwick.

2 June, [1549]: 'Two bells of accord.'

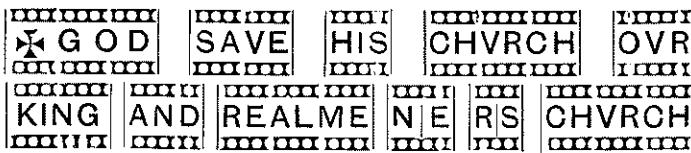
1553: CLEUBURY 'In the steple' (rest wanting). See above under Cleobury Mortimer for an inscription possibly on the old tenor bell here. But Mr. Carr the founder tells me that neither of these bells had an inscription before the re-casting.

Bells chimed for services on Sundays; no other customs.

DITTON PRIORS. ST. JOHN BAPTIST. Four bells.

1. No inscription; flat top like a cap. (30 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.)

2. No inscription or band for one; may be medieval. (33 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.)



Below:—



(38½ in.)

4. BEE. IT. KNOWNE. TO. ALL. THAT. DOTH. ME. SEE
 .JOHN. MARTIN. OF. WOSSISTER. MADE. MEE.
 1657. E. GOWER. J. TAYLOR: C W:

*On the sound-bow:—CARR. OF. SMETHWICK. REMADE
 ME 1888 | GLORIA | (42 in.)*

Hung high up in the tower, at the spring of the spire (as at Cleobury Mortimer); the tenor in the middle the frame slant-wise.

3rd bell: By Thomas Clibury; similar bells at Wroxeter and Kinnersley, but by Henry Clibury; cable moulding above and below the words, which are on separate *paterae*. For the trademark, see Plate V., fig. 2; the cross, which is frequently used by Thomas on his later bells, is formed of four small lozenges on short arms.

Tenor: Inscription reproduced from old bell, a favourite formula of John Martin's and other founders of the time, as at Himbleton, Worcestershire. The monogram at the end of the first line can hardly have been on the old bell; it is composed of the letters C.W. for 'Churchwardens.' The ornament on the sound-bow after the date and GLORIA is a vine-leaf and bunch of grapes on a stalk.

Weight of tenor, 12 cwt.

1552: 'Imp'mis iij bells yn the stepull wth a sancts bell.'

18 May, 1553: 'Remayninge iij bellys Item a Santus bell.'

1740: '4 Bells.'

CUSTOMS:—No returns.

DODDINGTON. ST. JOHN 1 + 1 bells.

1. RICH: GEARSE: 1718 A R (26 in.)

S. No inscription. (14½ in.)

This church was built in 1849, when these two bells were placed in the tower. It is not known whence the larger bell came, but the smaller was originally the 'dinner-bell' at Hopton Wafers Court. It is not older than the 18th century. It has no inscription band round the shoulder, and the sound-bow is moulded in a double convex curve; it has no wheel, and is rung by a lever attached to the stock, being used as a 'ting-tang' for the last five minutes before services. The large bell is by Abraham Rudhall, the ornament being fig. 1.

FARLOW.

ST. GILES.

Two bells.

1. *On the sound-bow* :—**J WARNER & SONS LONDON 1857**

2. *Round the shoulder (in usual place)* :—**J WARNER & SONS LONDON 1857 (?)**

In a lofty double gable cot as at Billingsley. The parish could not provide a ladder to reach them, but by the aid of an admirable pair of glasses belonging to the Vicar (Rev. A. E. C. Adams) I was enabled to make out the inscriptions from below, with the exception of the date on the 2nd, which may be inferred.

On the waist of the second bell are the Royal Arms with the word PATENT below, a device which disfigures most of Warner's earlier bells.

Both bells are quite small (18 to 20 inches diameter); the first has no band round the shoulder, and looks older than the other.

Farlow until recent times was part of the county of Hereford, being transferred and united with Stottesdon in 1857, but is now a separate parish.

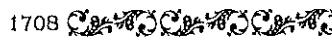
In 1740 there were two bells, according to Browne Willis. From his list of Rudhall bells cast for Shropshire we learn that one of these was from the Gloucester foundry. They were recast on the occasion of the rebuilding of the church in 1857.

HOPTON WAFERS. ST. MICHAEL. 2 + 1 bells.

1. ALL PRAISE AND FOR GLORY BE TO GOD EVER
RICHARD BYCHER 1671

Below :— 

(19in.)

2. A : R  1708  (continuous). (19½in.)

S. No inscription; probably medieval. (12½in.)

The first bell is by John Martin of Worcester; small thin letters and smaller form of trade-mark on waist (Plate VI., Fig. 1). 2nd by Abraham Rudhall; small letters (½in.); border fig. 2. The 'ting-tang' is hung with the other two in the frame, as if to form a ring of three, but I think there is little doubt that it was originally a sanctus-bell, as its present use seems to imply that it is regarded as a 'ting-tang.' The Rev. H. T. Tilley, who visited the bells 27 April, 1896, writes to me:—"The treble is much smaller than 2 and 3, though all the bells are small. It gave me the impression of being ancient, and if at some time in the past the church had been without a tower (the present tower being modern) this bell might have hung in an open cot."

The clock strikes on the tenor.

[1549]: 'WATERS (*sic*) HOPTON . . . accord.'

1740: 'Hopton Wafre 2 Bells.' He omits to mention the little one.

CUSTOMS;

At funerals, bell tolled at intervals during the day and before the funeral, if desired; the sexton receiving a small fee.

The bell is always tolled quickly when the funeral party is (in local language) "close at" until it reaches the church (*cf.* Billingsley).

On Sundays, bell rung at 8 a.m.; the two larger bells 'ting-tang' for a quarter of an hour before services, followed by the little bell quickly for five minutes.

On great occasions, such as weddings, the bells are rung—a wonderful clatter—two bells only, one ringing three strokes to the other two. The leader, a middle-aged man, tells the Rector that the old Clerk (now dead) "learned him how."

The only references to the bells in the Parish Accounts are items for new ropes each year. The old ropes were regarded as Churchwardens' perquisites, and came in useful for cart ropes.

I owe these notes to the kindness of the Rector, Rev. J. Payton.

KINI FT

St. JOHN BAPTIST

6 + 1 bells.

1-6 C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1857

Each bell bears on the waist its old inscription reproduced, as follows:—

1. FLOREAT ECCLESIA ET DISSIPENTUR INIMICI
(29½ in.)
2. RICH'D. JAMES & JNO. WHEELER OLD CH.
WARDENS 1721 (30½ in.)
3. THOS. JAMES & EDM'D. GREEN NEW CH. WARDENS
1721 (32½ in.)
4. GVLVYELMVS LACON CHILDE A.R' BENEFATORUM
MAXIMYS (33¾ in.)
5. ROBERTUS PHILLIPS S.T.P. VICARIUS OPYS PRO-
MOVIT
ET CURAVIT A.D. 1721 (35½ in.)
6. GLORIA DEO IN EXCELSIS ET TERRA PAX A.R.
1721
HOEC CAMPANA CUM QUINQUE ALTERIS DENUO
CONFLATA
A.D. MDCCCLVII
EDWARDO GEORGIO CHILDE VICARIO ET GULI-
ELMO
LACON CHILDE HUJUS ECCLESIAE PATRONO
(39½ in.)

S. No inscription though there is a band for one; possibly ancient, and at any rate certainly the one existing in 1721.
(10½ in.)

In good order, but rather dirty; the small bell is hung in the window.

2 June, [1549]: 'KYNLETT. foure bells of accord'

17 May, 1553: 'KYNLETT. iiiij bellys on sante bell.'

1740: 'Kinlett 6 bells Ruddl 1721.'

About the year 1815, the Rev. J. Blakeway (then Vicar of Kinlet) made a copy of the inscriptions on the bells as then existing, a ring of six by Abraham Rudhall, which may be worth quoting here; they do not correspond exactly to the inscriptions reproduced on the bells. The copy is now in the possession of Mrs Baldwyn-Childe of Kyre Park, who in a letter to Rev. H. T. Tilley (8 May, 1896) gives the inscriptions as follows:—

1. Richard Jones & John Wheeler old churchwardens 1720
2. Floreat ecclesia et dissipenter inimici
3. Gloria Deo in excelsis, etc.
4. D. Robertus Phillips S T.P. Vicarius, opus promovit & curavit
5. Gulyelmus Lacon Childe Arm: Benefactorum Masimus
6. Thomas James & Edmund Green New Church Wardens
AD 1721

There is also a Sanctus Bell."

CUSTOMS.—

Three bells chimed at funerals, when the corpse arrives on Church Hill, a bell having been tolled previously.

Ringing on Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve, also for weddings.

A bell rung for Vestry Meetings.

The small bell is tolled for a few minutes before each service.

William Lacon Childe, Esq. (see 4th bell), of Kinlet, M.P., was born in 1699, being the son of Thomas Childe of the Birch by Sarah, daughter of Sir Edward Acton, Bart., of Aldenham (see below). In 1719 he succeeded to Kinlet as heir to his uncle, Sir Lacon Childe, and in 1715 he was entered at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1721 he married Catharine, only daughter of Samuel Pytt, Esq., M.P., of Kyre, Worcs., whose descendants now possess that property. In 1727 he became M.P. for Shropshire, and in 1757 he died, leaving as heiress his daughter Catharine, who married Charles Baldwyn, Esq., M.P., of Aqualate and Bockleton. He built the present house at Kinlet.

Robert Phillips, D.D. (see 5th bell), was born in 1670, and educated at Shrewsbury School and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A., 1693; B.D. and D.D., 1709). In his subscription to the xxxix Articles he signs "Rob. Phillips gen'i filius" In 1696 he was instituted to the living of Kinlet, which he held till his death

in 1735, being appointed in 1717 "Official" of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury; in 1727, Proctor for the Clergy in Convocation, and in the same year Head Master of Shrewsbury School. He married, firstly, Margaret Corbet, buried in Kinlet Church, 1705; secondly, Sarah, widow of Thomas Childe, Esq., of the Birch, Kinlet, daughter of Sir Edward Acton of Aldenham, and mother of William Lacon Childe of Kinlet, nephew and heir of Sir Lacon Childe, Knt. (see above). He was buried in Kinlet Church.

William Lacon Childe, Esq., of Kinlet and Kyre, M.P. (see 6th bell), was born in 1786, being the son of William Childe of Kinlet, by Annabella, daughter of Sir Charlton Leighton, Bart. He went to Harrow in 1797, and thence to Christ Church, Oxford, in 1803. In 1807 he married Harriet, daughter of William Cludde, Esq., of Orleton, (near Wrockwardine). He was M.P. for Wenlock from 1820 to 1826, and Sheriff of Shropshire in 1828. In 1833 he added the library at Kinlet. He died in 1880, at the age of nearly ninety-five.

The Reverend Edward George Baldwyn-Childe, M.A., of Kyre Park (see 6th bell), was born in 1818, being the son of the last-named. He was educated at Harrow (1835) under Dr. Longley, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, and afterwards proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1846 he became Vicar of Cleobury Mortimer and Kinlet, and subsequently Prebendary of Hereford. He was J.P. for the counties of Salop, Hereford, and Worcester. In 1862 he married Frances Christina, daughter of Sir Baldwin Leighton of Loton, M.P., and in 1880 succeeded to the Kyre estates on the death of his father. He died at Kyre 22 February, 1898, aged eighty.

Best thanks to Mrs. Baldwyn-Childe of Kyre Park, to whom I am indebted for all the above information.

LOUGHTON.

One bell.

1. Blank, but with band for inscription; probably dates from the fourteenth century. (22in)

Hung (without wheel) in the usual gable-cot, but fortunately accessible, as it is at no great height. The climber though is hardly rewarded for his trouble.

Best thanks to Rev. H. C. D. Roberts, Rector of Wheathill
No Edwardian Inventories.

NEEN SAVAGE. ST. MARY. 1 + 1 bells.

1. THE REV^D JAMES SOMERS COCKS VICAR THOS
PARDOE & EDW^D FARMER CHURCHWARDENS.

1829. 

Below:—I. RUDHALL FECIT.

(394in)

S. Blank; four lines on sound-bow only; not ancient. (13½ in.)

Both newly re-hung; the large bell has a fine tone. The small one is hung in the window; it has no wheel, but is rung by a lever attached to the stock. On the large bell is the border fig. 1.

[1549]: 'NYEN SAVAGE: Three bells.'

1740: '3 Bells.'

1752: 'Nyend Savage 3 Bells.'

It is possible that the old bells were injured in the fire of 1825, and replaced by the two existing ones in consequence.

A bell is rung at 8 a.m. on Sundays, whether there is Holy Communion or not.

The Rev. James Somers Cocks was a son of the first Earl Somers, born in 1790, and educated at B. N. C., Oxon (B.A. 1809). He was a Prebendary of Hereford and Canon of Worcester, and died 5 July, 1856. His mother was the daughter of Treadway Nash, the historian.

NEENTON.

ALL SAINTS.

One bell.

Before the year 1871, in which the church was re-built, there were two bells, as noted by Mr. R. E. Davies in 1868. We learn from the Parish Register that "A new bell was put up on the 16th (August, 1871), the old bells having been sold to the founder of the new (Messrs. J. Taylor, Loughborough)." The new bell hangs (without wheel) in a gable-cot at the W. end of the nave, and is quite inaccessible, but it is possible to see through glasses the inscription

J: TAYLOR & Co. LOUGHBOROUGH 1871 (?)

This bell is quite small. Messrs. Taylor have no records on their books of its size, weight, or inscription, nor any details of the old bells.

[1549]: 'NYNETON, two bells of accord.'

1740: 'Neynton 2 Bells.'

1752: '3 Bells' (sic).

Thanks to Rev. J. C. Lyons, Rector.

SIDBURY.

HOLY TRINITY.

One bell.

1. RICH: CRESWELL ESQ^{RE} RICH . WALKER
MIC BOULT . CW . 1699: (24½ in.)

O si sic omnes! The wooden turret here is a welcome change from the numerous open cots in the neighbourhood; a ladder is easily obtained, and everything is in admirable order, the bell having been recently rehung.

The founder is Abraham Rudhall, who apparently did not count the cost when he began to mould the inscription, which, it will be

noted, begins in his ordinary alphabet, but from want of space is forced to give way to his smaller set.

2 June, [1549]: 'SUDSBURY. too bells of Accord.'

1740: '1 Bell.'

1752: 'Sudbury 2 Bells' (*sic*).

There is a monument in the N. chapel (now the vestry) to Richard Cresswell, who died in 1708, aged 88. He was High Sheriff of the county in 1670. Other details concerning him may be found in the *Transactions*, 3rd S.r., i. (1901), p. xii.

SILVINGTON. ST. MICHAEL. 1 + 1 bells.

1. J. WARNER AND SONS LONDON 1864 (20½ in.)

S. [ALL] [PRAYSE] [AND] [GLORY] [BE] [TO GOD FOR]
[EVER] [1688]

On waist:—  (13 in.)

Larger bell: Letters in plain block type, very small. Small bell: By John Martin of Worcester (trade-mark, Plate VI., fig. 1); letters small and thin (as at Hopton Wafers); *words* on paterae. Hung with a solid wheel.

Hung with a solid wheel.

Rubbings in Mr. North's collection.

15 May, 1553: 'SILVINGTON to bellys'

1740: '2 Bells.'

STOTTESDON. ST. MARY. Five Bells.

1. PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH A  R 1752 (3 in.)

||||| (continued)

2. PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD A  R 1752 (3½ in.)

1752 [border as before]

3. ABEL RUDHALL CAST US ALL 1752  (3½ in.)

||||| (continued)

4. EDWRD POWIS & EDWRD HYDE CHURCH
WARDENS A  R 1752 [border as on 1st] (35½ in.)

5. I TO THE CHURCH THE LIVING CALL AND
TO THE GRAVE DO SUMMON ALL
A  R 1752: (37½ in.)

2nd bell badly cracked and unhung. Clappers tied; cabled cannons. All in bad order; ladders and floors very rotten. The Rector is about to dispose of the cracked bell, for which there is now hardly room in the tower.

Borders on 1st, 2nd, and 4th, fig. 5; on 3rd, fig. 1.

[1549]: 'fourre bells of accord' and a lytle bell.'

1552: 'STOTVRTON. Itm ijij belles and a littel bell.'

1740: '4 Bells.'

1752: '5 Bells.'

Inscriptions given in *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, iii., p. 170

CUSTOMS:—

On Sundays, one bell tolled at 8 a.m. and 10 a.m.; bells rung or chimed for half hour before Morning and Evening Services.

At Deaths a bell is tolled at 9 a.m. the morning after, and on the day of the funeral for three hours if desired.

Ringing on Christmas Day, New Year's Eve, and Easter Day; also for Sovereign's Birthday and Weddings if desired.

Thanks to Rev. W. Murcott, Rector.

WHEATHILL.

Two bells.

1. No inscription or band for one; probably medieval.

2.  IESVS BEE OVR SPEDE

In the usual double-arched gable-cot, and only to be reached with the utmost difficulty. Even now I am not sure that there may not be a date on the waist of the 2nd bell, but at any rate, the inscription round the shoulder is certain, and it is evidently by Thomas Clibury, about 1640 (cf. the sanctus at Broseley). The cross is Plate V., fig. 1. Both bells very small.

1549: 'WHETEHYLL Two bells of accord'

1553: 'Itm too small Beltes in the steple.'

1740: '2 Bells.'

Best thanks to the Rector, Rev. H. C. D. Roberts, for much kindness and assistance with ladders, here as at Loughton.

5. DEANERY OF WENLOCK.

ACTON ROUND.

Two bells.

Both undoubtedly of early fourteenth-century date, or even earlier. They are quite devoid of marks or inscriptions, though there is a band round the shoulder of each, as if for such purpose. The waists are almost cylindrical from shoulder to sound-bow, and they have flat round heads with moulded edges. For the shape they may be compared with the bells by the Wymbishes and other

London founders which can be dated 1290—1320; the heads, however, are unique in my experience. It is a pity that these curious bells cannot be photographed, but as they can only be reached by clambering up over the end of the nave-roof from the floor of the turret, I fear it would be impossible.

The smaller measures 20in. from head to mouth, and is 22in. in diameter; the height of the other is 21in., and its diameter 23in.

No record in Edwardian Inventories.

1740: '2 Bells.' G. Morris MSS.: '2 Bells.'

Best thanks to Mr. Preen, farmer, who personally assisted in providing a ladder.

BARROW.

ST. GILES.

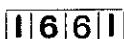
Two bells.

1. No inscription.

(17in.

2.   



Below: —



(21in.

The smaller bell is cracked. The inscription on the other is doubtless intended for 'A.G., A.R. (or G.A., R.A.) C(hurch) W(ardens)'; it is by Thomas Clibury of Wellington. Letters on separate *paterae*; cf. Astley Abbots 3rd. Trade-mark, Plate V., fig. 2; the cross is not quite the same as fig. 3 on the same plate, and will be figured subsequently under Onibury. There is a rubbing of the 2nd bell in Mr. North's collection.

[1549]: 'ij bells of accord.'

1552: 'Imp'mis ij bells.'

18 May, 1553: 'Remaynyng too bellys.'

1740: '2 Bells no Circums'p'.

Bell tolled before funerals.

On Sundays, bell rung for a few minutes half-an-hour before service, and for ten minutes until service begins.

Thanks to Rev. W. H. Wayley (Willey).

BENTHALL.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

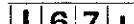
One bell.

1.   





By Henry Clibury. Letters on separate *paterae*. For the fleur-de-lys, cf. Coppenhall, Staffs., treble; the lettering is the same as at Barrow. For a rubbing of this bell, which is very difficult of access, I am indebted to Mr. Robert Bateman of Benthall.

15 Oct. 1552: 'It'm one lytle bell.'

18 May, 1553: 'Won bell one'

1740: '1 Bell.'

The church was re-built in 1667; this was probably made the occasion for supplying a new bell.

BOURTON.

HOLY TRINITY.

Four bells.

1. PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD 1770: (18 $\frac{7}{8}$ in.)
2. FEAR GOD HONOUR THE KING, 1770 (19 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.)
3. T: RUDHALL GLOUCESTER FOUNDER 1770 (20 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.)
4. COME AT MY CALL & SERVE GOD ALL 1770 (22in.)

In bad order. Treble and tenor chimed for services, and also at funerals; others unused.

1553: 'It'm imp'mis ij bells.'

BROSELEY.

ALL SAINTS.

6 + 1 bells.

1. C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1844 (29in.)
2. *The same.* (30 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.)
3. *The same.* (32 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.)
4. *The same.* (35in.)
5. *The same.* (38in.)
6. *The same.* (41 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.)
8.  W S   I S  1642 (15 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.)

Small bell (disused) by Thomas Clibury; narrow border of foliage pattern, as at Beckbury; initial cross Plate V., fig. 1.

2 June, [1549]: 'ij bells of accord.'

18 May, 1553: 'too bellys and a sant[us] bell.'

1740: '5 Bells.'

1752: '5 Bells.'

The original ring of five was by Rudhall (Browne Willis's MS., Brit. Mus. Add. 30316); the present ring was put up at the rebuilding of the church.

CUSTOMS:—No returns.

COALBROOKDALE. HOLY TRINITY. 8 bells.

1—8. C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1852

Diameters (approx.)	cwt.	Weights, qrs.	lbs.	Note.
30½ in.	5	2	24	E
31 in.	5	3	16	D sharp
31½ in.	6	2	20	C "
33 in.	7	2	7	B
35 in.	9	0	19	A
37 in.	10	0	13	G sharp
39 in.	12	2	18	F "
42 in.	19	2	10	E

All in admirable order; Ellacombe's Chiming Apparatus.
The donor of the ring was the late Abraham Darby, Esq., of Sunnyside, Coalbrookdale.

In the ringing-chamber are several peal-boards.
Church built 1852.

IRONBRIDGE. ST. LUKE. Three bells.

1, 2. No inscription.

3. 1838.

Large bell probably by Thomas Mears; the other two supplied more recently, the Rector thinks by Mr. Davis of Shifnal, who made the clock. Church built 1836.

The bells are not hung for ringing, but are 'clocked'; the clock strikes the quarters on the two smaller, and the hours on the large bell, but the latter only is used for Divine Service. There is an old saying that when not strong enough for a ring. There is an old saying that when there was only one bell, 'changes' were frequently rung on it, i.e., the bell was tolled successively by different persons, 15 minutes at a time. The three, writes the Rector, 'were playfully rung on the occasion of the fall of Pretoria' (June, 1900).

Many thanks to Rev. Isaac Hawker, Rector.

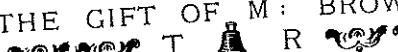
JACKFIELD.

OLD CHURCH.

ST. MARY.

One bell.

1. THE GIFT OF M^{RS} BROWN 1766



Below:—Floral border, fig. 1, continuous.

(32 in.)

Borders, fig. 1 throughout.

The church is now disused except for funerals, having suffered from undermining; it was first built in 1759, as a chapel of ease to Broseley.

When the new church (see below) was built, this bell was transferred to it, but was re-placed in its old position shortly after, as it did not accord with the other bell.

NEW CHURCH. ST. MARY (Pritchard Memorial). One bell.

This church was erected in 1863, and has one bell, hung high up in the spire, "rigidly fixed and struck by means of a clapper," as the Rector informs me. To judge from his description it is practically inaccessible without elaborate arrangements of ladders and scaffolding to support the same, whether approached from inside or outside. From my recollection of the church in a passing view, the difficulties are not exaggerated.

I have already noted under Oldbury (p. 210) a tradition that one of the old bells was transferred to this church in 1863. If so, it is a matter for great regret that this bell, *possibly* coeval with the remaining one at Oldbury, should be (for the present) inaccessible. The Rev. H. Lee of Shineton, who was incumbent of Jackfield in 1863, has no recollection of the history of the bell.

Thanks to Rev. J. M. Edwards, Rector, for what I fear is but negative information.

LINLEY. ST. LEONARD. Two bells.

1. G. MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1858

2.  A R   1707 

The larger bell is, of course, by Abraham Rudhall; small type and border fig. 2

1740: '2 Bells.'

The one re-cast in 1858 was apparently not by Rudhall, as only one is attributed to him in Browne Willis's list.

Thanks to Rev. H. T. Tilley.

MADELEY. ST. MICHAEL. 6 Bells.

1. *Above:—Border of arabesques, continuous, on a cable-moulding.*

IESVS •  • BE • OUR • SPEED • 1726
(27in)

Below:—Border Plate VI., fig. 8, continued all round.

2. ● GOD ● SAVE ● HIS ● CHURCH ● 1726 ~~CHURCH~~

Below :—Border as before.

(27 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.)

3. IN MADELEY ALL THESE BELLS WAS RUNN BY JOSEPH SMITH OF EDGBASTON 1726

Below :—Border as before.

(29 in.)

4. EDWARD ● HILL AND ● FRANCES ● RANSFORD ● CHURCH ● WARDENS ● 1726 ●

Below :—Border as before.

(32 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.)

5. MR ● IEREMIAH ● ~~CHURCH~~ TAYLOR ● VICAR ● 1726 ~~CHURCH~~

Below :—Border as before.

(34 in.)

6. ● GLORY ~~CHURCH~~ TO ● ~~CHURCH~~ GOD ● ~~CHURCH~~ ●
IN ~~CHURCH~~ ● THE ● ~~CHURCH~~ ● HIGHEST ~~CHURCH~~
1727 ● ● ~~CHURCH~~ ●

Below :—Border of arabesques as on 1st, continuous. (38 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.)

All by Joseph Smith of Edgbaston ; a specimen of the floral border used throughout is given on Plate VI., fig. 8. The coins are half-pennies of George I., except on the tenor, where all but one are pennies. Letters on *paterae* throughout. The 5th bell has cabled cannons ; those of the 4th are broken off.

The inscription on the 3rd seems to imply that the bells were cast on the spot, as was often the case ; the Vicar tells me that they are said to have been cast in the churchyard. For the style of the inscription compare the fifth at Alvechurch, Worcestershire (by the same founder) :

“ If you would know when we were runn
It was March the 22 1711.”

Poetry was not Joseph Smith's strong point. There is a rubbing of this in Mr. North's collection.

Ellacombe's Chiming Apparatus ; clock strikes on 1st and 3rd.

Bells in good order, but rather grimed by their surroundings ; the ringing chamber is gaudily decorated with coloured prints, etc.

The present church only dates from 1796.

1552 : ‘First iij bells a sacryng bell.’

18 May, 1553 : ‘iij bellys.’

1740 : ‘6 Bells.’

1752 : ‘5 Bells’ (*sic*).

THE CHURCH BELLS OF SHROPSHIRE.

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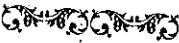
CUSTOMS:—

• Tenor bell rung at 8 a.m. on Sundays; chiming for service, and treble rung as a 'ting-tang' for the last five minutes. A bell tolled an hour previously for all funerals; muffled peals sometimes rung.

Ringing at Christmas and Easter, on New Year's Day, November 5th, and Royal Birthdays, and sometimes for weddings. Thanks to Rev. G. E. Yate, Vicar.

MONK HOPTON. ST. PETER.

Two bells.

1. COME AWAY MAKE NO DELAY 1727 
2. No inscription; may be ancient.

The smaller bell is by Abraham Rudhall (smallest type of lettering); the inscription is one that he frequently puts on 'call-bells' or 'ting-tangs.' A variant is HASTE AWAY, etc. The border is fig. 2.

18 May, 1553: 'LAWLES OPTON ij bellys.' Another inventory, slightly earlier, gives 'Imp'mis ij bellys in the stepull.' 1740: '2 Bells.'

LITTLE WENLOCK. ST. LAWRENCE.

5 bells.

1. GOD PROSPER ALL OVR: BENEFACTORS 1704 
2. GOD PROSPER OVR BENEFACTTORS 1704 WILLIAM HAYWARD GENT 
3. RECAST 1892. J: TAYLOR & CO. FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 
4. ABRA RVDHALL OF GLOVCESTER BELL-FOVNDER 1704 
5. As 3. 

The inscriptions on the three Rudhall bells are rather worn and indistinct; the border on the first is fig. 1, and the bell-stamp on the 4th is of the archaic type, as at Quatt and Milson.

The late parish clerk told me in 1896 that the old 3rd and 5th were both inscribed: WE ARE WELL CAST LONG LAST A R 1704; but I should be glad to have this verified.

All in excellent order, but rather cramped, and the belfry is dark; they were re-hung by Taylor in 1892, with new stocks, wheels, etc., all cannons being knocked off. Ellacombe's Chiming Apparatus.

Weights:—

	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
(1)	3	2	19
(2)	3	3	4
(3)	4	3	17
(4)	5	1	23
(5)	9	0	0

1553: 'Imprimis ij belles and one bell in gage.'

1740: '5 bells c^t 1704, W^m Hayward Esq^r, Benefactor.'

1752: '5 Bells.'

The church tower bears the date 1710, with the inscription W: H: GENT, referring to the donor of the bells.

"There is a tradition that the bells used to say 'Brown bread and butter,' but now [1892] one being dumb, they say 'Brown bread and cheese.' On hearing this the three bells at Leighton respond, 'We have none,' and the two (*sic*) at Shineton, across the river, rejoin 'Nor we.'" (*Shropshire Notes and Queries*, i., 12 Aug., 1892, p. 72).

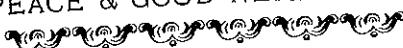
CUSTOMS:—

On Sundays, bells chimed for morning service, rung for evening. The tenor is tolled every Sunday at 8 a.m., and also for funerals. Ringing at Christmas, but not for any other special occasion. Two modern sets of ringers' rules in the ringing-chamber.

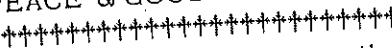
Thanks to Mr. Bagnall, ringer.

MUCH WENLOCK. HOLY TRINITY. 6 bells.

1. PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD A  R 1729 (32in.)

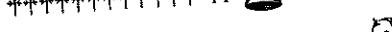


2. PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD A  R 1729 (34 1/4 in.)

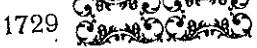


Below:—Border fig. 1 continuous.

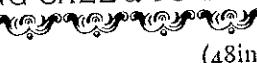
3. PROSPERITY TO ALL OVR BENEFACTORS A  R 1729 (35in.)



4. THOMAS BAKER VICAR A  R 36 1/4 in.



5. IOHN LITTLEHALES & IOHN FRANCIS CHVRCH-
WARDENS  A  R 1729  (41in.)

6. I TO THE CHVRCH THE LIVING CALL & TO THE
GRAVE DO SVMMON ALL  (48in.)
1729 

Below :—Border fig. 1 continuous.

All very filthy ; the whole tower neglected and dirty. The whole ring by Abraham Rudhall ; tenor, 21 cwt. Borders : on 1st and 6th, fig. 1 ; on 2nd, fig. 5 and fig. 1 below ; on 3rd, fig. 5 ; on 4th and 5th, double rows of fig. 2. The 5th has cabled cannons.
1552 : 'It. four bells, thre boght of the Kings magestie, and a clocke bell.'

18 May, 1553 : 'WENLOKE MANGNA Remaynyng iij bellys and a Cloke bell.'

1740 : '6 bells c^t 1727' (sic).

1752 : '6 bells.'

See below under Wenlock Priory for the probable explanation of the 1552 Inventory.

There are no old Churchwardens' Accounts.

CUSTOMS :

On Sundays, chiming for all services except the first in the month, when the bells are rung morning and evening. The treble is rung at 8 a.m. every Sunday.

Ringing at Christmas and Easter, on Whit-Sunday, and New Year's Eve ; also for weddings by request, for the Sovereign's Birthday, and at the Election of the Mayor (Nov. 9th).

A bell is rung for Vestry Meetings at 11 a.m.

At Funerals a few strokes are given on the treble, and the tenor is then tolled.

The Curfew is rung at 8 p.m. on the fourth bell, from October 1st to February 2nd. According to Miss Burne's *Shropshire Folk Lore* it was only rung from November to Candlemas, i.e., during the time when fires were absolutely necessary (p. 602).

In a list of the Sexton's fees for 1789 appears the item 'a chime if required before the funeral, 1s.'—*Ibid.*, p. 301.

A sum of £300 was bequeathed in 1868, by an eccentric lady, Miss Ann Page, for 'Sacred Music and Bell-ringing.' From this a sum of not less than £2 annually is devoted to ringing at Christmas.

An inscription on the inside of a cupboard door in the ringing chamber, now nearly illegible, is supposed to refer to a man

who was killed by the over-turning of the second bell. All that can now be seen is —

OCT^R: 3

OCT^R: 7

AGED 23

1814.

Mr. Cranage finds in the Register that one Harry Collins, aged 23, was buried on October 7th, 1814; but the aged clerk is confident that the man was killed previously to 1814, and that his name was Wright.¹

Best thanks to Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, F.S.A., for obtaining much of the above information.

The following inscription is engraved on a brass plate affixed to the Chime-barrel:—

“These Chimes were restored by James Harry, Wyle Cop, Shrewsbury, at the sole cost of Richard Taylor Davies, Esq., Mayor of Much Wenlock, A.D. 1868.—R. C. Blakeway, Edward Instone, Churchwardens.” The chimes are not now in working order.

The subjoined poem appeared in *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, vol. vii., p. 180 (25 June, 1886):—

WENLOCK CHIMES.

Oh Wenlock chimes, the dear old chimes,
You carry us back to by-gone times,
When Friar and Monk to the Abbey repair,
To list to your tones and say their prayer.
Oh your dreamy sounds suit Wenlock well,
As it nestles adown in the cozy dell.
Your music must tell—be this the theme,
Set to the tune of ‘Rousseau’s Dream’—
Of a worthy Mayor, whose kindly care
Caused you to be put in such repair,
That daily is heard your ringing Chime
At noon, at three, at six, at nine.
Ye fays and fairies who nightly range
With merry Zephyrs, round Walton Grange,
Assist to bear the cadence round,
To cheer its inmates with your sound,
And nymphs and naiads, who roam by day,
Your pleasing theme to them convey;

¹ Mr. Cranage has since sent me the following extract from the Registers, which bears out the Clerk’s opinion:—

“1737. January. Bur: John son of Thomas & Mary Wight (who by Accident was killed with the second Bell) y^o 2^d day.” The Harry Collins, whom the inscription commemorates may have been a ringer, or it may refer to a special peal rung at his funeral.

Whisper the grateful song they sing,
 Though rudely borne on Boreas' wing ;
 And may your notes for many a day
 Be borne by Severn on its way
 Round many a hill, through many a vale,
 'Wakening the echoes of Coalbrookdale.'
 Long may your chimes with merry jingle
 Gladden the nooks of Farley Dingle ;
 And ere your notes their rest have found
 Cheer all our friends the Wrekin round.—J.H.

WENLOCK PRIORY

There is a tradition that when this Priory was dissolved, the bells went to Wolverhampton, to the parish church of St. Peter. This is recorded in Hall's *History of St. Peter's Church, Wolverhampton*, p. 27, and in *Shropshire Notes and Queries*, 28 May, 1886, p. 138. The Wolverhampton bells have long since been re-cast, though one of them before that time was of pre-Reformation date ; but it seems more probable, in view of the Edwardian Inventory of 1552, quoted above, that the bells were bought by the parish from the Commissioners, and placed in the parish church. At any rate it is to be hoped that local *esprit de corps* would have incited the parishioners to preserve in their own town the handiwork of a notable and well-loved townsman. For the Priory bells were cast by Sir William Corvehill, priest and monk, who, as the oft-quoted entry in the Parish Register states, 'was a gud Bell-founder and a mak' of the frame for bells.' On the S.E. of the Abbey is a field called the 'Bell Hole' to the present time, in which he may have cast his bells. The art of bell-founding was one often practised by monks, of which we have evidence at Worcester, York, and other places. It does not seem likely however that any of Sir William Corvehill's bells remain to the present day.

NOTE.—Since the above was written I have been informed by the Rev. E. Collett of Hughley that there is a small bell of some antiquity lying in obscurity on the first floor of the tower at Wolverhampton Parish Church. Mr. Lynam makes no mention of it in his book, and I have not been able to verify the fact ; but it is just possible that it may be one of the old Wenlock bells.

WILLEY.	ST. JOHN.	5 bells
1. MEARS & STAINBANK FOUNDERS LONDON 1880		(23½ in.)
2. <i>The same.</i>		(24½ in.)
3. *	IESVS BEE OVR SPEDE 1618	(25 in.)

4  CANTATE DOMENO CANTICVM

NOVIM 1618

(27½ in.)

5. GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO  ● RICHARD ● RODEN
● CHURCH ● WARDEN 1726 (30½ in.)Below:—*Ornamental border (Plate VI, fig. 8) continuous.*

3rd and 4th bells: by William Clibury; cross Plate V., fig. 1, placed obliquely on the 3rd.

Tenor: by Joseph Smith of Edgbaston (cf. Madeley); the coins are (1) obv. of ½d.; (2) obv. of 1d.; (3) rev. of 1d. of Charles II; (4) uncertain. Border after DEO and below inscription throughout, Plate VI., fig. 8.

The two first are additions, not re-castings; there are rubbings of the 3rd, 4th, and 5th, in Mr. North's collection.

1552: 'It'm ij belles and a pyxe of brass.'

1740: '3 Bells.'

1752: '3 Bells.'

A bell tolled before funerals.

On Sundays a bell rung for a few minutes half-an-hour before service, and then for ten minutes before service begins.

Ringing after weddings.

Thanks to Rev. W. H. Wayne, Rector, and to Rev. H. T. Tilley for verifying.

THE CHURCH BELLS OF SHROPSHIRE.

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TWO ROYAL PARAMOURS.

By REV. T. AUDEN, M.A., F.S.A.

IN the course of some researches into the earlier history of the county I have noted two connexions of Shropshire with the Royal Family, which though not reputable in themselves, yet serve to throw light on the period when they occurred. John Capgrave, the Chronicler, wrote a book "de illustribus Henricis," and no one will dispute the claim of Henry I. and Henry II. of England to a place in his treatise, but though both of these kings were undoubtedly illustrious, the private and domestic life of each was marred by deep blemishes.

Shropshire, probably, owes much to Henry I. It was almost certainly in his reign that the Domesday Hundreds were remodelled as to their boundaries, and so rendered more capable of good government,¹ and his love of the county is shown by the fact that he paid it several visits, on two occasions, at least, giving his assent to documents at Norton in the parish of Condover.² Sometimes his visits were, no doubt, due to the attractions of the Royal Forests as a hunting ground, and sometimes they were a necessity, from trouble caused by marauding Welshmen, or his rebellious subject Robert de Belesme; but there had been another source of attraction not so well known to history, which was as follows.

Among the tenants of Shropshire Manors under the great Earl we find the name of Robert Fitz Corbet. This Robert seems to have had a son Robert, who pre-deceased him, and to have himself survived till 1141. He had also two daughters, Sibil and Alice, and it is with the elder of these two that we are immediately concerned. Henry I. came to the throne in 1100, at the age of 32. We

¹ Eyton's *Antiquities*, vol. I., p. 23.

² Eyton, vol. VI., p. 10.

know, as already stated, that he paid several visits to the county, and on one of these, in the earlier part of his reign, he appears to have met Sibil Corbet,¹ whose father's chief manor was Longden; possibly on the occasion of a hunt in the neighbouring Royal Chase of the Stiperstones. She was, probably, then in the bloom of early womanhood, and King Henry, who in the words of Henry of Huntingdon was, "like Solomon, perpetually enslaved by female blandishments,"² grew enamoured of the fair Shropshire girl. She became the mother by him of at least three children, Reginald, William and Gundreda. Of these the best known was Reginald surnamed de Dunstanville, who was born, probably, between the years 1110 and 1115, and grew up to be a strong supporter of his half sister Matilda against Stephen. Among other estates he held the Shropshire Manor of Ford, and the Earldom of Cornwall was also conferred upon him. Somewhere about the year 1120, probably a short time before Henry married his second wife Adelais of Louvain in 1121, Sibil Corbet ceased to be associated with the King, and was married to Herbert, the son of his Chancellor, by whom she had a family, and so became an ancestress of the Fitz Herberts, Earls of Pembroke. The comparative youth of Sibil at the time when the King fell in love with her is shown by the incidents just mentioned, and is further confirmed by the fact that she was living as late as 1157, when there is the record of the payment of £10 to the mother of Earl Reginald.³ Henry's first wife Matilda had died in separation from her husband in 1118, and his own death occurred in 1135, so that she long survived both the wife whom she had wronged, and the husband on whom the principal blame must rest.

We now turn to Henry II., grandson of Henry I. The grandson in many respects resembled the grandfather, and among the resemblances was his unfaithfulness to the marriage vow. His parents, it will be remembered, were Geoffrey of Anjou and the Empress Matilda, daughter of Henry I., and he was born at Le Mans in 1133. His experiences as a boy were chequered, but special attention

¹ She is also spoken of under the names of Adela and Lucia.

² Chronicle, Book viii. 1.

³ Eyton's *Antiquities*, vol. VII., pp. 145-6.

was given to his education, part of which was received in the household of his uncle Robert of Gloucester,¹ at Bristol,² under "Master Matthew," who afterwards filled the office of Chancellor. These were the years between 10 and 14 of his age, and as he assumed the duties of manhood in his 16th year by taking charge of Normandy, ceded to him by his father, the four years he spent at Bristol must have formed a most important period of his training.

In 1152, when he was barely 19, he married; and the circumstances of his marriage must be carefully noted for the light they throw on the matter immediately before us. He was at this time still Duke of Normandy, and generally admired both for his manners and appearance. The Chronicler Gervase's description of him is "Erat in omnium oculis gratiosus." His bride, Eleanor of Aquitaine, was about ten years older than himself. She had been married while yet a girl, to Louis VII., King of France, but in 1152, she was divorced from him. The ostensible reason given was consanguinity, but there were grave charges of immorality on her part in the background. According to Gervase,³ no sooner was the divorce pronounced than she secretly sent a message to Henry offering to marry him, and he "generositate fæminæ et maxime dignitatum quæ eam contingebant cupiditate illectus" made all haste to comply with her wishes. It is clear from subsequent events that his principal motive was ambition and not affection. Eleanor had a splendid dower, and by the union he doubled his possessions, but as was to be expected, it brought no real happiness to either, and Eleanor lived to be, through her sons, the sharpest thorn in her husband's side. They were married within six weeks of her divorce, and it was not long before she began to rue the passionate attachment she had formed for the handsome young duke. Their home was on the Continent, but in January, 1153, he paid a visit to England, which lasted more than a year. During this period he proved himself both an

¹ Robert of Gloucester seems to have been above the average of his time both in learning and character. William of Malmesbury dedicated his Chronicle to him.

² Gervase of Canterbury. Folio Edition, p. 1358.

³ Gervase, Chronicle, Folio Edition, p. 1371. See also Norgate's *Angevin Kings*, vol. I., p. 393.

able soldier and astute politician, so that when he went back to Normandy in April, 1154, he had secured for himself a peaceful succession to the English crown at the death of Stephen, which soon followed. We are concerned, however, more immediately with his domestic conduct during this year's stay in England. At this time there was living in the western part of the kingdom, probably in Herefordshire, a young girl whose father had considerable possessions. Walter de Clifford was the son of Richard Fitz Ponce, and inherited from him and an uncle various manors both in the West Midlands and elsewhere. On which of these he usually resided is somewhat uncertain, but the first direct mention of him occurs in 1158, in connection with Herefordshire.¹ His wife was named Margaret, and he had two sons, Walter and Richard. Beside these he had one daughter Rosamund, the girl already alluded to. How and when Henry met her we do not know—possibly the acquaintance dated back to his boyhood at Bristol, when she was a child—but it must have been not later than the first half of 1153—soon after his coming to England—that she became associated with him in a closer relation, for she bore him a son the following year. We can imagine the feelings of Eleanor in view of all this. Herself a handsome woman as well as richly dowered, she had gone out of her way to bestow herself and her possessions on a husband who now took the earliest opportunity of showing by his conduct that he had no real regard for her. It was natural that her strong and passionate nature should be stirred to the very depths, and that she should be filled with jealousy of her rival and ill will towards her husband.

Probably everyone who has the most rudimentary knowledge of English history knows the story of Queen Eleanor's jealousy of "Fair Rosamond,"² and how she tracked her to her hidden Bower at Woodstock, and gave her there the alternative of accepting death by poison or dagger. It is hardly too much to say that its pathos has stirred the hearts of English boys and girls for centuries past, and Tennyson,

¹ Eyton, vol. V., p. 148. Tradition says Rosamund was born at Clifford Castle on the Wye.

² Thomas May (1595—1650) wrote a poem on Henry II., which includes the story of "Fair Rosamond."

as becomes a poet, adopts it under a modified form in his Play of Becket, but many of its details are not historically true. The Queen had indeed abundant reason for her jealousy, and we have the testimony of the old Chroniclers as to the reality of the Bower and Labyrinth at Woodstock, which Henry had designed to conceal his "puella spectatissima,"¹ but one is glad to think that there is no historical foundation for the poison and dagger part of the story. The real facts are that Eleanor revenged herself on her husband in another way; she assisted her sons in their rebellion against their father, and as the result of this she was kept a close prisoner during nearly the whole of the remaining years of the King's life from 1173. After her imprisonment the King made no secret of the relation in which Rosamund stood to him. Rosamund's life, however, was now drawing to a close. She died about 1175,² and was buried before the altar of the Church belonging to the Nunnery at Godstow. Henry of Knighton³ says that her epitaph was as follows:—

"Hic jacet in tumba Rosa Mundi, non Rosa Munda:
Non redolet sed olet quod redolere solet."

Two other incidents remain to be noticed, the one in connection with her father, the other with herself. I have mentioned the fact that Walter de Clifford inherited from his father and uncle several manors in the West Midlands, but there was one manor in Shropshire of which he became possessed in a less creditable way. The important Manor of Corfham in Corvedale had been a Royal Manor in the time of Edward the Confessor, and remained in the possession of the Crown after the Conquest. It was given by Henry II. in the first year of his reign to Hugh de Periers, but reverted to the King on his death in 1175. In 1178, however, the King gave away the manor again, and the way in which he did it is noticeable. The Sheriff of the County reported that he had delivered up the Estate of Corfham in accordance with the King's precept, but neither then nor for some twelve years after was there any mention of the name of the King's

¹ Henry of Knighton. *De eventibus Angliae*. Folio Edition, p. 2395.

² Eyton, vol. V., p. 150.

³ Folio Edition, p. 2396.

grantee. The omission is significant, for the grantee in question was Walter de Clifford, and Corfham was of the nature of "hushmoney" to the father for the dishonour of his daughter.¹

The other incident relates to Rosamond herself. For some fifteen years after her death her body rested at Godstow with every mark of honour. There was something indeed anomalous on the face of it that one who had filled such a relation to the King should find a resting place in a Nunnery Church, but she had been the means of securing from him many favours for the House in question, and the Nuns bore this fact in grateful remembrance. In the year 1191, however, Godstow received a visit from Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, in whose Diocese it then was. Roger of Hoveden and Benedict of Peterborough,² both relate the visit in almost the same words. The Bishop entered the Church, we are told, for the purpose of prayer, when he observed in front of the altar a tomb, round which tapers were burning, with other tokens of honour. He enquired whose it was, and received answer that it was the tomb of Rosamund, his informant adding that the King for love of her had shown much kindness to that Church. But Hugh of Lincoln was not the man to be moved by such considerations when principles of right and wrong were concerned. "Take her hence," was his prompt reply, "for her life was not pure; bury her outside the churchyard in the common graveyard, that religion may not suffer shame, and that others warned by her example may beware of forbidden associations." And so her bones were removed and found a final resting place among the humble sisters of the Convent, whose life had been unknown to fame, but had been purer and happier than hers.

It seems to me that, looking below the surface, the story of Rosamund is full of pathos. Tennyson, not without authority from earlier writers, represents Henry as finding in her society the inspiration of better things and as realizing how

¹ Eyton, vol. V., p. 146. There is a well there still known as Rosamond's Well.

² Roger de Hoveden, *Chronica* (Rolls Edition), vol. III., p. 167. Benedict 'Gesta R. Henrici II.,' vol. ii., p. 231.

“Taking
The Fiend’s advantage of a throne,”

he had involved her in false ways, and was unworthy of her. The sober facts of history, indeed, are against the adoption of such a view in its entirety, but there is a pathetic interest in her using her influence with him on behalf of the Nuns of Godstow. It seems as though, conscious of her own entanglement with evil from which she had become powerless to escape, she looked tenderly and lovingly towards an abode where female purity was sheltered from temptation, and did her best to help the gentle Nuns who had found happiness in their simple round of service and prayer. We may not quarrel with the stern old Bishop’s “Tollite eam hinc,” for he was right; but as we trace back her story to the time when, a mere girl, she attracted the attentions of the young Duke of Normandy, whom all agreed to admire—handsome, cultured and powerful—there is surely much to pity as well as to blame; and as in imagination we follow the procession which in obedience to the Episcopal mandate, removes her coffin from the place of honour and lowers it into a common grave, we need not withhold our Amen from the pious wish with which they lay her in her final resting place, “Cujus anima propitietur . . . Deus: requiescat in pace.”

A LIST OF SHROPSHIRE WILLS AT SOMERSET
HOUSE, LONDON, FROM 1641 TO 1660.

(Continued from Vol. I., page 256).

1650. PEMBROKE.		Corser, Edward	Adm.
Ap Roger, Griffith	Adm.	Challenor John	Adm.
Ap John, John	23	Coston, Thomas	Adm.
Ap Richard, Roger	29	Chapman, Robert	171
Ap Evan, Richard	Adm.	Dudlick, Humphrey	16
Bowen, William	Adm.	Dallow, Humphrey	16
Baker, George	Adm.	David, ap John	109
Brerehurst, John	13	Donne, Thomas	196
Beck, Edward	37	Edwards, Katherine	50
Benyon, Adam	61	Evans, John	66
Barney, Edward	62	Elton, Jane	66
Bayley, John	62	Evanson, Joseph	95
Bullock, Ann	107	Edwards, Francis	Adm.
Bradshaw, Edward	107	Evans, Beatrice	110
Bradas, Ann	107	Edmonds, John	175
Bulkeley, Richard	129	Elton, Jane	Adm.
Bromley, Elizabeth	141	Fells, Rebecca	176
Butler, Thomas	141	Gething, Hugh	18
Benion, Thomas	153	Gough, Francis	18
Brooke, Mary	167	Gough, Elizabeth	18
Bird, Mark	167	Gough, Roger	18
Bowker, Robert	195	Granger, Humphrey	Adm.
Corbett, Edward	Adm.	Griffin, als. Price,	
Cotton, William	Adm.	Francis	Adm.
Cartwright, John	50	Geary, Richard	93
Cartwright, Katherine	63	Gower, Edmund	133
Crump, George	Adm.	Gough, Richard	Adm.
Coleing, Edmund	96	Griffiths, John	177
Child, Dorothy	Adm.	Griffiths, Thomas	198
Collings, William	108	Hatton, Sarah	20
Cheese, Edward	Adm.	Hill, Alice	Adm.

Hill, Ursula	40	Price, Thomas	Adm.
Hanmer, Richard	Adm.	Price, Hurcules	Adm.
Hammond, John	52	Pritchard, Howell	79
Hotckis, Edward	71	Packeman, William	158
Halton, Priscilla	Adm.	Parton, Hugh	79
Habberley, Thomas	Adm.	Paryster, Humphrey	Adm.
Holland, Richard	113	Phillips, John	119
Hill, Rowland	Adm.	Price, Francis	Adm.
Holloway, James	178	Pye, John	159
John, Ap John	23	Powell, Roger	Adm.
Jorden, Thomas	23	Podmore, Robert	Adm.
Jamdrell, John	23	Roger, Griffith Ap	Adm.
James, Edward	Adm.	Roger, Richard Ap	29
James, John	114	Ridge, Thomas	Adm.
Jeke, Katherine	114	Roberts, John	Adm.
John, Richard	Adm.	Reynolds, Rowland	Adm.
Kynaston, Edward	42	Rawlings, William	205
Kegsell, Thomas	Adm.	Simons, Edward	31
Lacon, Sir Francis	Adm.	Snead, Elizabeth	45
Leech, Robert	Adm.	Smith, William	46
Lloyd, Richard	Adm.	Sprosley, George	46
Lewis, Thomas	75	Scutt, Thomas	100
Lutley, Joan	96	Smyth, Richard	Adm.
Loughton, Thomas	147	Sugar, Andrew	Adm.
Loughon, Thomas	Adm.	Smith, John	Adm.
Lewkenor, Anthony	181	Stead, Walter	189
Longden, Edward	181	Simons, Thomas	206
Lawrence, John	181	Studley, Stephen	206
Mynton, Francis	Adm.	Tibie, John	Adm.
Morrys, Henry	57	Tomyas, James	Adm.
Meredith, David	75	Tawney, Thomas	Adm.
Maylard, Thomas	75	Townshend, William	82
Mason, Richard	181	Thomas, Robert	Adm.
Nash, Richard	26	Thorne, Robert	14 (Fines).
Newnham, William	Adm.	Taylor, William	Adm.
Norgrove, Richard	136	Tew, Mary	Adm.
Norgrove, Humphrey	158	Wrednoll, Richard	47
Overton, William	57	Wilks, Thomas	85
Owen, Thomas	158	Wall, Francis	124
Oseland, Ann	Adm.	Watkins, William	150

Wheeler, Luke	Adm.	Fletcher, William	Adm.
Ward, Archippus	208	Fowler, Nicholas	Adm.
Yeomans, Daniel	17	Gough, John	21
1651. GREY.		Graty, Thomas	Adm.
Auden, Laurence	7	Gierce, Fortune	117
Ap John, Edward	160	Geary, Margaret	118
Bosswood, William	2	Griffithes, Martha	187
Beaven, William	2	Greenollers, William	186
Bentley, Richard	16	Garland, Francis	212
Brasier, Richard	Adm.	Griffith, Robert	212
Beddoes, John	45	Hicks, Edward	Adm.
Bushopp, John	Adm.	Horne, Alice	Adm.
Bushopp, Francis	Adm.	Heyward, George	Adm.
Bradney, Richard	Adm.	Harriotte, John	88
Brigdale, John	Adm.	Holloway, Francis	88
Banister, Martha	Adm.	Hodskiss, Thomas	Adm.
Biggs, Humphrey	110	Howell, Edward	118
Bowdler, John	139	Hughes, Richard	Adm.
Blakeway, Roger	169	Hanmer, Roger	Adm.
Bradburne, John	Adm.	Jones, Howell	25
Butler, Sarah	Adm.	Ireland, Thomas	Adm.
Baker, Abraham	Adm.	Jones, Thomas	Adm.
Betton, Thomas	Adm.	Jefferies, Roger	Adm.
Bowen, James	206	Jones, Hugh	Adm.
Bowen, Griffith	234	Key, John	Adm.
Benion, Joshua	235	Lee, Thomas	69
Carter, Francis	47	Lee, John	91
Cocke, Ann	158	Lea, William	91
Cludd, Edward	Adm.	Licke, Evan	244
Cox, Edward	Adm.	Maddox, Joan	27
Cox John	236	Mathews, Mathew	51
Dyke, Beatrice	4	Morris, Lewis	92
Dawes, Richard	64	Maunsell, William	Adm.
Dyke, Thomas	Adm.	Morgan, Thomas	Adm.
Dewe, Arthur	Adm.	Mathews, William	220
Dyke, Thomas	Adm.	Norton, Edward (Lyd-	
Doncaster, William		bury North)	51
Elton, Catherine	20	Newport, Thomas	51
Fisher, John	21	Newport, Richard, Lord	126
Fisher, John	Adm.	Piers, Richard	9

Prince, Solomon	Adm.	Wilks, John	Adm.
Parkes, John	71	Whiston, John	Adm.
Price, Hercules	94	Watkins, Mary	136
Powis, Eleanor	94	Warroll, Thomas	166
Plymly, William	127	Walker, Thomas	Adm.
Price, David	Adm.	Walker, Roger	Adm.
Pewvar, Harry	163	Wallford, William	229
Phillipps, Cecilia	173	Whitcott, Magdalene	229
Price, David	Adm.	Wyer, Thomas	250
Rowley, Humphrey	35	1652. BOWYER.	
Roberts, William	Adm.	Applebury, Thomas	17
Rowley, Francis	55	Ambler, John	Adm.
Radnor, Edward	96	Amble, John	Adm.
Rogers, Richard	96	Acton, Rowland	108
Rowley, Richard	96	Ashton, William	Adm.
Rider, Thomas	Adm.	Attwood, William	196
Rowden, Richard	Adm.	Benyon, John	2
Scutt, William	Adm.	Blakeway, Thomas	20
Smallman, Edward	54	Bowen, Timothy	Adm.
Sayes, John	73	Brasier, Richard	Adm.
Smith, Richard	130	Bowen, Robert	Adm.
Sheppeward, William	Adm.	Bishop, Thomas	Adm.
Skellorne, John	225	Benbow, Thomas	Adm.
Southall, William	Adm.	Broughton, John	Adm.
Stephens, Roger	248	Bromfield, Roger	Adm.
Sellers, John	248	Barker, Thomas	Adm.
Tilbury, William	11	Bingley, George	Adm.
Tilly, Francis	Adm.	Beamont, Francis	Adm.
Tilstow, John	Adm.	Barnfield, William	Adm.
Twisse, Richard	227	Broome, Grace	126
Tibby, Elizabeth	198	Broome, John	126
Williams, Roger	Adm.	Bottwood, Mary	206
Whitefoot, Edward	Adm.	Ball, Francis	216
Wheatley, Hugh	12	Bowle, Richard	17 (skinner)
Walker, Richard	7	Carte, Thomas	4
Williams, Rebecca	41	Cook, Henry	Adm.
Wood, John	41	Chambers, John	103
Williams, Roger	57	Coley, Edward	154
Williams, John	Adm.	Clare, Francis	202
Wyer, Ann	Adm.	Church, Richard	208

Corfield, Richard	217	Morris, Hugh	104
Corfield, Lancelot	234	Meredith, Reginald	Adm.
Draycotte, Philip	26	Morgan, Elizabeth	226
Deyos, William	48	Owen, Pontesbury	86
Dawes, John	48	Owen, David	195
David, Ap Edward	207	Pemberton, John	40
Downton, John	208	Pearsall, Joan	40
Elliots, William	27	Page, John	78
Eyton, Richard	Adm.	Pountney, Thomas	89
Eayles, Joan, widow	Adm.	Passey, Cornelius	89
Edwards, John	131	Peake, William	180
Fox, Margaret	Adm.	Ramsell, George	Adm.
Fresby, Francis	110	Rogers, Thomas	Adm.
Forrester, Thomas	Adm.	Reynolds, John	79
Felton, Richard	Adm.	Reynolds, Robert ap	79
Felton, Walter	188	Roberts, John	Adm.
Fewtrell, Edward	220	Russell, Richard	153
Griffithes, John	112	Roe, Magdaline	Adm.
Griffith, Benjamin	110	Stephens, Richard	Adm.
Hotchkis, Thomas	Adm.	Sandford, Thomas	42
Hassall, Margaret	Adm.	Smith, Richard	64
Hawker, Anthony	Adm.	Sutton, Luke	Adm.
Hill, Thomas	Adm.	Stoakes, Humphrey	Adm.
Higginson, William	120	Sampson, John	117
Heath, Arthur	120	Suaxton, Peter	117
Higginson, John	120	Sutton, William	Adm.
Harrison, John	120	Tart, John	82
Hayward, Charles	120	Teye, Thomas	Adm.
Hood, Ralf	Adm.	Tombies, Jane	Adm.
Hatton, Christopher	Adm.	Thomas, Oliver	93
Hough, William	205	Vaughan, Edward	96
Jones, Richard	149	Underwood, Eleanor	Adm.
Jordaine, Dorothy	149	Upton, Francis	Adm.
Ireland, Robert	184	Watkye, Francis	48
Kynnersley, Hercules	Adm.	Winford, William	48
Lacon, Christopher	Adm.	Wrednoll, Elnathan	Adm.
Lee, Randolph	151	Wem, Edward	66
Lloyd, Rebecca	231	Wylde, Charles	82
Maddock, Humphrey	10	Wheston, John	83
Menlove, Rowland	Adm.	Wildinge, George	83

Williams, John	Adm.	Heycox, Richard	366
Wood, Joan	145	Haynes, Henry	366
Wightwick, William	195	Jackes, Thomas	248
Wight, William	195	Laughton, Mary	212
1653. BRENT.		Littleton, William	247
Aston, William	246	Longnore, John	248
Auden, Francis	246	Littleford, Richard	249
Andrews, John	248	Mason, John	246
Bowen, Richard	245	Mytton, Edward (Hal- ston)	246
Boodle, Edward	245	Owen, Edward	248
Bayton, John	246	Payne, Richard	245
Baxter, Joshua	246	Philpott, Richard	366
Broxon, Francis	246	Peate, Francis	366
Basnet, Roger	247	Rocke, Ellen (Cressage)	246
Bowen, Mary	247	Reynolds, William	247
Barber, Thomas	247	Rawlinges, Charles	248
Bigge, Thomas	247	Richards, John	248
Bereford, John	248	Russell, Richard	249
Baker, John	249	Smith, Thomas	246
Baynes, Frances	366	Smallman, Richard	246
Cook, John	246	Smyth, John	248
Cotten, John	248	Smyth, Thomas	249
Culwicke, Joan	247	Stanley, Edward	366
Cartwright, Richard	246	Sutton, Judeth	366
Davies, Edward	246	Steventon, George	366
Davies, Mary	247	Tue, John	245
Dawley, Ann	246	Thynne, Susan, wid. (Church Stretton)	246
Evans, Nicholas	247	Wall, Jane	247
Ellis, Richard	247	Warter, Eleanor	248
Edmund, Mathew Ap	366	Watson, Richard	249
Forster, Newell	245	1654. ALCHIN.	
Fox, Obediah	249	Ap Evan, Margery	428
Grosemore, George	249	Anderton, Roger	483
Griffithes, John	366	Allenson, Mary	483
Gravener, William	366	Boothe, Edward	168
Gethin, Thomas	366	Blakeway, Andrew	169
Highway, Robert	246	Baily, Thomas	196
Hall, John	247	Barber, Ann	229
Harper, Nicholas	249		
Harriots, John	249		

Blowe, Mary	240	Llewellyn, Richard	423
Benbowe, Edward	428	Littleford, Mary	428
Barker, William	428	Lewis, Richard	428
Butler, John	483	Lewis, Thomas	429
Batch, James	483	Newborough, Thomas	428
Chorley, William	252	Nicholls, Thomas	429
Clearke, John	384	Okely, Roger	169
Couper, Richard	389	Price, Adam	229
Crosse, Elizabeth	428	Pinkes, Rowland	229
Corbett, William	483	Proud, George	252
Corbett, Jane	483	Pearson, George	496
Cowper, Godfrey	501	Passow, Elizabeth	496
Dager, William	168	Pulley, John	496
Dike, Edmund	502	Reynolds, Richard	439
Evans, Owen	428	Skitt, William	336
Elliott, William	428	Smith, Ann	470
Edwards, Hugh	429	Twigg, Thomas	167
Edwards, Eleanor	483	Tottey, Stephen	170
Friend, John	389	Taylor, Thomas	502
Felton, Richard	483	Whitney, Thomas	169
Gravener, Ann	168	Watmer, John	251
Gough, David	429	Whitmore, Sir Thomas, Bart.	410
Groves, Thomas	487		
Hibbins, Mary	168	Webster, William	429
Heyward, John	168	Watkins, Thomas	439
Hennes, Elizabeth	169	Weaver, Ann	496
Higgons, Richard	169		1655. AYLETT.
Higgons, William	169	Acton, Walter	134
Hould, Henry	169	Anchors, John	Adm.
Holliman, John	291	Alestree, Robert	259
Hould, John	484	Andrews, Margery	276
Hardwick, Thomas	484	Adams, Grace	258
Higgins, William	484	Adney, John	373
Holland, Thomas	484	Allin, Thomas	373
Jones, Mary	389	Barker, Ann	20
Jackson, John	437	Berrington, John	25
Lyth, Roger	169	Butting, Thomas	Adm.
Lowe, George	389	Bullock, Richard	135
Lloyd, John	391	Beard, Margaret	135
Langford, Saphira	391	Bradshaw, Thomas	164

Benbowe, Daniel	259	Halster, Humphrey	152
Bluck, John (Brockton)	288	Heeley, Thomas	159
Bowdler, William (Lud- low)	288	Higginson, Robert	166
Bright, Thomas	288	Jenkes, Herbert	111
Betchcott, Andrew	292	Jordayne, Thomas	207
Bromley, William	298	Jones, Katherine	257
Bailey, Joan, wid.	373	Kidson, Richard	Adm.
Billingsley, Thomas	373	Kent, Arthur	Adm.
Blethyn, Blanche	387	Lutley, Thomas	Adm.
Bayley, Ann, wid.	450	Longmore George (Yeo.)	373
Collins, Rowland	152	Madoxe, Henry	25
Cock, Thomas	Adm.	Meredith, Alice	Adm.
Cooksey, John	Adm.	Meredith, John	93
Charleton, Robert	Adm.	Mills, Eleanor	151
Cox, Jane	258	Mountford, Richard	Adm.
Cartwright, John	258	Morris, Edward	Adm.
Cowling John	298	Meakins, Thomas	Adm.
Cowling, Rowland	298	Nicholas, Thomas	95
Cook, Margaret	298	Nicholas, Thomas	130
Colbourne, Rev. William	298	Nicholls, Thomas	134
Dovey, Francis	25	Owens, Richard	26
Davies, William	152	Prowd, Eleanor	23
Evans, John	Adm.	Powell, Owen	85
Foxe, John	256	Powell, Mathew	Adm.
Fawlkner, James	256	Porter, Richard	105
Farmer, John	256	Purslowe, Rowland	Adm.
Gough, Jane	85	Pennell, William	151
Griffithes, Roger	151	Plowden, Francis	152
Griffithes, Samuel	240	Pardoe, George	Adm.
Griffies, Robert (Yeo.)	288	Peate, Thomas	256
Griffiths, Thomas	432	Prowde, John	256
Groom, William	433	Powell, John	256
Grainger, John	453	Postle, William	Adm.
Higginson, Richard	26	Purslowe, Rowland, Esq.	324
Hunt, Richard	52	Pritchard, Philip	338
Higginson, Thomas	103	Roberts, Mary	151
Hoggins, Richard	103	Rowley, William	Adm.
Hatchett, Richard	103	Richards, John	288
Hodgson, Thomas	103	Rogers, Peter	306
		Reynolds, John (Yeo.)	336

Rowley, Jonathan	373	Far, Samuel	297
Sterrop, George	Adm.	Gossedge, Robert	Adm.
Shockledge, John	Adm.	Gittins, Thomas	73
Smallman, Edward	Adm.	Griffiths, James	161
Spilsbury, John	337	Greatbach, John	232
Synge, John, gent.	449	Grinsell, Walter	269
Thomas, Mathew	193	Gould, Richard	373
Tayler, John	190	Gould, Richard	445
Turner, William	288	Howell, Margaret	Adm.
Warton, Francis	95	Harris, Katherine	Adm.
Wicksteede, William	130	Harris, Richard	132
Watson, Francis	135	Holland, John	132
Wilding, Richard	Adm.	Higgs, John	Adm.
Warner, Richard	Adm.	Hall, Mary	Adm.
Weaver, William	258	Hassould, Edward	386
Whright, John	288	John, Philip Ap	58
Wyer, John	293	Jones, Margaret	Adm.
1656. BERKLEY.			
Allen, Ann	266	Jones, Griffith	232
Barkley, Richard	Adm.	Kinnersley, Francis	163
Betton, Samuel	163	Knight, John	447
Belcham, Mary	162	Lloyd, John	Adm.
Bayley, William	158	Lane, Edward	73
Berry, Jane	232	Maude, Joan	72
Bebb, John	268	Mason, John	73
Bostock, Margaret	269	Murrall, Jane	73
Corbet, George	Adm.	Morris, Edward	Adm.
Clarke, John	328	Moore, Thomas	Adm.
Colley, Richard	386	Moyle, Richard	Adm.
Crompton, William	386	Malpas, Joan	95
Dwexell, Roger	328	Mckim, Isabel	208
Dwexell, John	348	Middleton, Peter	247
Davies, John	372	Moore, John	Adm.
Edwards, Simon	Adm.	Malden, John	Adm.
Edwards, Martha	Adm.	Mosse, Thomas	237
Eaves, John	237	Minton, Thomas	237
Egerton, John	Adm.	Mitton, Thomas, Esq.	376
Elliots, Edward	328	Mason, John	385
Farr, Samuel	158	Newton, Peter	Adm.
Felton, John	161	Nicholls, John	385
		Olive, Thomas, Esq.	268

Prowde, Dorothy	Adm.	Browne, Ann	224
Powell, Lucretia	94	Blodwell, Ann, wid.	250
Peate, Elizabeth	94	Bayly, Richard	Adm.
Plungin, Richard	163	Beddow, Ann	Adm.
Phillipps, Ann	266	Burne, Francis	462
Poole, William	445	Bishop, Margaret, wid.	535
Rawley, William	Adm.	Challenor, John	50
Richard, John ap	132	Colbourn, Dorothy	Adm.
Roberts, William	Adm.	Corbett, Vincent	Adm.
Rogers, John	Adm.	Corfield, William	224
Richardson, Elizabeth	384	Churchman, Francis	225
Shepherd, Thomas	Adm.	Crudginton, Roger	Adm.
Stanley, Thomas	Adm.	Dudley, Fountain	42
Searle, Nicholas	384	Duks, John	Adm.
Slater, Thomas	385	Davies, David	178
Steventon, Sarah	386	Davies, Thomas	Adm.
Thomas, John	161	Edge, John	40
Talbot, Robert	Adm.	Eyles, John	Adm.
Vicars, Edward	Adm.	Eyton, Robert	141
Wyatt, William	51	Evans, Richard	Adm.
Warner, William	59	Edwards, Dorothy	Adm.
White, George	64	Ekin, John	Adm.
Willcox, John	95	Edwards, Edmund	462
Wilks, Humphrey	Adm.	Everal, William	462
Walker, John	Adm.	Evan, Thomas Ap	462
Willcox, Richard	297	Farnell, Ellen	40
Witcherley, Eleanor	297	Figes, John	Adm.
Weaver, Randle	386	Fox, Margaret	178
Yeaton, John	161	Fox, Richard	179
Younge, John	72	Foxall, Ann	179
	1657. RUTHEN.	Fox, Ann	Adm.
Ashwood, Elizabeth	Adm.	Ferriday, Thomas	Adm.
Adame, George	182	Foxall, Roger	462
Adeney, George	Adm.	Gapp, Thomas	Adm.
Barnes, Mary	19	George, Stephen	Adm.
Bowes, Henry	Adm.	Griffith, Thomas	Adm.
Blucke, Richard	Adm.	Grismond, William	225
Ball, Arthur	179	Harris, George	18
Booth, William	Adm.	Hubbold, William	41
Browne, John	224	Hopton, Thomas	Adm.

Hall, John	141	Talbot, Shirrington, Esq.	18
Hassold, William	178	Tompson, Edward	Adm.
Houlston, Thomas	225	Welsh, Ralf	Adm.
Hugh, John Ap	225	Wilcox, Samuel	Adm.
Harding, Mary	225	Ward, Francis	179
Harris, John, Esq.,	229	Wilding, Joan	225
Jenkin, David	18	Whiteley, Thomas	225
Jones, Elizabeth, wid.	18	Wilding, Joan	229
Jorden, Thomas	41	1658. WOTTON.	
Jack, Richard	Adm.	Atkis, William	338
Kynaston, Edward, Esq.	70	Acton, Margaret	381
Kiffin, Katherine	Adm.	Adams, William	544
Lockley, Thomas	44	Atkins, William	602
Lewe, Richard	Adm.	Atkins, William	602
Lateward, Thomas	Adm.	Badge, Roger	76
Lea, William	Adm.	Biggs, Mary	76
Littehalle, Richard	Adm.	Busshop William	119
Langford, Mathew	Adm.	Baddily, Robert	324
Leike, Stephen	460	Browne, Richard	324
Moody, John	41	Billingsley, Francis, Esq.	324
Maunsel, William	43	Burney, Ann	381
Moone, Roger	70	Butcher, Rowland	424
Mason, Edward	Adm.	Butcher, Simon	424
Nevett, William	Adm.	Barrett, Humphrey	470
Oakeley, Dorothy	Adm.	Brooker, Arthur	544
Poole, John	Adm.	Brampton, John	544
Pountney, John	Adm.	Barnes, Thomas, Senior	544
Passand, Thomas	Adm.	Broadhurst, William	602
Palmer, Edward	179	Betton, Mary	602
Pinches, Francis	179	Bright, William (Hope-	
Peate, William	178	say)	602
Powell, Edmund, Gent.	178	Crump, Thomas	213
Poyner, John, Gent.	355	Corfield, Mathew	324
Richardson, William	43	Corbett, Elizabeth	324
Richards, Dorothy	Adm.	Chetwoode, Abigail	381
Ryder, Edward	Adm.	Corbett, William	381
Rogers, Roger	Adm.	Crumpe, Andrew	603
Shepherd, Henry	40	Carpenter, Richard	603
Smith, Thomas	41	Crowe, John	691
Suker, William	179	Dodd, Hugh	42

Day, William	42	Phillipps, Francis	602
Downton, Samuel	381	Powell, Edward	604
Dicken, William	544	Richard, Philip Ap	79
Dedicott, Mary	548	Rushbury, John	325
Davies, Alice	324	Richard, Thomas Ap	548
Ellesmere, Samuel, Senior	324	Smith, Jane	79
Evans, David	381	Shutt, Parnell	471
Eyton, Dorothy	548	Shrimpton, John	471
Edwards, Peirce	548	Stevenson, John	603
Gosling, Robert	40	Sturchley, William	603
Gregory, William	42	Thompson, Laurence, Senior	120
Gretton, William	77	Thomas, Edward Ap	79
Grove, Rowland	324	Turner, Thomas	603
George, Howell	381	Tayler, Margaret	696
Griffithes, Richard	604	West, Richard	79
Geares, Richard	604	Williams, Eleanor	120
Howells, John	324	Weaver, Richard	382
Hardman, Humphrey	324	Ward, Edward	325
Hadon, Thomas	470	Wheelwright, John	471
Hodges, John	604	Whitfield, Joshua	549
Hughes, John	695	Wellings, Francis	604
Holman, John	695	Ward, Roger	603
Higginson, Allen	695	Wybunbury, John	603
Jones, Silvanus	214	Waring, Walter, Esq.	603
Lockett, John	78	1659. PELL.	
Langley, Henry	268	Brookes, Robert	81
Langley, "Hairy"	611	Browne, Roger	280
Mathews, Richard	325	Basnett, Thomas	281
Madox, Margaret	384	Boycott, William	280
Mallender, William	548	Baxter, Edward	324
Needham, Thomas	78	Bright, Eleanor	444
New, John	602	Bentall, Mary	523
Nicholls, Owen	602	Calcott, Thomas	127
Oakeley, Jeremy	78	Churchman, Francis	127
Owen, Meryell	424	Channor, Thomas	246
Owen, Edward	695	Corbett, Thomas	324
Owen, Robert	695	Dallow, Thomas	180
Prowde, Richard	471	Evans, Jenkin	132
Payne, Oliver	545	Edwards, Edward	249
Payne, Robert	545		

Easthope, Margery	324	Overton, William	310
Feriday, Mary	134	Owen, Edward	310
Griffithes, Cadwallader	231	Plowden, Francis, Esq.	26
Grice, George	324	Powell, Richard	26
Hughes, Katherine	295	Powys, Peter	220
Harley, Thomas	294	Powell, Eleanor	254
Harding, Ralf	295	Pierce, Thomas	255
Holme, William	466	Proger, Thomas	255
Hotchkis, John	466	Parramor, Thomas	310
Harris, Roger	309	Persivall, Thomas	310
Hitchin, Richard	324	Pary, William	310
Jones, Thomas	309	Powell, Alexander	470
Jewson, Allen	309	Perkes, Jane	254
John, William ap	292	Rees, Howell Ap	85
Kynnersley, Thomas	309	Smith, Richard	76
Loughton, Thomas	25	Stacy, John	76
Longwell, Richard	43	Strut, Sarah	208
Lloyd, Israel	215	Steventon, Richard, Esq.	421
Leighton, Hercourt	145	Shipman, Henry	310
Lucy, George	309	Selbey, Hugh	485
Lewis, Richard	309	Tonge, Nathaniel	284
Lea, John	291	Turner, William	284
Lawrence, Thomas	290	Tilley, John	300
Lloyd, John	290	Thompson, Thomas	300
Lewis, Edward	290	Walker, Richard	211
Morgan, Andrew	25	Walker, Christopher	287
Minshall, Jeffrey	237		

SHROPSHIRE WILLS AT LAMBETH PALACE.

THE following is a list of Wills and Administrations of Shropshire persons preserved in the library of Lambeth Palace. These Wills extend from 1313 to 1644, and are entered in Register Books bearing the names of the Archbishops. Why these Probates were granted by the Archbishops is not clear; but many of the Wills seem to have been proved during the vacancy of sees.

1413. Bagenham, Alexander, clerk; Westbury.	202 Arundel P. ii.
1538. Bawdwen John; Munslow.	102 Cranmer.
1559. Billingesley, alias Barret, Joyce.	ad. 178 Parker P. i.
1417. Burnell Hugh, d'n's de Holgate.	343 Chichele P. i.
1591. Charleton John, yeoman; Clun.	410 Whitgift P. i.
1538. Copper, Philip, vikler; Ludlow.	102 Cranmer.
1458. Crompe, William; Salop.	ad. 45 Bourgchier.
1450. Grey, Henry, Lord Powys.	ad. 190 Stafford.
1446. Grafton, John; Salop.	ad. 53 Bourgchier.
1579. Hoode, Marie; Shrewsbury.	ad. 429 Gryndall.
1462. Hopton, Walter, Esq.	ad. 49 Bourgchier.
1461. Mountgomery, William; Rec. Ricardestoll	ad. 47 Bourgchier.
1558. Newall, Richard; Clybury Mortimer.	35 a. post. mortem Poli.
1584. Passy, John; Staunton Lodge.	ad. 218 Whitgift P. i.
1559. Philipe, William ap John; Erevyll, Salop.	177 Parker.
1363. Salopian, Ralph de, Bishop of Bath & Wells.	244 Islep.
1476. Stone, Thomas; Salop.	ad. 54 Bourgchier.
1425. Talbot, William, knight; Whitchurch.	389 Chichele P. i.
1452. Talbot, John, Earl of Shrewsbury.	311 Kempe.
1409. Waterton, Hugh de, knight; Harley.	107 Arundel P. ii.
1459. Willenhall, Robert; Harley.	ad. 45 Bourgchier.
1538. Young, Henry; Ludlow.	102 Cranmer.

THE PROVOSTS AND BAILIFFS OF
SHREWSBURY.

BY THE LATE MR. JOSEPH MORRIS.

(Continued from 3rd Series, Volume I., page 320.)

[p. 3822.]

1329. { HUGH LE DUNFOWE. See page 3819.
JOHN DE WESTON. Robert de Weston and Richard
his brother are on the Roll of Burgesses in 1318. John de
Weston was, doubtless, related to one of these persons. He
was M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1330. He was the son of
William de Weston and of Alionora, his wife, as appears by
a Deed in the Mytton evidences.

1330. { JOHN REYNER. See page 3766.
THOMAS COLLE, junr. See page 3812.

1331. The same.

1332. { JOHN DE UPTON (i.e., DE UPTON).
REGINALD PERLE. See page 3820.

“ Robert de Upton, apothecary,” is on the Roll of
Burgesses in 1318. John de Upton was, probably, his
father. Robert Upton was M.P. in 1338. William de
Upton of Salop, spicer, is on a Roll of 1375. See page 4261.

1333. { JOHN DE UPTON.
JOHN LE WALSH.

1334. JOHN REYNER and JOHN LE WALSH.

1335. { JOHN DE WESTON. See above.
THOMAS IVE. See page 3775.

It appears by Patent Roll 19 Richard II., p. 2, m. 32, that
Thomas Ive bequeathed certain lands in Coton Field,
Shrewsbury, to his sons, Nicholas John Thomas and Richard,
in tail with remainder to Lilleshall Abbey, that they all
died s.p., and by the present recited deed, the king grants
that the Abbey may take possession of the said lands.

1336. The same.

1337. { JOHN STURY. See pages 1511, 3787, &c.

1337. { JOHN DE LA TOUR. The family of Tour were at one period of great importance in the town of Shrewsbury, and we find them filling the various offices of responsibility connected with the municipality. On the Rolls they stand as follows, and as there is no entry of admission as a Burgess in the name of Tour, I have no doubt that Warin de la Tour and Warin son of Warin Goch, page 3782, were one person.

[p. 3823.] ARMS: Sable 3 towers (2 and 1) embattled Argent.

Warin de la Tour¹ = Mabella, a widow in 1320.

John de la Tour, on the Roll of 1318. Bailiff in 1337 and 1348. Living in 1360.	Johanna, 1360.	Hugh de la Tour, on the Roll of 1318.	William de la Tour, on the Roll of 1318.
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William son of John de la Tour, on the Roll of Burgesses 1384. Party to a Recognition under Stat. Merc. in the Exch. of Salop 1390.	Thomas de la Tour on the Roll of 29 Ed. III., 1355, marked therein "mort. sine hered."
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Simon de la Tour. Bailiff in 1391, 1403 and 1409. M.P. for Shrewsbury 1404.

William de la Tour (son of Simon). Named on the Roll of 1397, and afterwards marked thereon "Mort. sine hered." Bailiff in 1405, 1410, 1427. Will dated 7th June, 1432.	Agnes daughter of Hugh Acton.	Richard son of Simon de la Tour, named on the Roll of 1397, and afterwards marked thereon "Mort. sine hered."	John Tour, Bailiff in 1423.
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Isabella de la Tour = William Boerley son of James Boerley.

Alicia Boerley, 1434.

Anno { JOHN STURY. See pages 1511, 3787, &c.

1339. { THOMAS COLLE, junior. See page 3812.

1340. The same.

1341. { JOHN DE UPTON. See page 3822.

1341. { REGINALD PERLE. See page 3820.

¹ The same person, I believe, as Warin son of Warin Goch, page 3782.—J.M.

1342. The same.

1343. { JOHN STURY. See pages 1511, 3787, &c.
 { JOHN LE WALSH. See page 3822.

That these were Bailiffs in this year is proved by the Court Roll.

1344. { JOHN STURY. See pages 1511, 3787, &c.

{ WILLIAM LE SKINNER. See page 3779.

1345. { JOHN DE UPTON. See page 3822.
 { JOHN DE FORIET.

The Bailiff last named was descended from Nicholas ad Portam (who was on the Roll of 1252, and was, probably, son of Hugh, who appears on the Roll of 1209 by the description of Hugh son of Hamon de Foriet). They are called on the Rolls variously by the surnames of "ad Portam," "atte Yate," "de Foriet," "Firgate," and "Foriet," as will be seen hereafter.

[p. 3824.]

Nicholas ad Portam, on the Roll of
 Burgesses in 1252.

Nicholas son of Nicholas
 de Porta of Salop,
 granted lands to Hugh
 Colle. (See page 3803).

Reginald de Porta, Bailiff
 in 1287. He is so re-
 corded on a Roll now
 in the Exchequer, and
 he held several bur-
 gages in the town in
 1278.

Henry atte Yate
 son of Nicholas
 ad Porta, on the
 Roll of Bur-
 gesses in 1268.

Roger son of Henry atte Yate, on the
 Roll of Burgesses in 1318.

Edith, sister of Adam de la
 Cotonne.

Alan ad
 Porta,
 1296.

John Foryste, named in the Roll of
 1318 as son of Roger, called also
 John de Foriet and John de Foryste.
 Bailiff in 1345 and 1352. Was living
 in 1372, and is called on the Roll
 "John Foryste corvisor." M.P. 1346.

Roger atte Yate also
 named on the Roll
 of 1318 as son of
 of Roger, called in
 some Deeds Roger de
 la Yate. Bailiff 1354,
 1361, 1372 and 1375.
 Dead in 1377.

Alice, ex-
 cutrix of
 her
 husband
 in 1377.

Agnes,
 1398.

Margery mar. 1, Thomas de
 Machelchurst; 2, James
 Boerley.

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William son of John Foryat, on the Roll of Burgesses in 1372. Richard son of John Foryat, on the Roll of 1372. Hugh son of John Foryat, on the Roll of 1372.

Anno { WILLIAM son of HUGH DE LYCHEFELD.

1346. { WILLIAM PRIDE. See page 3770.

Hugh de Lychefeld, father of William, appears on the Tallage Roll of 1318, as a resident in Frankwell.

1347. { THOMAS GAMEL. See page 3772.

1347. { RICHARD DE WESTON. He and his brother Robert are named on the Roll of Burgesses in 1318, and were, doubtless, descendants of Richard de Weston, whose son Richard was on the Foreigner's Roll of 1268. One William de Weston "Juxta Ruber Castru'," is also on the Roll of 1318, and as he is thus distinguished as being of Weston-under-Red-Castle, which is in the parish of Hodnet, it is possible, he was of a different family, there being several places named Weston in the county of Salop.

This William de Weston had a son John de Weston living in Edward III., 1345.

1348. { REGINALD PERLE. See page 3820.

1348. { JOHN DE LA TOUR. See page 3823.

1349. { JOHN STURY. See pages 1511, 3787, &c.

1349. { WILLIAM son of ROGER DE WITHIFORD. I do not find this name on the Roll of Burgesses until 1318. The family continued to reside in or near Shrewsbury, possessing considerable property in the town and vicinity until the conclusion of the 16th century.

[p. 3825.]

ARMS: Paly of 8, Or and Gules, on a chief Argent 3 pellets.

Roger de Wytheford, on the Roll of Burgesses in 1318. Alice. She and her husband had a grant of a messuage in Houndestrete (Doglane) from Richard Borrey and Juliana his wife, 5 Ed. III., 1331.

William de Withiford = Petronilla. Described as widow of William son of Bailiff in 1349 and 1375. Living 4 Ric. II., 1381. Roger de Wytheford of Salop, in Pat. 16 Ric. II pars prima m. 5 (1392). Also living in 1394.

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Hugh de Wytheford of Salop Gregory de Wytheford of Salop = Isabella.
 50 Edw. III., 1376, as by 49 Edw. III., 1375, as by Recog.
 recog. under Stat. Merc. in under Stat. Merc. in that year.

Hugh de Wytheford, described as son =
 of Gregory de Wytheford of Salop
 and Isabella his wife in a Recog.
 under Stat. Merc. in the Exchequer
 of Shrewsbury 14 Ric. II., 1390.

Thonias de Wytheford, described as
 brother of Hugh, and both as sons
 of Gregory de Wytheford of Salop
 in a Recog. under Stat. Merc. to
 Hugh Wytheford (their uncle) in
 50 Edw. III., 1376.

John Wytheford of Salop, named
 with his father Hugh Wytheford
 in a Recog. under Stat. Merc. 2
 Hen. V., 1414.

Hugh Wytheford of Bristol, =
 merchant, named in a Recog.
 under Stat. Merc. 9 Hen. VI.,
 1431.

Johanna, a
 widow 32
 Hen. VI.
 Then of
 Bristol,

John Wytheford of Bristol.

Thomas Wytheford was Bailiff = Alice Bowdler mar. 3rd
 in 1508, and was a Draper in Sir Adam Myton, Knt.
 Shrewsbury. He was also She was the wife of Sir
 Bailiff in 1519, and died while Adam in 1521, and he
 was not then a knight.

Her first husband was
 Lawrence Hosier, Esq.

John Wytheford, son
 and heir, 35 Hen. VI.
 1456 (Deed in posses-
 sion of the Drapers
 Co.), was of Shiffnal,
 Gent, 3 Edw. IV.

Anno { WILLIAM DE SMETHCOTE.
 1350. { ROBERT DE UPTON.

William de Smethcote was son of Roger de Smethcote,
 who with his sons Philip, Roger, William, and Thomas are
 on the Roll of Burgesses in 1318. On one of the Rolls he is
 called "Roger de Smethcote" of "Edgbaldenham," so that
 he probably came from Smethcote, near Conover, and
 resided at Edgbold, in the Liberties of Shrewsbury; or he
 may have been a resident of Edgbolton, near Shawbury,
 and named from Smethcote, in the adjoining parish of
 Middle.

Robert de Upton is described on the Roll of Burgesses in
 1318 as Robert de Upton, apothecary. He was M.P. for
 Shrewsbury in 1338.

1351. { JOHN STURY. See pages 1511, 3787, &c.
 { WILLIAM LE PARMENTER. See page 3779.

[p. 3826.]

Anno (JOHN DE FORIATE. See page 3824.

1352. (THOMAS DE MUTTON. He appears to have been admitted a Burgess in 1344, and to have paid a Fine of 6s. His brother Henry de Mutton (both being of the Myttons, after of Halston, &c.), appears also to have been admitted the same year, and to have paid a Fine of 40s., as those sums are placed against their respective names on the Roll. There was another family of the name of Mutton probably connected with this, who stand thus on the Burgess Rolls:—

Richard de Mutton

Richard son of Richard de Mutton, on the Roll of Burgesses in 1318

John de Mutton, on the Roll of Burgesses 1372, with his son. Thomas de Mutton 1344, Bailiff in 1352 and 1361. Henry de Mutton, 1344.

"John de Mutton, fisther," on the Roll of Burgesses 1372 Reginald de Mutton, and 1384. Witness to a deed of Reginald de Mutton Bailiff in 1373, &c. in 1387. (Mort. sine hered. on the Roll).

Thomas de Mutton was Bailiff in 1352 and 1361. Reginald de Mutton, his son, was Bailiff in 1373, 1376, 1384, 1386, 1390, and 1400, and he was M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1373 and 1377. The sons of Reginald, viz.: Thomas Mytton and John Mytton, were respectively Bailiffs 1440 and 1441. Thomas Mytton, the younger, was Bailiff in 1464, 1468, 1472, 1476, 1480, 1484, 1488, 1492, 1496, 1500, and 1504, in which year he died, having also represented Shrewsbury in Parliament in 1472, and served the office of Sheriff of Shropshire in 1483. Richard Mytton, his near kinsman, was Bailiff in 1503. William Mytton, son of Thomas, was elected Bailiff on his father's death in 1504, and again filled that office in 1508 and 1512, but died before he had completed his year of office in 1513, when his cousin Richard Mytton, above named, completed the year of office in his stead. The same William Mytton represented Shrewsbury in Parliament in 1491, and Richard Mytton, last named, was again Bailiff in 1518. Adam Mytton, half brother of William Mytton, was Bailiff in 1523, 1527, 1531, 1537, 1541, 1546, and 1552, previously to

which last year he had received the honour of knighthood. Sir Adam Mytton was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1554, and had represented Shrewsbury in Parliament in 1520 and 1529. Richard Mytton, son of William Mytton, was Bailiff in 1542, 1549, 1553, 1557, 1561, and 1567. He was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1544. His younger son Adam Mytton was elected Town Clerk of Shrewsbury in 1568, and held that office until the end of the year 1608. Richard Mytton of Halston, Esq., then head of this family, was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1610. His son Thomas Mytton, Esq., the celebrated Parliamentarian General, was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1645, and represented the County of Salop in Parliament in 1654. His grandson Richard Mytton, Esq., represented Shrewsbury in Parliament in 1690 and 1710. John Mytton of Halston, Esq., was elected M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1819. In a few years afterwards he dissipated all the family property in and around Shrewsbury, with the Lordship of Dinas Mowddwy in Merioneth, and other property in the parishes of Oswestry, &c., and died a prisoner for debt in the King's Bench Prison 29 March, 1834. His eldest son John Fox Fitz Gifford Mytton dissipated the remaining family estates of Habberley and Halston, the last of which was sold by auction to Edmund Wright, Esq., on the 13th April, 1847, and I believe that the family of Mytton does not now (1848) possess an inch of land in Shropshire. A younger branch continues in great respectability in Montgomeryshire. See the Pedigree of the Mytton Family, pp. 2003, &c.

[p. 3827]

- Anno { THOMAS GAMEL. See page 3772.
- 1353. { WILLIAM DE SMETHCOTE. See page 3825.
- 1354. { REGINALD PERLE. See page 3820.
- 1355. { ROGER DE LA YATE. See page 3824.
- 1355. { JOHN STURY. See pages 1511, 3787, &c.
- 1355. { WILLIAM DE BIRITON. The family of Berrington, as the name is now written, derive that surname from the village of Berrington, in the parish of that name which adjoins the liberties of Shrewsbury, and they appear from the Rolls to have been all of them Burgesses at a very remote period. There are ten of the family named on the Roll of

Burgesses in 1318. Nicholas de Berington was one of the Jury of the Hundred of Condover in Inquisitions taken in 1255 and 1274, and from Roger, his son, descended the families of Berington of Shrewsbury and Moat Hall, now extinct, and that of Winsley, county Hereford, to whom the remnant of the Shropshire estates was devised on the death of Philip Berington, Esq., in 1818. These estates have been since further reduced by sales, but the Moat Hall, near Hanwood, with some lands attached, yet remain in the possession of the family (viz., in 1849).

William de Biriton served the office of Bailiff in 1355, 1357, 1363, 1369, 1378, 1380, 1382, 1384, 1385, 1387, 1392, 1395, 1398, 1401, and 1405, in which year he died, while in office, at a very advanced age; his son Thomas having served that office in 1366 and 1372. Thomas Berington, grandson of Thomas, previously named, served the office of Bailiff in 1459 and 1478, and his grandson, also named Thomas Berington, was Bailiff in 1538 and 1555.

At a period subsequent to the 7th of Richard II., and in or prior to the 15th of Richard II., 1391, there appears to have been a great feud between the Abbot of Haghmond¹ and his servants, and the family of Berington, for several of the earliest documents in the most ancient Book of Record, now in the Exchequer of Shrewsbury, are bonds in the nature of recognizances of the peace, wherein William de Byriton and Thomas Pryde were the "manucaptors" (sureties) in a penalty of £40 (a very large sum at that period), that Thomas de Byriton and William de Byriton, sons of the said William de Byriton (senior), should keep the peace towards the Abbot of Haghmond, his men, their servants, &c. At the same time, Sir Hamo Vaughan (called Sir Haghmond Vaughan, Knt.) and William Forster were manucaptors in the same form, that William de Byriton,² Chaplain, should keep the peace towards the said Abbot, &c. John Adenet and John Horton, sherman, were also manucaptors, that John de Byriton, Chaplain, should keep the peace towards

¹ Nicholas Biriton was Abbot of Haghmond in 1379. He died before 1386. He was, no doubt, of this family, and it is, probable, these feuds arose out of circumstances connected with his decease and his affairs.

² For the Pedigree of the Berrington family, see pages 202 and 576.

the same parties. And William Weston and Thomas Horsley were manucaptors in the same penalty, that William, son of Thomas de Byriton, should keep the peace towards the said Abbot, &c.

[p. 3828.]

Anno) JOHN STURY. See pages 1511, 3787, &c.

1356. { THOMAS GLUS. Was, probably, so named from his complexion. In the ancient British language, Glûs is variously applied; but, with reference to complexion, it usually denotes a pale or pallid appearance.

1357. { JOHN STURY. See pages 1511, 3787, &c.

WILLIAM DE BIRITON. See page 3827.

1358. The same.

1359. { JOHN STURY. See pages 1511, 3787, &c.

WILLIAM LE SKYNNER. See page 3779.

1360. The same.

1361. { ROGER DE LA YATE. See page 3824.

THOMAS DE MUTTON. See page 3826.

In a deed relating to the Pride Ditches in Cotton, dated 1362, to which these Bailiffs are witnesses, "Thomas de Mitton" stands first. The deed was executed in May, 1362.

1362. { JOHN STURY. See pages 1511, 3787, &c.

WILLIAM DE LONGENOLRE. This name is sometimes written Longenorle. The family of Longenorle or Longenorle, there can be, no doubt, derived their name from the hamlet of Longnor-Ley, as it was formerly called, but now usually called Longnor-upon-Severn, in the ancient Liberties of Shrewsbury. Mr. Blakeway, in his account of the *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, says, there is nothing to shew how the Burtons obtained Longner, the possession of which he assigns to William de Haghton in 1367, to Walter Grey in 1394 and 1398, and to Alexander Grey in 1422. Under what conditions these parties held Longner, I have not seen. But that there was a very close and ancient connexion between the families of Burton and Longenorle, I am enable to prove. In the 16 of Edward III., 1342, a Fine (16 Edw. III., n. 129) was passed of the Manor of Petton-juxta-Middle, co. Salop, in which Richard de Longnorle, then Parson of Ness, was defendant, and John

de Burton and Isolda his wife were complainants to the use of the said John and Isolda and their heirs male. And I cannot but think that Isolda here named was of the Longnolre family, and probably the heiress of the elder line thereof, and that notwithstanding the temporary possession of that place by the parties above named, the Longner estate was thus obtained by the family of Burton.

William de Longenolre, Bailiff in 1362, is on the Roll of Burgesses in 1372, with his sons Elias and Roger, but after the same William had served the office of Bailiff again in 1364 and 1377, as he also did that of M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1363, 1367 and 1377. I do not find the name on our Records. It is very probable, therefore, that his sons died without issue. The Arms assigned to this family are:—Argent, 2 pallets Gules, over all on a bend sable 3 crescents of the [p. 3829]

field. I have since ascertained that the sons died s.p., and that Cressandra, daughter and heir of William de Longenolre, married John Wyke, as appears from Deeds in the possession of the Drapers' Company.

Anno WILLIAM DE BIRTON. See page 3827.

1363. JOHN DE SHORTON. He is the first person on the Roll of Burgesses, 29 Edward III., 1355, and the family appear thus on the Records:—

ARMS:—Ermine, 3 chevrons sable, also Azure, a cross Or.

John de Shotton, on the Roll of 1355 as "John Shetton," Bailiff in 1363 and 1367.

Nicholas de Schetton, also on the Roll of 1355, named with his son in a Recog. under Stat. Merc. in 1400.

Nicholas de Schetton, named with John, his son, in a Recog. under Stat. Merc. in 1403, and described as of Salop, draper, in 1426. Beatrice, 3 Henry Bailiff in 1408, 1414, 1422, 1428, and 1433.

Katherine,=John Shotton, described as of Salop, draper, in a Recog. under Stat. 6 Henry V., 1418, Merch. 18 Henry VI., 1440. Bailiff in 1415, 1421, 1425, and 1431. Isabella, described as relict and executrix of John Schetton of Salop, merchant, in a Recog. under Stat. Merch. 31 Henry VI., 1453.

Isabella married Thomas Berrington of Shrewsbury.

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Shotton, from which place this family derived their surname, is a hamlet in the Chapelry of Hadnall, within the ancient Liberties of Shrewsbury.

1364. { ROBERT DE THORNES.

WILLIAM DE LONGENOLRE. See page 3828.

Robert Thornes was admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury in 1344, and is described on the Roll as " Robert, son of Roger de la Thornes." The manor and estate of Thornes, on which the said Roger then resided, is in the parish of Shenstone, county Stafford, and it continued in the possession of Robert Thornes and of his descendants until the year 1507, when Roger Thornes, Esq., of Shrewsbury and of Shelvock, co. Salop, who represented Shrewsbury in Parliament in 1510, sold the Thornes estate to Robert Joliffe. An account of this family will be found in Mr. Blakeway's detail of the *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, and their pedigree in its various branches, as connected with Shrewsbury, will be found brought down to the present period in pages 2749, &c., of the Collection, of which this volume forms a part.

[p. 3830.]

Anno { JOHN STURY. See pages 1511, 3787, &c.

1365. { RICHARD RUSSELL. See page 3783.

1366. { JOHN STURY. See pages 1511, 3787, &c.

THOMAS DE BIRITON. See page 3827.

1367. { REGINALD PERLE. See page 3820.

JOHN DE SHOTTON. See page 3829.

1368. { WILLIAM de LONGENOLRE. See page 3828.

THOMAS LE SKINNER. See page 3779.

1369. { JOHN GEFFERY.

WILLIAM DE BIRITON. See page 3827.

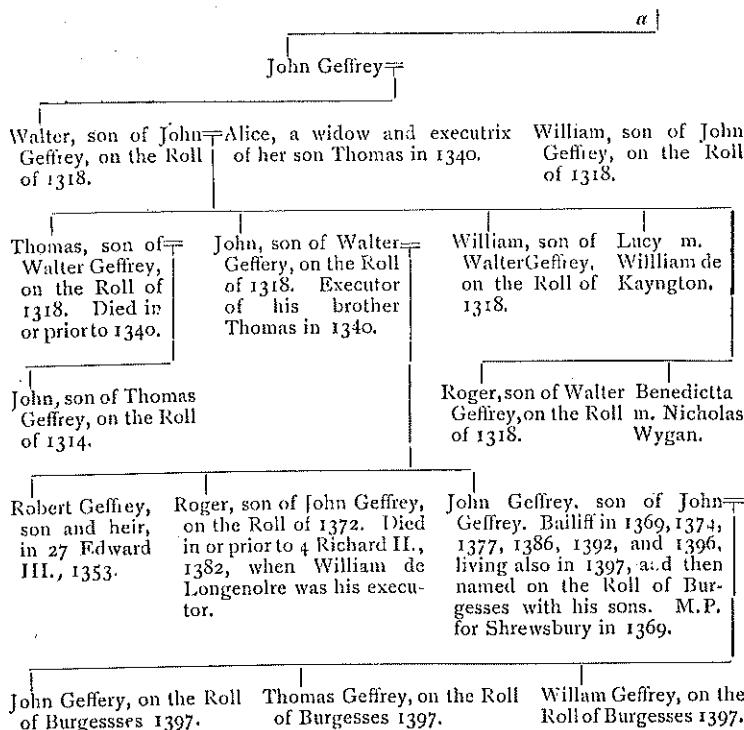
John Gefferey was of a family of Burgesses, thus deduced from the Rolls.

Edduse (see p. 4143) —

Walter, named on Roll of 11 John Geoffrey, named on Roll of 4 Henry III., —
(1209). 1219. —

Geoffrey. By the name of Geoffrey, son of Geoffrey, son of Edduse, —
he granted a messuage in Rumboldesham to Thomas, son of Thomas Infant.

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Anno JOHN STURY. See pages 1511, 3787, &c.

1370. JOHN DE SHOTTON. See page 3829.

[p. 3831.]

Anno REGINALD LE SCRIVEN.

1371. RICHARD DE BEORTON.

In a Deed of the Drapers' Company relating to property on the Wyle Cop, which is witnessed (inter alia) by these witnesses, the name of Richard de Boerton stands first.

"In a Deed of the Drapers' Co., dated on the Monday before the First of St. Barnabas the Apostle, 46 Edward III., the two first witnesses are Ricō de Boerton et Reginaldo le Scriveyn tu'c Ball' Ville Salop."

Reginald le Scriveyn was grandson of Walter le Skryven, who appears on the Roll of Burgesses in 1318. Reginald obtained the estate of Frodesley in marriage with Helen, daughter and coheir of Sir Simon Henauld, and the connection of the family with the town and county of Salop

did not terminate until the commencement of the 18th century. Colonel Richard Scriven of this family was a distinguished Royalist in the time of Charles the First. See the pedigree of the family, page 1547, &c.

Reginald de Scriven (i.e.) the Scrivener, served the office of Bailiff a second time in 1395. His son John Scryvyn was Bailiff in 1402 and 1406. Robert Scryven, grandson of John, was Bailiff in 1450, 1454, and 1458. His son Thomas Scriven was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1497, and his descendant Edward Scriven, Sheriff of Shropshire in 1597, was the elder brother of Reginald Scriven, who represented Shrewsbury in Parliament in the same year.

Richard de Beorton, the colleague of Reginald le Scriven, was a Mercer in Shrewsbury, and an eminent man of that period. In some records he is described as Richard de Boerton, and he was, no doubt, of the family of Burton, afterwards of Longnor; but usually called, at that period, Boorton or Boretton, from their patrimonial estate of Burton, near Condover, to this day pronounced in the Shropshire dialect "Boretton."

From this period the names of the Bailiffs are regularly recorded in the books of the Corporation.

1372.	THOMAS DE BYRYTON. See page 3827.
1373.	ROGER ATTE YATE. See page 3824.
1374.	JOHN STURY. See pages 1511, 3787, &c.
	REGINALD DE MUTTON. See page 3826.
	RICHARD DE PONTISBERIE.
	JOHN GEFFREY. See page 3880.

William, son of Geoffrey de Pontesbury, held a burgage in Shrewsbury under Robert de Staunton in 1227. His descendants were men of station, and had considerable property in the town and vicinity, being seated at Albrightlee, in the Liberties of Shrewsbury. Several of their monuments which were in the old church of St. Alkmund, are noted in Messrs. Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*.

The family became extinct in the male line at the commencement of the 17th century.

[p. 3832.]

The heiress Dorothy Pontesbury married Edward Owen of Shrewsbury, draper, and their descendants were seated at

Eaton Mascott, near Shrewsbury, and were usually described as the Pontesbury Owens, to distinguish them from other families of the same name then seated in the town and vicinity. This line continued at Eaton Mascott until the reign of George the First.

Richard de Pontesbury represented Shrewsbury in Parliament in 1373. His descendant Thomas Pontesbury was Bailiff in 1469, 1473, 1478, and 1480; also in 1489. Nicholas Pontesbury, brother of Thomas, was Bailiff in 1485, 1492, and 1499, in which last-mentioned year he died. William Pontesbury, son of Thomas, was a mercer in Shrewsbury, and Bailiff in 1493. For the pedigree of this family see page 1417.

Anno { WILLIAM DE WYTHEFORDE. See page 3825.

1375. { ROGER DE FORYATE. See page 3824.

1376. { REGINALD DE MUTTON. See page 3826.

1376. { THOMAS PRIDE. See page 3770.

1377. { WILLIAM DE LONGMORE. See page 3828.

1377. { JOHN GEFFRY. See page 3830.

1378. { WILLIAM DE BIRTON. See page 3827.

1378. { JAMES LE DYER was, doubtless, so called from his occupation. He was party to a recognizance under Stat. Merc. in the Exchequer of Shrewsbury in 1390, and filled the office of Bailiff again in 1389, 1396, and 1399. His son Hugh Dyer was a benefactor to St. Mary's Almshouses. The family name was Berwick, and they were of the race of Malveysin of Berwick-Malveysin.

1379. { RICHARD DE BEORTON. See page 3831.

1379. { WILLIAM DE WESTON. He was, probably, related to "William de Weston *juxta Ruber Castru*," who appears on the Roll of Burgesses in 1318. The Arms assigned to him are, Sable, a lion rampant, Argent, collared Gules chained of the field. He was appointed Town Clerk in 1393.

1380. { WILLIAM DE BIRTON. See page 3827.

1380. { THOMAS PRIDE. See page 3770.

1381. { THOMAS LE SKINNER. See page 3779.

1381. { RICHARD RUSSELL. See page 3883.

1382. { WILLIAM DE BIRTON.

1382. { HUGH LE DONFOWE. He again served the office of Bailiff in 1389, and was, doubtless, a grandson of Hugh le

Dunfowe the Bailiff of 1329. See page 3819. Probate of his Will was granted by the Consistory Court of Lichfield and Coventry 13th September, 1393. A deed of his dated 13th July, 1359, is sealed with his Arms, viz.: a bend between 6 cross-crosslets, and the legend "S. Hugonis le Dunfowe."

[p. 3833.]

- Anno { THOMAS SKYNNER. See page 3779.
- 1383. { THOMAS PRIDE. See page 3770.
- 1384. { WILLIAM DE BIRTON. See page 3827.
- 1384. { REGINALD DE MUTTON. See page 3826.
- 1385. { WILLIAM DE BIRYTON. See page 3827.
- 1385. { HUGH WYGAN. He again served the office of Bailiff in 1388. He was a party to a recognizance under Stat. Merch. in the Exchequer of Salop in 1381, and was M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1386 and 1388. He was probably son of Nicholas Wigan mentioned on page 3830.
- 1386. { JOHN GEFFREY. See page 3830.
- 1386. { REGINALD DE MUTTON. See page 3826.
- 1387. { RICHARD STURY. See page 3787.
- 1387. { WILLIAM DE BYRYTON. See page 3827.
- 1388. { ROBERT DE THORNES. See page 3829.
- 1388. { HUGH WYGAN. See above.
- 1389. { HUGH DUNFOWE. See page 3832.
- 1389. { JAMES LE DYER. See page 3831.
- 1390. { REGINALD DE MUTTON. See page 3826.
- 1390. { ROBERT DE GRAFTON. Robert de Grafton was a descendant of Reginald de Grafton recorded as a Burgess of Shrewsbury on the Roll of 1318, and who, doubtless, came from Grafton, in the parish of Fitz, about 6 miles from Shrewsbury. Robert Grafton again served the office of Bailiff in 1401, and his grandson, John Grafton, was Bailiff in 1460. Robert Grafton, above-named, was M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1386, and was Auditor of North Wales 15 Richard II., 1391.

The connection of the family with the town of Shrewsbury appears to have terminated with Adam Grafton, son of John Grafton, the Bailiff in 1460. Nicholas Grafton, son of Adam Grafton, resided in London, and was the father of Richard Grafton, a name well-known to Biblical History.

This Richard Grafton was brought up as a merchant in London, a profession which he subsequently exchanged for that of a printer. In 1526 he resided at Antwerp, and printed the first edition of the New Testament in English, translated by William Tyndall, a native of Wales. In 1537 he, in connection with Edward Whitchurch, published the folio English Bible called Matthew's Bible.

He afterwards removed to Paris, and was there engaged in printing the Holy Scriptures in English, but meeting with some persecution, he removed to England, and followed his profession until 1540, when he was imprisoned [p. 3834.]

for publishing the Bible without notes. In 1543 he was made King's printer, of which office he was deprived in 1553 and imprisoned in consequence of his having printed the Proclamation of Lady Jane Grey. Whilst in confinement he compiled an Abridgement of the "Chronicles of England," which were published in 1562. Seven years afterwards he published an enlarged edition of the Chronicles under the title of "A Chronicle at large of the Affayres of England from the Creation of the Worlde unto Queene Elizabeth." He is supposed to have died about the year 1572. It will be seen from the subjoined pedigree that some of his descendants were residing at Carew, co. Pembroke, in 1613.

Reginald de Grafton on the Roll of Burgesses in 1318. — Petronilla, a widow, in 1340.
Witness to a Deed in 1326.

John de Grafton on the Roll of Burgesses in 1318

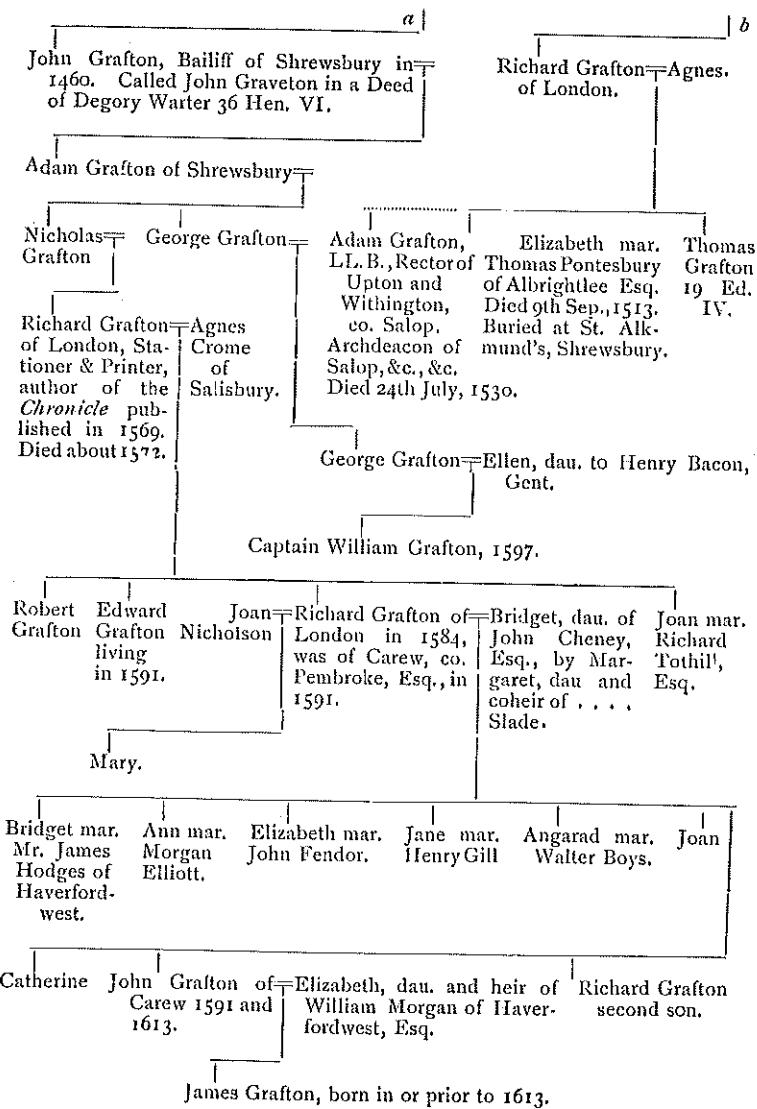
Richard de Grafton on the Roll of Burgesses in 1356. Party named in a Recognizance under Stat. Merc. in the Excheq. of Salop in 1374. Was living in Shrewsbury in 1389.	Cecilia, named as his widow in a Record of the Ex. of Shrewsbury 1403, but then deceased.	John de Grafton, Party to a Recog. under Stat. Merc. in the Exch. of Salop in 1373.
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Robert de Grafton, M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1386; Bailiff in 1390 and in 1401; Auditor of North Wales 15 Ric. II., 1391.	Benedicta, party with her husband named in a Recog. under Stat. Merc. 5 Ric. II., 1381.
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John Grafton of Salop 1426. Burgess of Shrewsbury, so described in a Recog. under Stat. Merc. in the Exch. of Salop in 1425.	William Grafton, 15 Ric. II., 1391 (as by Stat. Merc.)	Richard Grafton of London.
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a

b



NOTES ON THE FOREGOING ACCOUNT OF THE PROVOSTS.

Page 283-5.—Dr. Kingdon of London, collected, and had printed for private circulation, a work entitled “Incidents in the Lives of Thomas Poyntz and Richard Grafton, Two Citizens and Grocers of London, who suffered loss and incurred danger in common with Tyndal, Coverdale, and Rogers, in bringing out the Bible in the vulgar tongue ; collected and confused [*sic*] by J. S. Kingdon, a Past Master of the Guild ; dutifully dedicated to the Worshipful the Master and Wardens of the Company. 1895.” As Dr. Kingdon’s conclusions differ in one essential point from Mr. Morris’s pedigree, they should be placed on record here.

It will be observed that Morris makes Richard Grafton the Grocer, and afterwards the printer of the *Chronicle* and the Holy Bible in the English tongue, to be the son of Nicholas Grafton, and grandson of Adam Grafton, of whom he gives no date, or particulars ; and mentions another Adam Grafton, who was the Archdeacon of Stafford. On the other hand Dr. Kingdon advances the theory that Nicholas (the father of Richard) was the son of the Archdeacon. He states that—“The only Adam Grafton of Shrewsbury, who has as yet been discovered among the records of that town [Shrewsbury]—indeed, the only Adam Grafton of the period found in any records,—was a priest who was in Holy Orders before the birth of this ‘Nicholas Grafton, the skinner,’ for he was Vicar of St. Alkmund’s, at Shrewsbury, in 1473. He is described on a sepulchral brass, which still exists in the Parish Church of Withington, near Shrewsbury, as ‘The most worshypful Prest lyvyng in hys days, sumetyme Chapleyne to the Famaws princeys, King Edward V., and Prince Arthure : Archdeacon of Staff. Warden of the Battellffelld, Deane of Seynt Mary College in Salop, and Parson of thys Churche, whych deceasyd the 24th day of July, a° dni. MV^oXXX. whos soul God’”

“Can ‘Nicholas Grafton, the skinner,’ have been legitimately the son of this man ? Nicholas must have been born in wedlock, for in the first place he could not have inherited the right to bear arms if he were not ; nor in the second place, could he have been apprenticed in the City of London. In the absence of any other Nicholas of the period, and of any other Grafton of Shrewsbury, the probability of his being the son of a married priest must be acknowledged, if the possibility can be established.”

The writer then proceeds to adduce evidence that many priests had families before the Reformation enabled them to be openly married.

It seems however impossible to believe that Adam Grafton, the distinguished ecclesiastic, could have had a son “born in wedlock,” as Dr. Kingdon suggests ; and Morris’s pedigree is probably the more accurate one. His brass is given in the *Transactions*, 2nd Series, VII., 440-1.—ED.

THE CASTLE OF WEM.

BY THE HON. AND REV. GILBERT H. F. VANE, M.A., F.S.A.

THAT a castle once existed in Wem, there is ample evidence to prove ; that it was built upon the large mound which still stands beneath the western shadow of the church tower is tolerably certain ; that it perished long before Wem was garrisoned for the Parliament in 1643 is undeniably. But when exactly it was built, what hard knocks it sustained for its lord and for (or from) the townsfolk, and when it ceased to be, these are points shrouded in a mystery which is at any rate difficult to solve.

Perhaps we may reverse the usual order of things, and endeavour to sketch the history backwards. An elderly lady, still living, has some recollection of a subterranean passage which in her childhood's days was said to be the remains "of one that went from the castle under the town." Scattered here and there in walls and buildings in the town are large stones, ancient stones, squared stones, which once, I have no doubt, did their duty in the walls of the fortress. Garbet, the historian of Wem, writing about 1750, describes "The manor place at Wem (as) the Alley's hill, a round artificial mount, about eight yards high, with a level plain at the top, now about forty yards in diameter, encompassed with a foss eight yards broad." This "mount" is now somewhat less in diameter, and the foss has disappeared altogether. When Garbet wrote—"Mr. Wilson (had) lately sunk the hill six feet, and (taken) up several large steps on the side opposite the church. Mr. Henshaw, the present occupier of it, Garbet proceeds, has carried off several loads of stone, and by frequent ploughing still lessens the height of it. Here the Pantulphs had a castle : for Hugo Pantulph obliged his free tenant at Sleap and his heirs, to assist at the making of this castle, when the other free men assisted at it."¹

¹ *History of Wem*, p. 250.

Now, alas, perierunt etiam ruinæ. Scarcely a stone remains in situ, and the name of the Castle Hotel alone keeps in memory, for most of the inhabitants at least, the former fortalice.

And this is no wonder, when Camden (who died in 1623) wrote in his *Britannia*¹ that "Not far from the head of this river Rodan stands Wem, where were the marks of an intended castle, of which nothing is now to be seen, but the bank it stood on."

In Richard Gough's additions to Camden² it is also stated that "at the North West corner of the churchyard is Haly castle, an oval mount much levelled, and made a garden." This name is interesting, and is, no doubt, preserved in the modern title, "The Alleys." As Ivo Pantulf was feoffee of Sheriff Hales, which in 1167 is described as "Hales Iponis Pantul,"³ there would seem to be a connection between the two. Had a castle been standing here twenty years after the death of Camden we should certainly have heard of it when the Cavaliers sang "From Wem and from Wich And from Clive of the Styche, Good Lord deliver us," and when "The women of Wem and a few musketeers Beat the Lora Capel and his cavaliers."

But we can go back another century in our evidence for the non-existence of the castle. Leland began his *Itinerary* about 1538, and speaks of Roden which "risith in the lake of Cumbremere," where ther be very gret Bremes & other good Fischis." But Wem Castle was not even a ruin in Leland's time, like unto "Middel Castel longging to the Lord of Darbe, iii Miles from Shrewsbyri, veri ruinus," for Wem Castle is not mentioned in Leland's list of "Castelles in Shropshire" at all.

We take it then that its demolition was complete before 1538, perhaps owing to that pillaging by men of peace which in every age is wont to follow the dismantling of the strongholds of the men of war.

Garbet, indeed, on the authority of a MS. note in an old history, fixes this dismantling as having been effected by the

¹ Second edition, revised by Edm. Gibson, Bishop of London, vol. i., p. 654.

² Ed. 1789, vol. ii., p. 420.

³ Eyton ix, p. 162.

Earl of Salisbury in 1459, after he had defeated and slain Lord Audley. "Wem influenced by Lord Audley, or directed by Ralph, lord Greystock, then baron thereof, might adhere to the King and provoke the Yorkists to treat it with severity." This is, at any rate, probable, though it is much to be regretted that Garbet has not given the authority which gave him "reason to believe."

We take therefore Garbet's 1459 as the terminus ad quem of Wem Castle, noting also as a fact that the castle was in a ruined state in 1290. This is clear from the inquest held in Shrewsbury on April 7th of that year as to the estate of Gawan le Botiler, lord of Wem.¹ Whether the castle had been repaired in the interim, or no, we cannot tell.

In July, 1281, it was apparently in tenantable repair. At least, a Fortalice, besides gardens and two parks, appears among the adjuncts of the Manor, as enumerated in the writ of Diem clausit which followed the death of Ralph le Botyler, husband of Matilda Pantulf, baroness of Wem. The Tenants in villeinage appear at the same time as bound to execute all castle works at the will of the Lord. Ralph le Botiler also stands forth in the Hundred Roll of 1255 as lord of Wem, holding the whole Manor in capite of the King, viz., as a Baron, and possessing a Park and Warren, which were generally attached to a dwelling.³

This executing of castle works by the tenants is attested by the abridgement of an old deed in the late Sir A. Corbet's MS. copy of Garbet's Wem, reproduced in the copy now in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries, and given to that body by George Edward Cokayne, Clarenceux King of Arms.

Cokayne's annotations to the "Survey of the Manors of Wem, Loppinton and Hinstock made in 1561" (the record of which survey Garbet evidently copied from the Court Rolls), show that amongst the deeds relating to Wolverley, Thomas Sherry, Esq., proved a grant from William le le Botiler de Weme conceding to William, son of John de Wolfferdeley, and his heirs for ever, half a virgate of land,

¹ Eyton, vol. ix., p. 174.

² Eyton, vol. ix., p. 171.

³ Eyton, vol. ix., p. 170.

with its appurtenances, "in villa de Wolfferdeley." This half virgate John of Wolverley had by succession hereditary through his father "cum omnibus easiamentis, qua solebat habere in bonis nostris de Nqrthwood per visum forestan-eorum nostrorum." Among other conditions which William le Botiler laid on John of Wolverley was this: "Et inveniet unum hominem per unum diem in qualibet septimana ad operationem castri de Weme quando alii homines faciunt."

This stipulation is one of the few definite proofs that Camden was mistaken, and that the castle of Wem had a real existence. No doubt it formed one of that inner or eastern chain of border castles, which Eyton enumerates as having consisted in Shropshire of the castles of Whitchurch, Ellesmere, Middle, Ruyton, Shrawardine, and Stretton, with Brampton Bryan.¹

Finally, we come to the question of the date of its foundation. Eyton¹ agrees with Garbet in believing one of the Pantulfs to have been the builder, and the reign of Stephen, that great era of castle building, when the land groaned under the cruel masses piled upon it, as the most probable date. The question lies indeed between the reigns of Stephen (1135—1154) and of Henry I., and we shall not be far wrong if we assign the laying together of the stones which are now scattered throughout Wem to the middle of the twelfth century.

¹ *Transactions, Salop Archaeological Society*, vol. x., pp. 12, 15.

MISCELLANEA.

[Under this heading the Editors will be pleased to insert notes and short articles relative to recent discoveries in the County, or other matters of archaeological or historical interest. Communications are invited, and should be addressed to the Editors, c/o Mr. F. Goyne, Dogpole, Shrewsbury.]

VII.

JUDGE JEFFRYES'S HOUSE AT WEM.

The name "Judge Jeffryes' House," commonly applied to a house at the Lowe, about a mile from the town of Wem, appears to be a misnomer. The infamous judge did, indeed, purchase the manors of Wem and Loppington, just three months after he had been made Chief Justice, viz., on 23rd Dec., 1684. £9,000 was the price paid, the vendor being Daniel Wycherley of the Clive. On 15th May, 1685, Jeffryes was created Baron of Wem; but the arms on the house in question are certainly not those of Jeffryes, and appear to be those of Barnes of the Lowe. Moreover, the date affixed to the arms is 1666, at which time Jeffryes was only eighteen years old. The Rev. Samuel Garbet, in his *History of Wem*, says that the Chancellor never visited the place from which he took his title, though his son afterwards "having sent a vessel of wine before him to Mr. Barnes of the Lowe, honoured Wem with his presence, and revelled at the Lowe with the country gentlemen and his principal tenants." These tenants, according to the evidence of the Churchwardens' Accounts of Wem, were from Edstaston, Newtown and Northwood, but not from the Lowe. Jeffryes also owned "the shops and ware land" and "long Fridays," the former being, perhaps, that part now called the Weir and the long Fridays being in the township of Wem. Mr. John Barnes still owned the Lowe when the second (and last) Lord Jeffryes died after a dishonourable career in 1702.

Another branch of the ancient Welsh family from which Judge Jeffryes was descended held property in Wem up to the middle of the 19th century, and this fact, perhaps, contributed to the application of Judge Jeffryes's name to Mr. Barnes's house at the Lowe.

GILBERT H. F. VANE, F.S.A.

VIII.

ON WEARING THE BONNET IN THE ROYAL
PRESENCE.

Since I contributed my Paper on this subject to the *Transactions* (page 151, &c.), I have come across two additional Licenses to wear the bonnet in King Henry VIII's presence. One is to (Dr.) Humfrey Lloyde, dated 12th June, 19 Henry VIII. (1527); and the other to the King's "trusty and well beloved Chapelyn" Richard Gwent, dated 18th July, 35 Henry VIII. (1543). These Licenses are both printed in Leland's *De Rebus Britannicis Collectanea*, II, 679. The grant to Thomas Wentworth, of Wentworth, Esq., is dated 26th July, 1528, and is printed in *The Earl of Strafford's Letters and Despatches*, II, 438 (Appendix VII.). All these three Licenses are for certain diseases and infirmities in the head, and are apparently limited to the King's lifetime, and are in English.

I have also examined at the Public Record Office the grant to John Pakyngton, gentleman (referred to at page 154), and I find it to be somewhat different to all the other grants that I have seen. It is a long document, written in Latin, and is dated 5th April, 20 Henry VIII. (1529). The King grants to John Pakyngton "quod ipse durante vita sua in presentia nostra et heredum nostrorum aut in presentia alicuius sive aliquorum aliorum quorumcunque temporibus futuris pilio sit coopartus capite et non exuatur aut deponi pilum suum a capite suo vel causa quacumque contra voluntatem et beneplacitum suum." In this grant there is no mention of any disease in the head, and Pakyngton was permitted to wear his "pilum" in the presence of Henry VIII. and his successors. By the same grant, Pakyngton was exempted from being made a Knight, a baron of the exchequer, or a serjeant at law, against his will, and if elected, he need not serve such office, or be fined for refusal to serve. The reference to this grant is Patent Roll (No. 653), 20 Henry VIII., pars 2, mem. 24.

W. G. D. FLETCHER, F.S.A.

IX.

FIGHT BETWEEN ROOK AND SPARROW HAWK.

One morning last winter my attention was attracted by much cawing to a fight in the air between a Rook and a Sparrow Hawk: the birds were flying when first I saw them, about 50 yards above the ground; the Hawk was endeavouring to get above the Rook to strike him, but each time the latter rose just the required height and received the Hawk with a tremendous buffet from his wings; of course, there was the usual attendance of starlings and finches,

birds that seem to take a delight in watching a fray at a safe distance.

Soon eight more Rooks arrived, and flew up as if to assist their comrade, but apparently seeing that he was getting the best of the encounter, they drew off.

So the fight went on, the Hawk always trying to rise and strike, and the Rook always frustrating him, until at last the poor Hawk had had quite enough of it, and made off pursued for a short distance by all the Rooks, headed by the victor, the pursuit being afterwards taken up by the small fry.

May, 1902.

G. WILLIAMS FREEMAN.

X.

GLOSSARY OF OBSOLETE WORDS: A CORRECTION.

In the "Glossary of some difficult or obsolete words found in the First Series," published in the *Transactions*, 3rd Series, volume i., under the heading *Leeper* or *Leper* a mistake has occurred. The word *Soham* should be *Fordham*, the adjoining village. The Vicar of Soham has kindly pointed out this error, which arose from my impaired memory. I visited Fordham 33 years ago, and received the *tradition* from either the then vicar or the verger, who showed me over the Church. It is thus described in "A brief sketch of the Past Histcry of the Parish of Fordham, by the Rev. John Bell, M.A., Vicar" :—

"The Building forming a North Porch, and containing an upper and lower room, 30 feet long by 14 feet broad, dedicated to St. Mary, and now known as the Lady Chapel, may possibly be referred to under the title of Plumpestow or Plymonstall. This building was at one time used by the inhabitants as a school: it remained for some years in ruins, and in 1864 was restored at the Expense of W. Dunn Gardner, Esq., at which time the upper room was opened to the Church by the insertion of three arches."

The tradition of this so-called Lady Chapel having been once a *Lepers Gallery* with very narrow window slits, through which the inmates might see the elevation of the host, is therefore now lost.

If this strange expression Plumpestow or Plymonstall could be traced, it is possible that it might be found to bear out this tradition.

The second word *seems* very likely to warrant it. Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon and English Dict., edition of 1868, gives *Pleo*, *pleoh*; (g. *pleos*; d. *pleo*; n.) as Danger. This compounded with *mon*, man, and *stalle*, stall [in L. L. *stallus*, or *stallum* = *stabulum*] would give us the meaning of *danger—man—stall*, the location of those people with whom contact was dangerous. *Plumpestow* would have a like meaning—the station of the plague-stricken.

This etymology corroborates the tradition which no longer lingers in the neighbourhood.

C. H. DRINKWATER.

XI.

THE GRAND-CHILDREN OF RICHARD GOUGH OF
NEWTON-ON-THE-HILL.

Owing to an error on the part of our informant, who may well be excused for incorrectly deciphering the cramped MS. pedigree from which the copy sent us was made, the account of Richard Gough's grand-children, which appeared on pp. 287-288 of these *Transactions* for 1893, is inaccurate. Briefly, some of the daughters of John and Anne Palin are represented as married to the wrong husbands; and, in one instance, the mistake extends to the next generation. A corrected, and somewhat fuller, statement is here made.

Except Richard Gough of Whitchurch (son of William), who d. s.p. 1737, the only grand-children of the historian were the offspring of his daughter ANNE, who was bapt. at Myddle 12th Jan., 1674-5, m. there by license 23rd Dec., 1697, and bur. at Baschurch 31st Dec., 1720, having had issue by her husband, JOHN PALIN of Baschurch, husbandman (who was living in 1738), six daughters and one son, all bapt. at Baschurch, viz. —

1. JOYCE, bapt. 31st March, 1699; m. JOSEPH LANGFORD, and had a son Joseph, b. before 1st July, 1723, when all three were mentioned in the will of Joyce Gough. *Probably*, this line soon, if not immediately, became extinct.

2. MARGARET, bapt. 1st April, 1701; executrix (with her sister Joan) of the will of Joyce Gough, 22nd April, 1726; d. 23rd, bur. at Baschurch 25th Dec., 1777, having m. JOHN EDWARDS of Little Ness (b. 1701, d. 1755). Their son, John Edwards, inherited part of Gough's estate. One of their descendants, not mentioned in our former paper, is the Rev. Frederick Stephen Edwards, Vicar of Bicton, near Shrewsbury, since 1888.

3. JOAN, bapt. 18th April, 1703; executrix (with Margaret) of Joyce Gough's will, 1726. This is all I know of her.

4. ANNE, bapt. 11th May, 1705; m. THOMAS GITTINS of Walford, par. Baschurch. I know of no issue of theirs.

5. ELIZABETH, bapt. 21st Nov., 1707; d. 6th, bur. at Loppington 9th Oct., 1788, having m. HENRY BROAD of Loppington, schoolmaster, who was b. *circ.* 1718, d. at Loppington 5th Aug., 1789, aged 71, and was bur. there. Their only child,

ANNE, b. *circ.* 1744, and bur. at Myddle 23rd June, 1821, aged 77, m. WILLIAM BICKERTON of Lee Brockhurst (son of Samuel and Mary Bickerton of Lee Brockhurst, *infra*, and so, *perhaps*, her first cousin), and afterwards of Newton-on-the-hill, whose descendants possess Gough's original MS. and part of his estate.

6. MARY, bapt. 27th Feb., 1709-10; m. at Myddle 26th Jan., 1729, SAMUEL PATRICK¹ of Wem. [If she m. SAMUEL BICKERTON of Lee Brockhurst (as stated in a MS. pedigree belonging to the Bickertons), the natural presumption is that she was then the widow of Samuel Patrick. Samuel Bickerton does not appear to have m. before 1740, or even later; his wife was certainly called Mary, and was bur. at Myddle 25th March, 1769, her husband (who survived her) being bur. at Lee Brockhurst. But there are baptism entries at Lee Brockhurst of children of Samuel and Mary Bickerton, from 1747 to 1761, when Mary (if *née* Palin) would be 51. Further, their son, John Bickerton of Weston, a barrister, matriculated at Oxford 6th July, 1793, aged 28, *ergo* was b. *circa* 1765, when his mother (on the same assumption) would be 55. The descent, however, of the Bickertons from Richard Gough is clearly established in the preceding paragraph; but of this earlier connexion, in view of the grave difficulties² pointed out, I must remain at least doubtful, until very strong evidence is found to support it.]

7. RICHARD PALIN, bapt. 30th Aug., 1713; heir to his cousin Richard Gough, 1738; d. Jan., 1750-1. His only son died in childhood. I have nothing to add under this head to the former account.

These seven children of John and Anne Palin were all legatees under the will (dated 1st July, 1723, and proved at Lichfield 22nd April, 1726) of their maiden aunt, Joyce Gough of Newton-on-the-hill. It is perhaps worth recording that, through their grandmother Joan Gough (daughter of William Wood of Peplow), they were descended from William the Lion, King of Scotland 1165—1214.

ARTHUR V. GOUGH.

XII.

WILL OF JAMES JANYNS, CLERK, OF MORETON CORBET, A.D. 1539.

James Janyns was probably Curate to Henry Bishop, the last pre Reformation Incumbent of Moreton Corbet, presented by the Abbot and Convent of Haughmond. His will bears the date of

¹ The only Patrick entry in the Wem Register of 1727—33 is that of the marriage of "George Harper and Anne Paterik, both of this parish," 28th Oct., 1727. Possibly a sister of Samuel.

² The constructor of the MS. pedigree referred to does not ignore the Patrick entry, but boldly makes Mary (who m. Samuel Patrick) the sister, instead of the daughter, of John Palin. But it is very unlikely that his sister's marriage should have taken place more than 30 years after his own. Indeed, it is difficult to see what motive could lead to the adoption (without proof) of such a structural anomaly, unless it were a desire to reconcile an awkward fact with a preconceived theory or accepted tradition.

the year when Parliament passed the Bill suppressing all the great Monasteries. Abbots ceased to sit in Parliament after 1539, and Church property was fast falling into the hands of lay rectors. In this year was also passed the *Statute of the Six Articles*, known as the *Bloody Bill*, hence James Janyne's last hours may have been troubled by being forced to abandon his cherished beliefs, or run the risk of being punished as a heretic.

I am indebted for the copy of the original Will at Lichfield to my friend Mr. John Beacall, of Sorrento, Italy.

In dei nomine Amen, in the yere of owre lorde god m^o ccccc xxxix the laste Day of Desember, I Jamys Janyne Clerke of Morton Corbet beyng hoelle in mynde & seke in my body makyng' my wyll astur theis maner of forme fyrist I bequethe my soule vnto All myzgthy god and to hys blesyd modur mary and vnto All the blesyd Company of Heylyn my body to be buried w^tin the Churche yord of Sent barthelemye of morton Corbet Allso I bequethe vnto the byldyng' of the stepull^l of Morton A heyfur of ij yeres of Age that letyll goodes when I brougght home my dettes payde that my Sust^r [janyne erased] An schall haue hit that has had gret trowbull w^t me and Allsoe I make & orden to be my Executor my Sustur An Janyne wytnes A pon' Sir Henry Byschope vicar of morton Corbet & thom's Janyne senior et multis alijs.

(On the back, amongst the indentations at top : Janyne Test.

On separate paper, also indented, and a good deal damaged at the top, is the Inventory :—)

Thys ys the Inventory of the gooedes & Catelles when he was quicke & A lyue Jamys [torn and indistinct here at Jamys] Janyne.

Inp'mis A cow the p'ce xij^s

And a Calfe p'syd vnto iiij^s

It ij heyfurs of ij [here torn] of Age p'syd vnto ix^s A pesse the holle S'm xvij^s

It iiiij thraue of barlle vj strykes iiij^s

It'm iiiij thraue of wooettes iiij strykes p'syd xv^d

Sum[ma] totall[is] xxvij^s ix^d

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, F.L.S.

PLATE I.



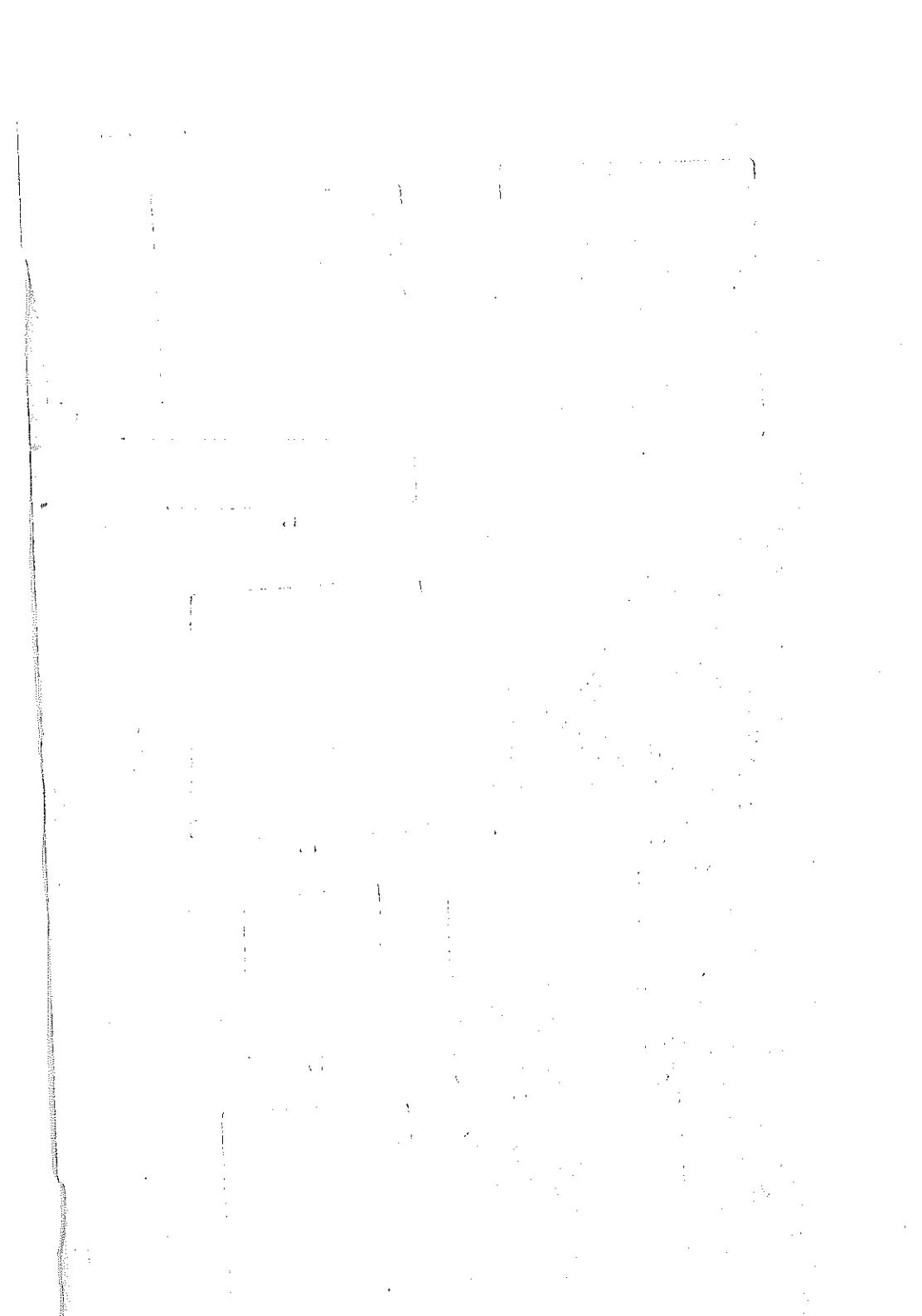
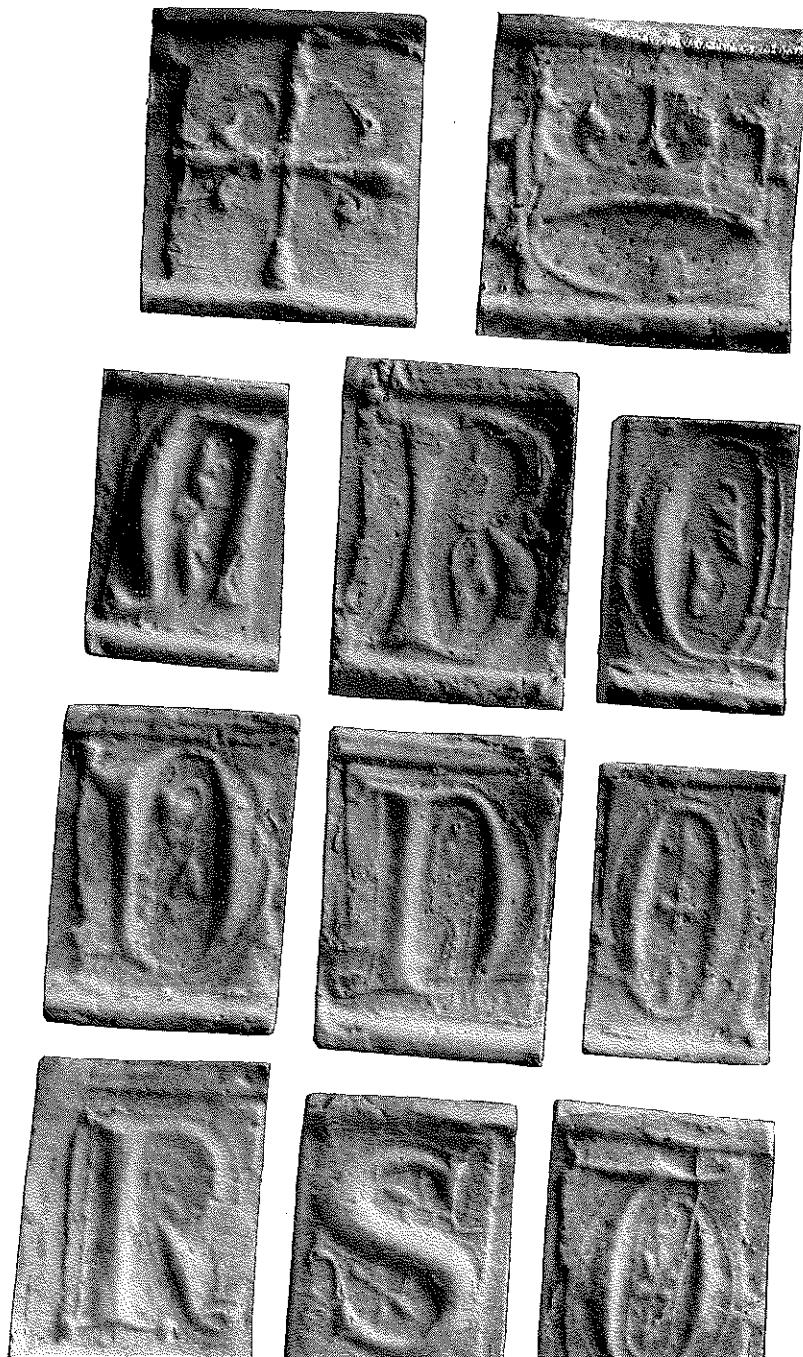


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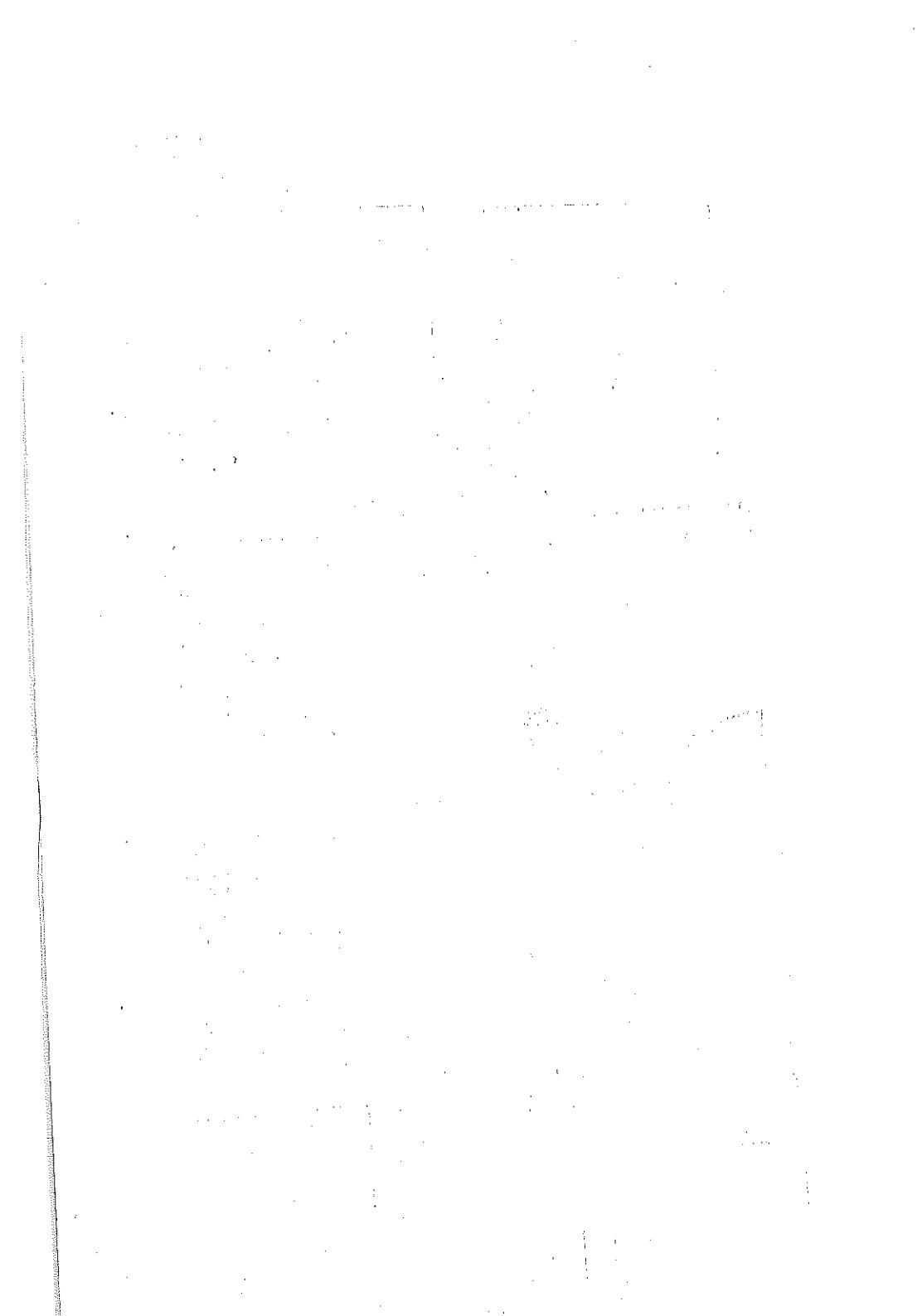
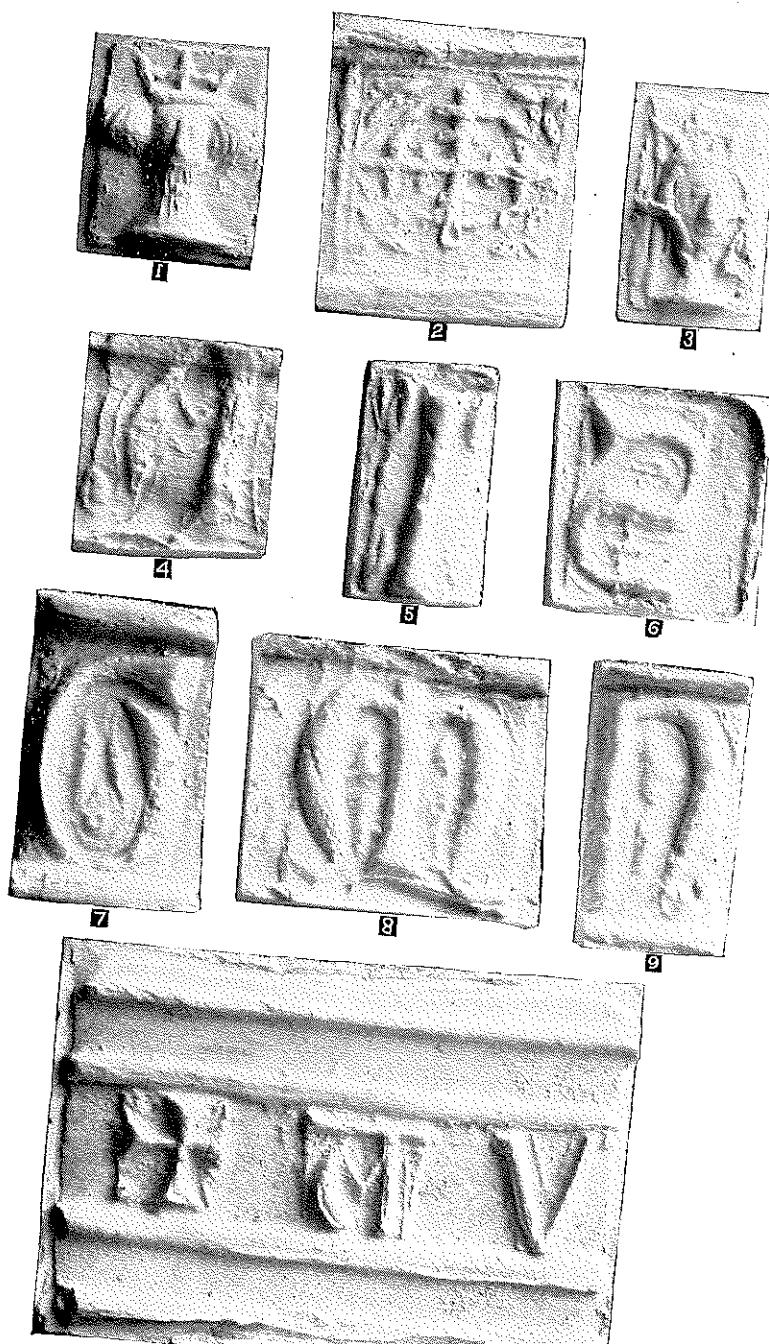


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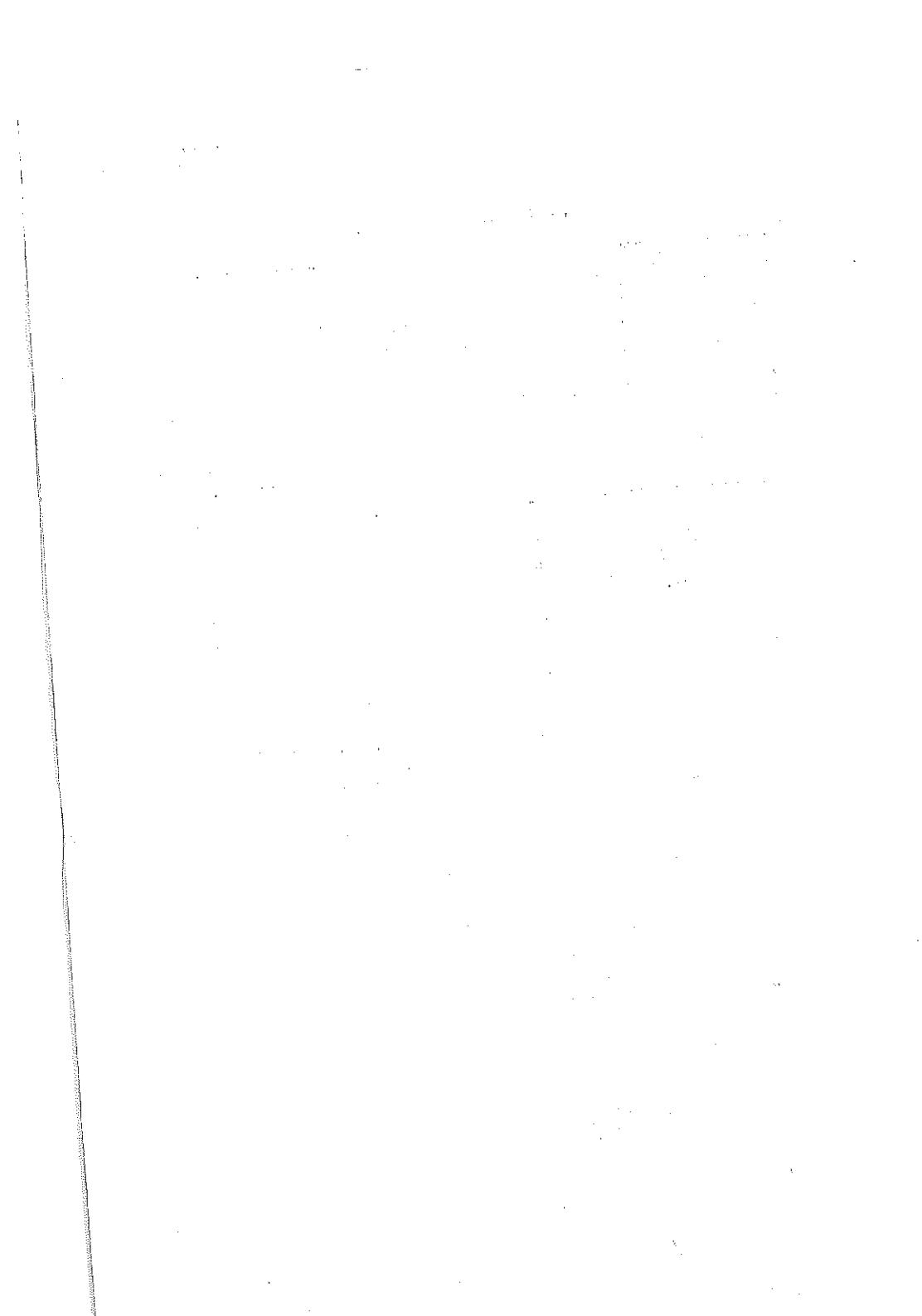
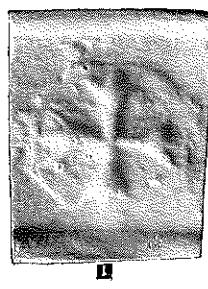


PLATE IV.



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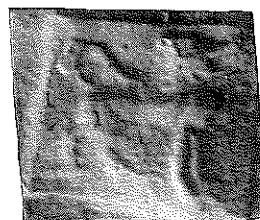
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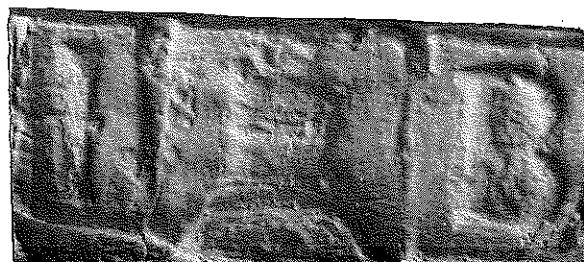
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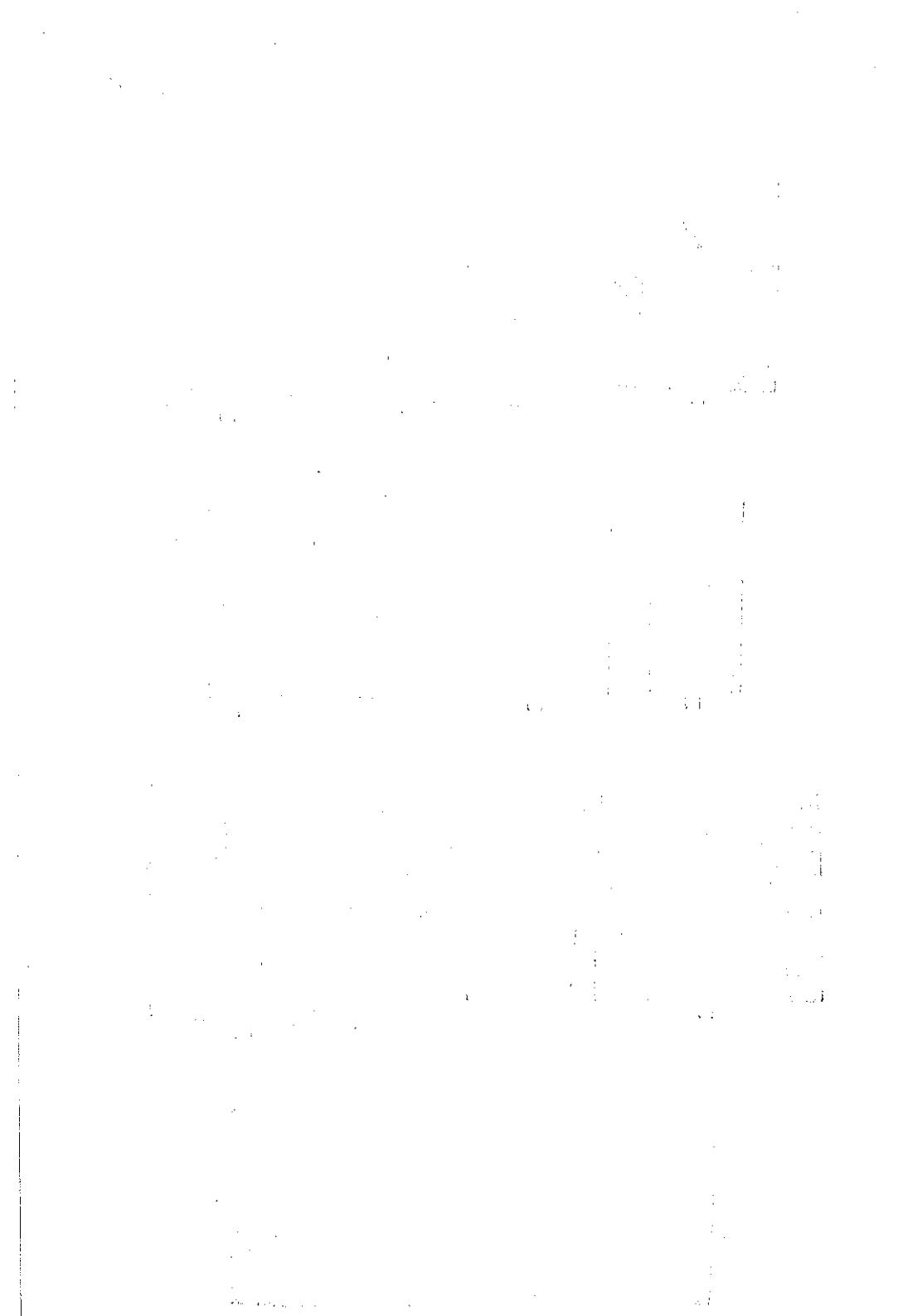
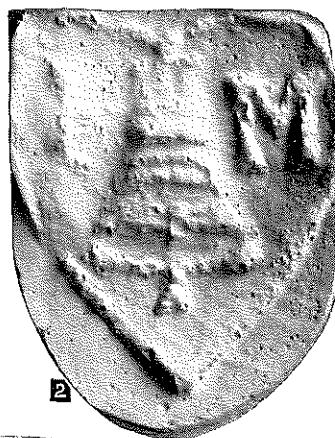


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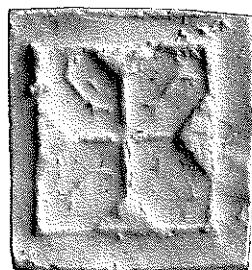
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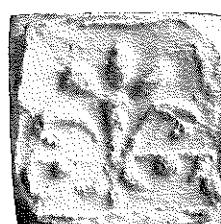
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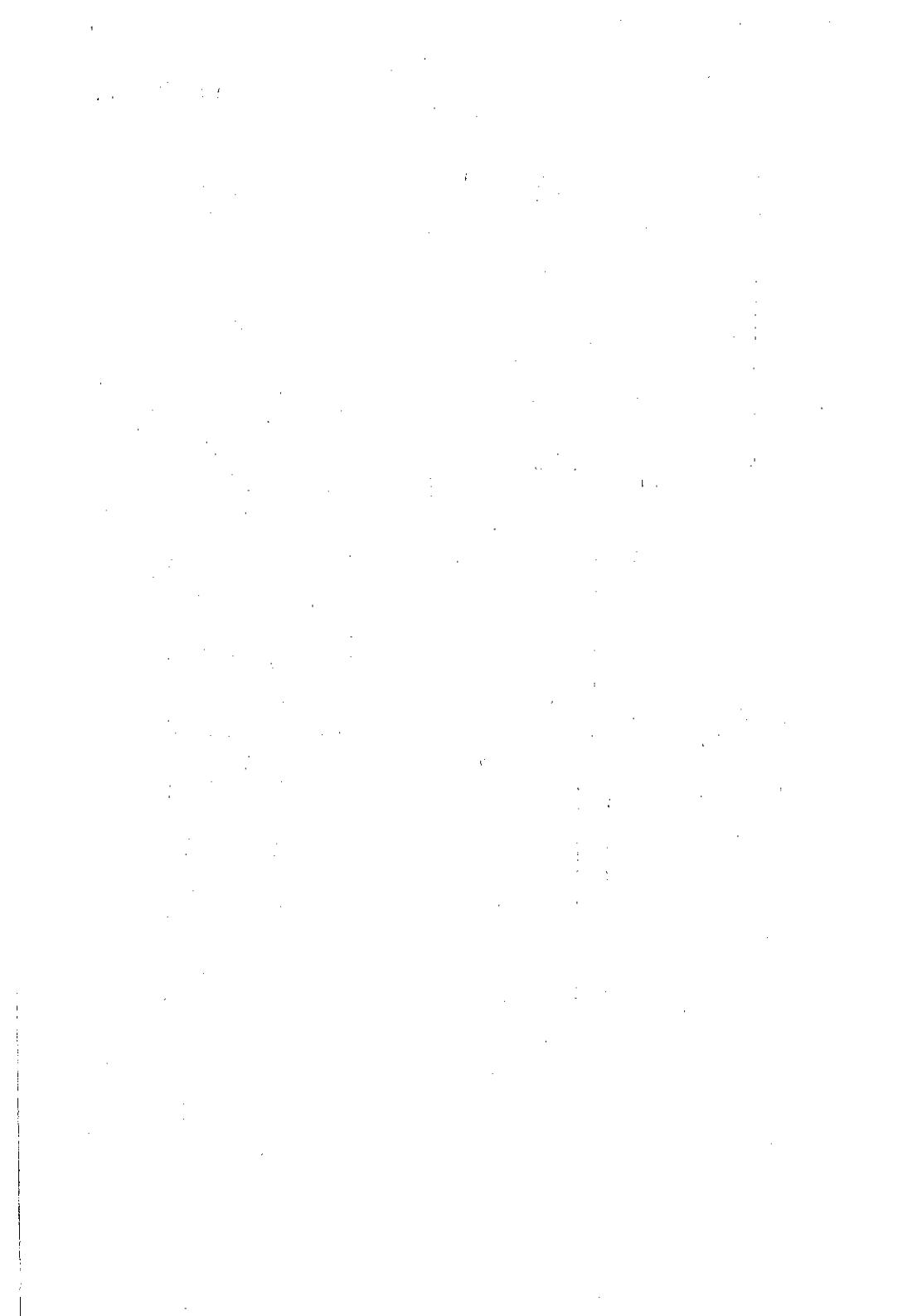
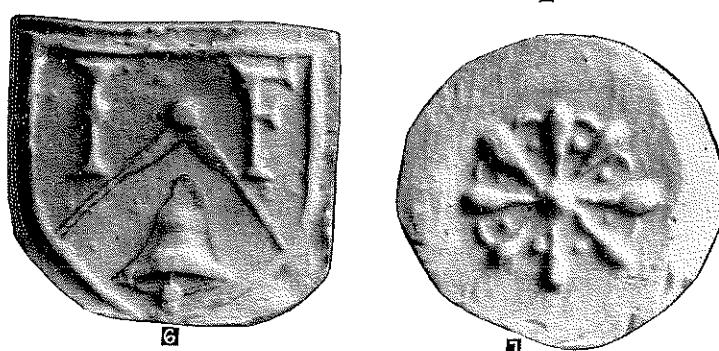
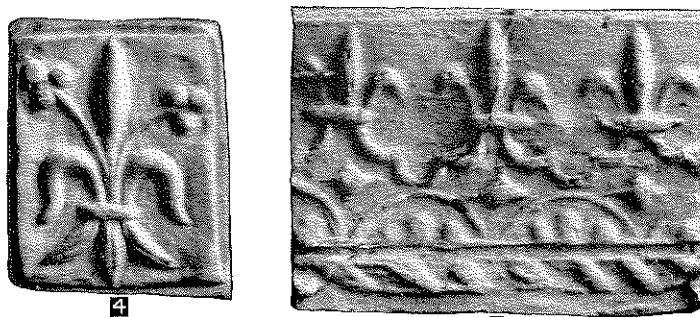
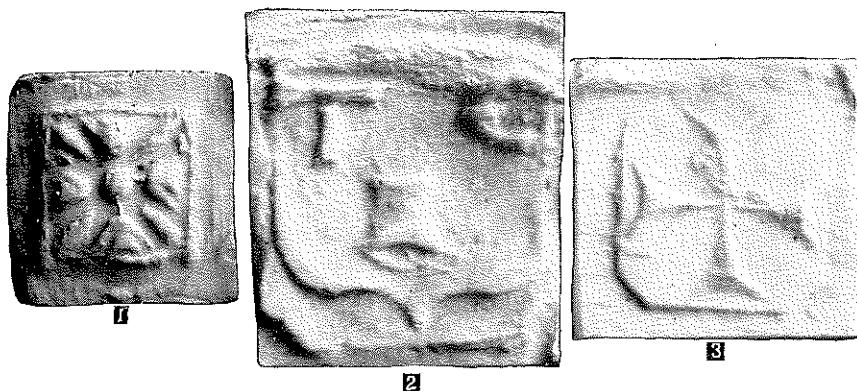


PLATE VI.



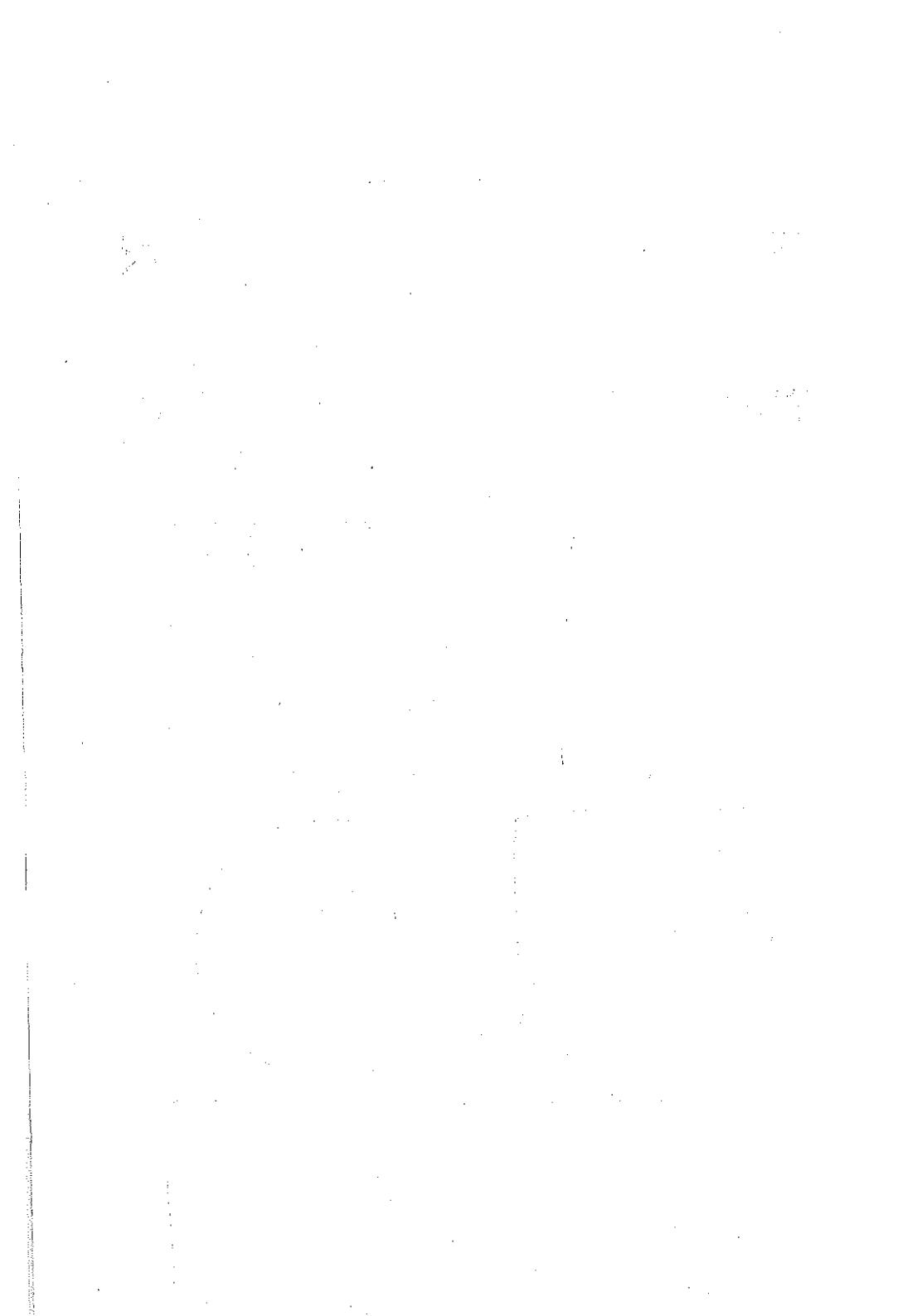
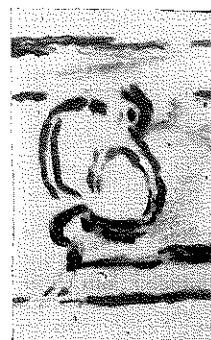
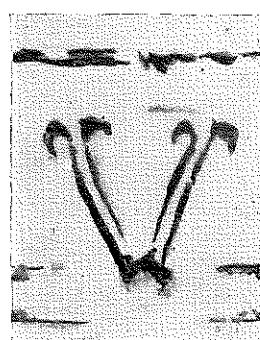
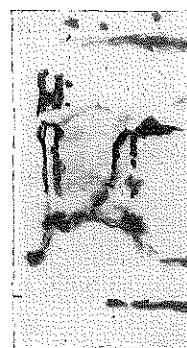
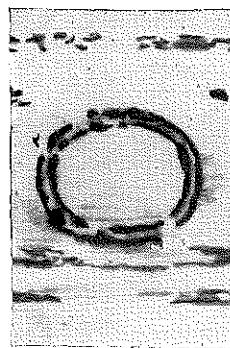
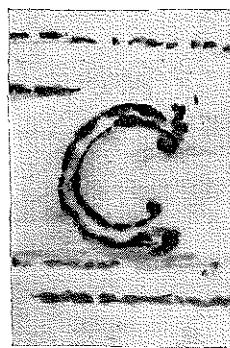
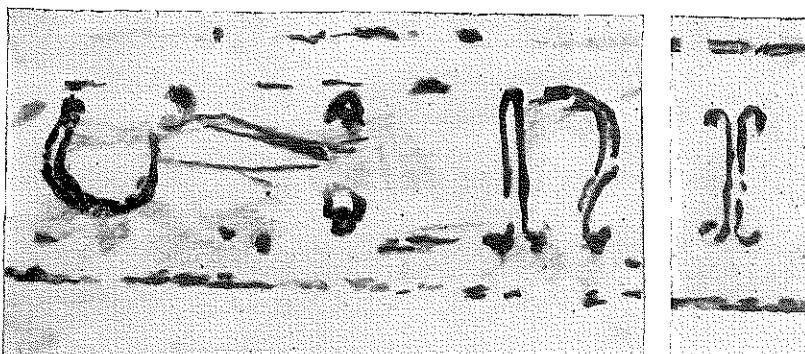
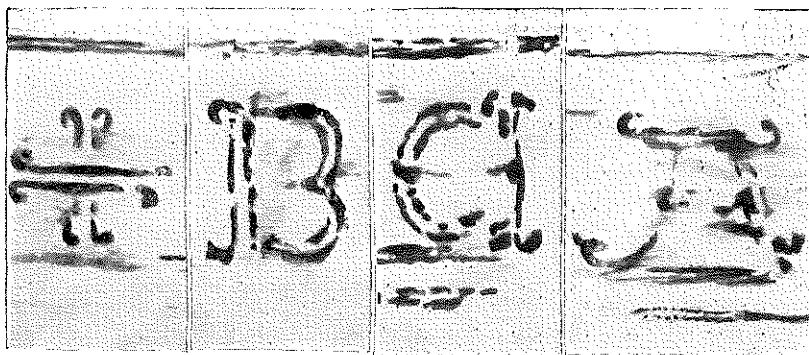
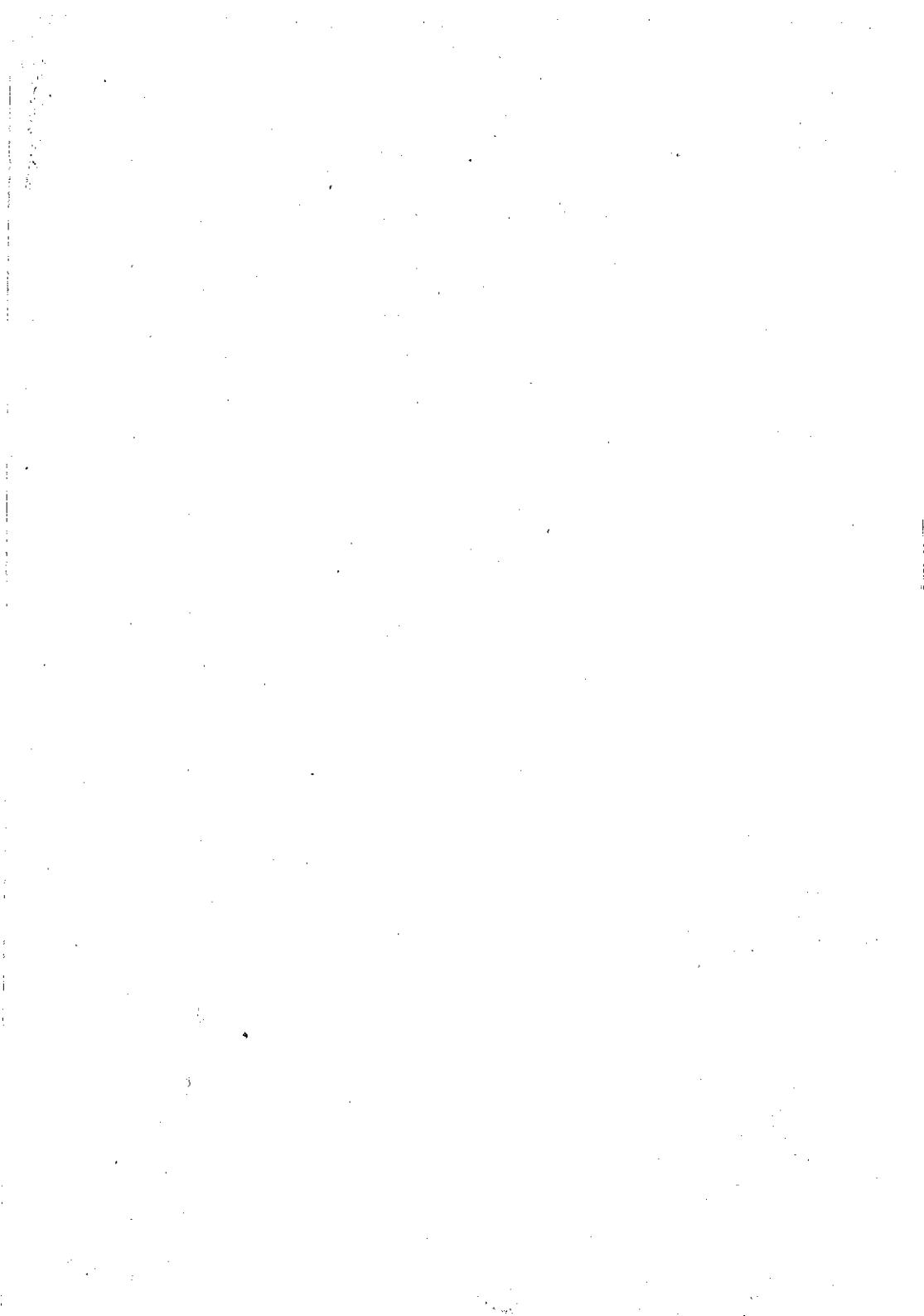


PLATE VII.





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